



Calendar Change: Julian to Gregorian

By Mary Lou Harline

Many different calendars have been used in this world. We still find there is more than one calendar in use. This year is known as 2004 AD or CE (Christian Era), Israel's calendar started 3,760 years and 3 months before the Christian Era. The Islamic countries start their calendar at year 670 CE. These are not the only countries that still have their own calendars. The calendar used in American and most of Western Europe has gone through several changes since the starting year but for the majority of our family history records the Julian and Gregorian calendars are the ones that have been used to keep track of dates.

Do you have a problem with time zones — going from California to New York? to Egypt? to Thailand? In 1750 you could find an 11 day difference in the calendar if you went from London to Paris. November 18 in London would be November 29 in Paris. You would be better off to go from Paris to London. You might have a chance to relive a few days and correct your mistakes.

Our genealogy records rely on events to identify our ancestors and events are described by date and place. If we don't know the history of these calendars we can be confused by what we find in old records, and even more by recent records compiled from the original ones.

History of the Calendar

The Julian Calendar began with Julius Caesar in 46 BC when he asked an astronomer to improve the calendar. One of the biggest steps was to disregard the moon in structuring the calendar. The first calendar had twelve months with 30 or 31 days except for February which had 29 days and every fourth year would have 30 days. The fifth month of the year was changed by the Romans from Quintilus to Julius (July). Emperor Augustus changed the next month (Sextilus) to August and took a day from February so his month would be as long as Caesar's.

The Julian Calendar was used for more than 1500 years, but the fact that the year was 11 minutes and 10 seconds longer than the solar year didn't appear to cause a problem until there was a problem finding the day to celebrate Easter.

In trying to make the date to celebrate Easter uniform the date was based on the Vernal Equinox, which was March 21 in the year 325. Astronomers knew the calendar wasn't exact, but no one did anything to correct that until the 16th century when the Vernal Equinox was on March 11. Spring was moving backwards.

The problem was leap year. Pope Gregory XIII (13) determined that reforms were needed for the calendar. With help from astrologers it was decided that no century year would be a leap year unless divisible by 400. 1600 and 2000 were leap years. 1700, 1800, 1900 were not leap years. The change would be made in 1582. Another change would also be made. The first day of the year had been officially March 25. That was changed to January 1, which many people were already using.

The countries that were predominantly Catholic adopted the calendar. The day after the feast of St. Francis of Assisi October 4, became 15 October 1582,

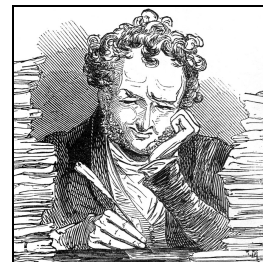
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Ask Dr. PAF

by Dr. Cornelius D. PAF



"I Give No Answers Before Their Time!"

Q. Why do I want to show the RINs and MRINs?

A. When you are using the family group record and the pedigree chart to help you in your research, and if you are checking those records and find an inconsistency, the RIN and MRIN are helpful in accessing the individual record of each family member. They are used in reports of "Possible Problems," or "Place Lists" and are good for reference. When you send the data by paper, the RIN and MRIN may confuse the recipient of your data.

Q. I know there are many places to look for answers to PAF questions, but where can I get the quickest and most reliable and usable answers?

A. There is no one real place for answers to all questions, but the quickest answers come from the PAF "Help" screens and the pop-up answers when you drag the little question mark next to "x" in the upper right corner of a dialog screen to the area of the screen where you need help.

The PAF Users Manual (found in the "Help" menu) also has good answers, but the "Help" screens have the same answers, with extra tips for solving your problem.

The Silicon Valley PAF Users Group Web site (SVPAFUG.org) has a section called *Frequently Asked Questions* (FAQs) with answers. There is also a link for Dr. PAF. Most answers are

returned quickly. Some require more expert experience.

There are many e-mail lists and forums for help. You can sometimes get a wide variety of answers, frequently conflicting with each other.

Rootsweb.com has a long list of e-mail lists and forums. Pick one that includes what you are interested in and subscribe to it (no fee).

Q. Should I use the Pedigree Resource File for my archive?

A. Sending a GEDCOM file to the Pedigree Resource File (see "Share" in FamilySearch.org) will automatically put that data in the granite vaults of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It will be indexed in FamilySearch.org and placed on a CD to be purchased. These CDs are generally found in Family History Centers.

Since this is only a GEDCOM file, it preserves only the skeleton of your family. You should also preserve the histories and pictures. The FamilyHistory CD program is a big help in preserving the other data.

Q. How can I put pictures in the calendar that PAF 5 makes? I have included the names, but I would like pictures too.

A. When PAF creates a report that is sent to a file, such as the "Calendar" report, it creates the file in a format called "RTF." That stands for "Rich Text Format." It is a Microsoft format designed for programs to create print files with generic printer formatting commands. Most word processors should be able to open an RTF file, but in my experience they fail miserably. The best bet is to use Microsoft Word to open the file.

Once you have opened the file in Word, you can use "Insert," "Picture," "From File" to select and insert a photo that you have scanned or loaded from a camera. After the photo is displayed on the Calendar report, you can resize the picture to fit date box, and drag it to the box you want. I found that it is easiest to create a text box in the date box where you plan to insert the photo, then insert the photo in the text box while it is selected.

A word of caution: Unless you already have a new text box selected, when you move a photo image onto the page, it will look for the first text box it can find on the page. That happens to be the text box that contain the month name. It takes a lot of tricky work to get it out of that box, and you will more than likely mess up the name of the month.

Before you paste the photo onto the page, create a new text box and be sure it is selected. Then paste the photo onto the page and it should automatically go into that box. Then you can resize the text box and move it around to where you want it without messing up the remainder of the page.

Calendar Change

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with 10 days missing. Protestant countries were slower to do so. England didn't get around to making any changes until 1751 when it was declared that the day after 2 Sept. 1752 would be 14 September.

There were riots in the streets of London, people wanted their 11 days back. Scotland was a separate country then and had already accepted the new calendar in 1600. The Orthodox countries were the last: Russia in 1918 and Greece in 1923.

The year 1752 is a good date to remember: It will probably make a difference in some of your early New England and other early Colonial family records. The American English colonies made the change when England did. Some people changed their birth dates to match the new calendar. George Washington was one of these: The calendar on the wall (if they had one) on the day he was born would say: 11 February 1731. To keep up with the new calendar his birthday became 22 February 1732. Why the change in the year too? In 1731, February was the last month of the year. Many people at that time were using January 1 as the first day of the year. So the 11 February 1731 was frequently written as 1731/32.

This explains why you might find a family with a child born March 30, 1688 and a sibling born February 28, 1688. A genealogy program would

probably mark that as an error, but it was just a problem with the calendar. The February date was really 1689 by our current standards and could have been written as 1688/89. (This would still have caused an error message to pop up because PAF just looks at the first date. Ignore the error message.)

We frequently see the double dates in records but they are generally only for January and February. Strictly speaking, the first 24 days of March should also be double-dated because they were still in the "old" year.

Another item to watch is a record with numbers for the names of the months. The Quakers would never use the name of the month, or the day of the week, because they were considered to be pagan names. Before the calendar change, September, October, November and December had the numbers that fit their Latin Names, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Read the dates carefully. When you are taking information from compiled records it may be difficult to determine whether the dates used were Old Style (O.S.) or New Style (N.S.). If you compare two different records you may have dates that differ by 10 or 11 days. This would be especially true if you compared an original record to a compiled record.

When you find a record with dates in the 1500s to 1752, don't try to change dates to the New Style. Depending on the source, the editor or compiler may already have changed from the Old Style. Record the date as you find it in the record and be sure to cite your source. Write in the comments area of your source citation field (or in your Notes) if you have reason to suspect that it has been changed.

Source Documentation is important when the time period is close to the change in calendars, especially if there is conflict. The compiled or transcribed source should include its source of information.

The changes in the calendar are examples of why researchers have to know about the environment of their ancestors. New Amsterdam in America, never did use the Julian calendar. The Netherlands had changed to the Gregorian calendar before the Dutch colonies were settled. When New

Amsterdam became New York, under British rule, the Julian calendar was effective until 1752.

If you want to play a trick on a friend, tell your friend that you can tell him what happened in London on September 5, 1752. He might be surprised that the answer is "Nothing, there was no September 5 in 1752 in London."

Sources:

The World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. 3, pp. 26,27 (1964)

The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy; Greenwood, Val D. (1990)

Leave It to the French

A larger difference in time between England and France started on 24 October 1793—which was year One of the French Republican or Revolutionary calendar. The year started on the autumn equinox and the years were counted from 22 September 1792, the year of the founding of the French Republic. It was not used after 1805 but it was widely used throughout France and areas under French rule for civil registration (vital records), notarial and other government records. These areas include Belgium, Luxembourg, and parts of the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy as well as Egypt, Malta, Reunion, Louisiana, Guyana, and some Caribbean islands. There were twelve months of thirty days each with five days added at the end of the year. The names of the months were based on natural events of the seasons of the year, not the names used. For instance, With winter months were Snow, Rain, and Wind; the summer months were Harvest, Heat and Fruit. Grape Harvest was the first month of Autumn.

News of the Weird

New Morse Code Character

Samuel F.B. Morse invented the Morse Code about 160 years ago. The code has had little change for all those years. The code is used today by a few ham radio operators, by almost everyone now prefers other modes of communication. The need to give the other party your e-mail address never crossed the mind of Mr. Morse, but it has been a serious

enough problem that the character "@" has been added to the code in December 2003. The new character, known as a "commat," consists of the signals for "A" (dot-dash) and "C" (dash-dot-dash-dot), with no space between them. Now a person conversing over the airwaves could say in Morse code, "These pedigree charts take way too long to send by Morse code, so send me an e-mail at cousinjimmy@juno.com." He could then go to bed and read the reply in the morning.

CD-ROM Review:

The Search for Missing Friends

By Allin Kingsbury



For those with Irish ancestors, *The Search for Missing Friends* may be a help with family history research. The title may sound like it is a detective novel about the abduction of a Quaker family, but this CD-ROM contains the advertisements in the *Boston Pilot* by people looking for Irish immigrants from 1831 to 1920. This CD-ROM was published by the New England Historic Genealogy Society. This CD-ROM uses the Folio program as a search engine to find individuals among the thousands mentioned in the advertisements. The user can browse through the advertisements in chronological order or look at the advertisements found in the search.

The *Boston Pilot* had a national circulation. Most of the advertisements seem to be by or about people living away from Boston. During the 90-year period, the *Pilot* ran advertisements for 5655 individuals. This is a small percentage of the Irish who came to America during this period. However, they may represent some of the more difficult research problems for those who are doing genealogy research because they are the families who

became separated and lacked the network of friends and relatives to keep up communication between family members. As evidence of the national circulation of the *Pilot*, 1099 of the 5655 advertisements sought individuals in New York and 287 sought individuals in New Orleans where many Irish had settled.

There are several causes for the separation. Most of the immigrants were single and had to move around in search of work. There was a lot of prejudice against the Irish who were Catholic from the established Americans who were predominantly Protestant. The frequent moves disrupted communication, especially when others in the family were also moving from place to place. Some immigrants came to escape their family ties. One advertisement was placed by a husband who was looking for his lawful wife. She had fled to America with her lover. A betting man would not put money on the husband finding her, even though the man offered a \$50 reward. One seldom finds information like this in the usual genealogical sources.

Most of the queries were not answered in the paper. Many who placed advertisements seem to have found the party they were seeking. For example, John Carbury and his wife came to America separately. They had difficulty finding each other and an advertisement was placed in the *Pilot*. There was nothing published in the *Pilot* about their reunion, but the 1851 census has them listed as a united family a few years later.

Should one be so lucky as to find an advertisement about someone in their family, one will find a lot of useful and valuable information. A typical advertisement will state the full name of the individual, where the person came from in Ireland, the date and port of entry when the person immigrated to America, the person's occupation both in Ireland and America, the relationship to the advertiser, and the last known or expected location of the person in America. Locations in Ireland usually mention the village and county. Names could begin with either first or last name, and were often plagued with creative spelling which probably came from the poorly educated immigrant. When searching for a name, the user must look for variant forms and spellings. Even if there is no

advertisement advertising that the individual was found, the amount of information can be very helpful, especially if the place of origin of the family was not known.

The first advertisement placed in the Pilot on October 1, 1831 reads:

“Patrick M’Dermott, a native of County Kildare, who was married in Kingston, Near Dublin, is hereby informed that his wife and four children have arrived in Boston. They understand that he left Roxbury, in this State about twelve months since, to obtain work as a stone mason, they are extremely anxious to hear from him. He is hereby requested to write or come for his poor family, to this city, as soon as possible.”

And on the advertisements go. Some tell poignant stories, and others merely list the details of brothers, children, spouses and other family members who became separated and want to reunite as family. This CD-ROM can be a great help for Irish researchers. For those who have just a few Irish ancestors, the ancestors may not be mentioned at all. If they are mentioned on the CD-ROM, the information is likely to be worth the effort to obtain it.

The Search for Missing Friends will run on PC or Macintosh. PC users will need a Pentium computer with Windows 95 or newer operating system, 28 MB of hard disk space and 32 MB of RAM. Macintosh users will need a Power PC or higher processor, System 7.5 or later (emulation mode), 30 MB of hard disk space and 30 MB of RAM. *The Search for Missing Friends* sells for \$69.99 and can be ordered online at: www.nehgs.org.

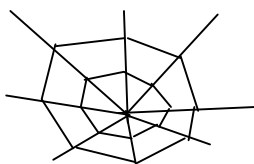


Genealogy Quote

My Folks didn't come over on the Mayflower, but they were there to meet the boat.

Will Rogers (1879-1935)
American humorist

Spider Webs



Svenska Emigrantinstitutet

Svenska Emigrantinstitutet or The House of Emigrants is a Swedish organization established in 1965 to preserve records, interviews, and memorabilia relating to the period of major Swedish emigration between 1846 and 1930. During that time, about 1.3 million (about 20% of the Swedish population) left Sweden to escape famine and to begin a new life in America or another adopted country. This organization now has an archive, library, museum, and research center. They sponsor conferences and seminars, celebrations, festivals, and temporary exhibitions with emphasis on emigration, migration, and integration. A popular attraction for visitors tracing their Swedish ancestry is the nearly-complete genealogy for those who emigrated. The Institute has also collected many emigrant letters, diaries, photos, and other documents. Swedish church and society records in America have also been microfilmed and added to the collection. They also have microfilms of population census manuscripts, church archive records from Sweden, passenger lists, registers for passport applications, and more.

Svenska Emigrantinstitutet has also collected about 3,000 interviews with Swedish-Americans and additional thousands of recordings made in Sweden. None of this information is currently available online. It may be a good excuse for a trip to Sweden. Svenska Emigrantinstitutet does have a Web site at: www.swemi.nu/eng/

GENDEX Is Closing

GENDEX, a popular genealogy site created by Gene Stark in 1996 will close on April 22, 2004. The site is best known for the GENDEX search engine which indexes about 22,000 online databases with genealogical data for about 60 million individuals. Those who would like to use GENDEX before the final closing, go to: www.gendex.com.

Gene Stark is also the author of GED2HTML, a shareware program used to translate GEDCOM files into HTML format. The files produced by the program can be uploaded to Web sites or can be used on CD-ROM disks which can be read by a browser. GED2HTML will be available after the closing at:

www.starkeffect.com:80/ged2html.

Genealogy Search Help

A new free genealogy search tool is available. This search tool uses the Google™ search engine to find information about ancestors. Google could be used directly for the same search, but the Genealogy Search Help site suggests many different ways to use Google to find family history information on the Internet. A list of tips or “tricks” likely to improve the search results are employed. The user provides the known data about an ancestor and the search tool will set up the best searches to get the information wanted with a minimum of false hits. The same set of results could be obtained using the Google advanced search, but this new tool makes the job faster and easier. Go to:

www.genealogy-search-help.com/

Software of Interest

GENP Beta Test

GENP is a program designed to handle sources and make the job easier. Peter Evans, author of the program, is looking for beta testers to verify the program's operation.

If you are interested, e-mail Peter Evans at info@genp.com.au and list your experience and background, computer and operating system. No staff, employees, or relatives of genealogy vendors nor individuals less than 21 years old should apply. For more details, go to: www.genp.com.au.

Genealogy Quote

Beneath this slab
John Brown is stowed.
He watched the ads,
And not the road.

Ogden Nash American poet

Why Can't My Surname Stay the Same? (continued)

By Allin Kingsbury

Earlier installments of this article are in the January, February and March 2004 PAFinder. The discussion of patronymic names in Eastern Europe is concluded in this installment.

Lithuania

Family names began to be added to the given name during the early fifteenth century. When it was necessary to point out one person from the rest, the father's or the brother's name was added, using terms such as "sūnu" (son of) or "brolis" (brother of). When Christianity was introduced to Lithuania, Lithuanians were Christened and given the name of a saint. This gave them two names as they retained the practice of giving traditional given names. In the very old records, most individuals are recorded with two names but not a surname. Family names began in the fifteenth century, first with the nobility, then in the cities and later in the villages. Family names were not adopted by many Lithuanian families until the end of the eighteenth century.

Some family names originated as a patronymic. They were formed with the father's given name followed by a suffix which was usually "aitis," but "ūnas," "onis," "ėnas," and "ynas" were also used. A name such as Jonas (John) could have patronymics as Joniūnas, *Jononis*, *Jonėnas*, and *Jonynas*. In Lithuania, the official language of the government was a Slavic chancery language (a variety of Belorussian). Later records were recorded in Polish as the government came under the domination of the Polish. The last name was frequently written with Slavic patronymic suffixes. For example, "Jonas Petraitis" was written as "Jan Petrovič." Thus many Lithuanian family names use the Slavic patronymic suffix, "avičius" or "evičius." Later, Polish became the official language of the country and the endings "owski," "inski" and "icki" were used. These names were later Lithuanianized, becoming "auskas," "inkas" and "ickas" respectively. For a long time these names were true patronymics, and changed every generation. In recent times, the name became fixed and remained unchanged from generation to generation.

Hungary

Hungary is probably unique in Europe because names there are traditionally reversed, with the given name last. The name order originates with the rules of the Hungarian grammar where adjectives must precede the noun (the given name). Reference to a first or last name regarding Hungarian names is confusing. The patronymic or descriptive name is called a byname. Official records were written in Latin during the fourteenth through seventeenth centuries in Hungary. Names written in Latin had the given name first as was the custom in other European countries. Modern Hungary continues to write the given name last, but when traveling to other countries, they place the given name first.

Hungarian names of the Renaissance use given names which usually are variants of Christian names which were used throughout Europe at the time. Examples of given names in Hungary include Janos (John), Miklos (Nicholaus) and Istvan (Stephen). The other name (byname) was used to single out a person when there were others with the same given name. This name could be a patronymic, or refer to the place of residence, an outstanding feature, or an occupation or public office of the individual. This name was not a surname. An individual could be called Janos son of Miklos, Janos the baker, Janos from Kalocsa, or Janos the bald. All four names could be used, depending on whether the person mentioning his name knew his family, hired his services, recognized him on the street, or knew him when he traveled.

A patronymic name was the most common type of byname. One common form is to use the name of the father with no change as the last name of the son. Thus, Janos Tamas is Janos the son of Tamas. There were "pet" forms of the male given names in use and the patronymic could use one of these forms. A patronymic name could also be formed by adding "fi" to the father's name. This is an abbreviation of "fia" or "his son," and was also recorded as "fia," "fy," "fÿ," and other variations of the suffix.

A much rarer form of the second name is the matronymic, which is formed from the name of the mother. This form began in the fifteenth century and never became very popular.

Women were seldom included in the records before 1500. These records, which include mostly probate and census reports, mention the head of household. The official name for a woman is formed by adding the suffix, "ne," to the given name of her husband. Anna, the wife of Janos Miklos would be called Janos Miklosne (translated as wife of Janos Miklos). Women did have their own names, but they were seldom written. They followed the same form as the masculine names, having a byname followed by a given name.

Jews

The Jews resided in almost every country in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa at some time since the Middle Ages. Most Jews did not have hereditary family surnames until the past two centuries. Patronymics were used almost universally until the Jews were forced to adopt surnames by the government or by social pressure in the country where they resided. Civil records would record Jewish names with the format commonly used in the language and custom of the country. The synagogue records and other family records would be kept in Hebrew and patronymic names would be recorded in the Hebrew format which goes back to ancient times. An example would be the name of a Polish Jew, Benjamin Leizorowicz Rozenbaum, which would translate as Benjamin son of Leizor surnamed Rozenbaum. In Hebrew, this same person would be called Benjamin ben Leizor.

Other Nationalities

The Greeks added the suffix "idis" or "opoulis" to the given name of the father to create a patronymic name for a child. Arab nations, Jews and Aramaic peoples add the patronymic particle "ibn," "bin" or "ben," which means son of, before the given name of the father. The list of nations that used patronymics goes on and on. The

complexity of the constructions vary with the languages.

Conclusion

To learn about the patronymics used in areas not mentioned in this article, one can look for published studies of the origins of family names, articles and books about naming practices, and texts which discuss the various forms of names in a particular culture. To read and understand the information that is contained in patronymic names, one must learn the rules of patronymics for the society where the name originated. In some areas, the patronymic name is the only way a family historian can link certain individuals to their parents.

Patronymic names have been used in almost every country around the world. If a person could trace all their ancestors, they are sure to find many of their ancestors who were named with a patronymic. The practice of using patronymics was not localized to a few Scandinavian countries as some people think. Before we find an ancestor whose last name is a patronymic, we should prepare ourselves with a little knowledge..

The End.

News for Genealogists

GENTECH 2006

NGS has recently undergone changes in leadership following a quick decline in their financial health. The organization seems to have recovered its momentum and has announced plans for a GENTECH conference in 2006. The GENTECH conference for 2005 is to be scaled back and held as part of the NGS conference in Nashville on June 1 through 4 instead of being a separate conference held in January as was done in the past. They are not ready to announce details, but this is certainly good news because GENTECH has been a great conference and we do not want to see its demise.

NGS to Sell Headquarters

In February, the financially troubled National Genealogical Society's Board of Directors voted to sell the Society's Arlington, Virginia, headquarters, known as Glebe House. Because of the prime location, the land has appreciated

in value. However, Glebe House was registered on the Virginia Historic Landmarks Register in 1971, and on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. Because of the landmark status, anyone purchasing the building could not tear the building down for development nor could the building be significantly altered. The sale is opposed by some NGS members, but they have not proposed an alternative plan to stabilize the organization's finances.

FormalSoft, Inc. Is Now RootsMagic, Inc.

FormalSoft, Inc. a producer of genealogy software in Springville, Utah, announced that beginning immediately, it would be known by the name of RootsMagic, Inc., taking the name from its most popular software product. : Bruce Buzbee, founder and president of the company, said, "The name change to RootsMagic, Inc. reflects our commitment to the RootsMagic product line and to the family history market." Along with the change is a switch to www.rootsmagic.com as the official Web site. Other products of the company include Family Reunion Organizer, Daily Journal, and Family-Reunion.com, a family reunion planning Web site.

New NGS NewsMagazine Editor

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG, was appointed as the new editor of the NGS NewsMagazine. She will begin with the June 2004 issue. There is a new mission stated for the NGS NewsMagazine, which is "Helping NGS Members Discover and Preserve Their Family History." In the magazine will be advice, guidance, instruction, and perspective, along with the latest NGS news and events. NGS hopes this will result in a society magazine with mass appeal.

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack is a Certified Genealogist and a popular lecturer and teacher for genealogy seminars and meetings. She is now the Executive Editor of Family Tree Books (formerly Betterway Books) and contributing editor for Family Tree Magazine, and has served as editor of the Association of Professional Genealogists Quarterly from 1989 to 1995. She is the author of hundreds of articles and columns that have appeared in The National Genealogical Society

Quarterly, The American Genealogist, The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Family Tree Magazine, and other publications.

If you are interested in writing an article, you can contact Sharon at: sdcmack@juno.com

New Anti-Spyware Bill Proposed

Three U.S. senators have introduced legislation which bans parasite software referred to as scumware," "spyware," or "adware" which is installed in computers as files are downloaded. These programs often return information about Internet traffic patterns and generate pop-up advertisements. One adware program displays a competitor's ads on top of the Web site when that Web site is called up. Some genealogy companies have begun to use these programs.

Senate Bill 2131, known as Spyblock (Software Principles Yielding Better Levels of Consumer Knowledge), is sponsored by Senators Conrad Burns (R-MT), Ron Wyden (D-OR) and Barbara Boxer (D-CA). The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and state attorneys general would enforce the bill. The FTC could impose penalties such as cease-and-desist orders and civil fines, as it could do in the case of unfair and deceptive business practices. State attorneys general could file suits seeking injunctions, damages or other means of relief.

Iceland's deCODE Genetics and Merck Sign Deal

deCODE Genetics, an Iceland firm which has built a database of DNA samples from the citizens of Iceland, along with their medical histories and genealogy has signed a seven-year drug development deal with Merck & Co. Inc.. deCODE Genetics will conduct clinical trials of Merck products, testing as many as five products concurrently. The results would be analyzed using the database of DNA and genealogy information. The company's database will help to analyze the effect of the experimental drugs on different groups of people, complimenting the in-house clinical trials program in the United States. DeCODE will receive royalties from sales of the drugs and diagnostics

developed under this program plus a one-time technology access fee and milestone payments.

NGS Announces New Board Members

The National Genealogical Society appears to be recovering from the recent departure of board members after a sudden decline in financial assets. The board appointed Peter Broadbent, a practicing attorney and President and Director of the Virginia Genealogical Society and also Chairman of the Library of Virginia Board which oversees the Commonwealth of Virginia's archives and state library in Richmond. He has spent 24 years doing research on his and his wife's families, who were from the mid-Atlantic states and upper South.

Also appointed as board member is Connie Lenzen, CGRS, a full-time professional genealogist and a Certified Genealogical Records Specialist. Mrs. Lenzen is the author of *Oregon Guide to Genealogical Sources*, and is a contributing author to genealogical magazines. She has a weekly genealogy column in the *Vancouver Columbian*, newspaper with both printed and online editions. She was the local arrangements chair for the 2001 National Genealogical Society Conference in Portland and served the Genealogical Council of Oregon as program chair for the 2002 and 2004 conferences and has been a board member for the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. She is also the new president of the Oregon Chapter, Association of Professional Genealogists.

Legislation Would Change Copyright Law

The U.S. Congress is considering a bill that proposes to change the fundamental concepts of current copyright laws. The Database and Collections of Information Misappropriation Act (HR3261) would make it a criminal act to copy and redistribute a substantial portion of data collected by commercial database companies and list publishers. As this bill is written, nobody could republish stock quotes, historical health data, sports statistics, and a lot of genealogy information. Google and other search engines that collect information from other online sites so that users can quickly find information could find themselves crippled with

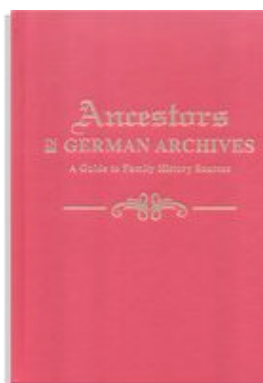
legal action against them. If a person has a genealogy database, they could legally prevent others from publishing their family history because their right of ownership of that data is protected by law.

BLM Records Off Limits Again

For several years, there has been a legal battle between Judge Royce C. Lamberth and the Interior Department regarding access to land records via the Internet. The judge argued that poor security in the government computers jeopardized the payments owed to American Indians. Now for the third time, Judge Lamberth has decided security is lacking and ordered another computer shutdown until security is fixed. In the interim, genealogists are denied access to land records which can help them in their research.. •

Recently Published

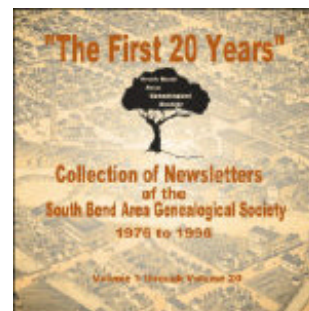
Ancestors in German Archives



Ancestors in German Archives – A Guide to Family History Sources by Raymond S. Wright III, Nathan S. Rives, Mirjam J. Kirkham and Saskia Schier Bunting. Raymond S. Wright III is the current Director of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. The book was begun when he was a professor at Brigham Young University and was completed early this year. The book has 1,189 pages about the more than 2,000 national, state, and local repositories in Germany. Questionnaires were sent to the archivists in thousands of German archives, asking them to describe their archives' jurisdictions and to describe the records housed in their archives and the services provided by their staff. These questionnaires, and some Internet searches, were used to create the book.

Ancestors in German Archives – A Guide to Family History Sources costs \$85 and is available from the publisher, Genealogical Publishing Company. It can be ordered from bookstores specifying ISBN#: 0806317477, or purchased online at: www.genealogical.com/item_detail.asp?ID=6505

South Bend Genealogy Newsletters



The South Bend Area Genealogical Society has been publishing a quarterly newsletter for 20 years. The newsletter is popular with genealogists working on Indiana families. It was awarded First Prize in the 2003 Odom Library Family Tree Award. All back issues from 1976 to 1996 are now available on CD-ROM in “.pdf” format with a surname index. It is available for \$19.99 at the SBAGS store at www.cafepress.com/sbags.

GENTECH 2004 Audio Tapes

Audio tapes of sessions of the National Genealogical Society GENTECH 2004 conference can be purchased. Individual session tapes sell for \$8.50. You can see the list of the 37 presentations or order any of the tapes at: www.audiotapes.com/conf.asp?ProductCon=94 •

May Classes ~

May 8, 2004

- For the May 8 meeting there will be an all-day seminar with 45 classes (choose 5) and a keynote address by Beth Uyehara, author of *The Zen of Genealogy*. Please pre-register at www.svpafug.org to let us know what classes you want to attend. You can also order a box lunch there.

Spiderwebs

Sears Black Family Reunion and Genealogy Resource Center

Sears, Roebuck and Co. commemorated Black History month this year by announcing that it will partner with BlackVoices.com and create a new Web site to help African-American families plan reunions and learn more about their genealogy. Donna Beasley, author of *The Family Reunion Planner*, will offer her advice to visitors to the site. Go to: www.blackvoices.com/searsblackfamilyreunion

Nineteenth Century Clothing

The Gentleman's Emporium is an online Web site where you can buy reproductions of clothing worn by our ancestors in the nineteenth century. Items include vests, shirts, trousers, hats, and coats for the men and a few ladies items. They also have accessories which include military equipment and uniform accessories. Some ladies' items are also available. Go to: www.gentlemansemporium.com/

American Quacks

American medicine has had a few well-known quacks and some outlandish products that they sold. Dr. Bob's Medical Quackery Web site is about the history of quack medicine and its practitioners, products, and testimonials from, ministers, university professors, and members of Congress. Go to: www.quackmedicine.com/

Panoramic Photographs

The Panoramic Photograph Collection of the Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress is a collection of about 4,000 images of American cityscapes, landscapes, and group portraits. They span the years from

1851-1991, though most of the images are from the beginning of 20th century when the panoramic photo reached the peak of its popularity. The scenes come from all the fifty states and a few U. S. Territories and foreign countries. Appropriate pictures from the collection could enhance a family history. Publication. See the collection at:

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/pnhtml/pnhome.html> •

News for Genealogists

Free Access Cut

Free access to MyTrees.com, a popular Web site used for searching and sharing family tree files, was cancelled for libraries and Family History Centers. The company cited "customer support issues" as the reason. An unidentified source said cited the reason as "rude and demanding" telephone calls from a staff member at a Family History Center.

The move by MyTrees.com follows a decision by MyFamily.com to end free remote access to AncestryPlus, a database service for institutions, which was available free to Michigan residents through the Michigan State Library Web site. A Michigan resident had posted his driver's license number on an Internet mailing list, so anyone could have free access to the databases. Soon genealogists from all over the country were using the site illegally. Some of them were connected as long as 10 hours a day. One is reminded of the old adage, "One rotten apple spoils the whole barrel."

Hearing Loss Gene Isolated

A Michigan family was studied by researchers from Michigan State University in East Lansing, who hoped to find the cause of hearing loss that plagued the family. The

hearing problems in the family dated back to the 1800s. The grandmother in the family contacted the university said that half of her descendents were affected with problems in the cochlea, a small tube in the inner ear that transmits sound to the auditory nerve. The researchers found that the problem involves a gene called DFNA 20. This gene is known to play an essential role in the development of the cochlea. With the genealogy of the family, the researchers could follow the defective gene as it was passed on to descendents. •

News of the Weird

Billy the Kid

William H. Bonney. Also known as Henry McCarty, Billy the Kid, and Kid Antrim is being disinterred for a DNA sample. Several small New Mexico towns claim to possess the "true" grave of Billy the Kid. Two sheriffs in Capitan, New Mexico, have proposed that this mystery be solved using modern DNA testing. It is all part of the fight for more tourism dollars.

Last June, a proposal was made in to exhume the remains of Catherine Antrim, Bonney's mother, and the two graves that claim to hold the remains of Bonney. DNA comparisons can then be made which should settle the question for all time. There are just a few problems. First of all, nobody is sure that Catherine Antrim actually gave birth to the outlaw. As any family historian knows, you need good sources. There are no primary records of his birth, only stories that were published in later years. Second, El Paso historian Leon Metz, the author of a biography of Sheriff Pat Garrett, said, "The only thing that worries me is that I have been to Catherine's grave, and she has a nice marker on her grave, and I assume that's her grave — but is it?" Over the years, remains in the

cemetery have been moved, and gravestones were shuffled, making it as clear as London fog that Catherine Antrim is buried under her marker. Metz said the situation is equally unclear regarding the graves of Billy the Kid: He commented, "We know where the stone is, but we don't know if he's under it." Third, a grass-roots group calling themselves the Billy the Kid Historic Preservation Society is organizing opposition to the exhumations.

You can stop feeling sorry for yourself when you find conflicting data in your family tree. The conflicting data often makes a good story that you can pass on as family history.

Can DNA Analysis Solve a 35-Year-Old Mystery?

Kathryn Guildea Bogiages is the wife of Air Force pilot Christos C. Bogiages, Jr., who disappeared 35 years ago when his F-105 disappeared during a bombing mission in Laos. No one has been able to identify any remains of her husband. However, a small bone fragment was recovered from the scene of an F-105 crash site near where Bogiages disappeared which may be the clue to confirming the pilot's death. The fragment, now in the possession of the Air Force, was analyzed and determined to be from a Caucasian. With a known mitochondrial DNA sample, a scientific link could be made.

The Air Force awarded the American History Co. in Fredricksburg, Virginia, a contract to track down Bogiages' ancestors in 2003. The company plans to solve the mystery by analyzing mitochondrial DNA, which is passed along maternal lines. A man will have the same DNA code as his mother, but he will not pass it to his children. That eliminates Bogiages' niece, who is his only living female blood relative, as a possible source of a DNA sample. Defense

Department regulations do not allow exhumation of a relative to recover DNA for identification, so another living relative must be found.

Genealogy research determined that Christos Bogiages' mother was Kathryn Guildea Bogiages, the daughter of Julia Burke Guildea, the daughter of William Burke and Jane Porr Burke, Irish immigrants who settled in Schaghticoke in the 1860s. There were no known female children who lived to adulthood in these generations, so no candidate for a DNA match is possible. Further research determined that Julia Burke had two sisters, Margaret Burke, born in 1857, and Anna Burke, born in 1860. However, the researchers could find no death or marriage certificates nor any other records for either woman. They seem to have hit the proverbial brick wall.

Not willing to give up without a struggle, the company is hoping that someone will have some genealogical data which will help find a female descendent who can provide the needed DNA sample. Anyone with information about Jane (Porr) Burke or Margaret or Anna Burke or their female descendants is asked to contact American History Company at their toll free number (800) 813-1049).

DNA Data Helps Free Convicted Man

Anthony Powell was convicted twelve years ago in Massachusetts. This year he was released because he did not commit the crime. Evidence to prove his innocence was available at the time of his trial, but the DNA technology needed to analyze the evidence was not. In Massachusetts this week a man was released after twelve years of imprisonment for a crime that he did not commit. The evidence was recently submitted for DNA analysis. The results of the analysis were accepted as conclusive

evidence that Powell could not have been the assailant. Today he is a free man. •

Events

The events listed here are some of the major events that may be of interest to our members who may be travelling or vacationing, live nearby, or who may want to travel to attend an event.

Ohio Conference

The Ohio Genealogical Society will hold its annual conference on April 22-24, 2004 at Wilmington, Ohio. Thomas W. Jones, the featured speaker and 28 other instructors will present 58 sessions. For more information, e-mail to: ogs@ogs.org

Elizabeth Shown Mills Seminar

An all-day seminar sponsored by the Sonoma County Genealogical Society will be held on April 24, 2004 at Rohnert Park, California. For details, go to: www.rootsweb.com/~cascgs/mills.htm

Kansas Conference

The Topeka Genealogical Society will hold its annual genealogy conference on April 24, 2004 in Topeka, Kansas. Lloyd deWitt Bockstruck is the featured speaker. For more information, go to: www.tgstopeka.org

Boston Genetics Workshop

The New England Historic Genealogical Society is sponsoring a one-day workshop on *Genealogy and Genetics* at the NEHGS Research Library at Boston, Massachusetts on April 24. The speakers include John Chandler, Ph.D.; New England Ancestors genetics editor Anita A. Lustenberger, CG; Thomas H. Roderick, PhD; and Thomas H.

Shawker, MD. The topics include an introduction to tracking your genes and DNA testing, the design of DNA studies, mtDNA and Y chromosomal analyses, and how to compile a family health history. Go to:

www.newenglandancestors.org/events/Default.asp?id=309

Indiana Workshop

An all-day workshop on researching Irish and Scottish ancestors will be hosted by the South Bend Area Genealogical Society will be held on May 1 in South Bend, Indiana. Dr. Brian Trainor and Mr. Fintan Mullan of the Ulster Historical Foundation of Belfast, Northern Ireland will conduct the free workshop. A box lunch can be provided for a nominal fee. For details, e-mail:

WHMinish@aol.com

Family History Fair in London

The Society of Genealogists has announced their Family History Fair in London to be held at the Royal Horticultural Society New Hall & Conference Centre on Greycoat Street, London SW1 on 1-2 May 2004. There will be lectures, access to on-line genealogical Web sites and databases, hundreds of exhibitors from family societies, local record repositories, computer software specialists, book-sellers, and many talks on Saturday or Sunday. They also have a special one-day conference on Friday, April 30. It costs £10, and includes four conference lectures and access to the main fair on either Saturday or Sunday. Tickets for just the main event on Saturday and Sunday cost £6 at the door or £4 if purchased before 23 April per day. For information or to purchase tickets, contact:

Society of Genealogists
14 Charterhouse Buildings
Goswell Road
London EC1M 7BA
E-mail events@sog.org.uk or order online at: www.sog.org.uk

New York Consultation

The New York Genealogical & Biographical Society will provide guidance for members needing help with their research using New York City resources on May 2-8 at New York City. Participants will get private consultation with a local genealogist and orientations to prepare them for research in the G&B Library, New York Public Library, National Archives Northeast Region, Municipal Archives of the City of New York, and other repositories chosen according to need. The program includes four full days of guided trips to repositories, lectures and social events including a banquet. For more details, go to:

www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org

Boston Irish Seminar

The New England Historic Genealogical Society and TIARA, the Irish Ancestral Research Association, will sponsor a one-day *Irish Genealogical Seminar* on May 8 at Boston, Massachusetts: Speakers will focus on Irish research methods and resources, many of which may be found at the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Speakers will include Irish experts Eileen and Sean O'Duill from Dublin; the Society's library director and nationally-known Irish research scholar Marie E. Daly; NEHGS Assistant Executive Director for Technology Dick Eastman; and George Handran, JD, CG. Go to:

www.newenglandancestors.org/events/Default.asp?id=310

Western Pennsylvania Meeting

The Western Pennsylvania Genealogical Society will host Christy Venham, Library Associate, as speaker for the monthly meeting on May 8 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She will discuss resources for Virginia, West

Virginia, and Southwestern Pennsylvania families in the West Virginia and Regional History Collection of the West Virginia University Library. Go to: www.wpgs.org

Sacramento German Meeting

The Sacramento German Genealogy Society is sponsoring a free "German Family History SLAM" on May 18 at Sacramento, California: as a prelude to the National Genealogical Society Conference, which begins the following day. Anyone interested in their German ancestry is invited. This free event will include a speaker from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, freebies, handouts, advice, and refreshments. The program feature is a presentation on "Eleven Commandments for Conducting German Family History Research." For information, go to: www.SacGerGenSoc.org/calendar.htm.

Sacramento NGS Conference

The U.S. National Genealogical Society and the Genealogical & Historical Council of Sacramento Valley will hold the annual NGS conference on May 19-22 at Sacramento, California: For program details, go to: www.eshow2000.com/ngs/

Toronto Seminar

The Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society will host an annual seminar on May 27-30, 2004 in Toronto, Canada. The theme is "The 3 R's of Family History: Resources, Research, Results." There are three streams of interest available:

- Methodology
- Technology
- Toronto, Ontario, and Canadian research

plus topics such as Society Management, genetics/DNA, and others. Go to: www.ogsseminar.org

NEHGS Get Acquainted

the New England Historic Genealogical Society will hold a weeklong program to acquaint attendees with their genealogical research facility and staff on June 13-20 at Boston, Massachusetts: It includes guided research assistance, personal consultations, informative lectures, and more. Go to: www.newenglandancestors.org/events/Default.asp?id=311

National Institute on Genealogical Research

The National Institute on Genealogical Research is an event to be held at the newly renovated National Archives building in Washington D.C. and in College Park, Maryland on 11-17 July 2004. It provides an on-site and in-depth look at the common and less-known federal records found there. This is an opportunity for experienced genealogists and for archivists, historians and librarians interested in using federal records for genealogical research. Attendees will spend a day at Archives II in College Park, Maryland, with presentations on records there, and for an opportunity to conduct research there. Other sessions will discuss census and records for African American, military, land, Native American, legislative and cartographic research. Lectures on less-frequently-used sources and sessions on naturalization, citizenship, and immigration documents are also scheduled. Evening sessions at the Local History and Genealogy Room of the Library of Congress and the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Library are optional. Enrollment is limited and will fill quickly. Tuition is \$325 for applications postmarked on, or before, 15 May 2004. For details, or an application brochure, go to: www.rootsweb.com/~natgenin; or e-mail: NatInsGen@juno.com

Boston Technology Seminar

The New England Historic Genealogical Society is sponsoring a one-day seminar called "Electronic and Online Genealogical Resources." On June 26 at Boston, Massachusetts: The seminar will acquaint attendees with technological tools to aid genealogical research. Dick Eastman, NEHGS Assistant Executive Director for Technology, will discuss and demonstrate modern devices that will assist the genealogist in locating records, finding old and abandoned cemeteries, plotting grave locations, locating ancestral homesteads and more. NEHGS resources, including CD-ROMs and the NewEnglandAncestors.org Web site, will be surveyed by Michael J. Leclerc, director of electronic publications at NEHGS. Researching U.S. and Canadian military records online will be presented by David Lambert, NEHGS Library microtext & technology manager. Go to: www.newenglandancestors.org/events/Default.asp?id=313

Provo German Workshop

The German Interest Group-Wisconsin is sponsoring a German genealogy workshop on July 10 at Provo, Utah: Roger Minert will speak on four German research topics. For more information, go to: www.rootsweb.com/~wigig/index.html

Virginia Genealogy Institute

The Virginia Genealogical Society will host the 7th Virginia Institute of Genealogical Research on August 1-5 at Richmond, Virginia. This 4-day retreat will offer two tracks:

- 1) Introduction to Virginia Research
- 2) Virginians and Their Land

For details, e-mail VGS at: mail@vgs.org

2004 FGS Conference

The Federation of Genealogical Societies, The Texas State Genealogical Society, and the Austin Genealogical Society are co-hosts for the 2004 FGS conference which will be held September 8-11, 2004 at the Convention Center in Austin, Texas. This is a major genealogy conference that attracts top speakers and vendors. Four days of presentations cover topics including: oral history, writing your family story, APG Professional Management Conference, Librarians Serving Genealogists Pre-Conference, Texas and the Southwest U.S., immigration and naturalization, Using social history in genealogy, foreign research, Ethnic and Religious Research, society management, and Family History Center support. Attendees may wish to visit research facilities in Austin such as: Texas State Library and Archives, Texas General Land Office, Texas Historical Commission, Texas State Cemetery, Travis County Courthouse, Austin History Center, Catholic Diocese Archives of Texas, German-Texas Heritage Society, French Legation Museum, Center for American History, LBJ Presidential Library & Museum, Perry Castaneda Library, or the Harry Ransom Center. For more information, go to: <http://www.fgs.org/fgs-conference.htm>

Miami Genealogy Cruise

Legacy Family Tree is sponsoring a genealogy cruise on September 18 through-24 starting in Miami, Florida: The seven-day Western Caribbean cruise aboard Carnival's Triumph will visit the ports of Cozumel, to tour the Mayan Ruin's, Grand Cayman's seven mile beach, or Ocho Rios, Jamaica, where you can climb the famous Dunn Falls. At sea, classes on professional genealogical techniques and how to apply them using Legacy Family Tree and other programs will be

offered. For details, e-mail:

KenMcGinnis@MillenniaCorp.com

Oxford, England Fair

The Oxfordshire Family History Society will hold Open Day 2004 on Sept. 25. It will include a workshop on scanning photographs, visiting societies and vendors, the society's library and search services, a beginners' helpdesk, computing demonstrations, and using the Internet for family history. For details, go to: www.ofhs.org.uk

Michigan Seminar

The Western Michigan Genealogical Society will hold a one-day conference on October 2, 2004 at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Speakers include Dick Eastman, Joan Griffin, and Shirley De Boer. For details, go to: www.GotAncestors.com

NGS Conference

The National Genealogy Society will hold its annual conference for 2005 in Nashville on June 4, 2005 in combination with the GENTECH conference. The conference will have a large variety of speakers and topics covering almost all facets of genealogy

2005 FGS Conference

The Federation of Genealogical Societies and The Utah Genealogical Association are co-hosts for the 2005 FGS conference which will be held September 7-10, 2005 in Salt Lake City, Utah. For more information, go to: <http://www.fgs.org/fgs-conference.htm>.



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SV-PAF-UG meets monthly, except December, on the second Saturday of the month from 9 to 11 a.m. at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints building, 875 Quince Avenue, Santa Clara, CA. We offer classes and sponsor guest speakers at meetings to help family historians with computer technology and research techniques. Membership dues are \$15 per year (\$20 for Canada and \$25 for other international). Members are offered classes at meetings, mentor help, *PAFinder* (a monthly newsletter published each month there is a meeting).

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The following can be ordered from www.FamilySearch.org or at 1-800-537 5950:

Personal Ancestral File 2.3.1 Macintosh (diskette or CD version)	\$6
Personal Ancestral File 3.01M MS-DOS (diskette)	\$15
Personal Ancestral File 5.2.18 and 4 Windows, PAF3, and 2,31 DOS (CD)*	\$6
Personal Ancestral File Companion 5.1.3 Windows (CD)	\$8.25
Personal Ancestral File 3.01 upgrade, 4.04.18 and 5.2.18 and PAF Companion 5.13 upgrade downloaded at www.FamilySearch.org	free
* Also includes lessons and user guide	

The following can be ordered from SV-PAF-UG:

<i>PAFinder</i> back issues if available, per issue	\$1 (order by mail or purchase at meetings)
Videos of classes	see www.svpafug.org for titles and prices
<i>Family History Documentation Guidelines</i>	\$10 + postage (see www.svpafug.org for multi-copy orders)