

Your Scotch-Irish Ancestors

By Allin Kingsbury

The term "Scotch-Irish" is a misleading name. You will not find it used much outside the United States. It refers to a group of lowland Scots who left Scotland for better fortune in Northern Ireland (Ulster) and were eventually driven from there by economic conditions, government mistreatment, and resentment from other religious groups. Scotland was a mere twelve mile voyage from Ulster, but after a few generations in Ulster, they had developed their own culture and had no homeland that would claim them. Perhaps a better name for the group is "Ulster Scots," which is often used in Ireland and the United Kingdom. Most of the group came to the American colonies, and by the time of the revolutionary war, they were more than 6% of the population of several colonies, and they played an important role in the Revolutionary War.

The Scots

When Rome conquered England, there was no sustained attempt to conquer the warring tribes of Scotland. The Scots, Picts, and Jutes, who lived there, had the reputation of ferocity and were considered a formidable opponent by the Romans who eventually conquered. The Roman Emperor, Hadrian, temporarily solved the Scottish

Perhaps a better name for the group is "Ulster Scots," which is often used in Ireland and the United Kingdom. . . They were more than 6% of the population of several colonies, and they played an important role in the Revolutionary War.

problem by building a wall across Northumberland near the Scottish border and posted troops along the wall to defend England. Much of Hadrian's Wall can be seen today by visitors to England.

As the Roman Empire crumbled, England and Scotland continued to be adversaries, but England ultimately became the stronger of the countries and exercised political control. The people of Scotland made several attempts to gain independence, led by John de Baliol against Edward I of England. Later revolts were led by William Wallace who defeated Edward I, but was betrayed in the end. Robert Bruce took up the claim of Scottish independence and was finally recognized as Robert I, King of Scotland in 1371.

When England became Protestant under King Henry VIII, Scotland remained loyal to the Pope while Queen Mary ruled Scotland. When Queen Mary's son James VI became king in 1567 and married a Protestant, the Church of Scotland or Presbyterian Church became the official church.

Scotland and England were

finally united in 1707 as the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

The Emergence of the Scotch-Irish

During the reign of James VI, many Scots, living in the lowlands of Scotland, moved to Ireland which was a short sail across the Irish Sea. These Protestants from Scotland were as unwelcome as fleas on a dog among the Irish. The newcomers were Scottish by birth and differed greatly from the Irish, both in culture and religion. The Scottish immigrants found themselves caught in a battle by the British to put down the Irish and rule them. In 1557, Thomas Radclyffe, Lord FitzWalter, and better known as the Earl of Sussex came to Ireland with an army to subdue the Scots living there which numbered about 7,000. Radclyffe defeated the Scots in a skirmish near Glenarm, and seventy or eighty Scots were killed. Fortunately for the Scots, Radclyffe ran out of supplies and returned home. He returned with a freshly supplied army and engaged the Scots, but on this occasion, the Scots defeated him.

The immigration of Scots into Ireland continued. Contention between the English and Irish prevented them from uniting and subduing the Scots in Ireland. The Scots remained and caused a great deal of unrest. It was not until the early 1700s that conditions became bad enough for the Scots in Ulster to begin leaving. They had been in Ireland for at least 4 generations. There was little opportunity for them back in Scotland, and no other country in Europe would have them. Those that left chose the land of opportunity, America.

Many of the Scots had returned to Scotland during the wars between England and Ireland during the 1600s. Those that remained helped the British, figuring that it would be in their best interest to have British support. During the war of 1689-1691, The Scots helped the British in the siege of Londonderry which led to a victory over the Catholic Jacobites. The ensuing peace and expectation of protection from the British led to a large immigration of Scots into Ireland. Twenty-year land leases also helped to attract new immigrants from Scotland. It is estimated that in the decade ending in 1700, 50,000 individuals migrated from Scotland to Ulster.

During the 1700s, the English government of Queen Anne was controlled by the Anglican

What's Inside

Searching the US Census Records
Go for the Prize Money
Barbara Renick
Ask the Doc

44
44
45
46

Of Interest
Spider Webs
Information/Classes for 12 July 2008

46
47
back

High Church party. The local government in Ulster was also controlled by the Anglicans who had no toleration for any other kind of Protestant. A law was passed in 1704 requiring all office holders to take communion in the Established Church. Most office holders were of a mind to defy the law. The effect of the law was to remove much of the civil administration in the north of Ireland. It was suggested that the new law also allowed Presbyterian ministers to be brought before Anglican Church courts and charged with fornication with their own wives because they were not married in the Anglican Church. In 1717, the leases on the large estate of the Marquis of Donegal in the county of Antrim expired, and the rents were greatly increased. Most of the tenants could not comply with the increase, and so were evicted from the farms their families had long occupied. The worst of the 1704 legislation was repealed by the Toleration Act of 1719, but the damage had been done. Discrimination against the Scottish Presbyterians continued in Northern Ireland until the middle of the nineteenth century. The unfairness of the treatment of the Scottish settlers in Northern Ireland was pointed out by Daniel Defoe (author of *Robinson Crusoe*) and other influential individuals in England.

Migration to America

The unfair treatment had some unexpected influence on the American Revolution. The Scots came to America in large groups and settled the backwoods areas of Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas. They remembered their betrayal by the British in Ireland, and became the strongest supporters of independence in the colonies. The migration continued until 1750 when an estimated 200,000 Scots from Ulster had settled in the American colonies. The migration diminished after 1750. Then in 1771, more landlords in Ulster began to raise their rents. It is estimated that another 30,000 Scots moved to the colonies, arriving in time for the American Revolution.

The Scots were formidable opponents to the British in many of the battles. George Washington gave credit to the Scots, saying that if the American cause was lost everywhere else he would take a last stand among the Scots-Irish of his native Virginia. The frontier skills gained from life on the American frontier, and the survival skill developed in Ulster, where war between the Irish Catholics and the British was all around them, left the Scots well prepared to serve in the Revolution. Captain Johann Henricks, a Hessian serving in the British Army wrote of the American Revolution, "Call it not an American rebellion, it is nothing more than an Irish-Scotch Presbyterian Rebellion." The Scots were particularly helpful in destroying Burgoyne's army in the Saratoga campaign as the British tried to divide the colonies and render them ineffective.

American Settlements

The Scots from Ireland found many places to settle in many of the American colonies. Some of the settlements are worth mentioning.

New England was dominated by the Congregational Church at the time. Most of the Scots went further South. An exception is Londonderry and Nutfield, New Hampshire, which were settled by a group of Scots in 1719 led by Reverend James MacGregor. The town kept birth, marriage, and death records from 1719 to 1910. The Londonderry town records were published with the approval of the town council in the early 1900s. Another group settled in Martha's Vinyard in 1718 with their minister, Reverend William

Homes. There were also settlements in Maine which was sparsely settled at the time. Maine settlements were at Fallmouth (now Portland), and some groups along the Kennebec River, and a few other locations near the coast.

New York received some of the immigrants, but much of the upstate land was owned by wealthy landlords who controlled huge estates. The Scots preferred to own their own land and preferred to live where the Anglican Church was not dominant.

Pennsylvania attracted many Scots because of religious tolerance there. They began arriving in Cumberland County about 1725, and in Franklin County about 1728. York County received large numbers of Scots from 1731-1735, as well as Chester County. Almost all of these immigrants settled in the outlying areas, clearing new land. The large majority of Scotch-Irish who settled Pennsylvania made their entry at Philadelphia or Chester or New Castle.

By 1690, four congregations of Presbyterians from Ireland were established in Somerset County. The oldest is probably the one at Snow Hill with Reverend Francis Makin and later, Reverend Samuel Davis. Reverend Thomas Wilson established a church at Manokin in 1681, Reverend William Traill was the pastor of a congregation of Scots from Ireland in 1682. Maryland was a haven for Roman Catholics, and was principally a plantation colony with slaveholders. Where the English had settled, the religion was predominately Anglican. Maryland was not seen as a place for Presbyterians who wanted small farms, and the later groups from Ireland settled mostly in other colonies.

Virginia and the Carolina colonies were hardly considered as destinations at first, because these colonies had been settled by slave-owning plantation owners and were dominated by the Anglican Church. However the areas further inland which became available for settlement were less suitable for plantations. These colonies not only welcomed the Scots from Ireland, but they advertised to entice the Scots to settle in their colonies.

Augusta County Virginia was founded in 1745. Many of its settlers were Scots who had come from Northern Ireland. Augusta County extended from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. Settlers had to cross the mountains to settle there in wilderness inhabited by American Indians at the time.

The oldest Presbyterian Church in Charleston, South Carolina dates back to 1685. In 1772, five shiploads of Scots arrived from Belfast with their Presbyterian minister William Martin. This group consisted of almost 500 families. They became established in the colony just as the Revolutionary War began.

As evident with the number of Scots that came to the American colonies as a group with their minister, the Scots took their religion seriously. Research of the church records is productive when the records can be found covering the time of migration and immediately afterward. Also some of the local history books tell about some of these groups.

Bibliography

There are many excellent books written about the Scotch-Irish settlers in America. Many of them include genealogies, records which help with genealogical research, and detailed histories. Although many of the Scots settled in groups, others mixed with the other immigrants and became products of America's melting pot.

A few of the books about the Scotch-Irish include:

- Annis, Daniel Gage, *Vital Records of Londonderry, New Hampshire, 1719-1910*
- Bolton, Charles Knowles. *Scotch Irish Pioneers In Ulster and America*
- Chalkley, Lyman, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia, Extracted from the Original Court Records of Augusta County, 1745-1800, 3 Volumes*
- Dobson, David, *Scots-Irish Links, 1575-1725. 2 Volumes*
- Dunaway, Wayland F., *The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania*
- Egle, William Henry, *Pennsylvania Genealogies, Chiefly Scotch-Irish and German 2nd edition*
- Falley, Margaret Dickson. *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research. 2 vols. Evanston, Illinois: Margaret Dickson Falley, 1961-62. FHL book Ref 941.5 D27f 2 vol.)*
- Ford, Henry Jones, *The Scotch-Irish in America*
- Hanna, Charles Augustus, *The Scotch-Irish or The Scot in North Britain, North Ireland, and North America, 2 Volumes*
- Knowles, Charles, *Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America*
- Leyburn, James G. *The Scotch-Irish: A Social History. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1962.*
- Stephenson, Jean, *Scotch-Irish Migration to South Carolina, 1772: Rev. William Martin and His Five Shiploads of Settlers*

The following books are about research methodology for Scotch-Irish families:

- Baxter, Angus. *In Search of Your British & Irish Roots: A Complete Guide to Tracing Your English, Welsh, Scottish, & Irish Ancestors (4th edition). Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 1982, 1991, 1999.*
- Begley, Donal F. (editor). *Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder. Dublin, Ireland: Heraldic Artists Ltd., 1987.*
- Betit, Kyle J. and Dwight A. Radford. *Ireland. A Genealogical Guide for North Americans. Irish at Home and Abroad.*
- Campbell, R.G., *Scotch-Irish Family Research Made Simple*
- Cory, Kathleen B. *Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry. Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1990. (originally published Edinburgh, Scotland: Polygon. 1990)*
- Grenham, John. *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors: The Complete Guide. Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 1992*
- Irvine, Sherry. *Your Scottish Ancestry: A Guide for North Americans. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry Incorporated, 1997*
- McCarthy, Tony. *The Irish Roots Guide. Dublin, Ireland: The Liliput Press Ltd., 1991*
- Mitchell, Brian. *Pocket Guide to Irish Genealogy. Baltimore, Maryland. Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1991*

- Moody, David, *Scottish Family History*
- Ryan, James G. *Irish Records: Sources for Family & Local History. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry Incorporated, 1988*
- Stuart, Margaret, *Scottish Family History: A Guide to Works of Reference on the History and Genealogy of Scottish Families*
- Szucs, Loretto Dennis. *They Became Americans: Finding Naturalization Records and Ethnic Origins. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry Incorporated, 1998*

Internet sources

As time goes by we see more and more records come available on the Internet. Cyndi's List has many sites listed for Scotch-Irish research. Research on these families can be difficult, both in frontier areas of the colonies and in Ireland. For many of the Scotch-Irish immigrants, there are no records of births and marriages because the records were not kept or were lost. A few sites may be of help in getting started with research:

- Lynx 2 Ulster: This site includes the following databases.
 - Ships arriving from Ireland to New England 1714 – 1720: www.lynx2ulster.com/ScotchIrishPioneers/immigrantships.php
 - The Petition to Governor Shute in 1718: www.lynx2ulster.com/ScotchIrishPioneers/petition.php
 - Members of the Charitable Irish Society in Boston: www.lynx2ulster.com/ScotchIrishPioneers/irishsociety.php
 - Names of fathers on the Presbyterian Baptismal Records in Boston, 1730-1736: www.lynx2ulster.com/ScotchIrishPioneers/baptismalrecord.php
 - Home towns of Ulster families, 1691-1718: www.lynx2ulster.com/ScotchIrishPioneers/hometowns.php
 - The Ulster-Scots Society Of America: www.ulsterscotssociety.com/
 - Ulster-Scots Online: www.ulster-scots.co.uk/
 - South Londonderry Ulster-Scots Association: www.slusa.co.uk
 - Ulsterscots.org: www.ulsterscots.org/
 - Northern Irish Genealogy: www.EmeraldAncestors.com
 - Ulster Historical Foundation: www.ancestryireland.com/

Good Luck with your research of Ulster Scots in your family.

Quotable Quote

It is useless for the sheep to pass resolutions in favor of vegetarianism while the wolf remains of a different opinion.

William Ralph Inge

Pitfalls to Avoid Searching the U. S. Census Records

By Lesly Klippel

The U.S. census, taken every ten years since 1790, is one of the backbones of American research. Most pedigrees depend upon it to trace the travels and makeup of the families involved. My experience with searching the census has taught me that researchers will have greater success in finding their families if they pay attention to the following possible problem areas.

1. **SPELLING** - Don't get locked into only one way to spell a name.

Suggestion: Write all the different possible ways to spell the name(s) and realize they could be spelled those ways and more! Recognize that there are ethnic differences in pronunciation. In using Internet search engines, Soundex is usually the best choice. Also try different spellings of the surname. Soundex may not pick up all the possibilities. Try searching on the first name of a member of the family in the locality where the family lived. If you still can't find the family, try searching on another member's name or try an abbreviation such as Wm., Chas. or Jas. Also try searching on initials for the given name(s). Changing the vowels in names will give you a totally different list of results. Learn flexibility in spelling of names and you will have greater success in finding your families.

2. **HANDWRITING** - Indexes are transcriptions of handwriting and misinterpretations are common. Especially note the capital letters S and L, M, N and W, P and R, F and T. The old way of writing "ss" as a "ps" or a backwards "fs" carried over into the 1800's in some areas. Capital J was written above the line instead of with the tail dropping down below the line.

Suggestions: If you find the family on the census page, but can't read some of the writing, scroll up and down the page looking for the unreadable letter in other names to determine what it is. When using an index, scroll down all the entries for the initial letter. Try searching on the other letter it's mistaken for such as L for S. Become familiar with the surnames in that locality through studying tax lists, county history or homeowners' atlases.

3. **LOCALITY** - Families didn't always live where you think they

lived. They may be in another county or even in another state.

Suggestion: Use the national index to locate the family. Check the states where the children were born. Check the states in between known residences. Check the census for states where the parents were born.

4. **DUPLICATE ENTRIES** - Recognize that they happen and don't be locked into thinking it's two separate persons or families. Two enumerators may have visited the same family. A person may be listed with their family and where they were actually living. Travelers may be listed in two places. Also, since enumerators were paid by the name, a few of them changed a bit of information about some families and presented them as if they were different families.

Suggestion: Use other sources to verify that you have reconstructed the family correctly such as probate records, cemetery records, land records, and other local records.

5. **INCOMPLETE INDEXES** - Census indexes on CD's are almost always incomplete; publications may contain only some of the counties in the states. Various Internet sites may have incomplete indexes.

Suggestion: Read the introduction so you know what the index covers. Use other indexes to supplement and to verify every index.

6. **INACCURACY OF INFORMATION** - Since we have no way of knowing the identity of the informant, the information, especially the ages and the birthplaces of the parents are very often inaccurate.

Suggestion: Check all the information about the family with earlier and later censuses and other records. Make sure all information fits normal human behavior - women don't have children before age 14 or after age 50. The wife must be old enough to be the mother of the children. If not, she may be a second wife.

Searching the U.S. census is an exciting and challenging part of family history research. Paying attention to these possible pitfalls will help you learn to do it well.

Go For the Prize Money

The family stories make family history interesting reading because they are part of family tradition. And truth can be stranger than fiction. However some research can make a story even more interesting whether or not the story is true. The research process and results can read like a detective novel holding the audience in suspense until the truth is revealed.

Our members are invited to submit a story from their lore including efforts to prove or disprove the story. The story does not have to be long. It can be funny, or it can be tragic. It can be about recent generations or about someone way back in the family tree. The most important aspect of the judging will be the research ef-

fort to prove or disprove the story.

- The rules for the Lore Galore contest are:
- The story can be about anyone, but the research must be done by the author.
- The story must be part of family lore.
- The sources examined in the research must be listed.
- Entries are limited to 1000 words
- The submission deadline is September 2, 2008.
- The decision of the judges will be final.

- All SVCGG members except officers are eligible to enter.
- Submit entries by e-mail to: siliconvalleygroup@earthlink.net or by postal mail to the users group.

By entering the contest, the submitters give the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group the non-exclusive right to publish contest entries, with the approval of the submitter. Entries will not be returned. Entries posted on the Website may be edited for clarity.

The first and second place winners receive \$100 and \$50 respectively. The third place winner receives a copy of the board game Family Lore or a Research Pack (containing *Family History Documentation Guidelines*, 10 Stuck-on-Sources pads, and a flash drive). Winning entries will be listed on the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group Web site story page at: www.AuntAlice.net The winners will be announced at the SVCGG fall seminar on October 11, featuring genealogist Barbara Renick.

Updated FHL Favorite Web Sites Links

We have acquired the most recent update to the FHL Favorites file and will be distributing it with all new orders for the flash drive on our web site, www.svcgg.org. The file now consists of nearly 11,000 genealogy Web sites that the staff at the FHL in Salt Lake City have selected as the best for assisting family history researchers. Visitors at the library can download the installation file from the public computers, but the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group has received special permission to distribute the file to our membership. If you wish to receive a copy of the latest update, you may order a flash drive for \$15.00, or a CD for \$4.00. The cost for orders outside the U. S. is \$18 and \$5.00 respectively.

Barbara Renick Coming on October 11



Barbara Renick has spoken to our group several times and is a member of the group. It has been a long time since she was here, but she will give a seminar here at our October 11 meeting. She is a nationally known genealogy lecturer and has been a popular lecturer at national conferences of such organizations as the National Genealogical Society, Brigham Young University, and the Federation of Genealogical Societies. She currently serves on

staff and teaches at the Regional Family History Center in Orange, California.

Barbara is the author of *Genealogy 101: How to Trace Your Family's History and Heritage* (sponsored by the National Genealogical Society for their 100th Anniversary), *The Zucknick, Duclge, and Diem Families: Ancestors and Descendants*, and co-author of *The Internet for Genealogists: A Beginner's Guide* (Internet for Genealogists). She also has written many articles for genealogy publications, and has authored several instructional videos on how to trace your family tree on-line.

Mrs. Barbara Ann Renick nee Zucknick is from Maryland, born there to a German immigrant father and a Tennessee hillbilly mother. She grew up on a small farm surrounded by the forks of the Patuxent River. As a child, she had a keen interest in stories about the lives of her parents and grandparents, especially about the events of their childhood.

Barbara had her first exposure to a computer during high school while studying at Southern Illinois University on a summer scholarship from the National Science Foundation. She studied electrical engineering in college with the goal of designing computers. She decided to marry and changed her college major to nursing. Early in her marriage she began to trace her family tree. She took a beginning genealogy class three times before she felt she fully understood the intricate methods of research on her family tree through Germany, Polish Russia and the hills of Tennessee.

She graduated from Brigham Young University with a B.S. in Nursing in 1974.

From 1979 to 1983, Barbara and her husband adopted four special needs children. This put the brakes on her genealogical trips for a few years. In 1983 she purchased her first personal computer and began converting her paper genealogy filing system. Shortly thereafter, she was asked to train and supervise a crew of data entry workers for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Her small crew did data entry for the International Genealogical Index and the Ancestral File for ten years.

She is currently pursuing her MA in History at California State University, Fullerton. She is on staff at the LDS Regional Family History Center in Orange, California. She is the Vice-President of the Southern California Chapter of the Association of Professional Genealogists. She has memberships in the National Genealogical Society, the Genealogical Speakers Guild, the California State Genealogical Alliance, the Association of Professional Genealogists, as well as many local genealogical societies.

We are pleased to have Barbara at our October meeting for a seminar on October 11. Be sure to mark your calendar and tell your friends. The program will be:

9:00 a. m. - 10:15 a.m.	<i>The Magic of Family History</i> (includes about 10-15 minute introduction)
10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	<i>Eleven Layers of Online Searching</i> (plus Q/A)
12:00 p.m.-1:00 p.m.	Lunch break
1:00 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.	<i>Evaluating What You Have Found: The Third Stage of Research</i>
2:30 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.	<i>Mistakes I've Made (and you can avoid) as a Computer Genealogist</i>
3:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.	Open Q/A

Ask the Doc — “I Give No Answers Before Their Time!”

Q I was working on my genealogy, getting it all in the computer. Then I decided to put my genealogy in GenSmarts. I did that and was following the prompts. Now I have a problem. All my files went into GenSmarts and I can not see them in RootsMagic. Do I have to start all over and put all the names back into RootMagic, or is there a way to take it back out of GenSmarts and see it in RootsMagic? I am afraid in trying to do something I did not understand I may have erased it.



of the path where the image or the document is stored on your hard drive. The 450-plus photos and documents you scanned have been saved in some folder that you have not been aware of, and what PAF records is only the path to that folder, wherever it is. When you create a data backup of your PAF database, only the database (and the links to your media) is saved in the backup file.

A GenSmarts will not take anything out of your RootsMagic database. The only thing that GenSmarts does is open your database and examine it. It will build a small, separate database that it will use to keep track of a few things that you can do to your data, but it does nothing to your RootsMagic database. You should still be able to open your RootsMagic file as if you had never installed GenSmarts at all.

Q I have recently started using PAF 5 after purchasing a new computer with Windows Vista as the operating system. I imported my family data using a GEDCOM file from Family Tree Maker as well as dragging a media file to PAF using Windows Explorer. In the past month I have scanned 450-plus documents and photos, and saved them to what I thought was the PAF media file. I have attached each to the appropriate individual scrapbook and all appears well visually.

However, there is a problem when creating a CD that not only has a data back-up and a copy of the data file. When I try to locate the PAF media file using Windows Explorer, all I find is the original media file from Family Tree Maker. Nowhere can I find the PAF Media File that contains the scanned images. (I know that it is there, because all of the documents show up in the scrapbooks.

A This is a common misunderstanding about how PAF deals with media. When you link photos and documents to your PAF files, either in the scrapbooks or the image section of the sources, you are not creating a PAF Media File, as Family Tree Maker does. What you are doing is creating a link in the PAF database that consists only

of the path where the image or the document is stored on your hard drive. The 450-plus photos and documents you scanned have been saved in some folder that you have not been aware of, and what PAF records is only the path to that folder, wherever it is. When you create a data backup of your PAF database, only the database (and the links to your media) is saved in the backup file.

It is easy to locate the folder that contains your scanned photos and documents. Open the PAF database where you have linked scanned photos and documents. Double-click on the name of one of the records (people) to which you have linked a photo or document, so that the “Edit Individual” box for that person is displayed. Then click on the media button (the camera icon) to open the “Multimedia Collection” box. You will see a line near the middle of the box labeled “Location.” That will tell you the path to the folder where the photos have been saved. Select each entry in the collection window to make certain all of the links point to the same folder, or otherwise you may have multiple folders to copy onto the CD when you back them up.

If you want to make a backup of the media on the same CD where you make your PAF backup, you have to copy the folder as a separate operation using Windows Explorer (not to be confused with Windows’ Internet Explorer) or some other program that allows you to copy files from your hard drive to the CD.

Most experienced users of PAF create folders in the same place where our PAF database is located, called PAF Photos and PAF Documents, or something like that. We put our photos and documents in these two folders and then link them to the scrapbooks and source images in PAF. That creates the effect of having PAF Media File(s), but we always need to remember that these two folders are not going to be automatically backed up when we backup our PAF databases.

Of Interest [Vatican Closes Records to LDS Church, Catholic Records Available at National Library of Ireland, Microsoft Books Folds](#)

Vatican Closes Records to LDS Church

The Vatican ordered their bishops to not cooperate with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the microfilming of records. The order said that its purpose was based on religious principles, specifically because the Vatican wishes to block posthumous rebaptisms by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints which the Catholic Church finds objectionable. This action will limit access to records not microfilmed. The announcement did not mention the records already microfilmed.

Catholic Records Available at National Library of Ireland

The National Library of Ireland has almost all the surviving pre-1881 baptismal and marriage records of Roman Catholic parishes throughout Ireland. The records were microfilmed in the 1950s and 1960s. Because living people were then included records, the microfilm was made available only with the written permission of the parish priest of the specific parish. In the 1980s the

required approval was declared unnecessary by the relevant bishops for most dioceses, including Cashel & Emly. In 1991, Dr. Dermot Clifford, the new Archbishop of Cashel & Emly, claimed copyright of the manuscript parish registers and stated that the Tipperary Heritage Unit (now known as Tipperary Family History Research, and based in Tipperary town) has exclusive rights to provide and market the parish records.

Those owning the microfilm copies of the registers, primarily the National Library and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon Church), were told to stop public access to the films. The National Library stopped public access in 1992 which has continued to this year. In 1994 the National Library received a legal opinion by Muireann O Briain, S.C., which dismissed the notion of copyright of manuscripts which were created for the purpose of maintaining records, and were not of joint authorship, nor are the work of a single author. Ms. O Briain also stated that even if copyright were upheld, anyone using copies of the registers for

research purposes would not be infringing the copyright.

The National Library is believed to have other legal opinions which affirm the O Briain opinion. In any event, the microfilm of Roman Catholic parish registers from the dioceses of Cashel & Emy, Cloyne and Kerry were reopened this year. This is of major importance to those trying to trace their ancestry in an area covering almost half of County Tipperary and much of East Limerick.

Microsoft Books Folds

Less than two years ago, Microsoft announced that it would com-

pete with Google Books, and scan millions of "out of copyright" books from a large number of major libraries, and make them available free online. Last month, Microsoft announced that it would cease work on Microsoft Books project, and the Live Search Books and Live Search Academic projects would have the related Web sites shut down. It appears that Microsoft is unable to compete with Google, which is moving along well with its book project. This may be bad news for genealogists, because competition seems to make the projects better. We are not seeing any companies willing or able to compete with Google.

Spider Webs: **Mainly Genealogy, Irish Mariners 1918-1921, Sumner County, 1670 Connecticut State Census, Morgan Index of Ohio People Businesses and Institutions 1796-1850, Hale Collection of Early Connecticut Cemetery Records, Families of Old Hawaii**

Mainly Genealogy

The site is a genealogy blog dedicated to Maine. The site has births, marriages and deaths from Maine newspapers. The papers include the Portland Transcript, the Portland Advertiser and the Rural Intelligenser for years for about 1830 to 1880. These data appears to be added monthly with about 10 issues added each month. To visit the site, go to:

<http://mainlygenealogy.getpaidfrom.us/2008/05/>

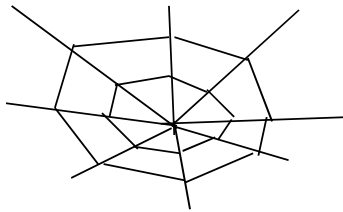
Irish Mariners 1918-1921

This Web site contains a database of Irish born merchant seamen. The data was extracted from the CR10 series of index cards in the Southampton Civic Archives, which contains 270,000 cards about the British Merchant Marine during the period from late 1918 to the end of 1921. From these cards, 11,000 Irish seamen have been made available online and this number is expected to be more than 20,000 when the project is finished. The database may contain the full name, birth date and birthplace, a good photo of the individual, the name of the ship, and a list of voyages made. To visit the site, go to:

www.irishmariners.ie/index.php

Sumner County, Tennessee Cemetery Historical Preservation Project

The project of photographing grave stones began in the summer of 2007. The photos can be browsed with a list of those interred with thumbnails of the photos posted on the same page in the same order. By clicking on the thumbnail, a full sized picture is displayed. The pictures are clear and the inscriptions are easy to read. The cemeteries can also be searched for a surname. The cemeteries each have a map with the location clearly marked. It is difficult to know how many more grave stones



remain un-photographed, but the author of the Web site intends to photograph all the stones in the county, and perhaps some over in nearby counties. To visit the site, go to: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~chpp/>

1670 Connecticut State Census

The 1670 Connecticut state census has been reconstructed from household, estate, tax, landowner, church and freeman lists from the years 1660 to 1673. It includes the names of 1,544 household heads and 824 freemen. Data for the census was found for the towns of: Branford, Fairfield, Farmington, Greenwich, Guilford, Haddam, Hartford, Killingworth, Lyme, Middleton, Milford, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, Norwich, Rye, Saybrook, Stamford, Stonington, Stratford, Wallingford, Wethersfield, and Windsor. To visit the site, go to:

www.newhorizonsgenealogicalservices.com/1670-ct-state.htm

Morgan Index of Ohio People, Businesses and Institutions, 1796-1850

This index is a new updated and expanded index of the Ohio Name Index which was compiled from individuals whose names appeared in books, pamphlets and broadsides from 1796-1850. It is now called the Morgan Index of Ohio People, Businesses and Institutions, 1796-1850. The site is now at Ohio-LINK, and has a new search engine for both basic and advanced searches. Searches can be conducted by name, address, city, state, occupation, race, birth/death date and place

of birth and death, as well as employer. Searches may be sorted by name, date city or occupation and by gender, male or female, or business. Entries have been expanded from 88,000 to over 130,000 and quarterly updates are being made. To visit the site, go to:

<http://morgan.ohiolink.edu/mgohio/Login>

Hale Collection of Early Connecticut Cemetery Records

The Hale Collection of early Connecticut Cemetery Records was originally handwritten on index cards. It has been microfilmed and made available in most Family History Centers. This is an excellent source for deaths in Connecticut during the colonial period and on into the 19th century. The records were compiled for a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. The workers inquired house to house asking about little known family cemeteries. Mr. Hale, who directed the project, found a total of 2269 cemeteries including one under Route 9 in Middletown and several that were under reservoirs. When he asked the town clerk of North Stonington how many cemeteries were in his town, the clerk knew of only nine. Mr. Hale found 95. Now a transcription of these records is available on the Internet. Many of these records can be found anywhere else. To visit the site, go to: www.hale-collection.com/

Families of Old Hawaii

The site advertises genealogies of families from Hawaii, but the site is new and much of the genealogy is that of the author of the site. The site also has links to other sites, vintage pictures, queries, a Hawaiian dictionary, an obituary index for Honolulu newspapers from 1929-1950 and other features. To visit the site, go to:

<http://web.mac.com/gencea/Ohana/Home.html>

OFFICERS AND STAFF

Richard Rands	President
Janet Brigham Rands	Vice President
Wanda Levy	Secretary
Carleen Foster	Treasurer
Lesly Klippel	Membership Director
Howard Bennion	Macintosh Leader
Janet Brigham Rands	Webmaster
Brian Smith	Program Chairman
Leland Osburn	Education Administrator
Allin Kingsbury	PastFinder Editor
Pamela Erickson	Assistant Editor
Carleen Foster	PastFinder Mailing

Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group

www.svcomputergenealogy.org

Richard D. Rands, President rrandse@earthlink.net (650) 969 6567

Please send inquiries, address changes, new memberships, and membership renewals to:
SV-CGG, P.O. Box 23670, San Jose, CA 95153-3670 or leslyk@comcast.net

SV-CGG meets monthly, except December, on the second Saturday of the month from 9 a.m. 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 US\$15 per year (US\$20 for Canada and US\$25 for other international). Members are offered classes at meetings, mentor help, *Silicon Valley PastFinder* (a monthly newsletter published each month there is a meeting).

CONTACT INFORMATION

Membership	Lesly Klippel	leslyk@comcast.net (408) 269 5484
Newsletter	Allin Kingsbury	a.kingsbury@sbcglobal.net (408) 257 8447
Classes	Brian Smith	bsmith4gen@yahoo.com (408) 255 6663
Questions	Dr. PAF	rrandse@earthlink.net

Copyright Notice: *Silicon Valley PastFinder* ©2008 Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group. All Rights Reserved. No articles herein may be reproduced for profit or commercial purpose without the express written consent of the editor or the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group. Genealogy groups may republish articles but must include credits to the authors and the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group.

Silicon Valley PastFinder is the official publication of the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group, a nonprofit organization. Published monthly except December, *Silicon Valley PastFinder* is distributed at the door to all members attending the meeting, and mailed to others after the meeting. Members may elect to receive the newsletter by e-mail and get the PastFinder Bulletin too.

Articles contributed by readers are welcome. Articles may be submitted as a text file on PC-compatible disk, CD-ROM, or as an e-mail attachment. The editors reserve the right to accept, reject, and edit articles. Articles are not returned.

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)	US\$6
Personal Ancestral File 4.04	US\$6
Personal Ancestral File 5.2.18 and 4 (Windows), PAF 3, and 2.31 (DOS), lessons and user guide, Personal Ancestral File Companion 5.2 Windows (2 CDs)	US\$8.25
Personal Ancestral File 4.04.18 and 5.2.18, PAF Companion (evaluation) or PAF User's Guide (English, Spanish, French, German, or Portuguese) downloaded at: www.FamilySearch.org	free

The following can be ordered from www.svcomputergenealogy.org or the group address (see above):

Newsletter back issues if available, per issue	US\$1 (order by mail or purchase at meetings)
Videos of classes; syllabus copies	See Web site for titles, prices
<i>Family History Documentation Guidelines</i>	Available at meetings and on Web site
Stuck-on Sources Post-It note pads	Available at meetings and on Web site
Flash Drives loaded with 11,000 Internet genealogy sites	Available at cost on Web site and at meetings

CLASSES FOR 12 JULY 2008

Software Classes

- Reunion 9 for Mac Users
- Getting Started with Reunion
- Using new.FamilySearch Workshop

- PAF and PC's for Beginners

General Class

- Scanning Techniques & Color Correction-Family History Library Favorites

For more details or changes, go to: www.svcomputergenealogy.org



Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group
The former Silicon Valley PAF Users Group

P.O. Box 23670, San Jose, CA 95153-3670
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SAN JOSE, CA
PERMIT NO. 976

