

## Adding New Magic to RootsMagic

Sometimes it's better to renovate, and sometimes it's better to take down the old house and build a new one in its place. In the upcoming release 4 of the popular RootsMagic genealogy software, the structure will look familiar, but inside the walls the house will be humming.

RootsMagic prime developer Bruce Buzbee, who will speak to the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group at the November 8 meeting, got so enthused about the new build of the software that he started a blog ([blog.rootsmagic.com](http://blog.rootsmagic.com)) in July. Post by post, he has announced new features that will emerge in RootsMagic 4, due for release by the end of 2008. Thousands of curious RootsMagic users follow each announcement.

Buzbee will unveil the release to SVCGG at the November 8 meeting, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., at the Quince Avenue chapel in Santa Clara, California. (See directions on the back page, and at [www.svcgg.org](http://www.svcgg.org).)

"We've never had an upgrade anywhere near this big," Buzbee explains. "This is an order of magnitude bigger than any previous upgrade." The development team has been working on the upgrade for three years.

"What I'm working on right now is the last of the reports," Buzbee explains. "Then fixing



Bruce Buzbee Promoting His RootsMagic Software

bugs that the beta testers have found—we've had our beta testers hammering on it." Finding and fixing bugs is standard for any new software release, and is an indication that the functionality of the software is being tested thoroughly before it is released to the public.

Buzbee's presentation November 8 will provide several firsts for the users group. Not only will it be the first look at the new release of RootsMagic, but it will be the first demonstration of how the new generation of genealogy software will interface with the newFamilySearch program being rolled out in geographic increments by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS).

The newFamilySearch program incorporates the various databases held by the LDS Church into a pedigree structure built by the users. It has been opened to LDS members by geographical area for testing

and development, and will become available to the public. Major genealogy software packages such as RootsMagic are being configured to interact directly with newFamilySearch.

The new release of RootsMagic, which has involved a complete rewrite of the software, will include innovative features in a familiar look-and-feel environment. Not only is RootsMagic 4 being written in a different programming language than prior versions, but it also employs a new database engine. It also will be possible for developers to write tools for RootsMagic 4. These changes will "allow more flexibility down the road," says Buzbee.

After 18 years of genealogy software development, Buzbee says he is getting a feel for what will excite users. For example, RootsMagic 4 will provide DNA support for both mitochondrial and Y chromosome information—a change users find excit-

ing, even though relatively few are likely to use it. Another new feature will be "shared" events, or witnessed events, which can be added to multiple persons but not necessarily applied to an entire family.

Some changes are designed just to make the program easier to use, such as changes in the print preview process of report generation. Users will be able to email a report directly with the click of a button from inside the program. Additionally, the program will create PDF or rich text files for attachment to email, without the users having to know how to generate those types of files. This feature will be popular with "a big chunk of users," Buzbee predicts.

Other features include Unicode support, and a shareable CD feature that allows the software to run from a CD without requiring software installation. This popular feature also was in version 3.

Buzbee and his team of programmers have been working long days to wrap up the final tweaks to the release. In the final weeks before the release, Buzbee will continue to use his blog somewhat like an advent calendar, to tantalize users with final announcements of what may be the most popular features.

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# A Big Chart for a Big Family

By Richard D. Rands

Yosemite National Park in California is a mighty big place, and this summer it held what was a mighty big event for our family. The event was my parents' bi-annual family reunion, at Curry Village in Yosemite. In spite of nearby forest fires that obscured the magnificent cliffs some days, we hiked, ate, toured, ate, watched wildlife, ate, and...ate.

I wanted to create a chart that would illustrate dramatically the size of my parents' family, which includes 153 descendents. My parents had six children, and each of those children has at least five children. (One of my sisters has 13 children.) Since this may turn out to have been the last time we gather this many members of the family, it was especially important to give my parents something that would make them proud of their achievement.

Of all the charts used by genealogists to represent descendents, the most impressive may be the drop-line chart—the one that shows all the children of a generation on a horizontal line below their parents and each succeeding generation on a horizontal line dropped down below that line. However, with 41 grandchildren plus 41 spouses all on one generational line, the software programs I looked at would have produced a chart so long that it would have been unmanageable.

I needed to compress the space between all the names of a given generation so that the chart would be small enough to spread out in a living room, but large enough that the names could be read easily. My goal was to create something that everyone could sign, as a memento of the reunion. Furthermore, it would have been fruitless to create a permanent record on expensive material, since at the time I created it, three more great-great-grandchildren were on the way, with the likelihood of many more descendents to follow.

After some inquiries, I settled on using Microsoft PowerPoint, for several reasons. I use PowerPoint frequently for presentations, it has fairly easy-to-use charting tools, and it also can scale the size of a chart to large proportions. Also, I knew that a number of print shops, such as FedEx Kinkos, could electronically stitch together several PowerPoint screens and inexpensively print the result as one long banner. I knew it would take some work to manually create the chart in PowerPoint, but I was confident that the end result would have the desired impact of displaying an impressive posterity in a compact space.

The first step was to review the information about all the descendents in my family history database, and to make certain that I

had the latest information. I contacted every family, making certain that I had everyone's correct birth dates and places, marriage dates and places, and middle names. That step had the auxiliary benefit of bringing the family database up-to-date.

Meanwhile, knowing that the largest size chart that PowerPoint will support is 56 inches wide and 56 inches high, I calculated that I would need to stitch together three slides to accommodate a generation with 82 names. After making a rough layout of the overall chart, I determined which names would appear on each of the three slides. I then created a standard template for the individual names that included the person's full name, birth date, marriage date, and death date. I selected the Andale font (used by PAF), which was readable but compact, and began building the chart.

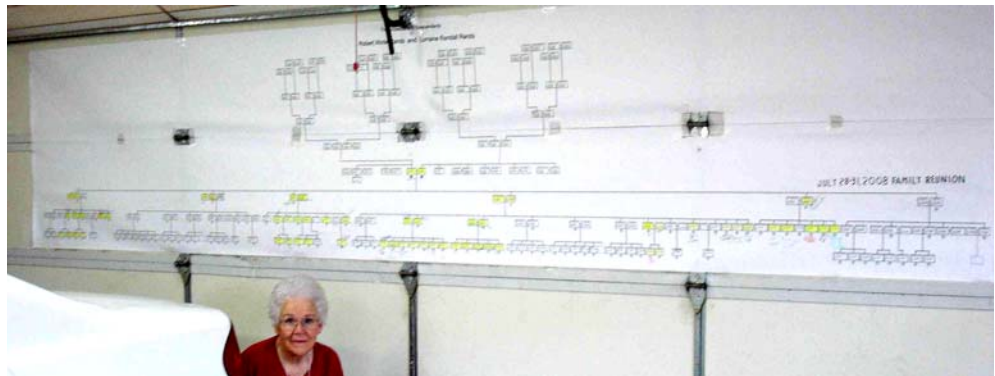
For each family, I put the children in chronological order from left to right. I found myself becoming far more knowledgeable about my grand-nephews and grand-nieces, finally sorting out which ones belonged to which nephews and nieces. The hardest part was to get the horizontal lines connecting families together to match perfectly between the three slides, so that they would match when they were stitched together. Because I had open space at the top of the chart, I added four generations of my parents' direct-line ancestors, which gave the chart depth.

One problem caused a few days of extra work. I used PowerPoint 2003 to create my slides, but I then found that my local FedEx Kinkos had only PowerPoint 2007 on their system. When they converted my slides to version 2007, the font spacing changed, and some of the lines were not aligned. I had to use my wife's computer with PowerPoint 2007 to resize most of the boxes to accommodate the different font spacing, and realign some of the lines.

The printing staff then stitched the three slides together, converted the file to a PDF, and printed it out on a banner printer. The result was a spectacular chart that spanned 14 feet and only cost me a bit over \$30 (not counting at least a week's work).

On the final evening of the reunion, we spread the chart out on several tables, had everyone sign their name under their box on the chart, and presented it to my parents. One of the great-grandchildren exclaimed that he had no idea he was related to so many people. Some family members reminisced over family members who had died. When my parents returned home, they mounted it on the inside of their garage door and added some color. Everyone who visits their home is treated to a spectacular view of my parents' posterity.

**Lorraine Rands with her chart on the inside of the garage door**



# Spider Webs: Tennessee Death Records, Irish Collections

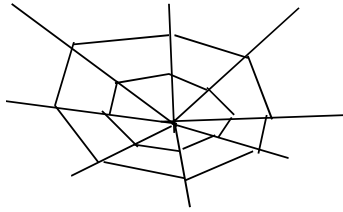
## Tennessee Death Records

Death records for the State of Tennessee are now available online. Registrations of births and deaths began in 1908 in Tennessee. The Tennessee State Archives and Library Web site has created an index that covers nearly 98,000 deaths occurring in Tennessee between 1908 and 1912. The index includes all extant records, but some early deaths may have been missed because the deaths were not registered as carefully and regularly as they were beginning in 1914.

Included in the index are the name of the deceased, county and year of death, and certificate number. When no year of death is given on the certificate, it is recorded in this index as "1908-12". Death records for the year 1913 were not recorded in Tennessee. Children with no given name are listed as "infant". Death records in this time period do not give parents' names. They do include the individual's age, occupation, place of birth and cause of death. The index information can be used to order a copy of the death certificate from the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The Tennessee death records for 1908-1912 are found at: [www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/vital/death2.htm](http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/vital/death2.htm).

Tennessee deaths from 1914 to 1926 are available on the state government Web site at [www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/vital/nddeath.htm](http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/history/vital/nddeath.htm). The Statewide Index to Tennessee Death Records is in the beginning stages. The state plans to index all Tennessee death records for the years 1914 onward. This index includes the name of deceased, county of death, and volume and page number of the certificate. When ordering a death record from this index, one should include all of this information.

The Memphis Public Library History and Genealogy Index Web site at [http://tempo.memphislibrary.org/dadabik/program\\_files/sform.php](http://tempo.memphislibrary.org/dadabik/program_files/sform.php) contains the Memphis/Shelby County Death Index (1848-1945). This index includes deaths within Memphis and Shelby County which were recorded in the Memphis Death Register Books beginning in 1848; the Memphis Burial Permits 1902-1913; and Memphis/Shelby County Death Certificate Card Index, 1914-1945. Entries include the name,



date of death, age, gender, and race of the deceased, and the source record. This index also includes people who died in Memphis but who were buried elsewhere, and those whose bodies were brought back from another location for burial. Also included is a list of licenses granted to ship bodies through Memphis, and the Yellow Fever Deaths Index (1878), which includes all individuals in Memphis who died in the 1878 Yellow Fever Epidemic. Entries in the latter index includes the death date, full name, race and address.

The Shelby County, Tennessee, Archives has all Tennessee deaths from 1949 to 2005 on their Web site. The index includes the full name, date of death, age, county in which they died, county in which they resided, marital status, gender, race, and a link to a request form to get the death certificate. This Web site also has death records for Shelby County from 1848 to 1957. The death certificate can be viewed or printed for free from this site. Go to: <http://register.shelby.tn.us/>

## Irish Collections

Familyrelatives.com has made a large collection of Irish records available online. The records are part of their plan to add more than 10 million new records by the end of this year. Included in the new records are: *Indexes to Irish Wills 1536-1857* (5 Volumes), *Irish Genealogical Guide*, *Quaker Records Dublin Abstracts of Wills*, *Alumni Dublinense 1593-1846*, *Ireland Topographical Dictionary*, *Land Records Ireland*, *Commissioned Sea Officers of the Royal Navy, 1660-1815*, *Irish Names and Surnames*, *MacDonald's Directory* – 5 counties and the *Medical Register for Ireland 2 Volumes*. The *Irish Genealogical Guide - Copies & Abstracts of Irish Wills* contains information copied from original wills by genealogists before an act of vandalism destroyed four court buildings in Dublin on 30 June 1922. The original copies of many Irish wills were destroyed in the fire, as well as many other important documents. The copies and

abstracts were collected after the disaster.

Familyrelatives.com describes the records as follows:

"*Indexes to Irish Wills 1536-1857* (5 Volumes), this dataset is a five-volume series of indexes to Irish wills. Each entry lists the individual's name, address, and the year the will was settled in probate.

"*Irish Genealogical Guide*, copies and Abstracts of Irish Wills covers the period from 1445 to 1834. Each entry lists the individual's name, address, reference and the year the will was settled in probate.

"*Quaker Records Dublin Abstracts of Wills*. The Abstracts include valuable information including the individual's name, address, and the year the will was settled and proved in probate. Family relations, occupations, witnesses, freeholds, monies, inventories and more are mentioned in the abstracts.

"*Alumni Dublinense 1593-1846*. Amongst other material includes schools, school alumni, the individual's name, father's name, trade, profession, or rank, age, birthplace, and the year they were awarded their degree.

"*The Royal School, Armagh*. The Royal School, Armagh register officially began in 1849 although records date back to 1635.

"*Ireland Topographical Dictionary*. The database is an alphabetical dictionary of the topography of Ireland and provides historical and statistical descriptions of several of Ireland's counties, cities, boroughs, corporate markets, post towns, parishes, and villages. A useful resource as they enable us to locate and learn about the places our ancestors lived. provides historical and statistical descriptions of several of Ireland's counties, cities, boroughs, corporate, market and post towns, parishes, and villages. [It is an] Ideal source for learning about the place your ancestors lived.

"*Return of Owners Land Ireland 1876*. The Return shows the holding, in acres, roods and poles, and estimated yearly rental valuation, of all holdings over 1 acre. The database is organized by county, landowner and address for each landowner is provided.

"*MacDonald's Directory 1927* for the

counties of Antrim, Tipperary, Armagh, Belfast, Londonderry and Kerry. Business and trade directories providing useful social history information on trade names and occupations, names, addresses as well as information on schools in the locality.

*“Irish Names and Surnames*, a fascinating collection of Irish names and surnames, the records include the Gaelic names of men and women from English to Irish and Irish to English and Clan names with useful and historical descriptions and the origins of a name, a treat for budding onomatologists.

*“Medical Register for Ireland 2 Volumes*. The records contain the surname, address and location, year and qualifications followed by the Medical Schools from which the Members qualified.

*“Irish Passenger Lists 1846-1851*, Passengers who arrived at the Port of New York during the Irish famine are already available for free online.”

All these records are available to those who subscribe to Familyrelatives.com. For those engaged in Irish family history research, the subscription price is a bargain. Over the next few months the site will add more Military records including Commissioned Sea Officers of the Royal Navy, 1660-1815, and School and University records for England, Wales, Scotland, including Ireland and the USA.

To visit the site, go to: [www.Familyrelatives.com](http://www.Familyrelatives.com)

## Finding a Smith Family

### A Case History of the Search for Descendents of Chauncey Smith

By Allin Kingsbury

My third-great-grandfather had a daughter who married Chauncey Smith of Stafford, Tolland County, Connecticut. They are mentioned in *Kingsbury Hall: The Genealogy of a Family*, by Kenneth J. Kingsbury, which is the most recent and most accurate genealogy of the Kingsbury family. It says that Chauncey Smith was born on 16 April 1824 in Stafford and married his wife Susan on 8 September 1847 in Stafford. The only other fact about him in the book is that he was a farmer.

The descendents of all the other children in the family had been traced. I, for the love of a good challenge, decided to find the descendents of Chauncey Smith. Also, before doing any library research, I planned to find as much on the Internet as could be found before looking at microfilm or printed sources at libraries. I reasoned that I could find the family in the U.S. census starting with 1850, where their first children would be listed by name.

An online search of the 1850 U.S. Census listed Chauncey and Susan Smith with their first child, Nelson T. Smith, born in 1848. The 1860 and 1870 census returns listed six additional children. Two more children who died in infancy were listed in a family tree posted on the Internet.

Ancestry World Tree (Ancestry.com) has a family tree which included the Chauncey Smith family. It does not include the parents of Chauncey, but includes much of the family of his wife, Susan, whose family appears in several publications and which I already had in my database. The online family tree has exact birth dates of all the children, including three additional children who died young and did not appear in the census. This information made the total number of children to nine. The family tree gave no information about spouses of the children of Chauncey, nor did it list any of his grandchildren. I tentatively accepted the birth dates of the children as correct because names and dates were consistent with the census returns. One discrepancy was a child listed as Henry in the tree, but listed as Harry in each census.

There was a more serious discrepancy in the family tree. A death date for Chauncey's wife, Susan, of 9 January 1880 was included. She was alive when the 1880 census was taken, living with her son Harry (age eleven), but Chauncey had died after the last child was born in 1872 and before the 1880 census, which was taken on 29 June 1880. I believe the 1880 death date is for

Chauncey, not Susan, but this is one of a number of discrepancies I did not resolve using the Internet.

After many frustrating searches, I found Susan in the 1900 census, living with her son, Harry in Rockville, Connecticut. Harry was married and had two children. When the 1910 census was taken, Harry had moved to Ellington, Connecticut, and the family had grown to four children. Susan was not with the family. She would have been about 80 years old.

With a name as common as Smith, it is almost impossible to verify that children found living away from their parents are the correct individuals. Census data are unreliable and there is little information other than age, state where they are born, and birthplaces of parents found in the 1880 and later censuses. With a name like Smith, a search may find several individuals who match the search criteria. When the individuals are living with already known close relatives, and if the data are consistent in two or more censuses, we have a much stronger argument that the children are the individuals that we are seeking. After more frustrating searches, I found the four other living children in Massachusetts. Clifton was in Longmeadow, married, but without children. Edward was in North Brookfield with his wife and one child, plus two children from an earlier marriage. I then found the first wife in the 1880 census. Frederick was listed in the 1900 census living in Greenfield, Massachusetts. Nelson appeared in the 1880 census with his wife and a daughter. I searched for the three of them in the 1900 and 1910 censuses and could not find any of them.

In the 1910 census, Edward Smith and his wife, Carrie were living with Elmer Varnum and his wife, Elizabeth. They had been married six months. Elizabeth was the daughter of Edward by his first wife. The 1920 and 1930 census records listed five children for this family.

The Connecticut Death Index lists the maiden name of the deceased and the name of the spouse, making it possible to connect individuals into families. I found a record of Esther Cavanagh (nee Esther Smith) who died 30 December 1995 at Vernon, Connecticut, and who was born 17 September 1907. Her husband was Robert Cavanagh. The information was found searching for Esther Smith, one of six daughters of Chauncey Smith's son, Harry, who resided in Vernon. The search was for Esther, born 1907, and mother's maiden name of Smith. The birth date matched. They

were in the 1930 census living in Massachusetts with two children.

The eldest son in this family was Robert B. Cavanagh. A search for him using Google found an obituary for James Michael Cavanagh, an optician who died in Tolland, Connecticut, on 13 May 2008. His parents were listed as Robert B. Cavanagh and Helen Gorman. The Social Security Death Index confirmed the relationship, listing Robert B. Cavanagh, born 21 January 1928 and died 11 August 2001 in Rocky Hill, Hartford, Connecticut. Also listed in the obituary are three brothers: Robert; William of San Louis Obispo, California; and Timothy (wife Valerie) of Portland. Another brother, John, was stated as previously deceased. Three sisters were also mentioned: Maureen Brown (husband Robert) of Tolland, Paula Hollister (husband David) of Vernon, and Patricia Anderson (husband Craig) of Enfield.

The Connecticut Marriage Index had the following:

- Robert P. Cavanagh of Ellington, age 21, married Marga E. Williamson of Ellington, age 20, married 31 August 1974 in Tolland
- Paula A. Cavanagh of Vernon, age 23, married David W. Hollister of Vernon, age 32, married 11 Apr 1927 in Ellington

The Social Security Death Index listed the following:

- James M. Cavanagh, born 5 Jun 1955, died 13 May 2008, Rocky Hill, Hartford, Connecticut
- Helen Cavanagh, born 21 Jan 1929, died 21 Aug 2007, Coventry, Tolland, Connecticut
- Robert Cavanagh, 21 Jan 1928, born 21 Jan 1928, died 11 Aug 2001, Tolland, Tolland, Connecticut

I almost wished for a few more deaths in this family because the obituaries are so helpful.

Others in the third generation of Chauncey Smith's family were traced using similar sources and strategies on the Internet. I am sure I have not found all the members of this family, but the research has produced 73 members of the Chauncey Smith family. I have a list of searches to do on the Internet, but they are becoming more time consuming and more likely to end in failure. I could go to microfilm or make a trip to the Salt Lake Family History Library now and find more of the information, or I could begin contacting living individuals now and would expect to gather

more information. It may be that I cannot find all of Chauncey's descendents due to the current court decisions on privacy and the reluctance of family members due to fear of identity theft. The thrill of the chase kept me going, and I am amazed that I was able to find as much as I did on the Internet.

The Internet tools for research provide added difficulty in research. The census data available from Ancestry.com is a powerful research tool. I was frustrated because the indexer wrote the surname as *Smitt*. The cursive writing looked like *Smith* to me. That caused many extra searches for me. Another problem in Ancestry is that the results are not ranked. A birth date that is off by one year is treated the same as a birth off by 50 years. A name misspelled with one vowel wrong is ranked equally with a name differing by several consonants. Each search engine is different, and one should know the limitations of the search. I thought that the name *Smith* would be much more difficult than it actually was. For one thing, the name is familiar, and is seldom misspelled like other less common names. Because *Smith* is common, middle initials are often used in the names, and these are usually correct.

You may wonder if I have made any errors in connecting the information into families. It is possible, especially considering the many pages of Smiths that show up as possible hits in each search. However, most of the connections were verified with a second and sometimes a third piece of corroborating evidence. In addition, I usually looked for and noted individuals with similar names and birth dates who could be mistaken for the individual for whom I was searching, and I attempted to account for that person to eliminate them as a possibility. I also was not satisfied until I had filled in all the blanks that could possibly be completed. I always looked for death dates when I had a birth date. I always searched the World War I draft records if the individual was eligible for military service. I always looked in all the applicable census records to locate where an individual lived. Some records may only yield a small bit of information like a middle name, but that information may prove to be crucial, in a later step in the research.

Few of you, if any, are related to this Smith family, but the techniques and strategy are universally applicable. I hope this case study will be of help for those who encounter similar research problems. I hope you all are successful in your research.

## Software of Interest: FamViewer for iPhone and iPod Touch

Aster Software announced its new genealogy software, FamViewer, that allows genealogists to carry their genealogy databases with them on their iPhone and iPod Touch. FamViewer imports GEDCOM files and displays them on the iPhone. GEDCOM files may be uploaded to FamViewer using a Web browser on a desktop or laptop computer or downloaded to FamViewer directly from a Web site or Web server using WiFi. The contents of the imported GEDCOM file are displayed by FamViewer, including individuals, families, notes and sources. Users can navigate the family tree with a touch.

An index by surname allows the user to find any individual in the database. A family view, resembling a family group sheet, dis-

plays three generations of a family with children, parents, and grandparents. A touch of a parent's name brings to view details of life events and personal attributes. Each event and attribute can have sources and notes, which can be read in another view.

All the FamViewer views can be seen in portrait or landscape orientation. Long names, places, dates, and other data can be easily viewed. FamViewer is not limited to any desktop genealogy software. All good genealogy programs can export GEDCOM files, which make the programs compatible with FamViewer.

FamViewer can be purchased at the Apple store and sells for \$14.99. More information is available at: [www.astersoftware.biz](http://www.astersoftware.biz)

# Of Interest

Open the Irish Republic 1926 Census, Palatine Special Interest Group, Glasnevin Cemeteries in Ireland to Build Museum, New Confucius Genealogy Out Next Year, My Ancestors Found Is Now Family History Expos

## Open the Irish Republic 1926 Census

The Council of Irish Genealogical Organization's (CIGO) has been campaigning to open the Irish Republic's 1926 Census. This is an important record for those seeking ancestors born in Ireland before the start of civil registration in 1864. The organization has gathered approximately 1000 signatures, but need many more. The organization encourages those who will sign the petition to do so at the campaign Web site at: [www.petitionspot.com/petitions/1926C](http://www.petitionspot.com/petitions/1926C)

## Palatine Special Interest Group

The Ontario Genealogical Society has established a Special Interest Group for Irish Palatines. They will have the same status as a Branch but are not limited to a geographical area. OGS now has 31 Branches throughout the Province of Ontario, including the Irish Palatine Group.

The Palatines were Protestants who left the German Palatinate in 1709 and were invited by Queen Anne of England to settle in various British colonies. A group of 185 families settled in Ireland. Shortly after 1830, many of the Irish Palatines began moving to Canada. Many Canadians have Irish Palatine ancestry, and are often unaware that they have ancestors from this group.

Anyone interested in this SIG should e-mail [SIG-IP@ogs.on.ca](mailto:SIG-IP@ogs.on.ca).

## Glasnevin Cemeteries in Ireland to Build Museum

Work has begun on a new €12 million ( \$15 million) museum and visitor center located at Glasnevin Cemetery in Dublin, Ireland. It is the primary Catholic cemetery in the capitol city of Ireland and has been operating continually for 176 years. The state-of-the-art building is expected to open in the spring 2010 and will house an underground museum and over 1.5 million archived burial records beginning when the cemetery opened in 1832. The innovative project, which is being funded entirely by the cemetery owners and operators, Glasnevin Cemeteries Group, is to complement ongoing restorative work at the Cemetery that began in May 2007 under the direction of the Office of Public Works (OPW). The Glasnevin Cemetery Visitor Center, designed by award winning architects A & D Wejchert, will house 20,300 square feet of facilities and will be covered by a curvilinear roof. Part of the building will include an innovative underground museum, called *The Crypt*, located under the information center, directly over the original culvert or drainage system that predates the cemetery. The pipes and vats of the drainage system will be visible through a glass floor in the Crypt Museum.

The underground museum will include touch-screen access to over 1.5 million burial records. An exhibition area will house interactive displays which will follow themes from Ireland's turbulent history. A few of the suggested exhibits include:

- Foundation of the modern Irish state
- Daniel O'Connell – "The Liberator"
- The 1916 rebellion
- Famine, cholera, smallpox, and pestilence outbreaks

The museum will also provide new and improved facilities for the visiting public and staff at the cemetery. They include a restaurant and indoor seating areas for people who wish to visit the graves of their loved ones. The first floor will house conference rooms, The Daniel O'Connell Lecture Hall, Glasnevin Cemeteries Committee boardroom, staff offices and facilities.

As part of the ongoing restorative work in association with the OPW, the Glasnevin Cemeteries Group are integrating with the Botanical Gardens and Tolka Valley Linear Park to create a beautiful park of over 200 acres. The combined park will be the second largest green space amenity in Dublin City, second only to the Phoenix Park.

## New Confucius Genealogy Out Next Year

The genealogy of Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher and educator who lived from 551-479 B.C., has the distinction of being the longest family tree in the world, according to the Guinness Book of Records. Four editions of this family tree have been published. In 2009, the Confucius Genealogy Compilation Committee (CGCC) will publish the fifth edition of the *Confucius Genealogy*. It will be a large work containing several volumes. The history of the family spans a period of more than 2,500 years and includes more than 80 generations. It has taken ten years to compile this latest list of descendants of Confucius.

In 1998 Kong Deyong, a 77th-generation descendant, as head of the World Federation of Confucius Descendants, organized a committee in Hong Kong to update the family tree. More than 450 branches of the committee were set up around the world to assist in the work.

The fifth edition contains more than 1.3 million new entries that were not in the previous edition which was published in 1937. The dead get into the publication at no charge, but living descendants have to pay five yuan (70 US cents) to be included in the new edition. Since the 1937 edition contained 600,000 descendants, the new edition will contain a total of more than two million descendants.

The fifth edition will break with tradition. For the first time, women, members of national minorities, and overseas descendants will be included in the genealogy. The Chinese tradition of assigning a lesser rank to women is said to have originated with Confucius.

## My Ancestors Found Is Now Family History Expos

My Ancestors Found has organized and sponsored family history and genealogy events. The name of the organization has recently been changed to Family History Expos, perhaps to better described their mission. The organization has been successful with the events that it has sponsored and hopes to continue offering quality events.

The Web site includes the following features:

- Family History Expos Genealogy Podcast includes interviews by DearMYRTLE of Expo speakers, sponsors, and exhibitors.
- Family History Expos Genealogy Blog has news of upcoming

Expos and discusses the possibility of new locations to be considered for an Expo.

- Family History Expos TV is coming soon with online videos from multiple interviewers/sponsors who partner with Family History Expos.
- Expo News is an extension of the previous My Ancestors

Found newsletter, which will discuss family history products and services, announce events, and share research advice and tips from family history professionals.

- Family History Expos' Online-store sells items related to family history.

You can visit their new Web site at: [www.FamilyHistoryExpos.com](http://www.FamilyHistoryExpos.com).

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

**Q** How can I print the relationship indicators in PAF?

**A** The only way I know how to do that in PAF 5.2 is to create a custom report. When you select the fields to be printed on your report, the Relationship Indicator is one of the fields you can specify for printing. For example, if you want to print out a list of all of your ancestors in relationship order, you can go to the Custom Report routine and select your ancestors. Then when you choose the fields to be listed, include the Relationship Indicator and make it also the sort field.



3. If you have access to a copy of PAF Insight, you can use the Check/Repair feature in PAF Insight, which is known to have a more rigorous repair capability. Your local Family History Center might have PAF Insight.

**Q** How do I put a GEDCOM on a CD rather than a floppy disc? I have Windows XP and keep getting a message that it is the wrong application.

**A** Since most genealogy software does not contain the necessary drivers to export files directly to a CD, you will have to write your GEDCOM to your hard drive and then use the CD Write routine built into Windows XP to put it on the CD.

Here are the steps to do it:

1. Export your GEDCOM to a folder on your hard drive or send it to your Desktop (and remember where you put it)
2. Put a CD in the drive on your computer.
3. Right click on the Start button and select the Explore option.
4. Navigate to the folder where you saved the GEDCOM file on your hard drive and use the Edit menu to Copy it.
5. Navigate to the CD Drive and use the Edit menu to Paste the GEDCOM file. You will now see the GEDCOM file appear on the right side of the screen as having been copied to the CD. But it has not yet been written to the CD. It is only marked to be copied after you decide you have copied all the files you want on the CD.
6. With the CD drive selected (highlighted), click on the File menu and select Write these files to CD. You will be asked to enter a name for the CD. Click “Next.” When the file(s) have been written to the CD, the drive will eject the CD.
7. You will be asked if you want to make another copy of the CD. Click “Finish.”

**Q** I received a message that my PAF file is damaged. What can I do to recover it?

**A** The solution depends on the message and the way in which you received it.

There is a Check and a Check/Repair feature in the File menu for PAF that will run through your database and look for problems with the internal structure of the database. You can run it in Check only mode to see what the errors are. Then you can run it again in Check/Repair mode to see if the errors can be repaired. If it says the errors have been fixed, then run it again to make sure that they disappear. Sometimes the repair process creates new errors, so it might take more than one run through the program.

If the errors are too egregious, then the repair process will not be able to repair them. In that case, you have several other options:

1. Restore from a backup that was created prior to the damage. This is not my favorite solution, because it will usually overwrite changes you have made since that backup was created. The Check/Repair routine will recommend this option, but I consider this as the very last resort.
2. Create a full GEDCOM of your database, and then reload the GEDCOM back into a new empty file, which will allow the PAF Import routine to rebuild the internal structure of the database without the damage. This is a good solution providing the damage does not get exported into the GEDCOM file. When you export the GEDCOM file, watch the screen as it is writing the file to make sure it doesn't tell you there are errors. Then when you reload (Import) the GEDCOM into a new empty file, watch for error messages as well. Check the counts of Individuals, Marriages, Notes, and Sources before and after to make sure the same number of records came back in that were written.

**Q** When I print reports to file and save in RTF, the saved file is not in the format of the report. All the data runs together on one line and several line draws appear under the text.

**A** Because the RTF format is specifically for printing, it is necessary to view the file using the Print Layout view in your word processor. Assuming you are using Microsoft Word, pull down the View menu and select the Print Layout option. That should apply all the printing layout specs to your screen layout.

## OFFICERS AND STAFF

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## Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group

[www.svcomputergenealogy.org](http://www.svcomputergenealogy.org)

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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).

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Newsletter back issues if available, per issue	US\$1 (order by mail or purchase at meetings)
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### CLASSES FOR 10 JANUARY 2009

#### Software Classes

- The New Legacy 7.0 - with Goeff Rasmussen, author of the program
- Reunion for Mac Users

- Using new.FamilySearch Workshop
- PAF and PC's for Beginners

#### General Class

- Canadian Research

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