
PLAIN HISTORY GENEALOGY GROUP

Covering Plain, Sauk Co, Wisconsin and Beyond

<http://solo18.abac.com/garylhaas/phgnews/phgnl021.htm> *Page with Active URLs*

Vol 21 Aug 2004

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Meeting & Events Schedule

**Plain History Genealogy Group
Sat Sep 11th, 2004 9:30 am, Plain, WI
Kraemer Library and Community Center**

Hildegard Thering's book on the history of Plain is a phenomenal source of information. The Kraemer Library has over 1000 pages of her handwritten notes for this book. I would guess that only 30% of the information in these notes made it into her book. Several of our group's members will be doing "book reports" on these handwritten notes at our September meeting. It should be interesting to see what nuggets of information they find in Ms. Thering's notes. Everybody is welcome to attend.

Future Meetings:

Nov 13, 2004 Jan 8 2004

**WSGS Fall Seminar Sat Oct 16 2004
Alliant Energy Center, Madison, WI**

Jim Hansen from the Wisconsin Historical Society Library will be giving several presentations related to the history of Wisconsin. After listening to one of his presentations, you usually come away with lots of ideas for "new" things to research.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~wsqs/>

Internet & Goodies

(A goodie can include anything that tickles one fancy or shows something unique about our current culture that would be of interest to people 100 years from now.)

Save Your Research - Allen County Library

Every serious family researcher is concerned about ensuring that their research is available for future generations. You can do this by sharing your research with family, friends, or local genealogical groups. There are libraries that actively will accept your research. "Everybody" knows that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS/Mormon) will accept research in a number of formats.

I wasn't aware that the Allen County Library (Fort Wayne, Indiana) has a program that accepts family research that has not been "officially published". (This is one of the top five research libraries in the US. #1 LDS Family History Library, a tie for #2 NARA, Allen County, Wisconsin Historical Society Library. For #4 & #5 supply your own.)

You send an unbound copy (never send your originals) of your genealogical research to:

Steve Myers, Assistant Manager
Historical Genealogy Department
P.O. Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

Include a Note with your name, address and a message
"Photocopy Exchange Program"

The library will make one copy of your research for their library and another bound copy, which they will send to you.

I read this in the monthly, free email newsletter "Genealogy Gems: News From the Fort Wayne Library". If you are interested in receiving this newsletter you might try contacting Kay Spears kspears@acpl.lib.in.us.

Cascading Style Sheets

Here is a computer-geek topic for those of you interested in setting up your own website. It can be a real pain to have to set all the colors, font styles, font sizes, indentations, backgrounds on a web site. Cascading Style Sheets make it simple to manage the "style" of your website. However, it can be a chore to come up with all the nerdy codes.

CSS Creator is a free Internet website that "lets you fill in the blanks" and it generates all the nerdy code for you.

<http://www.csscreator.com/version1/index.php>

Why Hackers Attack Your PC

Hackers attack for a variety of reasons: steal your personal information, destroy stuff, show how smart the hacker is or just because they can. A new threat that I wasn't aware of is BOTNETs.

A BOTNET is a group of PCs that have been taken over by a hacker. The zombie PCs in these BOTNETs can be commanded to do all sorts of nasty things. You can do some real nasty stuff if you have tens-of thousands PCs captured, usually a Denial-of-Service attack DOS or eMail spam attack.

The new wrinkle is that hackers are "renting out" these BOTNETs of thousands of computers for as little as \$100 an hour. This gives non-computer people the ability to have somebody's website or reputation trashed.

Lets be careful out there.

http://www.usatoday.com/tech/news/computersecurity/2004-07-07-zombie-pimps_x.htm

Indexing Microsoft Word Files – Concordance Files

Okay, you finally have your family history all typed up in Microsoft Word and you want to create an index of the people, places and things. How do you do it? One way is to manually "index" each item in your document. Another way is to use concordance files.

Step 1) Create a concordance file with a table of the items you want to index. If you are a geek, you can automatically create this file.

Step 2) Load the document you want to index, load the concordance file and run the AUTOMARK. (Insert → Index and Tables → Index tab → Click AutoMark button

(The word processing program that is a part of the free Openoffice suite seems to have a better concordance file method with secondary indexes.)

This is a complicated subject and there is not enough room for all the details of how to use concordance files here. While in Microsoft Word, hit F1 and search for concordance to get instructions that are more detailed. This is confusing, but it can be easier than marking each item by hand.

Cheat Sheets

It can be tough to learn how to use a computer program. You have so many little items to remember that this information just seems to leak out of your ears quicker than you can learn it. 1 or 2 page "cheat sheets" that summarize the main features, tricks and shortcut keys for a program are a great way to become an "expert" with a program. The following site has cheat sheets for lots of computer programs. The site also has lots of other information for you budding byte-heads.

[http://whatis.techtarget.com/
http://searchsmallbizit.techtarget.com/sDefinition/0,,sid44_qci826135,00.html](http://whatis.techtarget.com/searchsmallbizit.techtarget.com/sDefinition/0,,sid44_qci826135,00.html)

Ancestry Library Edition

Press Release Wed Jun 28 2004

ProQuest Information and Learning is one of the largest providers of pay-for-use online genealogical data to libraries. They have the rights to distribute Ancestry.com's Ancestry Library Edition, which is described as an improvement over Ancestry Plus, which is the current product offered to libraries. I could not tell from their press release exactly what these improvements would be.

Considering that ProQuest also provides HeritageQuest Online to libraries, keep your eyes open for changes. Could ProQuest be planning a combination of these two services? Could ProQuest be planning a change in pricing? Your access to these database depend on what your library has paid for. In Milwaukee, you have to go to a library to use Ancestry's Online data. However, in Milwaukee you can access the HeritageQuest information at home on your PC.

www.il.proquest.com

Public Access to Military Records.

Stars and Stripes July 14, 2004

On July 8, 2004 the Archivist of the United States and a undersecretary of defense officially designated personnel files of every military member since 1885 as permanent records. The public will have access to these records 62 years after the discharge or separation of the military member. If NARA (National Archives and Records Administration) knows that the military member is still alive, they might edit the records. These records contain such things as: medical information, performance and disciplinary actions, visas, and vital records (birth, marriage, death and adoption).

The first major block of files related to World War I is expected to be released in fall 2004. It is estimated that it will take 10 years to transfer the 56 million eligible records to the public domain.

www.archives.gov

http://www.archives.gov/global_pages/site_index.html

RFID Tags

RFID tags (Radio Frequency IDentification) are a new technology use to track stuff. The first step is to put one of these tags on something. You can track the item with a special "reader" that transmits a signal to the tag, the tag uses the energy from the "reader" to send back an "I am here signal." A "reader" costs about \$1000 and each tag costs about \$0.20. In the near future, you will find these tags on almost everything because they have thousands of uses. You will see more of these tags because Wal-Mart is requiring all of their vendors to use them.

Okay, what the heck does this have to do with research? Imagine the price of these transmitters dropping to \$0.01 and your hand-held computer being able to be used as "reader". You tag each one of your documents and you will never lose a document again.

Imagine these transmitters being able to store detailed information about a document or book. You could go into a library with your handheld PDA having all your family's' data. You send a request to the library's computer using a wireless connection to ask it which books they have on your family. The library's computer returns a list of books with their location. Heck, they might even have GPS hooked up to help you find the item.

In Japan, they are tagging school children. It makes it easier to take attendance. To take this a step further, undesirable places are being identified. If a child with a tag gets anywhere near the bad site, the parents are eMailed. This will make it harder for the kids to get into a PG-17 rated movie.

If you think you are buried by information on the Internet now, wait until some of this new technology gives you access to data in ways you never dreamt of. Imagine walking by a scanner that reads all the stuff in your pockets.

www.rfidjournal.com

DVD Recorders Revisited

We have discussed how the “new” DVD recorders are a great way to transfer VHS and camcorder video to DVD format. I purchased one of these recorders in Spring 2004 for about \$300. Recently I have seen units selling for around \$200. Experts in the industry expect the prices to drop to around \$100 in the first half of 2005. I guess if you wait long enough they will be free.

www.usatoday.com/tech/news/2004-07-14-dvd-recorders_x.htm

Online Support / Training / Tutorials

It can be difficult to learn new technology just by reading about it. These sites gives you audio and video training created with Macromedia Flash. There are a handful of excellent videos at the Alliance Information Technology Solutions site. Many of them deal with how to protect yourself from nasty hackers.

These sites are part of a weekly, late Wednesday night (11:00pm), call-in program on WGN that answers computer questions. Check out the sites, you should be able to pick up some nifty tricks.

<http://www.netsquirrel.com/>
www.savemybutt.com
www.allianceits.com/diy/index.php
<http://www.netsquirrel.com/wgn/index.html>

US Army Military History Institute

This is a tremendous site if you want to research the military experiences of your ancestor or just want to read about the military. You will definitely want to check out the digital library. There lots of interesting documents covering military topics since the Revolutionary War to now in PDF format such as:

- Civil War information (Dyer's Compendium: Wisconsin)
- Soldier's Handbook, 1884
- Construction of Dugouts, Textbook 1917
- Interviews with famous Generals
- Eisenhower's D-Day Message leaflet Jun 6 1944
- Standard Ordnance Items Catalog 1944, Vol 1
- "Lessons learned from battle" documents

<http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usamhi/index.html>
<http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usamhi/DL/chron.htm>

Powerbullet

Here is one for you true computer geeks who are interested in presenting your family research in an interesting format.

Lots of the really nifty animation you see on the Internet is done using Flash Movies. Buying the “official” program with all the bells and whistles will set you back hundreds of dollars. A free alternative is Powerbullet. It can do most of the basic things to spiff up your data and it for sure will make your head hurt trying to figure out all the options. You build Powerbullet “pages” that work kind of like slides in Powerpoint on steroids.

The price is right, free. And it can give a chance to experiment with the Flash Movie technology with training wheels.

<http://www.powerbullet.com>

Lego Movies

People who have too much time on their hands, have created movies where the characters and scenery are made of Legos. Take a break from your research and check them out. The new Spiderman one is pretty neat.

http://dir.yahoo.com/Entertainment/Movies_and_Film/Downloads/LEGO_Movies/

GIG 2004 – Roger Minert

Roger Minert was the speaker at the German Interest Group-Wisconsin's “Insights to Your German Past” held in Whitewater on July 10, 2004. His presentations gave lots of interesting facts about how our German ancestors lived their lives. Here are some of the ones that “surprised me”.

- I have heard several times that couples weren't able to get married because they couldn't afford to pay the required fees. These fees were imposed by the land owners, not the church or government.
- Setting marriage plans were more important than setting occupation plans. A person's

occupation was a pretty much decided fact based on his class and family.

- Many marriages involved a contract transferring land rights from the father to the son. The son needed these land rights to prove he could support himself. In order to get permission to get married. These contracts were very specific in detailing what the son would give the father. These contracts set up the father's retirement. There are many records of parents suing their sons in order to enforce the marriage contract.
- Many wedding dresses were black so they could be used in the future for formal events, like funerals.
- Re-marriage of widows was the only source of "life insurance" and a guarantee of being treated well. Widows would marry so that their sons would not try to claim their dead father's land.
- The church had to convince families to scale back their wedding celebrations. These could be expensive celebrations that would leave the families with large debts.
- Conceiving children out-of-wedlock was a common for a number of reasons. One was that the couple had to jump through a number of hoops to get permission to married. Another was that the couple wanted to make sure that they could have children. It was thought by some that a marriage without children was a punishment from God.
- Pigs were allowed to roam freely in towns. They were good at cleaning up garbage usually found in the streets.

Using Technology in Family Research

Technology has allowed us to do some incredible things in doing our family research.

My goal is give you an overview of the technology that I use in my research and hopefully give you some ideas that you can use in your own research.

When you are looking at new technology, there are some questions that you need to ask yourself.

What can it do? If it doesn't do anything special or different, why bother?

What are the options? For example, digital cameras are very cheap until you buy all the things you need to make them really work.

Are there any gotchas? Is the technology difficult to install or work with?

How much does it cost? With any new technology, there are also significant costs of time and effort in addition to the charge to your credit card.

PDA's (Personal Digital Assistants) are small computers that fit in the palm of your hand. My whole life is summarized and organized on my PalmPilot, which I can carry everywhere.

My PDA has enough storage space to hold all my research notes, to do notes, names, addresses, and family information from my desktop genealogy program.

PDA's allow you to search your data quickly and easily. No longer do you have to remember in which notebook the information is or in which pile of paper the data you are looking for is hiding.

PDA's also make it very easy to share data. I can point my PDA at yours and transfer any information on mine to yours within just a few seconds or minutes.

My PDA is also my cell phone. I can connect to the Internet from almost anywhere.

There are a lot of free programs and databases that you can load onto your PDA.

www.pdabuyersguide.com can help you decide which type of PDA is best for you.

You can load your PDA with a lot of optional equipment.

A built-in or add-on camera can be handy to take a quick picture of a document when a copier isn't handy.

Memory cards allow you to carry huge chunks of data and images on your PDA.

GPS, global positioning systems, use satellites to help you find and record locations. This is great if you're trying to record the location of something like a cemetery hidden away in the woods or a tombstone in a large cemetery.

My PDA has crashed several times. Fortunately all PDAs can connect to a PC to backup data or transfer data from the desktop to the PDA. This can all be done at the touch of a button and is sometimes called hot syncing.

Most PDAs have the same basic software. Calendars for keeping track of your schedule, memos to record your research notes, address books and a to-do list to track things you need to do.

Like a regular computer, a PDA can hold databases of information that you can use as references.

www.memoware.com has thousands of free databases in a variety of formats.

You can also make up your own databases on your PC and transfer them to your PDA.

I have a lot of different programs to my PDA.

One is called KoolWeekDay. I can give it a date in the past and it gives you the day of the week. Knowing the day that an event took place can give you a better understanding of what happened.

I found a free Soundex calculator. Its not pretty. But it is simple and does the job.

If you have a PDF Creator, Adobe Acrobat has a free reader for PDAs which lets you look at maps, family pedigrees and tables. Almost anything that can be printed on your PC can be transferred to your PDA in PDF format.

You can also get dictionaries for your PDA. I have a latin and german dictionary on my PDA.

It is easy to transfer data from your PC's genealogy program to your PDA. The free Personal Ancestral File genealogy program from the LDS church creates a file that can be used on a PalmPilot-type PDA.

Even the notes from your desktop genealogy program can be transferred to your PDA.

My PDA came with a small built-in keyboard. This keyboard is good enough for most data entry. However I purchased an external keyboard which makes it much easier to type longer notes.

I have digitized all my paper documents, photos, microfilm, and slides using scanners.

It is very easy to share and backup digitized documents.

You can also fix damaged photos using inexpensive software and your PC.

Scanners come all different sizes, shapes, capabilities and prices.

I have the HP see-through scanner. The working part of this scanner is thin and light. Its low height is great for over-sized books and documents. It can be used as a hand-held scanner that can scan over-sized items in smaller pieces which can be stitched back together.

Some scanners come with mechanized feeds to pull the document through the scanner. I have to think twice before I trust my precious photos and

documents to a feed or any scanner that will "bend" the original.

Slides, 35mm film and microfilms can be scanned, but you need special equipment and patience. It can take over 5 minutes to scan an slide.

When choosing a scanner, it is nice to be able to remove the cover from a scanner when you are scanning oversized documents.

Some portable scanners don't need a separate power supply making it easier to scan items into your laptop when you are traveling.

There are also special scanners from QuickScan that look like a pen. You scan a printed German word and it gives you the English definition.

You need to know about scanning resolution and files formats to scan successfully. <http://www.scansoft.com/scannerguide/firsttimeusers/> is a good site to read about the details of scanning.

I have used Optical Character Recognition programs to convert scanned documents typed in German to a PC format. Then I use a translation program to convert the German to English. The translation isn't perfect but it is good enough.

I also recommend that you upgrade your old USB 1 port to a USB 2 port, which is up to fifty times faster. This makes the scanning go quicker at a cost around \$30.

Another favorite toy of mine, is my digital camera. A great thing about digital cameras is that you never will have to buy any film or pay developing costs again.

http://buyerzone.com/computers/digital_cameras/buyers_guide1.html

Digital cameras also make great portable scanners. They work great on documents and okay on photos. Digital cameras are quicker

than scanners. You can digitize up to 10 documents a minute using a digital camera.

You can also use digital cameras to make useable copies of images on microfilm readers. This will save you money and a long wait in line to use a microfilm printer. This requires experimenting with your camera's settings.

Digital cameras can also make panoramic photos by stitching together 6 pictures into one long panoramic photo.

There are lots of different opinions as to what is the best digital camera.

In my mind, there's no question that you should select a digital camera should take pictures 3 megapixels or higher.

Digital cameras will chew up batteries very quickly. I prefer lithium ion batteries because they will last up to a couple of hours and can be recharged in about 1 to 1 1/2 hours or about 400-500 photos.

Digital cameras have to store the images they create somewhere. Figure that a high-quality image takes about one million bytes of storage and you got a general idea of how much storage will need.

The problem with memory cards is that you have to transfer the images from the memory card to a PC in order to reuse the cards storage. If you are only taking 100 or so photos at a time, memory cards could work for you. I have taken over 1200 photos in one day so memory cards are not practical for me.

Sony's Mavica line of digital cameras use small CD disks which costs 50 cents each. They hold about 100 high-quality images in JPEG format and can be read by almost any computer without any special equipment.

You'll also need to consider the size and feel of the camera. Never buy a digital camera without actually holding it in your hands.

One of the biggest gotchas with digital cameras is that there are lots of buttons to master. You'll almost have to be rocket scientist to work them. Most cameras work fine in their auto mode. You just point and shoot.

Two quick tricks that it took me awhile to learn. Depress the camera's button half way to focus before taking the picture. Learn to use the white balance and simulated film speed adjustments.

Another gotcha is that you can spend more money on accessories than you do on the camera: memory cards, chargers, carrying cases, and extra batteries all cost extra.

Flash drives have been around for a while but they are now becoming very popular. Flash drives are a great way to carry your data with you and transfer a lot of information between computers. It is also a great way to organize all your really important information in one spot. I use my flash drives as my main backup for documents and files. This makes it easy to backup key stuff in case of a computer crash.

On most new computers, you just plug the flash drive into a USB port and the PC treats it like another hard disk. For older machines you have to load a special program.

In selecting a flash drive, you have to check its size. Is its "plug in" long enough?. Also make sure that the flash drive is not too "fat" so that you can't plug something in next to it.

Since flash drives are so small, they are very easy to lose. I have written my name on my drive with a sharpie pen. I have a text file on my flash drive with my name and address. I backup my flash drive to my PC's hard disk on a weekly basis. Flash drives have no moving parts and are very sturdy. But you never know when an elephant will sit on your flash drive.

A flash drive is a great way to exchange data between several different computers. It is also a

good way to get and transmit a virus, so be careful.

No matter how much storage a flash drive has, it won't be enough. As you use a flash drive you will think of lots of things to fill it up with. I recommend buying a flash drive with at least 256 MB storage or more. They are getting cheaper every day.

http://www.usbflashdrive.org/usbfd_faq.html gives you more technical facts on USB drives.

VHS tapes and camcorder tapes will deteriorate over time. Making copies degrades the quality with each copy.

Digitizing your videos can solve both of these problems.

You can use your PC to digitize your videos. But using a PC is very complicated and takes hours to convert even a small film.

There are new digital records that work just like a VCR recorder.

You plug your camera or VHS deck directly in to the digital recorder and it creates the DVD format. It only takes a few minutes longer than the length of the video to digitize.

The easiest way to damage a disk is to put it on one of those cute labels. If you don't put the label on straight, the disk can blow up in your drive when it is spun at high speeds. The glue on the label can seep into the disk and destroy it that way. So be careful.

<http://www.idvd.ca/dvd-expert-guides-digital-video.htm> gives you some great hints about digitizing video.

You can spend a lot of money on software. Fortunately you can get lots of free software. The drawback is that many free programs do not have good user manuals.

IRFAN is an image manager that can do many nifty things: create web pages or slideshows, play almost any digital format including sound and video formats, and it can do basic image editing.

IRFAN's best feature is also the most difficult one to understand. What would you give if your ancestors had written information on the back of old photos? What are your descendants going to do with all of your unlabeled digital images? Irfan lets you write information about a digital image or document inside the computer image. You are not writing on the face of the image, but your notes are hidden inside the image file.

<http://www.irfanview.com/>

Exifer is a program that can read up the electronic notes you buried inside thousands of image files and create an index file in a database.

<http://www.friedemann-schmidt.com/software/exifer/>

Openoffice is a free alternative to the expensive Microsoft Office suite. OpenOffice includes, word processing, spreadsheet, and a presentation program similar to Powerpoint. It can read and write files in the Microsoft office format. Openoffice can create PDF files.

One drawback is that OpenOffice can be tricky to install.

<http://www.openoffice.org/>

Adobe Acrobat's PDF format is a very popular and easy way to share information. Instead of printing to paper, you print to a PDF format file, which can be read by almost every PC.

PDF-995 is a free program that does almost everything the official Adobe Acrobat PDF writer will do except lightning your billfold. PDF-995 can print onto a huge page that is 36 inches by 108 in. You might ask, What in the world would you ever print this big? How about your family tree printed on one sheet of paper.

<http://www.pdf995.com/>

Even the Department of Homeland Security is warning people not to use the buggy Microsoft Internet Explorer web browser because of its security problems. Firefox is a great free alternative that loads webpages quicker and without many of the security risks.

Firefox also has tabbed browsing. Tabbed browsing allows you to open up all the websites in a bookmark folder at one time. This is great if you are using a dial-up connection to the Internet because after a wait of 5 minutes or so all your sites are loaded and ready to be looked at quickly.

Here is a quick browser trick, use the F11 button to see more of the screen. Try it and see what happens. Hit F11 to return to the "old" screen,

<http://www.mozilla.org/products/firefox/>

PCPitstop is a website that will check your computer out and give you a list of all the hardware and software. It will also check for viruses and spyware. This detailed list can be helpful to your geek friends when they are trying to fix your PC.

<http://pcpitstop.com/>

There are lots of free software programs to keep your computer safe from all the nasty people trying to attack it.

A firewall program closes all the doors and windows on your PC and only lets "authorized" programs access your PC. Dial-up Internet connections need firewalls too. ZoneAlarm has a great free program that will keep the nasties out.

<http://www.zonelabs.com/>

Spyware tracks what you do on your computer and sends this information out to somebody. This somebody might be trying to get your social security number or bank account number. At the least, spyware programs will slow your PC down. Ad-aware is a free program which will identify and help you remove spyware programs that have snuck onto your PC.

<http://www.lavasoft.de/>

Viruses are another form of disease that can infect your PC so it is an absolute necessity to run an antivirus program like McAfee or Norton. AVG offers a free antivirus program that is highly recommended.

http://www.grisoft.com/us/us_dwnl_free.php

Email is a common source of viruses. I use Yahoo! Email to protect myself. Yahoo! Scans every email coming in and going out of your PC. Two big additional benefits are that I can read my email from any Internet connection and that my email address does not change when I switch Internet providers. You can also use Yahoo! to read Email from your other Email accounts, Yahoo! has also increased its free storage capacity to 100 million bytes.

I pay the \$20 annual fee to get:

- 2 billion bytes of storage
- the ability to create hundreds of eMail addresses to give to different people. If an online store starts spamming me, I just delete the eMail address I gave them.
- Download Yahoo! Email to my PC
- Sync / backup my PDA information to Yahoo!

<http://mail.yahoo.com/?intl=us>

Keep your Firewall, Spyware, Antivirus and Windows programs updated. You can do this over the Internet by just clicking a button. You can even schedule it so the updates are done automatically.

The best protection against these nasty things is right between your ears. Think twice before you click on a special offer on a website or click on an email attachment.

I buy lots of things on the Internet because of the great price savings and the convenience. Don't be afraid to buy things on the Internet. Your credit card information is more likely to be stolen by a teenage waiter at a restaurant than a computer geek. PriceGrabber.com is a great way to find the best price on the Internet.

www.pricegrabber.com

Ebay is the world's biggest yard sale. I have found lots of historical and genealogical things on Ebay that have really help my research.

<http://www.ebay.com/>

Printing digital photos on an inkjet printer can be a real pain. With Shutterfly, you upload your images to their website, give them the names and addresses of the people, and then select who gets which pictures. In less than a week, Shutterfly prints and mails out your photos. It costs about \$0.30 per photo and about \$2 for postage. You can try out this service for the cost of shipping 15 photos. Yahoo! offers a similar service.

www.shutterfly.com

We discussed earlier that you can print a huge family tree to a PDF file. Kinkos will print this huge family tree for \$1.50 a foot in length of 36 inches. Kinkos will laminate it for \$2.00 a square foot. You can use their website to send your file and place your order.

www.kinkos.com

Hopefully you have gotten some new ideas on how to use technology to research your family history.

KEEP IN CONTACT

Send Email to garylhaas@yahoo.com

Be sure to check the website occasionally.

<http://solo18.abac.com/garylhaas/>

Join our Yahoo Group at

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/phgg>

Some members can be contacted using Yahoo Messenger.