

The Selection, Care and Feeding of Printers

By Allin Kingsbury

If you have a computer, you probably have a printer. Even though all the data in the computer and can be seen on the screen at any time, one does not feel secure until he or she has the printed copy of the data in hand. If the printer fails, it is a catastrophic event.

If you were to buy a printer now, you will find a large selection of printers with a variety of features. You can get a package deal with a printer, scanner, copier, and fax machine all in one package. There are dozens of printers at the computer store, all different. Compared to the price of \$600 for a dot matrix printer about twenty years ago when PC sales first made headlines, the price of any computer printer today is a bargain. Printers today have higher performance, better reliability, higher image quality, and finer resolution, and even color at a much lower price than the early printers. Many home-quality printers now cost less than \$100.

If you are not sure what kind of a printer to buy for your computer, you are not alone. The large selection of models gives the consumer a confusing array of choices. Many of the basic printer features are common to the whole family of printers that

There are three printer technologies that have been popular for the home computer, and one of them is already obsolete.

use the same technology. If one understands printer technology, the choice of a printer is made somewhat easier.

Two Families of Printers

There are three printer technologies that have been popular for the home computer, and one of them is already obsolete. These are:

1. Printers that use inked ribbons and print using mechanical impact
2. Printers that use electrical charge to print using a toner
3. Printers that spray ink on the paper with a fine nozzle

Impact printers with inked ribbons lost favor to the other printer technologies because the mechanical mechanism for printing required cleaning and regular maintenance and was expensive. These printers include dot matrix printers and electric typewriters with a computer interface. This printer technology is slower than the other technologies. It also required special printer paper with holes on the edge to precisely control the position of the paper.

However, the most significant deficiency of this technology is that it could not print pictures and it could not easily handle multiple colors. The inability to print graphic images is the principle reason the impact printers are not found in the computer store today.

The Laser Printers

The laser printer uses a toner made from fine carbon powder coated with polystyrene plastic. When the image is projected onto the paper, it leaves an electrical charge. The toner adheres to the paper where there is an electrical charge. The paper is then heated and the plastic on the surface of the toner is melted and is permanently attached to the paper.

The laser printer has proven itself to be very reliable. The printed pages are of archival quality if archival quality paper is used. The pigment does not fade with time. Occasional mechanical failures of these printers occur because the paper travels a long distance through the printer to write the image, apply the toner, and heat the paper. Occasionally the paper will jam, and the path must be cleared. The feed

mechanism can become unreliable as paper jams occur and cause the feed mechanism to go out of alignment.

The laser printer has the lowest cost per page compared to other computer printers, and is the printer of choice for business documents that do not require color.

Printers Using Ink

The third technology was introduced soon after the laser printer. There are many names for the technology of spraying colored ink on paper such as ink-jet and bubble-jet, but the technology is almost the same. An electrical signal controls the amount of ink that is sprayed from a fine nozzle. The ink is heated and short bursts of ink are forced through the nozzle onto the paper. The ink cartridges for the low cost printers are attached directly to a small print head containing a series of nozzles. Most low cost printers have a cartridge with three colors of ink and a separate cartridge for black. Each of the colors has a series of nozzles which can write a strip across the paper. The print head is moved across the paper, printing a color or black and white image as it moves. As it reaches the edge of the pa-

(Continued on page 10)

What's Inside

Stranger than Fiction
Ask the Doc
Software of Interest
Of Interest to Genealogists

11
12
13
14

Spider Webs 14
Recently Published 15
Information/Classes for February 2006 back

Printers

(Continued from page 9)

per, the paper is advanced the distance of the width of the printed strip. After the paper is advanced, the next strip is written in the opposite direction.

The colored images can be printed on any kind of paper. Low cost paper is not very white enough and turns yellow with age. To produce pictures that rival photographic prints, manufacturers have developed special papers for printing pictures from digital cameras or documents with graphics. These papers are much whiter and often have a special coating that prevents the ink from fading. These papers are expensive, but they do produce color prints that have the brilliant whites and colors that are seen in photographic prints. Paper with clay coating, similar to the paper used in magazines and books with color pictures, is also good, but these papers are not designed for archival quality printing. The paper will discolor with age and there is no protective coating to keep light from bleaching the ink.

Colored images printed on low cost paper will not be as vivid because the ink is absorbed into the paper and less color remains at the surface. The user can compensate for this to some extent by darkening and increasing the contrast of the images. If this is done, more ink will be used to print a page. It costs more because the colored ink is the major cost of printing the page.

Ink

The images printed on ink-jet printers are not archival quality. The dyes and pigments used in the inks will fade with time. The fading is caused by light which causes chemical changes in the dyes and pigments used in the inks, and also by chemical residue in the paper which react with the inks. Some papers have coatings designed to let the ink penetrate under the protective coating which protects the pigment from the sunlight.

There are few moving parts in the printers that use ink. The paper passes almost straight through the printer and does not go around rollers as it does in the laser printer. As a result, heavier paper stock can be used with the printers that use ink.

Although the paper handling mechanism is very reliable in the colored ink printers, there is another major cause of failure. If left unused for a long time, the ink will dry and clog the print head. Also, the ink cartridge can run out of ink during printing, and the heat produced by the electrical signals to the print head can overheat the nozzles. The print head will run hot without the flow of ink, and the heat will dry any residue of ink left in the print head. The heat can also damage the small circuits that force the ink out of the nozzles. When this happens, permanent damage to the print head may occur and the print head must be replaced.

Color printers are the lowest cost printers available. I have seen them for less than \$50 with one set of ink cartridges and no printer cable. Most printer buyers are replacing a printer and have the cable used with the old printer. The replacement print head for this same printer also sold for \$50 and contained a complete set of ink cartridges. The color printer manufacturers make their money selling replacement ink cartridges and print heads. They probably could give the printers away free and remain profitable from the sale of ink cartridges and paper. The cartridges for various printers vary in price and in the amount of ink that they hold. I found with my color printer, a new set of ink cartridges cost slightly less than \$30. I was able to get between about 60 pages of color printing where the image covered the whole page with one color cartridge. The black cartridge could handle many more pages than this before running out of ink because it generally has much more ink than is stored for each color in a three-color cartridge. Printing only text requires less ink than the graphic images with the black ink.

Many people have learned that you can buy ink in bulk and fill the cartridges with a hypodermic needle. The printer manufacturers claim that the ink sold in bulk is not as good as their ink, but the bulk ink manufacturers claim that their ink meets the manufacturers' specification. Some ink cartridges are hard to refill. The cartridges that require a hole to be drilled and then plugged are probably not worth the trouble. I am told that these cartridges occasionally leak after being refilled. The easiest cartridges to refill are the Canon cartridges and other similar products where the port from the cartridge to the print head is large and is

filled with a felt-like material to prevent the free flow of ink. The ink can be injected onto the surface of the port and is quickly absorbed into the cartridge. By refilling cartridges, the cost of ink can be reduced by more than 80 percent. Refilling cartridges takes time and if your time is worth a lot of money, you may find it is not worth the trouble.

To avoid having a print head clog from drying, manufacturers recommend printing something at least once a week to keep the ink jets clear. If there is nothing to print, you can print the standard test pattern to clear the jets. If the pattern is good, you are OK for another week.

Paper

Both Laser printers and ink jet printers work well with low cost paper. The least expensive paper is copier paper with a weight of less than twenty pounds. The light-weight paper is easily wrinkled if receives much handling. Heavier paper has more stiffness. You may want to go to a 40 or 50-pound paper to see a noticeable difference. The heavier paper is thicker and will make multi-page documents thicker, which will take more space in files.

For documents that are to be kept and read over a long period of time, an archival quality paper or acid free paper is the best choice. The sulfuric acid residue from the paper making process is neutralized by treating the paper. The sulfuric acid and sunlight are the primary contributors to the aging process of paper that turns the paper yellow or brown.

Coated paper also remains white as it ages. The surface is coated with white clay which will not change color with age. This kind of paper is used to print many books and magazines. It has a smooth glossy surface. However the paper under the coating does change color and in time the page will darken slightly.

Some very expensive papers have been developed, as already mentioned, to give printed pictures the color quality of photographic prints. These papers are heavy like photographic paper and have special coatings to enhance the whiteness of the paper and to achieve vivid colors from the ink. These papers are optimized for

printing color and offer little improvement for black and white printing. Often paper for printing photos will come in smaller sizes to match the standard sizes of photographic paper. The smaller sizes will eliminate the need for trimming with a paper cutter if the image is centered properly using margins. Few printers will print to the edge of the paper to avoid spraying the internal mechanism with ink. When using these small paper sizes, it is necessary to change the setup of the printer to specify the size of the paper used and whether to print in landscape or portrait mode. If you are buying a printer that you will use to print photos, you may want one which does print to the edge so your photos look like the photos printed on photographic paper.

Making a Selection

If you need to print color, the only printer to consider is the printer with the ink cartridges. Low cost color printers have a bed 8.5 inches wide and handle standard 8.5 by 11 sheets or legal size paper, and also smaller paper for printing photos. Printers that handle larger sizes of paper will be much more expensive. They are typically designed for a high quality commercial user. These printers may cost from \$500 to \$25,000 and will often use more colors of ink to achieve a closer match with the colors in the original scanned or photographed image. One of these printers uses nine different colored ink cartridges. A trip to a copy center for special print jobs may be the solution for you occasionally need a large print suitable for framing. Another consideration is speed. Color printers are often faster than laser printers. This is because the complete page must be transferred to the printer before

the paper starts moving in the laser printer. However in the color printer, printing can begin as soon as there is enough data for one pass of the print head across the paper. The printer can wait until there is enough data for the next pass. Unless you expect to print large quantities or are in a hurry, there is little need to pay a premium for a high speed printer.

Some of the more expensive color printers use more than the three colors of ink used in low cost printers. These printers can produce an image with colors that more accurately match the original colors. Many of the more expensive printers use a separate ink cartridge for each color of ink. Thus when one color of ink is gone, it can be replaced without having to waste the remaining ink for other colors remaining in the same cartridge. This advantage is offset by the fact that the user must keep more spare cartridges on hand for replacement and eventually discard three cartridges instead of one.

A few printers use a solid ink made by mixing the color with wax. The wax acts as the solvent and is heated so the ink will flow through the print mechanism like an ink using water as a solvent. The solid "ink" is dry and can be handled without staining anything. While this has the advantage of not having ink spills, the wax can melt and migrate in the paper or even to the next page when stored in a very warm place such as the inside of a car during the summer. This causes deterioration of the printed image.

Resolution is another feature that can vary from one printer to another. It is difficult to see the difference between

a document printed at 300 dots per inch and a document printed at 1200 dots per inch unless a person looks carefully with the paper up close. The difference can better be seen with a magnifying glass. The higher resolution will not be as noticeable with text. The advantage of high resolution is the improvement in the fine detail of pictures. The buyer should look at pictures printed with the computers being considered for purchase and decide whether higher resolution is worth the difference in price.

Older printers received their data from the parallel port which is very slow. New printers usually have a USB port which is very fast. Old computers may not have a USB port and so are not compatible with new printers with USB ports only. Some printers have an Ethernet port (which is slower than USB), but for many computers, Ethernet must be added by purchasing and installing an Ethernet card.

Deciding

If you want to print documents that can be kept for many years without deterioration, you need a laser printer. If you want to print in color, you need a color printer. You may want both kinds of printers. To select a particular printer model, the printer buyer must weigh the other features, balancing need and cost. It is important to understand the features of printers. Printers with new features are always being introduced. Before deciding whether you need the latest features, read about them and understand them. Then realistically decide whether you need them or use them.

Stranger Than Fiction: Online Family Trees May Break the Law

Sweden has a personal data act and many genealogists may be violating the law. The Board of Data Inspection (DI) in Sweden recently sent a stinging letter to the Federation of Swedish Genealogical Societies, demanding that all personal details immediately be removed from their Web site. The Web site is used by members to post information about their genealogy research. The information is about ancestors long dead. The message forum was what caught

the attention of the Swedish government. The message board had a section labeled "Ethnic groups", which referred to Jewish, Romany and Sami ancestors.

The privacy laws in Sweden prohibit disclosure of information about the race of a person. If details of race or ethnic origin are being shared, even for a person in the 18th century, all living descendants must give their consent before that information is made public. This same personal data act

also makes illegal for anyone other than state authorities to handle information about individuals relating to crime and punishment. The Board of Data Inspection pointed out that the personal data act does not apply to dead people. However, if the information can be linked to living people, it is governed by the act. This means that sensitive details about race, ethnic origin and crime are to be censored.

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

By Dr. Cornelius D. PAF

Reports Containing Specific Strings of Information

Q Is there a way to create a report that lists all of the names (date of birth, birthplace) that contain a specific string of information in the “Notes” field, or in other words, the names of all the people in my database that contain *VitalSearch* in the notes field?



and use the down arrow at the right of the box to select the “Ancestors” option. Then click on the “Select” button just below that. You will see a dialog box that will ask you how many generations to include and how many descendant generations to include with each ancestor. I suggest leaving the number of generations at 999, but perhaps setting the descendant generations at 0 or 1. You can include only primary parents or all parents. Click “OK.”

A Yes there is. You will need to create a Custom Report from the “File > Print Reports > Custom” feature. In the “Select Filter/Focus” box, click “Select.” In the “Select Individual” window, click on the “Define” button in the “Field Filter” box. In the “Possible Fields” window, scroll down to “Notes” and double-click on it so that the “Notes Field Filter” pops up. Leave the first box alone—it will display Contains. In the “Text” box, enter “VitalSearch” and then click “OK.”

Now click “OK” at the bottom of the “Field Filtering” window. It will search all of the records that contain the specified string and will report how many it matched. If it is greater than zero, then click “OK” at the bottom to return to the “Custom Report” screen. Finish by specifying the fields you want on the report and the sort order. Then print.

Listing Ancestors With the Same Birth Dates or Names

Q I get requests from relatives to list all their ancestors that have the same birth date or the same first name. Can this be done?

A . You can easily do this using the “Custom Report” feature. You will need to know how to use the “Advanced Focus/Filter” process to select the individuals that meet the various criteria. Let’s suppose you want to find all the ancestors for a Joseph Burns who have the same birth date. Open the “Print Reports” feature and select the “Custom” tab. Let’s make the title of the report “Joseph Burns’ Ancestors with the same Birth Date.” You have three things to do: Select the individuals, select the fields to print, and set the sort sequence.

To select the individual, click on the “Select” button in the “Select Filter/Focus” box to open the “Select Individuals” window. There are four parts to this screen: The top left is the scrollable window with the names in your database; the top right shows some detail about the person highlighted on the left; the bottom left is for selecting people based on genealogical relationships (the Relationship Filter); and the bottom center is for selecting people based on data in fields (the Field Filter). The bottom right (Filtered List) shows the results of the two filters.

Click on the “radio” button at the top left that puts the list in alphabetical sequence. Then in the box below, type *Burns, Joseph*. That will highlight Joseph Burns’ entry in the scrollable window. You may have to click on a different Joseph in the window to get the correct person.

Now go down to the box below in the “Relationship” filter

You will now see the total number of individuals that have been selected just below the four buttons in the filter box. The same number will be indicated over at the right in the “Filtered List” area. Some of the entries in the scrollable window will now have little “>>” just to the left of their names. This identifies the names of those selected by your relationship filter. If you want to only see the selected names in the scrollable window, check the box in the “Filtered List” area that is labeled “Show Results Only.”

If you are not satisfied with the selected list, click on the “Clear” button and start over again. Keep in mind that the “Relationship” filter is additive, so every time you select a relationship condition, the results are added to the current list. So to start an empty list, you need to remember to clear. You can select and deselect to get the list of people you want.

At this point you have a list of potential people for the selection and now you just need to identify those with the same birth date. Click on the “Define” button in the “Field Filter” box. You will now see the “Field Filtering” window. On the left is a scrollable list of all the possible fields to use and on the right is where you create the selection criteria for the field(s) you wish to use. In the middle you have the conditional operators.

To select everyone in the current list that has the same birth date as Joseph Burns, click on the birth date entry in the left window. You can either double click the field name, or single click and then click on the button between the two windows. The “>” button moves the field to the right, and the “<” button puts it back. The button clears the right-hand screen so that you can start your selection over again.

When you select the “Birth Date” field, you will get a little dialog box that contain an “Options” box and a “Date” box. The default entry in the “Options” box is “Equals,” but you can use the down arrow to the right to select other options such as “Contains,” “Does not Contain,” or a range. For our purpose, we want everyone who has a birth date on the same month and day regardless of the year. So you will want to select the “Contains” option. Then click on the “Date” box and enter Joseph Burns’ birth day and month in the same format you have it in your database. You can see it in the top right portion of the screen. Then click “OK” at the bottom.

You will then be given the number of people in your database that have the same birth day and month. If there are any matches between the two sets of selections, they will be identified in the Filtered List total to the right. If the total is zero, then there are no ancestors of Joseph Burns with the same birthday and month.

Assuming you have some matches, you can now go back and print the report. Click "OK" at the bottom to return to the "Print" window.

To Select the fields to print, click on "Fields" in the "Report Layout" area to get the "Report Fields" window. This works the same as the "Field Filter" window. Select the fields you want to show on your report such as Full Name, Sex, Birth Date, Birth Place, and perhaps Death Date. The "Column Options" button can be used to alter the width of the columns on the report and the up/down arrows can be used to alter the sequence of the fields. The field must be highlighted for the buttons to operate. When you have selected all the fields you want on your report, click "OK".

To set the "Sort" sequence, click on "Sort Order" and select the order you want the names to be listed. You might want to list them in order by age, so select the Birth Date and specify Ascending or Descending. Click on "OK." Now use the "Preview" button on the right column to see what your report will look like. You

can make changes to the report until you are satisfied. Finally, you can print the report or save it to a file.

It will take a lot of ancestors for you to have a significant chance of someone having the same birthday and month. So don't be too disappointed if you do not have any for Joseph Burns. You may need to broaden the "Relationship" filter to "All Ancestors Related," or to your entire database before you get anyone with the same birth date. The same steps will apply for finding everyone with the same first name, except in the "Field" filter, use the "Contains" option in the "Name" field and enter the first name. Be sure to select the "Given Names Only" button. If, for example, you are selecting on the name of Richard, the "Contains" option will give you Richardson, Richards, etc. So you will want to select using "Given Names" Only" to avoid picking up surnames containing Richard. If you want to catch spelling variants, then include the variants in the "Field" filter with "OR" between each variant. Your filter should look something like this: Name (Given names only) Contains Richard OR Name (Given names only) Contains Ricardo OR Name (Given names only) Contains Dick.

Software of Interest: GedStar Pro version 3.0 for Palm OS, HTTrack, Photocopier, iFeedPod

GedStar Pro version 3.0 for Palm OS

GHCS Software announced GedStar Pro V3.0, an update of the genealogy software package for Palm OS handheld devices. New features include:

- Display pictures linked to the genealogy data
- Import pictures from The Master Genealogist, Legacy Family Tree, and from GEDCOM files with links to picture files
- Automatically resize pictures and compress them for efficient storage
- Support pictures in JPEG and BMP formats (more formats are expected)
- View pictures associated with individuals, events, sources, and repositories with a single tap

GedStar Pro was reduced in price \$24.95, and the new version is a free update for owners of earlier versions of the product. The product Web site can be viewed at www.gedstarpro.com

HTTrack

With HTTrack a user can copy an entire Web site to his or her hard drive. This allows the data to be read, searched, copied and pasted or analyzed while traveling or when Internet access is unavailable. It also gives you a backup of a site in case the site is removed from the Internet for any reason. The program makes an exact mirror

image of the site or part of a site. The program recursively reconstructs all directories, copies HTML files, images, and other necessary files from the server to your computer. HTTrack also reconstructs the relative link-structure as is in original Web site.

There are several limitations to HTTrack and similar programs. Interactive sites where the user must enter information such as a search engine will not run after being copied to the user's PC. Also Web pages ending in the letters .cgi, .php, or .pl specify that a program must be run on the Web server in order to supply information to the viewer. HTTrack and other web mirroring programs will copy the original page but have no method of running the required programs because they are not installed on the local PC.

The downloaded Web site can be viewed offline with a Web browser. New pages will be displayed much faster because there is no delay to access the pages on the Internet.

HTTrack marks each page at the beginning and end to show that it is a copy of the original. This is helpful should changes be made to the page. However, the program is not useful for the purpose of editing your own Web site. The changes made by the program make uploading edited pages impractical.

HTTrack is free. It runs on Windows, Linux, and UNIX. For more information or

to download the program, go to: <http://www.httrack.com>

Photocopier

If you have a scanner, you can use your computer as a photocopier. Some scanners have a copier feature included in the software that comes with the copier. You can also scan a document, import the image into an editing program, and then print the document.

The easy way to copy is to use free program called Photocopier. It works with any TWAIN-compliant scanner (Most scanners are.) to scan your document or photo and send it directly to your printer. Photocopier allows you to select color, grayscale, or black-and-white scanning, 100 or 70 percent size, and the number of copies to print; and adjust the brightness.

If you need a photocopy program for your scanner, you can get Photocopier free at:

www.downloadsquad.com/2005/10/25/photocopier-scanning-directly-to-your-printer/

iFeedPod

You can read newsletters and other RSS feeds on an iPod, iPod mini, or iPod Nano with Notes facility. You need Macintosh OSX 10.4, Tiger, or OSX 10.3.9 Panther for the operating system. The iFeedPod software to read the RSS feed is free and can be downloaded at: www.carnglas.com

Of Interest to Genealogists: Indiana Bill Limits Vital Record Access

Birth and death records, which are now open to the public, would become inaccessible if a proposed bill in Indiana is passed. House Bill 1067 will make these records available only to close relatives, members of the media, or genealogy researchers. All others would need a court order. The bill states that the Indiana State Department of Health is to create rules to govern the inspection of records by genealogy researchers.

A similar bill was defeated after it was proposed a year ago in the Indiana legislature. The bill has caught the attention of opposing sides that argue for the right of privacy on one hand and freedom of information on the other. Those favoring privacy have court precedents that cite a Constitutional right to privacy whereas the freedom of information act lacks such court precedents. Marian Percy, president of the Indiana Coalition for Open Government, opposes the law. She thinks in these days of Internet blogs, it is impossible to define who is a member of the press. The law specifies newspapers that have been published for at least three years and broadcasters who are federally licensed. She then comments, "I'm not clear as to why the press should get any special privileges over the citizen." Stephen Key, general counsel for the Hoosier State Press Association, which objects to the bill, argued that a group of citizens who see a high incidence of cancer

near a dumpsite would be denied access to evidence to prove their case by the bill.

Fred Cate, a professor at Indiana University School of Law and an expert on information law, stated that there are no cases of identity fraud where vital records were used to commit the crime. However, that does not mean it will not be done in the future.

The law was introduced because a Greenfield lawyer, Thomas Williams, began using the vital records in 1999, and posted data from Hancock County birth and death records on his local-interest Web site. The information was part of a "community-building activity." The only complaints he received were about posting the information late and causing someone to miss a birth or funeral.

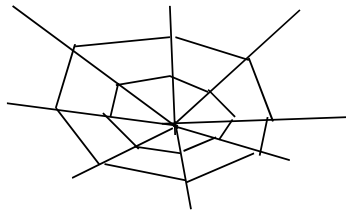
When Pam Baker, office manager of the Hancock County Health Department, initially denied Williams' request for information, she learned that she could be charged with a felony for withholding the information. Baker dutifully contacted Rep. Bob Cherry, R-Greenfield, who drafted the bill to restrict access to the vital records. After all, the Internet could be used to send Indiana vital records to Middle East countries where terrorism is rampant.

Spider Webs: Canadian Ship Manifests; British Genealogy Directory; Billerica, Massachusetts Cemeteries

Canadian Ship Manifests

National Archives Canada will soon have digitized images of passenger lists online for almost every port of entry for the years 1865 to 1921. The lists are part of an exhibit called, "Moving Here, Staying Here: The Canadian Immigrant Experience." Unfortunately the project does not include a name index to these records.

The Nanaimo Family History Society of British Columbia has seen the need for an index, and is organizing volunteers to create an index of all passengers from 1900 to 1921 arriving at Halifax and Quebec. The index is expected to take several years to complete. Data in the index will include returning Canadians, tourists, passengers traveling to the U.S., and persons with names that have been crossed out. The names that have been crossed out are annotated as being so. The information in the index includes name, age, country of birth, arrival date, name of ship, port of entry, microfilm number, and page number. The first part of this index is now online, and includes Quebec Ports for 2 Jul 1908 to 5 Jun 1909, 25 Jul 1909 to 13 May 1910 and 17 Sep 1910 to 13 Oct 1910. To visit the index site, go to <http://members.shaw.ca/nanaimo.fhs>



British Genealogy Directory

192.com, a pay-per-use British genealogy Web site, has searchable records of more than 300 million registered births, marriages and deaths since 1837. The site also has 1861 census images and images of the birth, marriage and death records from 1983 to 2003. Earlier vital records are available electronically, and include a code which can be used to order a copy of the certificate from the General Registry Office (GRO).

To use the site, the user must purchase a minimum of 100 credits which are used to buy specific records. A search of the directory gives the name of the person and date of the event. To view the record, the user is asked for payment in credits. One credit will buy a view of one record for any birth, marriage or death from 1837 to 1983, 1861 Census Household Transcript record, or 1861 Census image. One credit will purchase up to four views of any birth, marriage or

death records from 1984 to 2003. One hundred credits cost £34.95. There are no options to purchase fewer credits.

To visit the site, go to: www.192.com/Genealogy

Billerica, Massachusetts Cemeteries

Billerica, now a suburb Boston, Massachusetts, was founded in 1655. In colonial times, the town was home to many early New England settlers. Now, descendants or these settlers can search Billerica cemetery listings online. Many of the older tombstones have photographs available online.

Two researchers, Kathy Meagher and Gregory McClay, are staff members at the town library. They studied Billerica's cemeteries, took pictures, and recording headstone inscriptions for about two years to create an index of grave sites on the Internet. The data will be a great help for people studying family and social history. Billerica has seven cemeteries of which the oldest began in 1663.

The index is found on the library Web site at: www.billericalibrary.org under "local history" and then "cemeteries."

Recently Published: Maryland Marriage Evidences, 1634-1718, The Genealogist's Internet

Maryland Marriage Evidences, 1634-1718

Maryland Marriage Evidences, 1634-1718 by Robert W. Barnes contains a list of 6,500 marriages between the years 1634 and 1718 in what is now Maryland. Mr. Barnes seems to specialize in writing books on colonial Maryland. He has written:

Maryland Marriages, 1634-1777

Maryland Marriages, 1778-1800

Maryland Marriages, 1801-1820

While the earlier books are compilations of marriage records, the latest book is a compilation of instances where there was evidence of a marriage. The evidence was found in parish registers and administrative records of some churches, in marriage licenses and allegations, in banns posted in the county court, and in pastoral registers. Some evidences come from references to marriages in various land records, probate and court records, marriage contracts, Maryland state papers, and court reports. Additional references to marriages were found in newspapers, diaries, letters, and family Bibles.

An example of a reference to a marriage would be in a land transaction which may refer to Thomas Smith and his wife Elizabeth. This would be a secondary source of a marriage, but it may also be the only reference to the marriage that can be found in the records available for research. Not all marriages were recorded in church records which are the primary source of information in Maryland.

Maryland Marriage Evidences, 1634-1718 is a 466-page paperback and sells for \$35.00. It can be ordered online at: www.genealogical.com/item_detail.asp?afid=&ID=358 or at bookstores specifying ISBN 0806317604.

The Genealogist's Internet

The National Archives in England has released the third edition of *The Genealogist's Internet* by Peter Christian. Since the first edition was published four years ago, the book has grown from 208 pages to 340 pages.

The Genealogist's Internet focuses on U.K. genealogy. According to the author, it explains how to "consult genealogical records and contact others all over the world from your desktop." The book assumes that the reader already knows how to navigate to a Web page and how to send and receive e-mail, but assumes little else about the reader's technical expertise. The book is written for the genealogy novice, but is not a book on getting started.

The Genealogist's Internet describes the major sources of online primary data available to U.K. family historians. The book tells how to find Internet access to sites with genealogy gateways. Sites with images, transcripts, and indexes of original records are listed. The book describes online resources available for civil registration, censuses, parish registers. A very large list of online resources includes discussion groups, search engines, how to publish genealogy online, and more. The book also has a section about holdings of various archives and libraries in the United Kingdom.

New information in the third edition includes:

- hundreds of updated URLs
- new developments with on-line indexes to births, marriage and deaths
- expansion of census and wills data available on-line
- the new National Archives and General Register Office Web sites
- new sites with historical maps and photographs
- online Parish Clerk schemes (for putting parish data on the Web)
- new lottery-funded projects relating to historical material
- sites about the use of DNA testing in genealogy and DNA surname studies
- genealogy blogs
- major changes in search engines
- future developments in on-line genealogy
- a timeline of on-line genealogy resources for the British Isles

The Table of Contents of *The Genealogist's Internet* may be found at <http://www.spub.co.uk/tgi3/contents.php>. The book has a glossary of terms, a short bibliography, and an eight-page index.

Peter Christian is a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists, past editor their journal, *Computers in Genealogy*, and designed and set up their Web site. He has written numerous magazine articles and several books about high-tech genealogy. He is employed as the Computer Documentation & Training Officer at Goldsmiths College, teaches Web design and lectures on the use of the Internet for genealogy. He is a regular contributor to an Internet column for the National Archives' *Ancestors* magazine. Peter has been researching his own genealogy for over 20 years.

The Genealogist's Internet is a 339-page paperback and sells £12.99 (about \$23). Amazon discounts the book at £9.09. You can order the book at other book stores specifying ISBN 1-903365-83-X. For more information, go to: <http://www.spub.co.uk/tgi3>

Quotable Quote

Before I got married I had six theories about bringing up children; now I have six children and no theories.

Lord Rochester 1647-1680

English Poet

OFFICERS AND STAFF

Richard Rands	President
Lesly Klippel	Acting Secretary
Carleen Foster	Treasurer
Lesly Klippel	Membership Director
Howard Bennion	Macintosh Leader
Janet Brigham Rands	Webmaster
Brian Smith	Program Coordinator
Leland Osburn	Education Administrator
Allin Kingsbury	PastFinder Editor
Pamela Erickson	Assistant Editor
Pauline Lee	PastFinder Distribution
Clara Smith	PAFinder/PastFinder Back Issues
Carlene 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@earthlink.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@earthlink.net
Newsletter	Allin Kingsbury	Allin8@juno.com (408) 257 8447
Classes	Brian Smith	(408) 255 6663
Questions	Dr. PAF	rrandse@earthlink.net

Copyright Notice: *Silicon Valley PastFinder* ©2006 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)	free
downloaded at: www.FamilySearch.org	

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>	US\$12.50 per book, includes postage; bulk discounts
Stuck-on Sources Post-It note pads	Available at meetings and on Web site
Flash Drives with SVCGG logo and loaded with 9000 Internet genealogy sites	Available at cost on Web site and at meetings

CLASSES FOR 11 MARCH 2006

General Classes

Exploring Ancestry.com
TBD (check the Web site)

Software Classes

Reunion on a Macintosh
PAF and PCs for Beginners
PAF Insight (New Version)



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

