

Newsletter

156 South 6th 232-9262



Pocatello Regional Family History Center

May 2006

Newsletter Spotlight

What's in this newsletter:

1. Upcoming classes at the Family History Center
2. Internet sites to check out.
3. Restoring and Repairing old photos
4. U. S. Naturalization

Search for a passenger list online

www.stephenmorse.org



Computer Lab Classes for June (Hands On Training) Limited to 10 people per class . Call the Family History Center # 232-9262 to sign up with name and phone #. Will be called if you are in the top 10. Will save other names for future classes.

June

Roots Magic Computer Lab

Saturday Classes from 10:00 AM to 11:30 AM by Jason Mendenhall on Roots Magic

June 3—Data Entry & printing

June 10- Using the program to do research

June 17—Temple preparation

PAF Computer Lab

Saturday 1-2:30 pm taught by Jason Mendenhall

June 3—Data entry & printing

June 10—Using the program to do research

June 17—Temple Ready Preparation

Internet Site for you To check out.

Troup County, Georgia
www.trouparchives.org

Georgia Archives
www.sos.state.ga.us/archives

Out of Print Books
<http://www.bookfinder.com/>
Or <http://www.abebooks.com/>

Ellis Island Home Page
<http://www.ellisland.org/>

U. S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
<http://www.uscis.gov/graphics/index.htm>

U. S. Naturalization
By Carol Smith & Danielle Batson

Basic Strategy:
Locate ancestor in census records to
Determine residence & immigration in-
formation.

Information on Census

1820-1840 Aliens not naturalized

1850-1930—birthplace of individual

1880-1930—birthplace of parents

1900-1930 —Year of immigration

1870, 1900-1930 —Naturalization Status

1920— Year of Naturalization

1900-1910 —Length of residence in
Country.

Genealogical information found in Natu-
ralization Documents.

Pre 1906 —Declaration
Applicants name
Date of application
Country of birth or allegiance
Port & date of arrival (not always)
Signature of applicant

Pre 1906 Petition
Applicant's name and age
Current Residence
County of birth or allegiance

Restoring and Repairing old Photos By Loretta Evans

Tiff versus JPG— Photograph files can be saved in a number of different formats. Two common files are Tiff and Jpg. Tiff files are larger, but the information will not be lost over time. Jpg files are easy to add to word processing files and to send on the Internet. They keep the information in a type of shorthand that can lose data over time.

Dots per Inch

You need to know about dpi (dots per inch) or ppi (pixels per inch). The more dots or pixels per inch, the better quality you will have. However, you will also have a larger computer file you need to store. Pictures on the Internet are displayed at 72 dpi. They will look OK on the screen, they are easy to e-mail, but they do not look very good when printed. For most family printing 300 dpi is likely enough. However, if you really want to archive all the details or if you want to enlarge the picture, scan at 600 to 1200 dpi. If you choose the larger dpi, you will need more memory in your computer to handle the file.

Unidentified People

Don't throw away pictures just because you can't identify the people. In the future you may be able to recognize the people in some of your photographs. Use clues like clothing styles and the location of the photographer to help you. Send copies to relatives or to historical or genealogical societies in the area where the picture was taken. You may want to post them online.

Although every family member can not own the original copies of family photographs, each person can own a digital copy. By making a CD of both the original and the digitally enhanced copy, you have preserved the historical integrity of the image while giving descendants a copy that is improved.

If you have older black and white photographs, you may want to scan them in color. This will preserve the sepia tone that some older pictures have. Experiment to see which you prefer—color or grayscale. Grayscale files are much smaller than color ones. Color prints from the 1950's and 1960's may look better as grayscale.

For black and white photographs that have faded, adjust the brightness and contrast. For faded color photographs you may want to adjust the color balance as well.