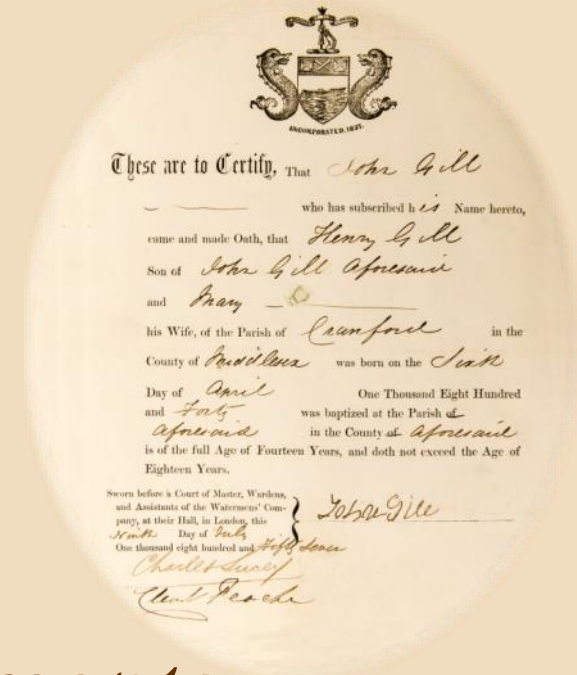




*The Application
of
Digital Imaging
to
Family History
Photographs and Documents*

20th November 2015



Purpose

*To digitise family history information:
to retain,
enhance and display,
duplicate,
share online
and archive.*

Sources

Can be photographs, documents or digital files.

*Amongst other places these can be obtained from:
the family,
record offices
and on-line.*

Digitising methods

Photographs and documents can be scanned or photographed.

To minimise file size, typed or printed documents can be turned into text documents using optical character recognition (OCR) software.

Digitising photos



*Flat bed document and
transparency scanner*



35mm slide scanner



*All in one printer,
copier and scanner*



*Medium format
negative and slide scanner*

and not forgetting the camera



*Photograph scanning, select **reflective** - photo.*
*Document scanning, select **reflective** - document.*

Slides and negatives can be digitised using dedicated scanners.

Some flatbed scanners can provide illumination through transparent media.

*On these, select **film** and set type of transparency, such as **B & W**, **colour positive** (slide) or **colour negative**.*



Camera copying setup using tripod.

*I use a cable release,
close the eyepiece shutter and
use mirror up to prevent camera
shake from the mirror lifting.*

*Levelling the camera back helps
maintain a parallel image,
thus one less software correction.*

Typed or printed documents can be turned into text documents using optical character recognition (OCR) software,

*e.g. Omnipage 18,
 Adobe Acrobat Pro DC (converts to .pdfs),
 Abbyy Finereader and
 PaperPort Professional.*

Text documents

Text documents have the following advantages:

files are much smaller,

are more easily read,

can be edited

and are searchable,

but lose context information and veracity.

Scanning

Problems with some old photographs:

- 1 Damage,*
- 2 Fading and limited tonal range,*
- 3 Silvering,*
- 4 Discolouration (colour prints and slides),*
- 5 Textured surface*
- 6 Larger than scanner platen.*

1 Damage

Damage in scanned photos can usually be repaired by cloning or using spot healing brush in editing software.

*Check 'context aware' for spot healing
(if available).*



*Damaged photo of my
'Taid' when he was in the
Singapore Volunteers.*

*I moved the bottom half
into position in software
and cloned adjacent areas
to remove the joint line.*

*I then converted picture
to black and white.*



2 *Limited tonal range*

Old black and white or sepia toned photographs may have limited tonal range.

The levels tool can stretch the lightest grey to pure white and the darkest grey to jet black.

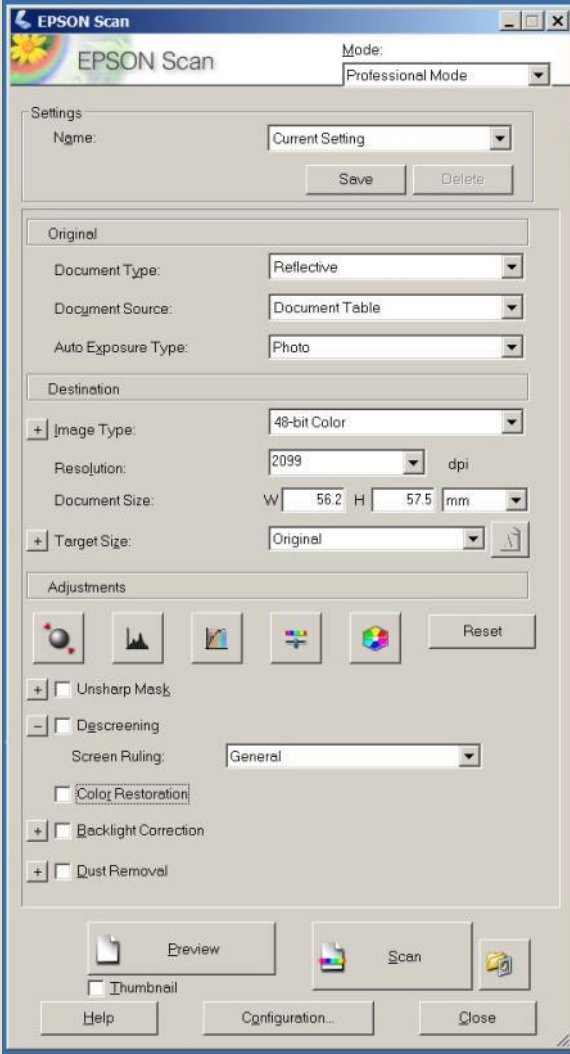
The best setting isn't necessarily to extend the tonal range between the extremes of black and white.



*A very faded photo of
my grandfather's sisters,
Lily and Jenny,
holding my mother*

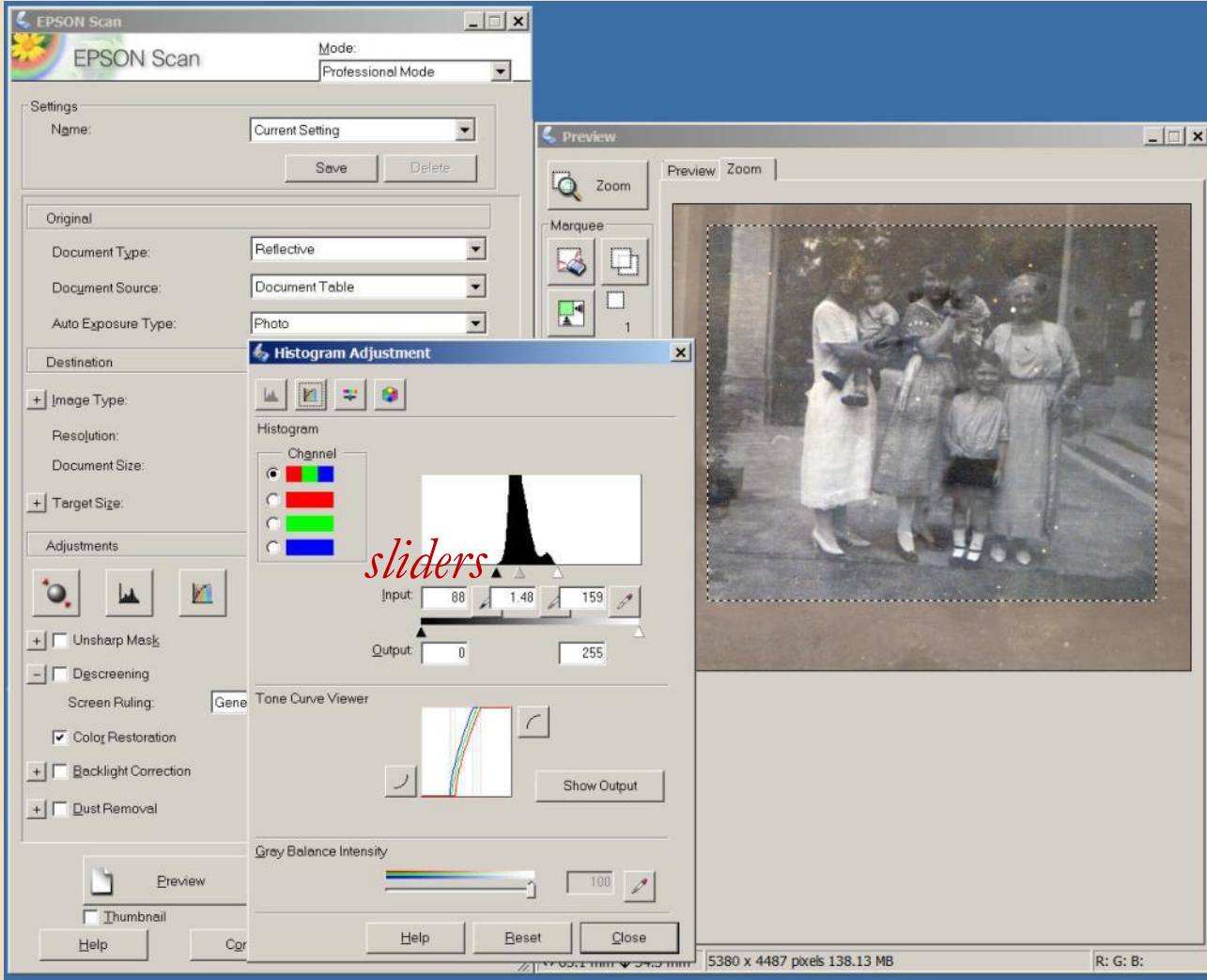
*Enhanced photo using
levels sliders and
converting to
black and white*





If histogram sliders are available in scanning software then use these to extend the image tonal range for subsequent editing in software.

This photo of my father with his family was very faded



*The original was
so poor it could never
yield a
good reproduction*

but

*it is still greatly
improved by
stretching the tonal
range.*

3 *Silvering*

Black and white photos can be silvered in dark areas.

Silvering can be removed with silver dip or silver bath but, as this is a potentially damaging process, trial on an unimportant area first and apply very sparingly with cotton buds.

Don't use silver polish which is abrasive.

Don't overdo the removal.

It can be amazing how much hidden detail can be revealed, very akin to cleaning an old oil painting.



*Goddard's silver dip
is also suitable*

but not

Silvo metal polish.



*A photo of my parents taken in 1940,
just slightly silvered in the bottom right corner.*

before treatment



and after



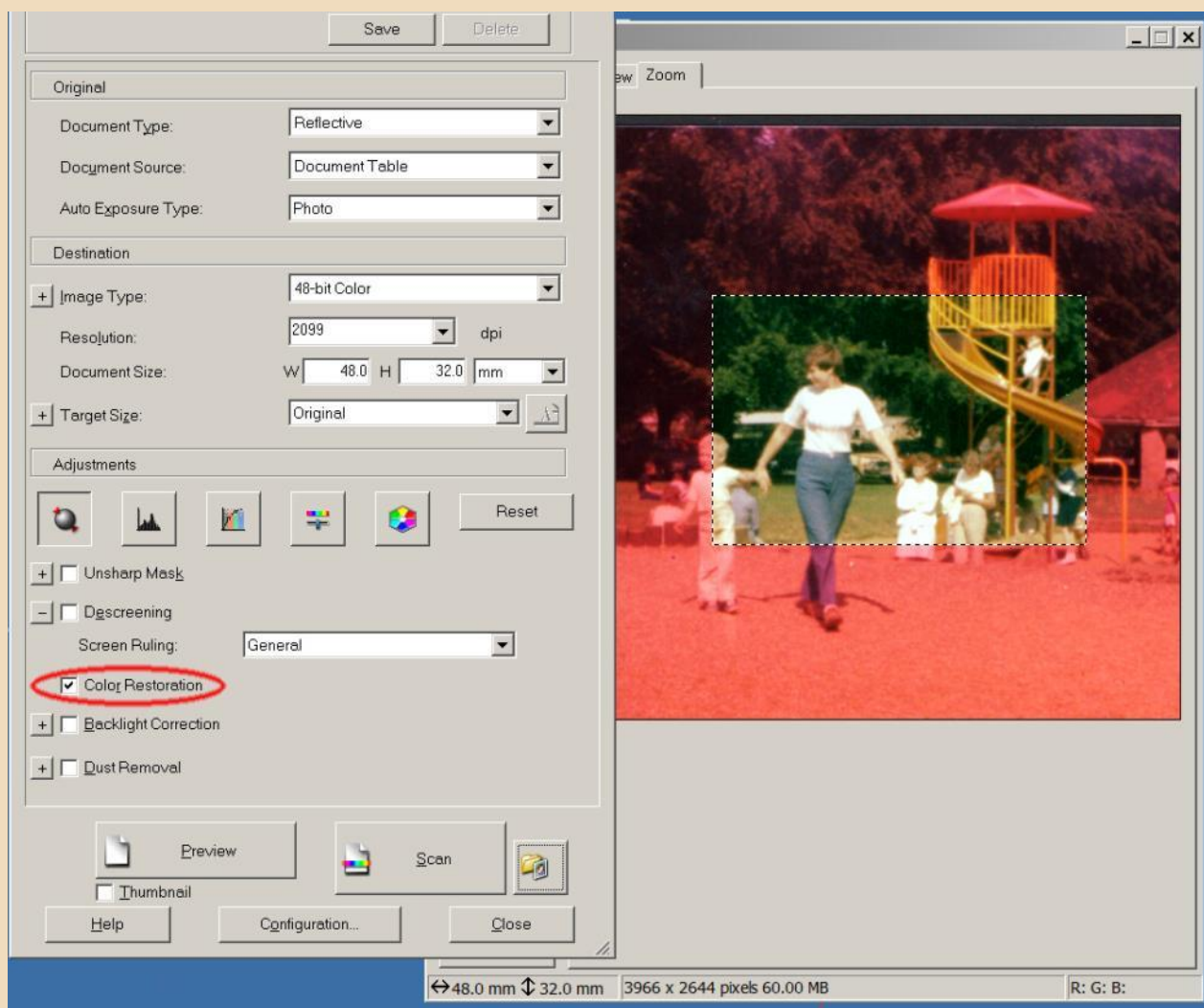
4 *Discolouration*

Old colour photos can fade or discolour.

This can often be very effectively corrected using the scanner software colour correction selection.

Alternatively, the white balance dropper in editing software can restore colour provided that there is an area in the photo known to have been either white or grey.

Other methods to restore colour in software are generally difficult to apply.



Discoloured photo of my sister with her son.

Colour restoration using check box in scanner software.

The result can be astonishing.



Original photo of my parents bungalow



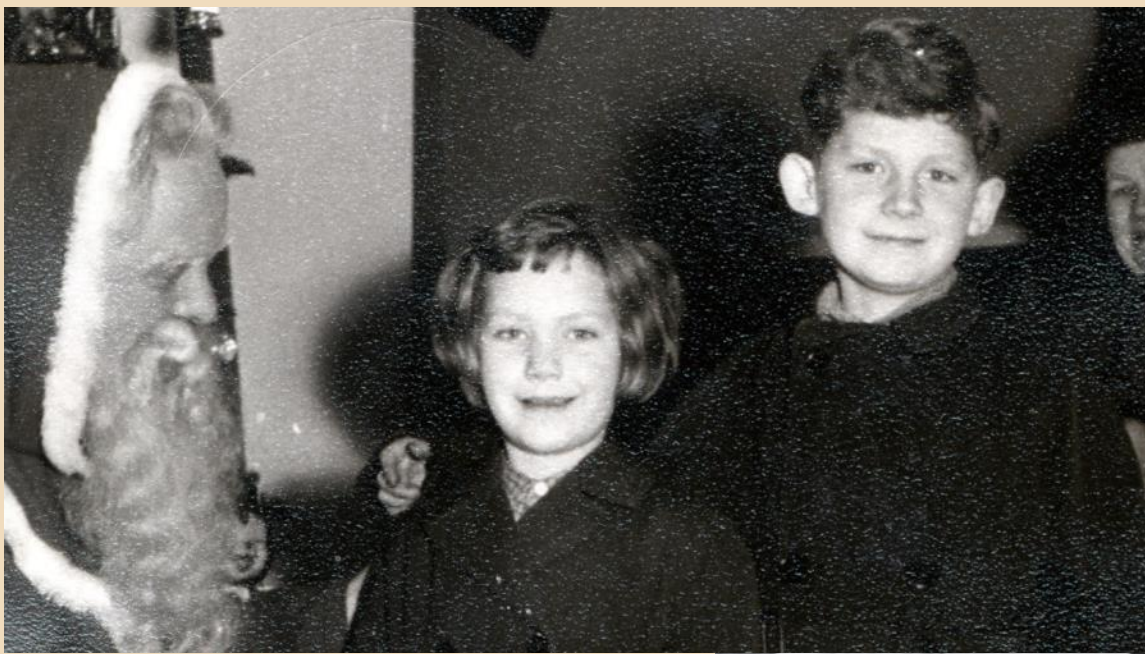
*Colour adjustment using
white balance dropper on gutter*

5 *Textured surface*

Photos with a textured surface scan badly, giving a sparkly speckled effect.

Better copies may be obtained by re-photographing if the scan proves unsatisfactory.

Scanning would work better if wet photos were laid on the glass platen but this risks damaging irreplaceable pictures and possibly poses an electrical risk.



*My sister and I at
Whiteleys in 1955.
Photo as scanned,
with blue speckles.*



*Same photo, speckle free,
after re-photographing.*

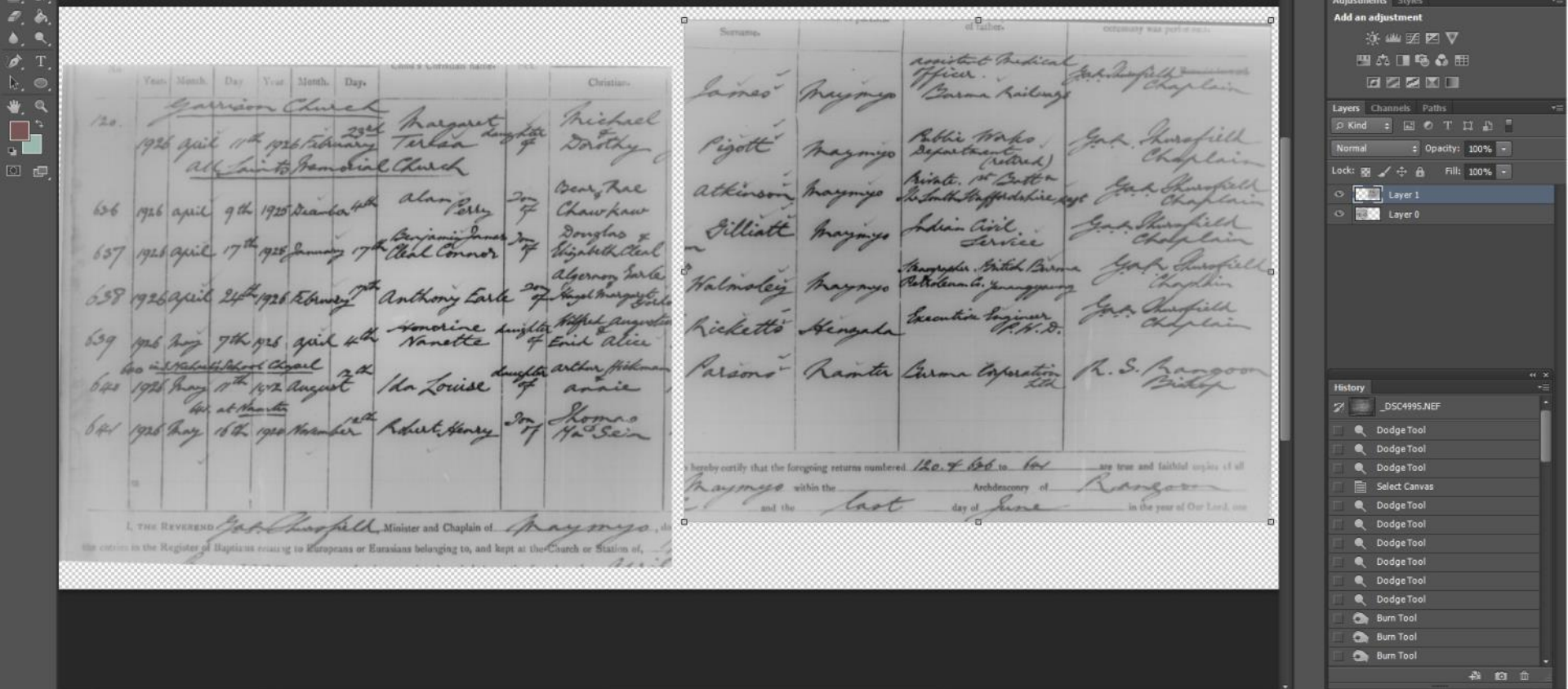
6 Large photos

Large photos (and documents) can be scanned in sections and stitched together in software.

Pre scan each section and record optimum scanning parameters then use the average of all sections so that the stitching appears seamless.

Load all images together then extend canvas of base image, to accommodate remaining frames.

*For each subsequent frame, **select all**, **copy** then **paste** into base image and line up with move tool.*



Color Swatches

R 110
G 86
B 85

Adjustments Styles

Add an adjustment

Layer 1
Layer 0

History

Dodge Tool
Dodge Tool
Dodge Tool
Select Canvas
Dodge Tool
Dodge Tool
Dodge Tool
Dodge Tool
Dodge Tool
Burn Tool
Burn Tool
Burn Tool

Flat bed scanning of photos

Scan to a Tiff file in 16 bit (per channel) mode if possible so that a limited tonal range can be pulled out in software without posterisation.

.jpg files can only give 8 bits per channel.

After processing the photos can be saved in 8 bit mode as .jpgs to save on storage space.

Adjust scan resolution to give a cropped size of around 60 or more mega pixels (Mpx) in 16 bit mode.

To adjust the scan size, preview in fairly high resolution and adjust the linear proportions in the ratio of the square root of the area ratio.

If the preview scan has an area of 240 Mpx then divide 60 by 240 to give 0.25.

Take the square root (0.5) and multiply one of the linear dimensions by this figure and the resulting scan will be 60 Mpx.

It is a good idea to make a duplicate copy the whole of the photo with frame and the back at a lower resolution.

The print size, border shape, mounting and colour can all help date and locate the picture.

If there is a photographers name, then published lists of commercial photographers can supply dates and locations where they operated and indicate dates when they changed operating premises.

Written information is even more important, sometimes identifying people and places.



Fanny Evers

4 years of age



MASELAWMONEY BROTHERS,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

MADRAS.

*taken
At the age of 4*

No 9219

Madras

Copies can be obtained

1874

*If photographs are shared on the internet you may wish to include (or to remove) metadata and this option can be selected under **Save to Web**.*

I generally remove metadata and reduce the file size, making the height no more than 1,080 pixels for high definition displays or 768 for older screens.

Perhaps I ought to be preparing for 4k screens (2,160 px high) or even for 5k screens (2,880px high).

Good colour balance for scanned colour negatives can be difficult to achieve if the producer and development process are unknown.

If the manufacturer and type of the negative film stock is known then these can sometimes be selected in film scanner software and should yield the best available positive.

Information recording

In recording old photos - colour, size and information printed or written on the back can be important for dating and for identifying people or locations.

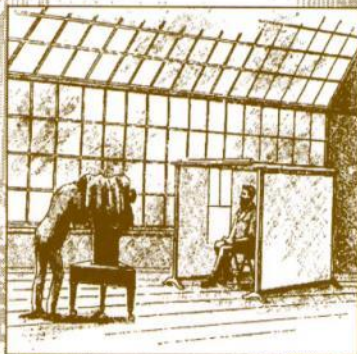
Measure size and note, in pencil, on back or scan whole picture with thin ruler alongside.

Information recording

There are publications that can identify commercial photographers, stating, amongst other things, when and where they operated.

Different eras had favoured print sizes and styles that can help to date them.

A DIRECTORY OF
LONDON PHOTOGRAPHERS
1841-1908



Michael Pritchard

Published by:

PhotoResearch

Lambert & Okey 56 High Street, Camden Town N.W. 1888-90	Lansdell, George 10 Stonefield Street, Islington N. 1893-04
Lambert, Edward James 56 High Street, Camden Town N.W. 1891-08	Laporte & Stanley 172 Kings Road S.W. 1862-64
Lamercier, Louis 131 Fleet Street E.C. 1870-75	La Porte & Thompson 1 Buckingham Palace Road S.W. 1882
Lamont & Ross 56 Huntley Street W.C. 1898	La Porte, Charles 204 Kings Road, Chelsea S.W. 1866-76
Lamotte, Claude 148 Sloane Street, Chelsea S.W. 1859	La Porte, John 84 Kings Road, Chelsea 1867 Wandsworth Road S.W. 1869-70 1 Buckingham Palace Road S.W. 1872-83
Lancaster, Edward 22A Endell Street W.C. 1887-89 5 New Oxford Street W.C. 1890-91 233 High Holborn W.C. 1893 235 High Holborn W.C. 1894	La Porte, John, & Co. 1 Buckingham Palace Road S.W. 1884-85
Lancaster, Richard Stuart 120 Mile End Road E. 1894-97	Lapparini, Attilio 42 Tottenham Court Road W. 1903-08
Landor, Edmund 61 Knightsbridge S.W. 1905	Larmuth, T. H. 5 Carpenter Buildings, London W. 1854
Lane, John 54 Hatfield Street, Blackfriars Road 1855 143 Blackfriars Road S. 1856-68	Laroche, Martin 65 Oxford Street 1852-62
Langfiar Limited 23A Old Bond Street W. 1899-08	Laroche, Silvester 65 Oxford Street 23 August 1848 W. H. Silvester-Laroche practised the daguerreotype from 1845 as assisted Scott Archer in his work in developing the collodion process. In 1854 was resisted Talbot's patent claim over the new collodion process and was successful in defending the Talbot's claim for infringement of the patent - spending over £2000 in the process. This action was instrumental in opening up photography for professional practise free of any restriction. He died in Birmingham on 10 November 1886 at the age of 77 years. A relative, W. S. Laroche, practised as a photographer in Llandudno.
Langfiar, Adolph 154 Holland Park Avenue W. 1906-07 95 Wigmore Street W. 1908	
Langfiar, Pearl 24 Westbourne Grove W. 1907-08	
Langford, George 17 Hindon Street, Pimlico S.W. 1890 1 Caroline Street, Pimlico S.W. 1896-08	
Langton, Arthur James 35 Buckingham Palace Road S.W. 1887-08	Laroche, Thomas 191 Newington Butts S.E. 1887-88 199 East India Dock Road E. 1889-90
Langton, James Arthur 307 & 309 Euston Road N.W. 1884-88 369 Euston Road W. 1885-86 309 Euston Road N.W. 1887-89	

Larritt, John James 12 Hannibal Road, Stepney Green E. 1864-74	Leech, George Walter 252 Cambridge Road E. 1880
Lascelles, Henry 34 Howland Street W. 1864-67	Leigh, Harry 159 Stamford Street E. 1896
Lattimer, John Freeman Latham 307 Essex Road N. 1873-81	Leigh, Herbert, & Co. 6 Dean Street, Soho W. 1908-
Laurens, Glanville 189 Earls Court Road S.W. 1894-99	Lemaire, Henry 3 Blackfriars Road S. 1856-59
Lavis, George & Mrs Rebecca 135 Regent Street W. 1864-77 <i>See Creed, George.</i>	Leman, Edward 2 Camden Rd, Camden Town N.W. 1863
Lawrence, George Henry 40 Walworth Road S.E. 1899-02	Leman, Herbert Thomas 135 Oxford Street W. 1903-06 304 Regent Street W. 1907-08
Lawrence, John 411 Mare Street, Hackney N.E. 1905	Lemere, Bedford 78 Albert Street, Regents Park N.W. 1867-72 4 Featherstone Buildings W.C. 1868 147 Strand W.C. 1869-72
Leakey, Alfred Henry 99 Harrow Road W. 1904-08	Lemere, Bedford, & Co. 147 Strand W.C. 1873-08
Lean, Charles 170 Holloway Road N. 1898-00	Le Mesurier & Marshall, Misses Red Brick House, Campden Hill Rd. 1897-04 9 Kensington High Street W. 1905-08
Le Beau Hackney Road 12 February 1846	Lenthall, Henry 222 Regent Street W. 1862-78
Le Beau & Rust 11 Westbourne Grove W. 1863-64 26 Westbourne Grove W. 1865	Leo, Victor 83 Newington Causeway S.E. 1889
Lee, George 204 Kings Road, Chelsea S.W. 1879-81 182 Kings Road, Chelsea S.W. 1882-87	Leon, Miss Marie 30 Regent Street S.W. 1901-08
Lee, James 47 Whitechapel Road E. 1858-61	Leon, Victor 140A Jamaica Road S.E. 1899
Lee, James Hy. 2 Prospect Terrace, Holloway Rd. N. 1884-85 553 Holloway Road N. 1886-02 72 Seven Sisters Road N. 1905-07	Leonard, William Miles 246 High Holborn W.C. 1857-60
Lee, John Hy. 147 High Street, Shoreditch N.E. 1868	Le Roi, Claude, & Co. 16 & 17 Poultry E.C. 1872
Lee, William John 72 Seven Sisters Road 1908-	Leroux, Pierre 133 Queens Road, Bayswater W. 1907



FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS

*& How to
Date Them*

Jayne Shrimpton



Published by:

Countryside Books



The mother's very close-fitting bodice is emphasised by the arrangement of the fabric into broad folds over the shoulders which converge into a V-shape at the front, a style similar in effect to *betelles* and typical of this period. The child (born in 1835) wears a fashionable full-skirted dress with a draped bodice, which broadly echoes her mother's outfit.

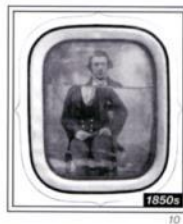


Probably aged in her early teens, this young lady wears adult-style clothing but her hair is dressed in long ringlets, a style favoured for girls throughout the 1850s, 1860s and 1870s. The plain dress fabric trimmed with bands of a contrasting colour was a popular theme, while her fine collar and under sleeves appear to be decorated with lace.



The original of this photograph has been identified as a *carte de visite* and must therefore date from at least 1858, while the dress suggests a date no later than c.1860. The son wears the characteristic slim-fitting frock coat of this decade. His father also wears a well-fitting frock coat and the broad, black silk cravat which was a common style during the 1850s. The mother, being an older, married woman, wears a modest day cap.

This broken ambrotype demonstrates the fragility of these early glass photographs. The young man appears to be similar in age to the son in No.9 and his outfit is comparable. His waistcoat is, typically, cut low in front, its double-breasted fastening highlighted by the gilding of the buttons. For neckwear he wears a stylish coloured cravat, knotted, with the long ends tucked into the waistcoat.



A rare example of fashionable outdoor dress of this period. Her smooth, centrally-parted hairstyle, draped low over the ears, was fashionable from around the mid-1850s through to the early 1860s, but the round, open style of her bonnet, fastening under the chin with a broad silk ribbon tied in a large bow, narrows the date to the late 1850s or 1860. She wears either a shawl or a short jacket with wide sleeves, popular throughout the 1850s and much of the 1860s, since they sat well with the expansive skirts of these years.

Simple studio props began to be used more frequently from the late 1850s. The young lady's standing position gives a clear view of the fashionable silhouette, especially the fullness of the skirt, which was approaching its maximum width at this time, aided by the vast crinoline frame. Another useful dating clue is her sleeves, which fall wide from the top in an exaggerated version of the pagoda shape, a style seen especially from 1837-1860.





Looking at Old Photographs



Robert Pols

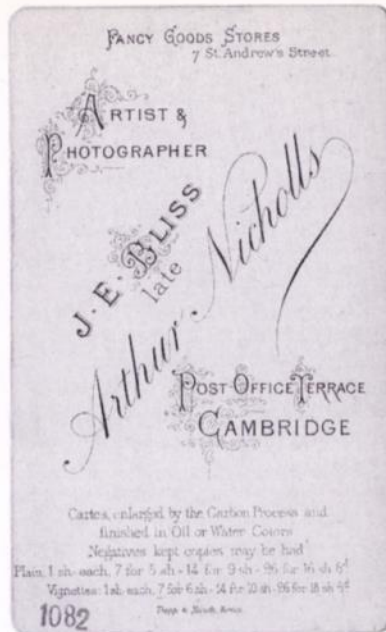
Published by: Federation of Family History Societies - (Publications) Limited

Figures 20 & 21

Both sides, image and mount, of the same carte de visite are illustrated.

The woman's appearance suggests that this photograph dates from the 1880s. High collars with white frills became very popular, though the collar here could be a little higher for the frill to achieve the full 'pie-crust' impact. The smartness of the look was aided by the fact that the frills could often be detached for laundering. Smocked and gathered effects also came into great favour at the end of the seventies and into the eighties. The false hair of the seventies gave way in the next decade to a reappearance of the smooth head, with hair drawn into a bun at the back, as here, though the most fashion-conscious women often also wore a crimped, rather straggly fringe.

Gone, too, is the full range of decorative and colour contrasts of the seventies. This dress, rich and elaborate to our eyes, is relatively sober when compared with the excesses of previous years, though it is perhaps decorative enough to suggest the earlier part of the eighties. The contrast is gained not from juxtaposed colours and patterns, but from juxtaposed textures and responses



to light. This contrast of matt with glossy, of light-absorbent with light-reflecting, seems very characteristic of the eighties. Such reflective materials as satin, shiny silk, watered fabric and damasked velvet abound. These materials were not new or exclusive to the decade. In the forties and fifties the pioneer studio photographers were

encouraging women to wear satin, shot silk and heavily textured materials for their sittings, in order to avoid or relieve the density of black as it was rendered by early emulsions. Thus, materials such as these are not diagnostic of the eighties; but they are very common.

Other details, too, are broadly in keeping with the suggested dating. By

Document digitising

Problems with Documents:

- 1 large*
- 2 damaged,*
- 3 faded,*
- 4 discoloured.*

After scanning, these can be treated in a similar manner to photographs.

Public Record Offices

*Many public record office family history documents have not been digitised but, **with permission**, can be photographed.*

*The British Library permits photography in the reading rooms as long as flash isn't used, but
not all the printed information is consistent so,
some attendants will help you with photography but,
others will stop you (because I was using a zoom lens!)*

Reading Room requirements

We may suspend your Reader Pass if you do not follow our requirements.



Yes
Show for inspection



Yes
Pencils



Yes
Clean dry hands



Yes
Sound off



Yes
Sound off



Yes
Cameras



No
Flash Photography



No
Coats, bags and
umbrellas



No
Pens or
Highlighters



No
Sharp implements



No
Food, drink,
bottled water,
sweets or gum

Requirements on British Library bag

BRITISH LIBRARY

Researching the world's knowledge
www.bl.uk

Reading Room Requirements



=



Yes
Show for inspection



Yes
Pencils



Yes
Clean dry
hands



Yes/sound off
Laptop



Yes/sound off
Mobile

You can use
laptops and take
mobiles in but
please turn off
the sound before
you enter a
Reading Room



=



No
Coats, bags
and umbrellas



No
Pens or
highlighters



No
Sharp
implements



No
Food, drink,
bottled water,
sweets or gum



No
Cameras

Collection
items cannot
be removed
from any
Reading Room

Requirements in British Library leaflet

Thank you for supporting the British Library. Earth Friendly made from bio-degradable film

*A late baptism entry for
one of my cousins,
not yet on microfilm.*


*The British Library
attendant kindly held the
book up for me to take the
photograph.*

RECEIVED IN APRIL 1990

KALAW- CHURCH of CHRIST THE KING
CERTIFICATE OF BAPTISM

REG. N° 206

Christian name **PETER WINSTON** ဘာသာအမည်
Surname **WALMSLEY** ဆေးကြောခြင်းခံသူ၏အမည်
Date of birth **7- SEPTEMBER 1944** မွေးနေ့ထုတ်ရက်
Place of birth **KALAW** မွေးဖွားသည့်နေရာ
Family's abode **KALAW** လက်ရှိနေရပ်
Father's name _____ အဘ၏အမည်
Mother's name **HONORINE WALMSLEY** အမိ၏အမည်
Date of baptism **27 SEPT. 1944** ဆေးကြောခြင်းပေးသောရက်စွဲ
Place of baptism **KALAW - UTUNPE'S HOUSE** ဆေးကြောခြင်းပေးသောနေရာ
godfather **TEMPORARY CHAPEL** ခေါင်းကိုင်အဘ
godmother **MARY NICHOLAS** ခေါင်းကိုင်အမိ
Minister of baptism **Father Franc. BOLDINI** ဆေးကြောခြင်းပေးသောရဟန်း
Date of confirmation _____ ခရစ္စမားအားပေးခြင်းခံသောရက်စွဲ
Date of marriage _____ လက်ထပ်ထိမ်းမြားသောရက်စွဲ
Certificate issued on **APRIL 5th 1990-** ဤလက်မှတ်ချမှတ်သောရက်စွဲ
Signature of the Priest **Fr. Angelino Meo** လက်မှတ်ထုတ်ပေးသောရဟန်း
for the P.P. Assistant
Kalaw April 5 1990



Many family history records have been scanned and can be downloaded from a multitude of sites like 'Ancestry' and 'Find My Past',

But many records are still only available in hard copy or on microfilm.

In both cases a camera can be used (with permission) and processed later in software.

Guildhall records, for example, can be photographed for a fee of £5 a day.

Here are two examples


Page 86

Baptisms commenced in the Parish of Cranford in the County of Middlesex

When	Child's Name	Parents' Name	Age	Quality	Residence	By whom
May 3 1840	Henry	John & Mary	14	Labourer	Cranford	Reverend

This is a true copy
taken by me the 1st day of May 1857
Northfield Weston Nichol
Rector of Cranford

Fee 0.5.0


INCORPORATED 1821.

These are to Certify, That John Gill
who has subscribed his Name hereto,
came and made Oath, that Henry Gill
Son of John Gill Aforesaid
and Mary
his Wife, of the Parish of Cranford in the
County of Middlesex was born on the Sixth
Day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred
and Forty was baptized at the Parish of
Aforesaid in the County of Aforesaid
is of the full Age of Fourteen Years, and doth not exceed the Age of
Eighteen Years.

Sworn before a Court of Master, Wardens,
and Assistants of the Watermen's Com-
pany, at their Hall, in London, this
Ninth Day of July, 1857
One thousand eight hundred and Fifty Seven

John Gill
Charles Surry
Clara Peache

Photographs taken from microfilm readers are tricky as the level of illumination is so uneven.

The effect of poor edge illumination and of camera shake can be reduced by magnifying the image and photographing the microfilms in sections.

These frames can be adjusted in software then stitched together.

1938	July	24	1938	July	26	George Allan	M.	Ronald Hart Claudia	David	"	Sub. Pa.
1938	Augt	7	1938	July	14	Claudette Effie	F.	Edwin & Helen de Souza	"	"	Presby.
1938	Augt	7	1938	June	7	Patricia	F.	Estaban & Mary	Carpijo	"	Presby.
1938	Augt	14	1938	July	30	Mary Maureen & Cherry	F.	Walter & Theodora	Vallis	"	Electra
1938	Augt	14	1938	July	13	Carlyle Mordant	M.	Brian & Enid	Harris	"	Ticket Co.
1938	Augt	14	1938	July	11	Norma Margaret	F.	Sydney & Josephine	Barnes	"	Super.

1. The Revd: Father P. Roy of the (name of Church) St. Mary's Cathedral do hereby certify that the number relating to Europeans and Anglo-Indian Christians and celebrated according to the rites of the (name of Church) R.C. Church in the register of baptisms kept made between 15th day of July and 30th day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and 1938.

Place Rangoon }
 18th October 1938

WITNESS MY HAND.

Photograph of
 microfilm reader screen
 showing the baptism
 of another of my
 Harris cousins in
 Rangoon.

The hot spot at the
 screen centre is
 removed with reverse
 vignetting in ACR.

Here are two frames as photographed from microfilm reader:

1938 July 24	1938 Jan'y 26	George Allan	M	Ronald Hart	Samuel	"	Sub Insp.
				Claudia			
1938 Augt 7	1938 July 14	Claudette Effie	F	Edwini & Helen	de Souza	"	Inspector
1938 Augt 7	1938 June 7	Patricia	F	Sotaban & Mary	Compiz	"	House
1938 Augt 14	1938 July 30	Mary Maurcen & Cherry		Walter & Theodora	Vallis	"	Electrician
1938 Augt 14	1938 July 13	Carlyle Woodard	M	Borin & Emil	Harris	"	Ticket Co.
1938 Augt 14	1938 July 11	Norma Margaret	F	Edwini & Josephine	Barnes	"	Supdt.

1. The Revd: Father P. Roy
 of the (name of Church) St. Mary's Catholic
 whether relating to Europeans and Anglo-Indian Christians and celebrated according to the rite of the (name of Church) R.C. Church
 made between 13th day of July and 30th day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and 1938

Witness my hand,
 14th September 1938

Ronald Hart	Samuel	"	Sub Insp. of Police	P. Roy	"	Self P. Roy
Claudia						
Edwini & Helen	de Souza	"	Inspector	P. Roy	"	Self P. Roy
Sotaban & Mary	Compiz	"	Hair-dresser	P. Roy	"	Self P. Roy
Walter & Theodora	Vallis	"	Electrical Examr	J. C. Machado	Cate. Priest	Self J. C. Machado
Borin & Emil	Harris	"	Ticket Collector, Bus & Rly	J. C. Machado	"	Self J. C. Machado
Edwini & Josephine	Barnes	"	Supdt. Secularist	F. Leo	"	Self F. Leo

do hereby certify that the foregoing returns are true and faithful copies of all the entries being 7 in the register of baptisms kept at the Church or station of St. Mary's Rangoon, as therein entered and made between 13th September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty eight

Witness my hand,
 163
 Signature P. Roy
 Designation Pastor, St. Mary's
 14th September 1938

And the stitched baptism record after vignetting and inverting:

1938 Augt 7	1938 June 7	Patricia ✓	F.	{ Estaban + Mary }	Corpizo ✓	"	Hair-dresser	P. Roy	"	Self P. Roy
1938 Augt 14	1938 July 30	Mary Maurien ✓	F.	{ Walter + Theodora }	Vallis ✓	"	Electrical Examr:	J.C. machado	Cath. Priest	Self J.C. machado
1938 Augt 14	1938 July 13	Carlyle mordant ✓	M.	{ Brian + Enid }	Harris ✓	"	Ticket Collector, Br: Rlys	J.C. machado	"	Self J.C. machado
1938 Augt 14	1938 July 11	Therma Mangout ✓	F.	{ Sydney + Josephine }	Barrow ✓	"	Supdt. Secretariat	F. Leo	"	Self F. Leo

I, The Revd: Father P. Roy of the (name of Church) St. Mary's Cathedral
 number relating to Europeans and Anglo-Indian Christians and celebrated according to the rites of the (name of Church) R.C. Church
 made between 15th day of July and 30th day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty eight

do hereby certify that the foregoing returns are true and faithful copies of all the entries being 7 in the register of baptisms kept at the Church or station of St. Mary's, Rongon as therein entered and

Place Rongon
15th October

WITNESS MY HAND,

Signature P. Roy
 Position Pastor

163

Saving for posterity

My view for long term archival is that, in the longer term, paper based paper records are actually far more accessible and durable than digital files.

Remember the storage systems that we thought would last forever:

78 rpm records open reel tape

cassettes 8mm film

8" floppy discs VHS video tapes

.

Remember the companies we thought would last forever:

Home and Colonial

Ekco

Morris

Woolworths

C and A

And programs we used to use:

Word Perfect

VisiCalc

1-2-3

DBase2

Or the slowly disappearing hardware to play storage media:

Gramophones

Open reel tape decks

Cassette players

Film projectors

Floppy disc drives

Dot matrix printers

And operating systems:

CP/M

MSDOS

Even Windows and Unix (used by Apple)

may be replaced by hypervisors with unikernels as these are much faster and more secure in a Cloud environment.

Future family historians might not be able to recover files from failed cloud companies.

*Recently hackers have encrypted computer files that they will restore for a substantial ransom,
(provided that they haven't scrambled their encryption program).*

Remember, therefore, to back up regularly to remove the risk of losing everything.

Forget CDs, DVDs hard disc or solid state drives or the Cloud for long term archival.

Use paper, slides and negatives as these will remain readable for far longer.

These still need protecting from light, damp and insect attack and some degradation with time is inevitable.

Methods of archival storage for paper.

I use a metal filing box for the more important photos, indexed by family name.

A more robust fireproof box would have been better.



Methods of archival storage for slides.

I use these storage boxes which hold 500 slides each (recovered from a skip at a recycling depot for a nominal charge).

I keep them in a dark cupboard.



*Methods of archival storage for
negatives and medium format slides.*

*This is a purpose made light tight
archive storage box.*

*Hama make negative sleeves and
some slides are in sleeves provided by
the film processor.*



For really important photos consider using archive grade paper and ink, possibly using a specialist printing firm.

For electronic files, the simpler they are the easier they will be to decode. I suggest that bitmaps will be the easiest to read in the longer term, say firstly, Windows type ~.bmp files,

*then uncompressed TIFF
~.tif files
and finally compressed ~.jpg files*

Presentation

There are a number of software packages that can create family trees and add graphical information such as:

Family Tree Maker from Ancestry (interacts with their website)

Family Historian

Legacy Family Tree

Ancestral Quest

Family Tree Heritage

RootsMagic

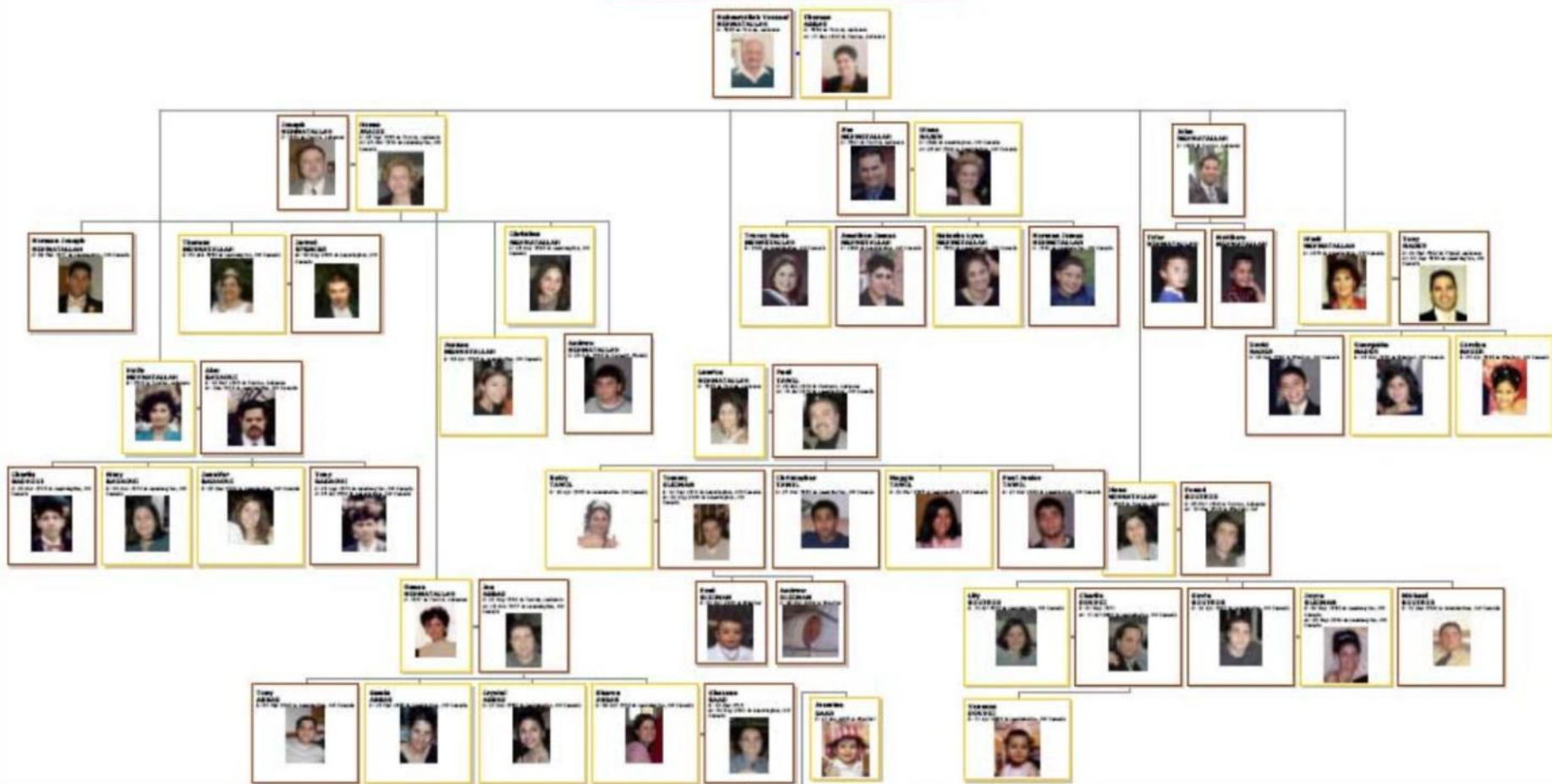
Master Genealogist

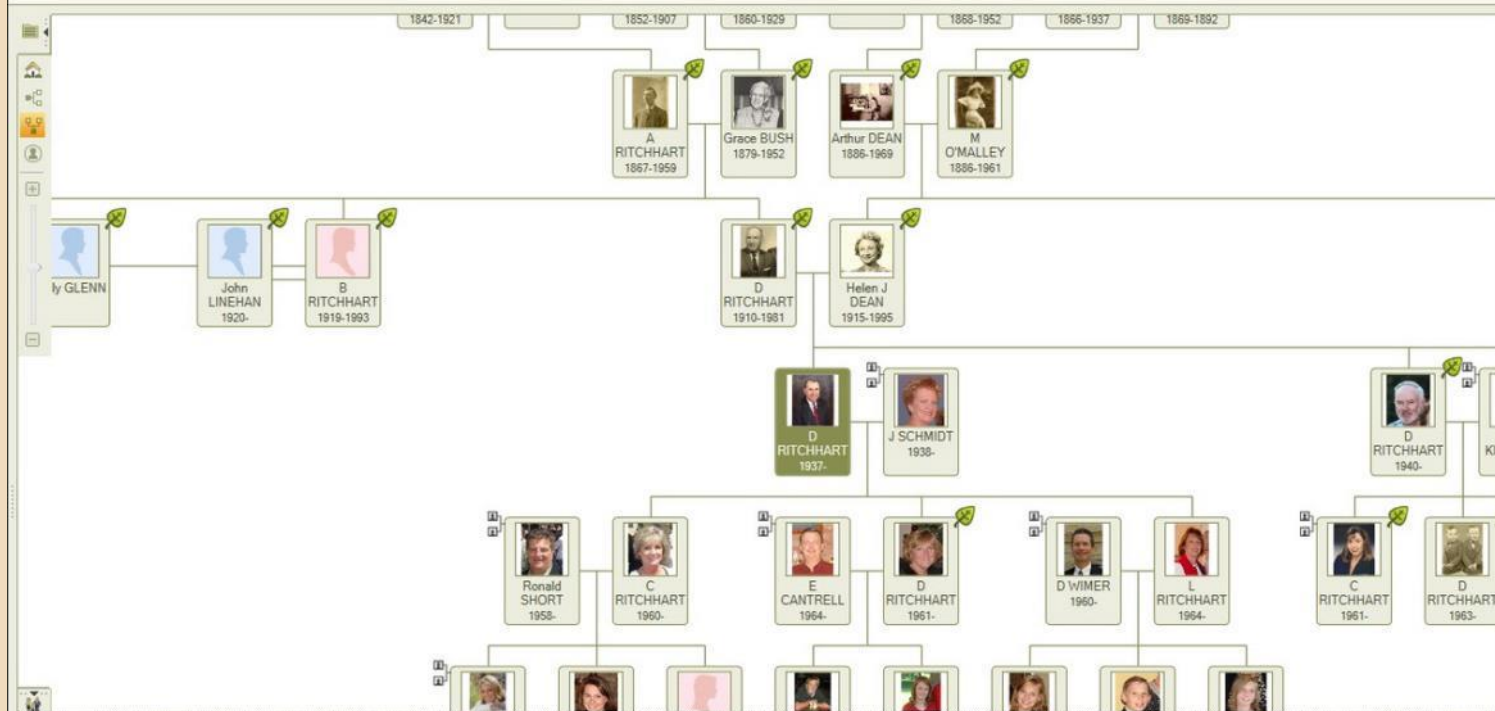
MAC Family Tree

Reunion (for MAC)

Here are some samples of Family Tree Maker downloaded from the web:

Descendants of Nehmatallah Youssef Nehmatallah





Delbert Arthur RITCHHART
 Born: 08 May 1937
 Las Animas, Bent, Colorado, USA
 Died:

Joanne Frances SCHMIDT
 Born: 12 Mar 1938
 Evanston, Cook, Illinois, USA
 Died:

Marriage: 28 Nov 1959 in Wilmette, Cook, Illinois, USA

Go	Children: 3	Sex	Birth	Death
◀	Cheryl Ann RITCHHART	F	30 Aug 1960 in Honolulu, Hawaii, USA	
◀	Debora Jane RITCHH...	F	29 Sep 1961 in Evanston, Cook, Illinois, USA	
◀	Linda Marie RITCHHA...	F	07 Jun 1964 in Coronado, San Diego, California, USA; Coronado Hospital 11:59 PM	

+ Add relative



Mary Metcalf
1780-1860

 Jerusha
1750-1817

**Maurine Bobbitt**

b: 04 Jun 1906 in Cleo Springs,
Oklahoma
m: 18 Aug 1923 in Beaver County,
Oklahoma, USA
d: 29 Mar 1992 in Pleasant Grove,
Utah

James Clarence Bobbitt

b: 28 Jul 1858 in Illinois
m: 20 Feb 1882 in Marshall County,
Illinois
d: 02 Jun 1929 in Balko, Beaver,
Oklahoma

John W. Bobbitt

b: 09 Jun 1832 in Kentucky
m: 18 Oct 1852
d: 24 Aug 1909 in Dawson,
Nebraska

Isham Drury Bobbitt

b: 22 May 1793 in South Carolina
m: 21 Dec 1824 in Trigg County,...

Cynthia Ann Haggard

b: 21 Dec 1807 in Winchester, ...
d: 25 Feb 1885 in Kansas City, ...

James Hoyt

b: 19 Sep 1807 in Stamford, ...
m: 19 Sep 1833

Julia Hoyt

b: 06 Sep 1834 in Chillicothe, Ohio
d: 28 Jul 1923

Maria Hitchcock

b: 1815 in New York City, New York
d: 13 Mar 1850 in Illinois

James A. Shanklin

b: 1810 in Kentucky
m: 21 Mar 1837 in Fulton County, ...

William Bennington Shanklin

b: 1837 in Kentucky
m:
d: Bet. 1865-1870

Sarah Bennington

b: 17 Feb 1812 in Kentucky
d: 13 Aug 1863 in Illinois

Margaret Rebecca Shanklin

b: 12 Jul 1863 in Illinois
d: 29 Mar 1944 in Oklahoma

Pierce Perry

b: 24 Jan 1800 in Kentucky
m: 30 Oct 1827

Charity Perry

b: 1842 in Illinois
d: Bef. 1870

Charity Peak Lucas

b: 10 Jul 1808 in Kentucky
d: Bef. 1850 in Illinois

*Ancestors
of
Maurine Bobbitt*

I can't comment on any of them as I haven't used them.

For straightforward image viewing the free FastStone Image Viewer has several options for slide shows.

Family viewing, using a tablet or mobile and a blue tooth enabled TV works well .

I use an Apple TV box coupled to my TV with an HDMI cable.

For exhibition or display 10" × 8" prints (or larger) are a good option.

Appendix

Sources of digital images for family history research:

www.freebmd.org.uk

Birth, marriage and death indexes for England and Wales.

www.ancestry.co.uk

Birth, marriage and death indexes and census returns for England and Wales, London phone books and a great deal more.

www.familysearch.org

*International genealogy website run by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, **but**, contains some guesswork so check sources.*

www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk

Birth, marriage and death indexes for Scotland and digitised images of many of the certificates and census returns for Scotland.

www.findmypast.co.uk

contains, amongst other things, birth, marriage and death indexes and census returns for England and Wales. Also newspapers, an excellent resource.

www.archive.timesonline.co.uk

Times digital archive, 1785 -1985, superb for detailed information about newsworthy family members.

www.originsnetwork.com

British genealogy, including wills, military records, apprenticeship records and marriage indexes.

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

Wills, WW1 medal index, naval records and more.

www.cyndislist.com

260,000 links to online resources for genealogy.

www.familyrecords.gov.uk

Government's official genealogy portal to national records.

www.gro.gov.uk

Government agency for civil registration in England and Wales.

www.genuki.org.uk

Gateway to online resources for British and Irish genealogy.

- www.ireland.com/ancestor* *Irish family history.*
- www.familyhistoryonline.net* *Local family history society indexes.*
National Burial index, indexes to baptisms,
marriages and censuses.
- www.oldbaileyonline.org* *Court proceedings with statements, 1674 - 1913.*
Wonderful fleshing out information if your
ancestors became entangled in the judicial system.
- www.fibis.org* *Families in British India Society for family history,*
1600 – 1947.
- www.archives.gov/research/immigration* *- for immigration shipping lists.*

These are just the tip of the on-line iceberg of sources.