

THE HERITAGE NEWSLETTER



LINN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Salt Lake City Latter Day Saints Temple

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MEETING: 1 P.M.
MARCH 6 , 2004.
ALBANY PUBLIC LIBRARY.
WAVERLY BRANCH

PROGRAM: Byron Bray, "LGS Genealogy
& the Internet Classes

HOST: Lee Chandler and Rose Anderson

PREPARING TO VISIT THE LDS FAMILY LIBRARY IN SALT LAKE CITY

The world's largest collection of genealogical records attracts visitors from around the world. Visitors often wish they had known what to bring or how to prepare to better use the limited time they had in the library. The following suggestions will help you get the most from your visit.

1. Learn all you can about your family from home and family sources. Interview and correspond with family members, especially your older relatives. Find additional information at cemeteries, historical societies, and local record offices. Learn about family history resources at local public and academic libraries. Bring with you any information that links you to ancestors who lived before 1920. Information on people living in the 20th century is difficult to obtain due to privacy restrictions. Your relatives can save you time and get you started. For a full explanation of how to do this, read *A Guide to Research or How Do I Begin? A printed publication you can order is Where Do I Start?* (publication number 32916)
2. Search work done by others using the sources outlined in the two-part *United States Previous Research*. You should also use the *Search for Ancestors* feature of this web site. If you find your family in previous research sources, use the library to find original records to verify the information found.
3. Look for others who may be currently working on your ancestors. Use the following Internet sources to see if anyone else is researching the names you discovered in the first two steps.
 - FamilySearch e-mail collaboration lists
 - RootsWeb surname list
<http://rsl.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/rslsql.cgi>
 - GenForum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/>
 - Mailing lists (e-mail)
http://www.rootsweb.com/~jfuller/gen_mail.html
4. It is helpful to visit a Family History Center first. At a center, try to use the printed materials, microfiche, and computer tools described previously. This can simplify your research and save time when you get to the Family His-

tory Library. For the nearest center, go to Find a Family History Center.

5. Use the online Family History Library Catalog and online Research Guidance to select the records you wish to view when you get to the library. The catalog describes the library's records. It is the key to research in the library and at Family History Centers. Use the catalog to find the book, CD-ROM, microfilm, and microfiche numbers you need to obtain records.
6. Use the online Family History Library Catalog to determine if the films you need are immediately available in the library. We are unable to store all microfilms at the library. Films listed in the catalog as "Vault" films may take up to three days to retrieve. Before your visit, you can request the microfilms you need by e-mail: (click here to send us an e-mail) or by fax: 801-240-1924.
7. Most documents are written in the language of the country where they were made. You usually do not need to know the foreign language to use the records, but learning a few key terms is helpful. Many language word lists are available online at *Research Helps*.
8. Many records are handwritten, are in chronological rather than alphabetical order, and are not indexed. Allow plenty of time at the library when searching these types of records.
9. The family history books have been moved from the library to the FamilySearch Center on the fourth floor of the Joseph Smith Memorial Building, which is located just east of Temple Square at the corner of Main Street and South Temple Street. The FamilySearch Center has different hours than the Library.
10. Check the library's holiday schedule to make sure it will be open.

Hours: Monday: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.	24 July Closed at 5:00 PM
Tuesday–Saturday: 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.	24 Nov Closed at 5:00 PM
	25 November - Closed
	23 Dec Closed at 5:00 P.M.
	24 Dec. - Closed
Holidays 2004	25 Dec. - Closed
1 January - Closed	31 Dec. Closed at 5:00 PM
5 July - Closed	

HEADSTONES OF HISTORY

CAPI LYNN Statesman Journal February 3, 2004

Gravesite becomes a tribute & Family remembers pioneer.



CAPI LYNN / Statesman Journal

The grave of pioneer woman Jane Umphlet and her infant son is on the property of John and Robin Katzenstein, south of the Marion County border. Umphlet and the baby died in 1847 during the birth.

Strangers have been known to stop in front of the Katzenstein place and take photographs.

Not of the house or the landscaping, but of the small memorial in the front yard.

John and Robin Katzenstein don't mind. They are proud of the historic burial on their property, about 13 miles south of Salem.

"I think it's great to share," Robin said. "So much of the time we lose these things."

Not far from the Marion County border, on a hill east of Interstate 5, is the resting place of Jane Earl Umphlet and her infant son. Umphlet gave birth in May 1847, and both mother and child died.

According to historical records, Umphlet is thought to be the first white person buried in Linn County. She is listed among the counties cemeteries in the Oregon Burial Site Guide, although the name is spelled "Umphlette" and the year of death is 1846.

The grave was marked only by a small boulder when the Katzensteins bought the 2.5-acre parcel 25 years ago.

The previous owner had informed them of an historical burial on the property, but the area was overgrown with tall grass.

The Katzensteins found the marker while sprucing up

the front yard. Located not far from the narrow road that splices the hill, the stone measured about seven inches across and was carved with a "U."

Years ago, Robin decided she wanted to do more to honor Umphlet.

She had John put up a small wrought iron fence around the area and install a large flat rock with an inscription.

Today there is no mistaking Umphlet's name, the date she died and her place in history.

Robin also used white paint to accentuate the "U" scratched in the original marker.

"I thought it was a big deal," Robin said.

Her son and daughter, now grown, never shared her interest in the burial and often wondered why their mother took time to care for it.

"I told them it was history," she said.

Each spring, Robin plants flowers inside the fence. Last year, she chose pansies.

She also had John add an old wooden wagon as a backdrop, which she thought appropriate for the resting place of a pioneer woman.

If there were more concerned citizens such as the Katzensteins, there would be little need for organizations such as the Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries or the Oregon Historic Cemeteries Association.

Both groups are working to protect and restore historic graveyards.

According to Oregon statute, the definition of a pioneer cemetery is any burial place that contains the remains of one or more persons who died before Feb. 14, 1909.

Many of these places, whether on private or public property, have been neglected or forgotten during the decades.

Jane Umphlet's burial was spared, thanks in part to the Katzensteins.

Now that the gravesite is more visibly marked, strang-

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ers who come upon Meeker Hill are more likely to pull over and perhaps take a photo.

“We’ve had a lot of people that are curious about it,” John Katzenstein said. “Cemeteries have some sort of mystique to them.”

One day in the fall of 1992, a descendant of the family whom the hill is named after stopped by to see the grave.

“He was thrilled that we had taken care of it like we had,” Robin said, “that we had cared for her and honored her in that way.”

The man told the Katzensteins that Jane Umphlet and her husband, Stanley, had lived at the base of the hill near a pear tree, which John Katzenstein located.

No records indicate how old Jane was when she died during childbirth or the name of her infant son.

The burial was authenticated by the Meeker and Earl families, according to Linn County records. The Earls were among the first permanent settlers in Linn County, and Jane was one of eight children.

She already was married when the family left Iowa for Oregon in the spring of 1845. She and Stanley had three small children, including Martha, who was 5.

Martha reminisced about the family’s six months of travel and hardship before her death in April 1934, according to an article in the Capital Journal.

The Umphlets eventually settled just south of the Santiam River, not far from present-day Jefferson.

Martha recalled her mother being buried on the western slope of Meeker Hill and the grave being marked by a rusty old pipe.

In cemetery survey documents from Linn County, there is reference to an iron pipe driven into the ground near the original stone marker and extending up 18 inches.

John Katzenstein said he remembers seeing a pipe near the grave after they moved to the property, but today it is no longer visible.

After Jane’s death, Stanley left their three children with relatives and returned to the Midwest, John M. Umphlette said in the Oregon Daily Journal on Nov. 19, 1929.

There was a discrepancy in the spelling of the family name throughout newspaper clippings and other historical records.

Stanley returned with a new wife — John M. Umphlette’s mother — and moved to Yamhill County. The couple had at least 11 children of their own, according to census records from 1860 to 1880.

Jane Umphlet and her resting place will forever hold a special place in Robin Katzenstein’s heart. She has even mentioned to her husband that, some day, she might like to be buried nearby.

Jane Umphlet

Born: Unknown

Died: May 1847

Claim to fame: Thought to be the first white person buried in Linn County

Interred: On private property on Meeker Hill, about 13 miles south of Salem and east of Interstate 5



CAPI LYNN / Statesman Journal

This rock, carved with the letter U, is the original marker of pioneer woman Jane Umphlet’s grave

If you have an idea for Headstones of History, which runs the first Tuesday of each month, contact Capi Lynn at (503) 399-6710.

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COMING SOON BOOKFAIRE AND WORKSHOP

Watch for more details on the up and coming “Bookfaire and Workshops” being jointly planned by the societies in Albany, Corvallis, Lebanon, Sweet Home and Toledo, Oregon.

Mark your calendar for May 8th, 9:00 - 4:00, at the Methodist Church located in Philomath, Oregon. The book sale will be all day with two workshops in the morning and one in the afternoon.

There will be FREE admission, **FREE** tables (to displayed items for sale), **FREE** workshops of interest to beginners and computer users and **FREE** parking. You can’t beat the price!!!

Our mission is to promote membership, increase the community awareness and sell a few books along the way.

Betty L. Thorn
Linn Genealogical Society

PUBLISHING YOUR NEWSLETTER

By LGS member Bob Frolik

Last month I wrote about starting up your own Family Newsletter. Now we enter the next phase, **PUBLISHING IT**. Your Newsletter doesn't have to be fancy, perhaps just an open letter to all your relatives. If you have access to a computer, you may want to dabble in desktop publishing, although a typewriter and some good old fashioned cut and paste is really all you need. Here are a few tips for publishing your own Newsletter.

First: Go to your public library and find a book on newsletter publishing. There you'll find good tips on cut and paste, layout, graphics, etc., all great ideas regardless of your own sophisticated approach.

Next: Photocopy your Newsletter on standard 8-1/2 x 11 paper. Staple the pages and fold them into a nice booklet form is ideal for mailing. Your budget will help you decide. If you include some large naturalization papers, shrink them to size on the photocopier. On black & white photos, I get a better reproduction quality by having them half-toned. Of course, if you have access to a scanner, by all means scan the photos, and then when they're on your screen you can retouch, crop, reduce or half-tone them, etc. For now, that's enough information about adding photos.

Another popular feature you may want to include is important dates under the heading "Relatives in the News." Here list birthdays and anniversaries. Not only will you have a quick reference to the nieces' and nephews' birthdays for the upcoming issue, but also some trivia like "If Jimmy were alive, he would be 95 years old next month, etc." "Relatives in the News" is a great way of sharing everyone's accomplishments on an informal basis: such as Annie's graduation, Frankie's retirement, and under "Newest Descendant" i.e., a baby is born. Use photos, lots of them. Borrow them from relatives; copy them but return them promptly. If you have a tattered and aged handwritten script, insert it by scanning or photocopying, and tell how such a document was acquired. Keep in mind that your relatives are not genealogists and may not understand the relevance of some of the information. Such documents or references will explain the information clearly. You might also include how the document was acquired.

Sounds like WORK? You bet. So by all means try to GET HELP. No one can really do anything alone. By this I mean, give bylines to those that contribute stories.

After an issue or two, it will be easier to get other family members to contribute stories and/or help with distribution. Remember: Don't be afraid to ask. You may be surprised to learn from your Newsletter's inception that another "charter" contributor (niece, nephew, cousin) may be more than willing to get in on the act, so to speak. And when someone else volunteers to help, you'll find it even more amazing what a small byline such as "contributed by" will do in inspiring other relatives to dig into their old attic trunks and start sending you information. But to achieve this type of help, it is important that everyone in your "family" gets a copy of your Newsletter. You never know who has saved copies of old letters or photos or is simply interested in these things. But exactly how many people depends on your budget and the ability to locate them. Maybe if you send a few to one of your aunts, she'll see to it that her kids wherever they are will get copies. Of course, then there are those who like to receive their own issue. It may show a greater interest on their part and maybe, possibly, a possible payoff down the road.

How often should you publish your Newsletter? Publish it as often as possible. Perhaps start out with a quarterly publication and do this for a couple of years. Again, this will depend on how often new information comes in. Monthly would be the best because people tend to look forward to a publication featuring people they know. But then, again, you may have to downsize from a quarterly publication to only twice a year.

So how do you finance such an undertaking? Really, it's not all that expensive. Sending out, say, 25 four-page photocopied or computerized Newsletters can cost as little as \$15. 25 copies x 4 pgs (5 cents per pg) plus 37 cents postage comes to under \$15.00. If cost is a concern, you can certainly accept donations from other descendants in the form of cash, stamps (for mailing costs), or maybe someone has connections for printing or photocopying. Remember, this is a project that takes a lot of time.

By publishing your own family Newsletter that includes such information as I have tried to alert you to will most certainly put you in the distinguished category of being referred to by all your living relatives as the **FAMILY HISTORIAN**. How Sweet It Is!

HAPPY PUBLISHING!! Bob Frolik

Tidbits, Tried & True Don't believe everything you read in print

Today's newspaper and book pub- make mistakes. Publishers in the 19th century didn't have computers and spell -checkers" to make their jobs "easier". Errors could either be accidental or intentional.

(WPA) WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION INTERVIEWS

SAVAGE, Americus (1815 - 1876)

Americus Savage was born in Franklin County, Maine on June 9, 1815. He married Mary Ann THOMPSON, also born in Franklin County Maine, on December 25, 1838. Their first child, Prudence, was born in Maine. The remaining children were born in Iowa and Illinois between 1843 and 1848, except Columbus who was born on October 6, 1851, just a few days after arriving in Linn County, Oregon.

He arrived in Oregon in September of 1851, and settled on a Donation Land Claim 28 December 1851. His claim was for 321.02 acres at T13S R3W, Sections 5, 8 and 9. He built a "claim cabin" on the banks of the Calapooia River near where Boston Mills was later built. He found this site prone to flooding, so the next year he built a second house on top a small hill, called Savage Butte [later also known as "Bunker Hill", named because of a fight he had with a neighbor on the hill]. He lived on Savage Butte until about 1864 or 1865 and then moved to a location on the west bank of the Calapooia River which he determined to be on high ground.

In 1858 Americus Savage sold 3 1/2 Acres of land on the Calapooia River to R.C. "uncle Dick" FINLEY for the purpose of building a grist mill, to be known as Boston Mills. He sold this property for \$50.

The first county fair ever held in Linn County was on the Savage farm near Bunker Hill. The fair was held there for three consecutive years, 1863 through 1865.

Americus Savage petitioned the US Postal Service in a statement dated May 1, 1869 to locate a Post Office at Boston, to be named Boston Mills, and nominated William SIMMONS as first postmaster. At that time the village of Boston was declared to have 25 inhabitants. The petition was successful and Simmons, the miller at Boston Mills, became its first and only postmaster.

Savage made his living by farming. He was an intellectual person, and did considerable writing. He was a very smart man, but somewhat addicted to drink, which caused him to fall in many ways. His wife, Mary Ann, died after September 1870. Savage took two trips by the overland route back to Maine after coming to Oregon. In 1872, he moved to Baker County, then to Maine and back. In 1876, after again returning from Maine, he found himself in financial straits. On his return trip he stopped off at Albany and borrowed a dollar from Dr. HILL of that place, and purchased a gun. Then he went out to the foot of Bunker Hill and committed suicide. He left a long letter of instructions concerning the disposition of his land, his place of burial, etc., and especially asked his sons to pay Dr. Hill

what he owed. He set aside ten acres of land on Bunker Hill and its slopes for cemetery purposes.

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Interview with Mrs. Lena Snyder Anderson

"My father and mother were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Snyder. They were pioneers of the Sand Ridge neighborhood to the west of Peterson's Butte in Linn County.

"My father was born in Indiana, 25 August 1845. He crossed the plains to Oregon in the year 1864 at the age of nineteen years. Father was the driver of a four horse team on that trip. The emigration was long and tedious but marked by no particular adventures. The Indians were troublesome but all of the attacks were either on trains just ahead or just behind theirs.

"Father came to Oregon all alone. He was accompanied neither by his parents or any brothers or sisters. He came first to Lebanon, then lived near the town of Sweet Home for a time and finally settled here on the farm where I now live.

"My mother's name was Delia Simons. She was born in the east before her parents came to Oregon. I think that her birth year was 1843 and as she came to Oregon when she was three years of age it would make their emigration about 1846. Of course, my mother remembered nothing of that trip, so never told me any incidents which happened then.

"Mothers brothers who came with them or were born in Oregon were Ed and Charles Simons. George Simons who lives in Lebanon was a cousin of my mother and can tell more of that family history than anyone else of whom I know. Allen Simons who lived at Sodaville was another cousin. My mother's Uncle ran a drug store here on Sand Ridge at a very early day. Everyone called him "Doc" Simons and I do not myself know what his real name was. He was an old bachelor and somewhat of a recluse. Later, when the town of Lebanon grew to some size, he opened a drug store at that place.

"My mother has often told me that when she was little the grass grew so tall over all this prairie that a man on horse back was almost hidden in it.

Cattle pasturing in it were very hard to find-almost impossibly so if they were lying down. There were no fences in the valley and the cattle ran all summer in the tall grass and were rounded up only occasionally for branding or for sale or butchering. Cattle ran out winter and summer little hay was made. Of course they suffered much during seasons of heavy snow. When mother was fifteen years old, she has often told me,

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there was a very big barn put on the Parker place near here-the largest barn in all the country.

The barn timbers were heavy hewed fir beams and all the men of the region came to help at the raising. I can still remember that barn. It was large but not anything like the present day barns.

"In the early days the school for this region was across Oak Creek on the McKnight place. Many of the scholars went to that school barefooted, even in winter. Some of them walked for miles and miles to reach school.

"Father's neighbors when he first settled here were the Healeys, Bardwells, Temples, Whealdons, Morgans, Brandons, and Frums. Some of these families are gone entirely. A few still have members remaining. Eugenius Frum was the head of the Frum family then. His home was farther north on Sand Ridge.

One son still lives on that place. He is Arch Frum and is now over 80 years of age. People commonly called him "Kim" Frum when he was young. His real name was Archimedes. The Temple family are now all gone, also the Whealdons. Some of the Morgans still remain. You should try to see Elzie Morgan who lives a mile or so west of Plainview. He should be able to give you much pioneer information. The Brandon family are gone. The Brandons were associated with R. C. Finley of Crawfordsville in his mill building projects. They built a mill on the Calapooia near Crawfordsville in 1848 or 1849 and another called the "Boston Mills" on the Calapooia a little east of Shedd. Another very old family members of which are still living are the Swanks. W. H. Swank lives in Albany. He is about 90 years old. There are also members of the Swank family living near Tangent. Joe Swank recently died near here at the age of almost 96 years. His wife was a Douthit. The Douthits settled on what is now the line of the S.P.R.R., which passes just west of the Butte. The Douthit claim was about opposite the present Sand Ridge schoolhouse.

"A child, a member of the Douthit family was the first person buried in the Sand Ridge cemetery. He died, I believe, in 1858, as a result of burns when his clothing caught fire at a camp where they were staying. There is an older date on one of the tombstones there, that of a Peterson boy who died in 1850, but that was not an original burial. The body was brought here at a much later date-perhaps a burial on the trail in coming to Oregon.

"Other neighbors of early days were the Parkers and the McKnights. One of the McKnight boys was killed accidentally while the family were crossing the Cascades. In taking a gun from the back of the wagon it was discharged, killing him. He is buried at Sand Ridge Cemetery but a memorial erected at the spot of his death has given name to a flat there. It is called "Tombstone Prairie" and it is situated on the South Santiam road a few miles west of Fish Lake Forest Ranger Station.

"My father and mother celebrated their 64th wedding anniversary in 1928.

At the same time father's 83rd birthday was celebrated. They were married in May 1866. Both events were celebrated in one family gathering on 29 Aug 1928. After their marriage father and mother spent the remainder of their lives here on Sand Ridge. Father and mother lived to celebrate their 64th wedding anniversary also. Father died in 1934. Mother in 1936.

(Note. There may be slight errors in the last statement.)

"There were four daughters born in father's family. They are: Dora Snyder, now Mrs. J. P. Swank. She is now 68 years of age. Her home is near Tangent.

Jane, Mrs. S.W. Wood. She is 2 years younger than Dora. Her home is here on Sand Ridge.

Lydia, she also married a Swank. Her home is at Tangent.

Lena (the informant.) Lena Snyder Anderson was born in 1876. Her home is on part of the original Snyder farm on Sand Ridge, Linn County.

"I forgot to tell that on the way to Oregon my father had one disagreeable adventure, the result of Indian attacks. They camped one night at a late hour, after it was quite dark. They knew of nothing amiss until they began to notice a most offensive odor. In the morning on making investigation they found that they were camping on the spot where an Indian massacre had recently taken place. The odor they had noticed was the smell of the dead bodies.

"I wish that I could remember more to tell you of our family history but like many people I did not pay enough attention to things that my parents told. My father used to go about the county speaking of pioneer events to various high schools. Perhaps the school children remembered what he related, but am sorry to say that I did not.

"Father died in 1932. Mother somewhat later."



From **Art's This & That Files**

LGS Member & Heritage Publisher Art Langley

GRAPHICS FILE FORMATS

by Beau Sharbrough

The more I research for these articles, the less I know about computers. For example, I found dozens of graphics file formats. Genealogists faced with a stack of photos and a scanner, don't always know which format to use. Let's develop some simple guidelines.

WHAT IS IT? Image files fall into two categories: "raster" and "bitmap" formats. Raster images are built up from lines, circles, and other shapes. Bitmap images are built up one dot at a time. A bitmap image is converted into dots called "picture elements," or "pixels." The pixels are stored in computer files using "binary digits" or "bits" -- long strings of 1s and 0s that don't look anything like your grandmother.

There are several flavors of graphics file formats for storing images. For example: --- If your picture is black and white, it takes one bit to store one pixel. --- If your picture is "true color" it takes 24 bits to store the color information for one pixel, and more bits for the brightness or darkness.

Some formats are "lossless," meaning that you can save them as much as you like and you won't lose any data. Others are "lossy" and the more times you save the picture using them, the more you will degrade the image. Typically, lossless formats produce larger files, so you will want to save "master" copies of pictures in a lossless format, and you'll want to use a lossy format for e-mail and the Web.

Since image files can be so large, some formats include "data compression" features, so that they make smaller files than those that don't compress the data. Please don't confuse loss and compression, they are altogether entirely different things. Due to compression, files of the same image in different formats will have widely different sizes-which means it takes widely different amounts of time to display them on websites and to send and receive them as e-mails.

You can learn a great deal about this subject by browsing the links included below in the "Link me up" section.

NAME TWO OF THEM Some of you may be surprised, but I won't be discussing the BMP and PCX formats. They are only used on Windows platforms, and in my opinion, others do the job better. Here's a partial list of formats:

BMP-Bitmap. "Bee-em-pee". Windows requires it for

desktop wallpaper in older versions. Only reason to ever use one. Not used on Mac.

PCX-PC file format. "Pee-see-eks". Not used on Mac.

JPG-Joint Photographic Experts Group. "Jay-pee-gee or "jay-peg". Smallest files, it's good for copies of your master. Generally best for Web photos.

JPEG2000-A new specification based on "wavelet" compression. Not widely used, but holds real promise.

GIF-Graphics Interchange Format. "jiff" or less often "giff". Second smallest files made here. Generally best for Web artwork, images with less than 16 colors.

TIFF-Tagged Image File Format. "tiff". The most widely supported format, makes the biggest files (unless you ask for compression and that method varies from program to program), and Macs can read them.

PNG-Portable Network Graphics. "ping". A growing format for art, but not all browsers recognize it.

MNG-Multiple Image PNG.

WHEN IT WORKS, WHAT DOES IT DO? The picture looks good! Actually, when it works, you get the best balance of image quality, disk space usage, and waiting time (if it's on a website or in an e-mail). Typically, for e-mails and websites, use JPG for photos and GIF for logos, artwork, or other images containing 16 colors or less. For a "master" copy, choose between TIFF and PNG based on what your software can do, and which ones you like the best. Both are "lossless" formats.

WHAT'S THE DOWN SIDE? The down sides are issues of size, and of loss. By loss, I specifically mean that if you take an image, and save it to a JPG or GIF format repeatedly, you will eventually see that the image quality suffers. One of the things that frustrates me the most is to find that the particular program I'm using either can't read or can't write in the format I prefer, so look at your choices under "Save As . . ." to be sure that you know what you can do.

Also, things change pretty quickly in the computer world, and these specs, in computer terms, are getting old. Since we last covered this topic two years ago, very little has changed in the format world. During that

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time, the CPU speeds for sale in the stores have tripled. So has the capacity of hard drives. The speed improvement between USB and USB 2.0 is 20 times. But there are no improvements in the compression rates or qualities of the most used graphics file formats. Isn't this the 21st century? Why, in the name of the Jetsons' dog Astro, is there even a need to compromise between file size and image quality?

WHAT'S THE GENEALOGY TIE-IN? Making computer images of photos and documents is a constant occupation for genealogists. Putting together a scrapbook of images of ancestors is a great thrill. I should add that I've received at least a dozen e-mails since my last article from people who love to use their digital camera to photograph documents on research trips. Some readers even included examples as attachments, and I admit that I found them easy to read. Digital cameras have come a long way, and will probably soon outrank scanners as the method that family historians use to create images from the documents and photographs that they find at the homes of their relatives and at record repositories.

All of the genealogy programs that I've seen in the past few years allowed the user to link the images to the people in their database, to print scrapbooks, include photos on wall charts, include them on webpages, and make a slide show.

LINK ME UP (More Stars Is Better) **** Scantips <http://www.scantips.com/> Just like its name, lots of scanning tips, including a method for getting the best pictures. Has some great info about formats, file sizes, strong and weak points. Examples of how the appearance of each format differs, blown up so you can tell it.

**** Graphic File Formats at a Glance http://acompan.stanford.edu/acpubs/Docs/graphic_file_formats/AStanfordUniversitysite.com A Stanford University site that compares formats, and suggests when to use GIF vs JPG.

*** UseNet Graphics File Formats FAQ <http://www.oreillynet.com/search/?keywords=%2Fgff-faq%2Findex.htm>

This is aimed at experienced computer users, but it has some good information about converting from one format to another. Besides, these questions are frequent!

WHAT ELSE? PDF files are technically graphic images, but they are almost never listed as graphic file formats. Some graphics programs will save in this format but typically you have to buy an "Adobe Acrobat Writer" to make them.

The new JPEG format, JPEG2000, has both a lossy and a lossless capability. The file sizes are much smaller than the current JPG format. Presently, it's only a pub-

lished specification. I tried a plug-in for Photoshop, and was impressed that the experience matched the hype. Maybe, when we talk about this subject in two more years, users won't be forced to compromise between file size and image quality.

The RootsWorks series of articles focuses on genealogical applications for generic technologies. Beau would like to hear from you at <mailto:sharbrough@rootsworks.com>, but due to the volume of e-mail received, he is unable to answer some e-mail messages. Please note that he cannot assist you with your individual computer problems. Visit the RootsWorks website at: <http://www.sharbrough.net> for links to previous articles and Beau's lecture schedule. The site will soon feature discussion forums for your computer experiences related to these articles.

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Family tree branches sprout online

By MARY PAT HYLAND
BINGHAMTON (N.Y.) PRESS 8, SUN-BULLETIN

Explore your family tree with help from these sites.

ROOT DIGGING 101 How to start a search for family records: www.onlinegenealogy.com

Volunteers who will help your search: <http://helplist.org>

Where are the most common locations for your Surname in the United States?: www.hamrick.com/names

ROAD TO EPIPHANY True stories of discovery along the path to tracing family roots:
<http://genealogytoday.com/family/stories/serendipity.html>

COMING TO AMERICA Search the records at Ellis Island N.Y www.ellislandrecords.org

RECORDS SHOP Where to find vital records In the United States: <http://vitalrec.com/index.html>
Civil war records: www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/
Passenger lists: member.aol.com/rprost/passenger.html

READY, SET, SEARCH The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints' database of genealogical information:
www.familysearch.org

This site lets you create a family tree database from which you can search multiple sites:
www.familytreesearcher.com
Search extensive databases for a fee: www.ancestry.com

TRIBES OF ISRAEL Trace your Jewish ancestry around the world: www.jewishgen.org/ajgs/ www.bb.org.il

GOING CONTINENTAL Where to search for world genealogical links: www.worldgenweb.org

United States: www.usgenweb.org

Minutes of the Linn Genealogical Society February 7, 2004

Vice President Betty Thorn opened the meeting at 1:00 p.m. with the introduction of guest speaker Joan Hunter, a Certified Genealogist from Eugene, Oregon, who presented the program: Census Records: "Where the Heck Are They?"

Following the program, 30 members and guests enjoyed refreshments provided by Linda Ellsworth and Donna Vaughan..

President Byron Bray opened the business meeting. The January meeting had been cancelled due to inclement weather; therefore there were no meeting minutes to present for approval.

Secretary's Report: None.

Treasurer's Report: In the absence of Richard Harper, Vice President Betty Thorn gave the following report: January receipts: \$357.50; January expenditures: \$734.39; checking account balance: \$219.48; savings account balance: \$1,871.98.

Corresponding Secretary: Carol Langley reported that she had mailed a thank you card to Don Houk for his contribution to the society; a get well card to Jim Parton; and sympathy cards to John Redmond, Evedene Bennett, and Mrs. Charles Gibbs. Carol also reported that the Bend Genealogical Society had recently contacted the Oregon genealogical societies to gauge interest in forming a statewide union catalog of holdings. The holdings would be burned onto a CD and shared among the participants. Per a decision by the executive board, she had responded to the Bend society expressing an interest in participating in the project, provided the records could be retrieved from the Albany Public Library's database.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Media/Publications Committee: Linda Ellsworth asked for volunteers to staff the library during February. A meeting of the Media Resources Committee will meet at 1 p.m. on Friday, February 20 at the genealogical library. There were several donations, including quarterlies from Catawba County, Georgia and Sangamon County, Illinois, a world atlas, and McDonald Family History by Randol B. Fletcher. The McDonalds were a pioneer family from Scio, Oregon.

Newsletter Committee: Art Langley reported that The Genealogical Forum of Oregon has requested several volumes of our past newsletters. He asked that members keep submitting articles for the newsletter. He's also looking for businesses that might be interested in placing an advertisement in The Heritage Newsletter.

Obit Committee: Evedene Bennett reported that she is currently working on a collection of newspaper articles from the 1920s and 1930s about communities surrounding Albany.

Queries Committee: Linda reported that she is working on identifying "Jennie", who was the subject of a recent Democrat-Herald Article on "Jennie's autograph book."

Computer Committee: Byron Bray reported that he is working on setting up the second of two computers donated to the society by Weyerhaeuser Corporation. He will be installing a new version of Norton Antivirus on the society's computers. He also reported that he had purchased for the society a Minolta microfilm reader/printer at the O.S.U. auction for \$5.00. The bad news is that it might not be possible to purchase toner for the machine. It will, however, make a very nice reader to be used in the library or loaned to members working on projects for LGS. A copy of the Ore-

gon Death Index has been purchased for \$25.00 to replace the copy that was stolen several months ago.

OLD BUSINESS

2004 Budget: The proposed budget of \$6,942.00 for 2004 was approved by the membership. The budget was printed in the February 2004 newsletter.

Vera Schwartz Obituary Project: Susan Messersmith is proofing the index compiled by Betty Ouderkirk.

Book Fair/Workshop: Betty reported that representatives from the Sweet Home, Lebanon, Toledo, Benton County and Linn County genealogical societies have met to plan a workshop in conjunction with the Benton County Book Fair scheduled for May 8, 2004, at the Methodist Church in Philomath. There will be at least two workshops offered and perhaps as many as four.

Willamette Memorial Park Database Project: Byron reported that he has finished writing a database program that will allow the society to index the interments in Willamette Memorial Park for the years 1934-1994 and integrate those into the cemetery's database, which covers the years 1995 to present. Betty Thorn will be entering the data.

1890 Census Reconstruction Project: Byron reported that to date over 50,000 records have been entered into the 1890 census database program. He has written a data collections program for entering Linn County deed records and a program for the entries in the Linn County ledger, which is a general ledger accounting book.

NEW BUSINESS

Grant Application: Byron an-

(Continued on page 34)

(Continued from page 33)

nounced that he is working on a grant application to purchase early Linn County newspapers on micro-film and have them digitized. The newspapers will then be indexed by volunteers. The grant for \$8,000 will be submitted to Trust Management Services of Waldport, Oregon. The deadline for submission is February 15, 2004.

Announcements: The 1890 Census Committee will meet at 2 p.m., February 29 at LBCC. The executive board will meet at 1 p.m., February 11 at the genealogy library in the Linn County Courthouse.

Adjournment
The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Susan Messersmith
Secretary

Announcement

Linn County Historical Society Presents WEAPONS OF THE CORP OF DISCOVERY

Michael Carrick will present a program on Weapons of the the Corp of Discovery at 2:00 pm on Sunday, March 14 at the Lakeside Center of the Mennonite Village in Albany. Mike has combined his interest in antique firearms and western history into a project to acquire examples of all the weapons used by Lewis & Clark on their famous expedition. He will show us a few of these pieces and explain their role in the cross-country journey of Lewis & Clark. As always the program is free and open to the public.

Carrick is Vice-President of the Oregon Chapter of the Lewis & Clark Heritage Trail Foundation and edits a question & answer column in the Chapter Newsletter. In 1999 2000 he was President of the Marion County Historical Society. He is an avid collector of period firearms and weapons and the Question & Answer Editor of the Gun Report magazine. Mike is also active in community affairs. In Salem, he has been secretary and president of the Salem Downtown Rotary Club.

Mike Carrick retired from the Salem company, Lightning Powder Company, which manufactures Criminalistics Investigation Equipment. Mike has visited the police in more than 80 countries in pursuit of business. He has given lectures and training seminars in Russia, Israel, China, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Dubai, Lithuania, and other countries.

Linn Genealogical Society Membership Form

Name _____ Date _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ - _____

Telephone () _____

E-mail Address _____

Surnames of Interest _____

New ____ Renewal ____

Yearly:

- Individual: \$15.00
- Family/Couple: \$20.00
- Sustaining \$50.00
- Small Business: \$100.00
- Benefactor: \$1,000.00

Life membership:

- Individual under age 60: \$300.00
- Family/Couple : \$350.00
- Over age 60: \$250.00

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To subscribe, send remittance and your complete address, including e-mail, and your surnames of interest to the above address.

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LGS Officers 2003:

President - Byron Bray
Vice President - Betty Thorn
Secretary - Susan Messersmith
Corresponding Secretary - Carol Langley
Treasurer - Richard Harper

The Executive Board

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