

Volusia County Genealogical Society

N E W S L E T T E R

OCTOBER 2011

36TH YEAR SERVING DAYTONA BEACH GENEALOGY

2011 OFFICERS

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Next VCGS Meeting

The next meeting of the Volusia County Genealogy Society will be October 20, 2011 at 6 pm in the Auditorium at City Island Library. The program will be "Preserving Your Memories" by Cora May Hartzell

VOLUSIA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Minutes of September 15, 2011 Meeting

Opening of Meeting:

In the absence of Hal Gauper, Acting President, Ruth Patrignani called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. There were 17 members present.

Introduction of Guests: - Ruth introduced Kim Dolce, the new Genealogy Room Librarian. Nancy Abell was also present.

Treasurer's Report: - Tom Peake reported that we have a balance of \$2121.93 as of September 15, 2011.

Refreshment Signup: - A signup sheet was passed around and members were asked to indicate which month they wanted to bring refreshments.

Book List: - A sheet was passed around for members to list books they would like to see purchased for the Genealogy Room. This was given to David Farris who will meet with Kim and Brook, Librarians.

Nominating Committee: - Ruth noted that according to the Bylaws, a Nominating Committee needs to be appointed so they can present a slate of officers for next year at the October meeting. Members were asked to volunteer to be on the committee.

Library Related Topics: - Kim Dolce said that she has been cleaning up and organizing the Genealogy Room. She will be conducting a class on Ancestry using the hands on approach with library provided laptops. The class is next week and can only accommodate 6 people, but she is planning another one for October.

Adjournment of Meeting: - On motion by Kitty Consalvo and second by Cora May Hartzell, the meeting was adjourned at 6:55 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kitty Consalvo, Recording Secretary

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VCGS Society Calendar

<p>Thursday, October 20th 5pm Board meeting</p> <p>Thursday October 20th 6pm</p> <p>Program "Preserving Your Memories"</p>
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<p>Volusia—Flagler Sister Societies</p> <p>HGS Ormond Library Oct. 13, 2011 at 1:30 pm</p> <p>R&B Deland Library, Oct. 16,,2011 at 2:00 pm</p> <p>GSSVC NSB Library, Oct. 8, 2011 at 5:00 pm</p> <p>GSFC Palm Coast Flagler Library - Oct. 27, 2011 5:30pm</p>

<p>\$\$ Report by Treasurer Tom Peake \$\$</p> <p>\$2,121.93</p>	
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SUGAR MILL DAR MEETING

The Sugar Mill Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will meet at the Port Orange Christian Church at 904 Taylor Rd., Port Orange at 7:00 P.M. on Tuesday, October 18, 2011. Bettie McMullen, Regent, will give a report on Fall Forum. There will also be a show and tell by members of family heirlooms. Please call the Regent at 386-760-9921.

Florida State Genealogical Society

35th Annual Conference

November 11-12, 2011

Sheraton Orlando North

600 North Lake Destiny Drive

Maitland, FL 32751

Keynote speaker will be **Lloyd de Witt Bockstruck**, nationally known professional genealogist, educator, librarian, author, and columnist. Lloyd's session topics will be:

Finding The Maiden Names of Your Female Ancestors

The War of 1912 and its Genealogical Consequences

Migrations 1607-1850

Newspaper Genealogy

Other featured speakers are *The Technology Tamers (Pam Freeme and Pattie Schultz), Drew Smith, Pam Cooper, Patricia Charpentier, Gladys Paulin, Kim Garvey, Donna Moughty, Susan Jones, and Tom Ryder.*

Who is a Cherokee?

More than 170 years ago, the proud Cherokee people in the South were brutally driven into exile in Oklahoma along what became known as the Trail of Tears. Now, an unlikely group of descendants is battling the tribe for its rights. They are the so-called black Cherokees, some of whose ancestors were held as slaves by members of the tribe.

Before the Civil War, some Cherokees owned slaves. After the war, tribal leaders signed a treaty granting blacks, known as "Freedmen," the rights of native Cherokees. However, not all black Cherokees are descended from slaves owned by tribal members. Some are simply descended from blacks who married or had children with Cherokees and still refer to themselves as Freedmen.

Some of today's tribal members say Freedmen were never really Cherokee, and that allowing their descendants to stay in the tribe unfairly grants them benefits and weakens tribal sovereignty. In the early 1980s, Cherokee officials restricted citizenship to those listed on the Dawes Rolls as "Cherokee by blood."

For those who successfully claim status as Cherokees have access to many services, such as a multimillion-dollar health center in Oklahoma.

You can read more in an article by Molly Hennessy-Fiske of the Los Angeles Times as published in the Bend (Oregon) Bulletin at <http://www.bendbulletin.com/article/20111012/NEWS0107/110120360>

As published by Dick Eastman in his Online Genealogy Newsletter.



Volusia County Genealogical Society, Inc Founded 1976, is the oldest Genealogy Society in Volusia County. Meeting City Island Library Daytona Beach, 3rd. Thursday, monthly at 6pm. Sept—June

Mission: Encourage Society Members and the community to find their ancestors and connect with the past. Provide enlightening speakers at the monthly meetings on relative topics to aid, assist and better our research. Promote the use of and growth of our genealogy research room, develop our resources and grow the collection in the Genealogy and History Room at City Island Library.

TheGenealogist.co.uk Releases 1911 Census Releases and a New Marriage Finder Tool

The following announcement was written by TheGenealogist.co.uk:

For the first time you can now find marriages from the 1911 census with just one click of the mouse.

TheGenealogist.co.uk uses the extra detail given in the 1911 census, this census gives how many years a couple have been married and this is automatically linked by our system to the relevant marriage transcripts on our site showing the marriage details in the GRO records.

The spouse's name was not recorded on entries prior to 1912, but our SmartSearch technology shows you relevant partners based on a variety of details.

From the Family View or Household View, the Marriage Finder icon can be seen next to the View Original Image icon. The links under 'Marriage Status' and 'Years Married' will also activate the Marriage Finder Tool.

The screenshot below shows the playwright George Bernard Shaw and his wife and the marriage search results.

The screenshot shows the TheGenealogist.co.uk website. At the top is the logo and site name. Below is a navigation bar with tabs: Forename, Surname, Potential Partners, District, and Registered. The main content area displays the Hertfordshire 1911 Census Transcript for George Bernard Shaw and Charlotte Frances P Townshend. The transcript includes their names, ages, genders, and marriage details. A red arrow points to the 'Marriage Status' and 'Years Married' columns, which contain links to the marriage record.

From the marriage entry you can click an icon to view the original image from the marriage index, view a full 'certificate style' record which you can print out for your own records, and save both the record and/or the individual to your family tree in TreeView, a free online tree building program.

Marriage Record For **George Bernard Shaw & Charlotte Frances P Townshend**
In the District of **Strand**

Name: George Bernard Shaw
Partner: Charlotte Frances P Townshend
District: Strand
Registered: April - June 1898
Volume: 1B
Page: 1217

M. 1898

Subject: **George Bernard Shaw** Partner: **Charlotte Frances P Townshend**

© TheGenealogist.co.uk

The 1911 census transcripts for Wales, Kent, Isle of Man, Hertfordshire and Huntingdonshire have now been released on TheGenealogist.co.uk bring the total number of counties to 19.

The transcripts provide more detail than any previous census and contain nearly 3.4 million records. Also available are new high resolution colour images. There are now nearly 9 million 1911 records available on the site.

The records have been integrated into the existing search tools, so you can access the transcripts using the House and Street search, Keyword Master Search and Family Forename Search.

As published by Dick Eastman is his Online Genealogy Newsletter.

What's In A Name?

Excerpts from an article by Rick Crume from "Family Chronicle", January/February 2007

(continued from September newsletter)

Swiss - Most Swiss surnames are of French or German origin. Arabic Rather than first, middle and last names, most Arabs follow a naming system that includes a personal name, one or more patronymics, a description and an occupation The word ibn or bin means "son" so Ibn Khaldun means "son of Khaldun".

Armenian - Most Armenian surnames end in -ian, meaning "son of". So Davidian means "son of David".

Czech - Czech surnames number over 40,000 - a lot considering the whole Czech Republic has a population of only 10 million. Novak and Novotny, the two most common family describe a newcomer to a village. Svoboda and Dvorak, the next most common surnames, indicate rural land-holders. Cerny indicates someone with dark hair or a dark complexion - a rarity in a country dominated by blond, fair-skinned people. Other Czech surnames have their origins in occupations and crafts, and many Czechs have German or "Germanized" names. Greek Many Greek surnames have patronymic origins and end in -opoulos or ides. Konstantinopoulos means "son of Constantine."

Jewish - Until the **early** 19th century, most Jews used patronymic names, such as Shmuel ben Yaacov ("Shmuel, son of Yaacov"). Laws required Jews to take surnames in the Austrian Empire in 1787, in France in 1808, in Russian Poland in 1821 and in several German states between 1807 and 1834.

Polish - Polish surnames commonly have geographic origins and may be derived from the name of a homestead, estate, town, country or even geographical feature. Kwiatkowski, for example, means "someone from the place of little flowers". Many Polish surnames are patronymic names ending in -icz, ewicz, -owicz or wicz, which mean "son of". Adamczyk means the "son of Adam". Other surnames are based on an occupation (Wozniak means a carter, someone who drove a wagon or cart) or a physical trait (Wysocki means tall).

Danish - For hundreds of years, Danish children got patronymic names combining their father's given name and a suffix meaning "son" for boys or "daughter" for girls. So Anders Larsen might have a son Rasmus Andersen and a daughter Anna Andersdatter and the patronymic name changed with each generation. To differentiate between people with the same name in a village, sometimes people added an occupation or place name as a secondary surname or nickname. That way you could keep Rasmus Andersen Smed (blacksmith) and Rasmus Andersen Skredder (tailor) straight. Between 1860 and 1904 the Danes adopted fixed surnames. They could use the patronymic name, a place name or another name they liked.

Finnish - Western Finland used the Swedish patronymic naming system, but eastern Finland was one of the first areas in Europe to adopt fixed surnames. Family surnames usually end in -nen or ainen as in Korhonen.

Icelandic - Unlike the other Nordic countries, Iceland never gave up the patronymic naming system. Jon, son of Karl, is still called John Karlsson, and Anna, daughter of Karl, is still called Anna Karlsdottir. Icelanders are always known by their given names. Even telephone directories list people by their first names!

Norwegian - The patronymic naming system predominated in Norway's cities until about 1850 and in rural areas until around 1900. The children of Anders Olesen might be named Jon Andrssen and Anne Andersdatter. The patronymic was the only last name for residents of some regions, but many people added a farm name. If Jon Anderssen lived on a farm called Bakken, he would be known as Jon Anderssen Bakken. If he moved to a farm called Vik, his name would become Jon Anderssen Vik. In some areas the patronymic naming system was still used until 1923, when a law required people to adopt one permanent last name. Many people chose their farm name, but others adopted their patronymic as a surname.

Swedish - Most Swedish names were patronymic until the mid-18th century. Petter Johnsson's children might be known as Karl Pettersson and Karin Pettersdotter. In the 1860s, especially in urban areas, many people adopted family surnames. Most took their current patronymic surname as a family name. Some adopted names associated with nature, often incorporating the name of a tree, like Lindberg (linden + mountain), Lindgren (linden + branch) and Bergstrom (mountain + stream). Sometimes men took a name given in the military, such as Stark (strong) or Skold (shield) as a surname. In 1901, a law abolished patronymic names and required people to adopt permanent family surnames

Italians - Most Italians adopted surnames by the 1400s. The primary sources for Italian surnames are patronymics (Pietro di Giovanni = Peter, son of John) occupations (Giuseppe Contadino = Joseph the farmer) nicknames (Andrea Basso = Andrew the short) and place names (Paulo Romano = Paul from Rome). Fond of diminutives, Italians often created surnames by adding suffixes meaning "little", such as -ini, etti and etto to a root name. Like French-speaking Canadians, Italians sometimes adopted a second surname to distinguish themselves from other branches of the same family. The term ditto, vulgo or dit may precede the second surname in records. Women used their maiden names in official documents.

Portuguese - Portuguese and Spanish surnames are similar, but Portuguese names originating as patronymic names usually end in -es, rather than -ez. (Fernandes = son of Fernando). Portuguese-speaking people also use both parents' surnames, but the mother's name comes first. Joao Silva Azevedo would have inherited the name Silva from his mother and Azevedo from his father.

Spanish - Most Spanish names have patronymic origins. The ending -ez means "son of", so Dominguez means "son of Domingo". Other Spanish surnames are occupational (Herrera = Smith). In most Spanish-speaking areas, people use the surnames of both parents. In the name, Juan Garcia Lopez, Garcia comes from his father and Lopez from his mother.