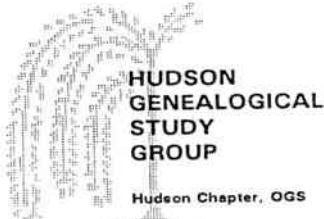


THE HUDSON GREEN

Quarterly Newsletter of the



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What They Never Told You About Immigration

Sunday, August 11th, 2013 | Plus Edition Article

Reprinted with permission of the author, Dick Eastman, from his online newsletter. Special thanks to HGSG member Elsie Thomas, who obtained permission to reprint this article.

Hundreds of articles about immigration to the United States have been published over the years in various magazines, books, and online sites. Indeed, a few dozen articles about immigration have been published in this newsletter alone. To my knowledge, the numbers and facts mentioned in all of those articles have been quite accurate. I would suggest, however, the more interesting facts and statistics are the ones that were never mentioned in most articles.

Much has been written about the 47 million Europeans and Asians who entered the various ports of entry from 1820 through 1960. For all that, how many of those articles ever mention the fact that more than one-third of those immigrants **RETURNED** to their homelands? First, roughly 2 percent of the immigrants who landed at Ellis Island never went any further; they were immediately returned to their homelands. (**Reference:** *Ellis Island – History* by The National Park Service at http://www.ellisisland.org/genealogy/ellis_island_history.asp.) I cannot find any statistics for those rejected at Angel Island in San Francisco, but I suspect the percentage of rejects was even higher there.

Newly-arrived immigrants at both places were screened for health and tested for mental problems, physical problems and other illnesses. Wealthy immigrants that traveled first class and second class were awarded automatic entry into the United States. Those who did not travel first or second class had to pass a 6-second physical examination. First, doctors watched as each immigrant had to climb one steep flight of stairs to reach the examination level. If anyone wheezed, coughed, shuffled, or limped as they climbed the stairs, they were singled out for further examination.

Children were asked their name to make sure they weren't deaf or dumb, and those that appeared to be over two years old were taken from their mothers' arms and made to walk. Those children who were deaf, dumb, deformed, or unable to walk for any reason were sent back to their homelands, usually with one parent and at the steamship company's expense. Many families had to make gut-wrenching decisions within seconds as to which parent would be admitted to the U.S. with some children while the other parent would accompany an ill child back home. Who stayed and who returned? In many cases, husbands, wives, and children would never see each other again. Even worse, children aged twelve and older were usually sent back home unaccompanied unless



one parent could pay for his or her own passage. Most of the immigrants were nearly penniless and unable to pay. Few records exist of what happened to these youngsters after arrival back on the docks in their home countries.

After the stair-climbing test, doctors had only a few seconds to examine each immigrant, checking for sixty symptoms, from anemia to varicose veins, which might indicate a wide variety of diseases, disabilities, and physical conditions. Of primary concern were cholera, scalp and nail fungus, insanity, and mental impairments. In 1907, legislation further barred immigrants suffering from tuberculosis, epilepsy, and physical disability. The disease that resulted in the most exclusions was trachoma, a highly contagious eye infection that could cause blindness and death. At that time, the disease was common in Southern and Eastern Europe but almost unknown in the U.S. Doctors checked for trachoma by turning the eyelid inside out with their fingers, a hairpin, or a button-hook to look for inflammation on the inner eyelid – an extremely painful experience. The “button-hook men” were the most dreaded officials on Ellis Island.

Nearly ten percent of the immigrants were detained for mental examination and further questioning. Being detained was not an automatic rejection, however. It simply meant that further testing was required – testing that might require several days to complete. Usually this consisted of standard intelligence tests in which immigrants were asked to solve simple arithmetic problems, count backwards from twenty, or complete a puzzle. Language problems complicated the testing, and many of the immigrants could not read or write. Interpreters were often kept busy administering verbal tests.

In an attempt to deal with immigrants’ cultural differences, Ellis Island’s doctors developed their own tests which allowed them to base their decision on problem solving, behavior, attitude, and the immigrant’s ability to acquire knowledge. Requiring immigrants to copy geometric shapes, for instance, was only useful for testing those who had some schooling and were used to holding a pencil. Many of the immigrants had never been in a classroom of any sort and did not know the proper way to hold a pencil.

After passing the line inspection, immigrants were waved forward toward the main part of the Registry Room. At the far end of Registry Hall, the legal inspectors stood behind tall desks, assisted by interpreters fluent in major languages and any number of obscure dialects. Although the interrogation that immigrants were to face lasted only a matter of minutes, it took an average of five hours to pass through the inspection process at Ellis Island. Most of that time was spent standing (or sitting) in line. Those who were marked for further testing or examination

usually remained on Ellis Island for two or three days. Those with visible health problems or diseases were sent home or held in the island’s hospital facilities for longer periods of time.

Some immigrants, mainly the “unskilled workers”, were rejected outright because they were considered “likely to become a public charge.” About two percent of the arrivals at Ellis Island were denied admission to the U.S. and sent back to their countries of origin for reasons such as disease, criminal background, insanity, or if a legal inspector thought the immigrant was likely to become a public charge or an illegal contract laborer.

More than three thousand would-be immigrants died on Ellis Island while being held in the hospital facilities.

Of the 47 million immigrants from 1820 through 1960 who did make it through the immigration exams and were able to obtain jobs and residences in the new country, roughly 18 million are known to have voluntarily returned home for a variety of reasons. That left a net of 29 million immigrants who remained in the United States. The figure of 18 million is a conservative number as it represents those “known to have returned home.” In fact, the U.S. didn’t keep statistics about emigrants until 1908. For prior years, numbers are only estimated.

Documented returns of previous immigrants include 3 percent of all the Russian Jews, 10 percent of the Irish, 55 percent of the Japanese (mostly leaving Hawaii) and a whopping 60 percent of all Italian immigrants. In the last decade of the nineteenth century, for every one hundred immigrants, there were thirty-seven emigrants.

One group rarely mentioned in the history books was the so-called “birds of passage” that arrived at Ellis Island in New York Harbor, Angel Island in San Francisco, and other ports of entry. These people were called “birds of passage” after the many migratory birds that moved from one place to another, based on the seasons. Today we would call them “migrant workers.” These were the immigrants who traveled to America with the sole intention of staying only long enough to save some money, then to return to their homelands where they could use the money to secure better lifestyles for themselves and their families.

With the introduction of the steamship in 1880, the time required for a transatlantic crossing was reduced from several weeks to only ten days. For the first time, workers found it practical to travel to the United States, work for one season, and then return home. Most traveled in the spring or early summer, when temporary labor jobs were easier to find. Laborers were in short supply in springtime and early summer, but there was less need in the winter months. Many laborers would travel to America in April, then

return home in October or November.

A careful examination of immigration records will identify many immigrants who made the round trip year after year, some for only a few years while others repeated the experience every year for ten years or more.

Of course, many more would immigrate, remain in the United States for five or ten years, then return home with their life savings. Tens of thousands of farms were purchased in Europe with money earned in the United States.

Steamships traveling eastbound from the United States to various European countries were rarely empty. They were usually partially full of emigrants returning to their homelands.

From 1910 to 1919 (after the U.S. Census Department started recording emigration statistics), 6.3 million immigrants arrived in the U.S. while 2.1 million went back home. That's roughly one-third, an amazing number when you consider that World War I was raging in Europe during four of those years. Again, these numbers are believed to be conservative; many seasonal workers were admitted on "tourist visas" and were never counted in the U.S. Census Department statistics.

Some other facts rarely mentioned in the history books include these:

Many claims have been written that the first sight of America that new immigrants saw was the mighty Statue of Liberty. Actually, that is not true. For most immigrants that arrived in New York City, the first sight of their new land was the brightly illuminated giant Ferris wheel on Coney Island, visible day or night for several miles at sea. The Statue of Liberty was not visible until the ships came closer.

Immigrants were a major source of labor but were largely invisible to the government. Immigrants usually had no political influence at all. After all, only citizens are allowed to vote. In 1800, new immigrants had to wait a minimum of fourteen years before applying for citizenship. During that time, they were largely ignored by the government.

While most immigrants entered the United States through New York Harbor (the most popular destination of steamship companies), others sailed into other ports such as Boston, New Bedford (Massachusetts), Portland (both Portland, Maine and Astoria, a port near Portland, Oregon), Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston, San Francisco, Savannah, Miami, and New Orleans. Still more first traveled to Canada and then arrived at landlocked U.S entry points after traveling by railroad.

Many stories circulate amongst families today, claiming that the family name was changed at Ellis Island because officials could not communicate with the immigrant or that the immigrant simply walked off the ship without examination by the authorities.

Ninety-nine percent of these stories are false. First, Ellis Island hired an army of interpreters. Every single immigrant was checked by a person who could converse with him or her. If no interpreter was available at the moment of need, the immigrant was detained at Ellis Island until an interpreter skilled in the required language was located. Nobody ever passed through Ellis Island without speaking with an interpreter skilled in the immigrant's language and capable of writing the immigrant's name in the official entry records.

Anyone without paperwork would always be sent back to the port of origination at the steamship company's expense. Of course, all the steamship companies knew this and made sure they would not have to pay for unwanted returned passengers. Therefore, each would-be immigrant's paperwork was carefully examined **AT THE PORT OF EMBARKATION** before being allowed to board the ship. Those without proper paperwork were not allowed to board.

The required papers typically were documents filled out by literate government officials or clergymen in the old country and included the immigrant's full name, written in his or her native language by someone who could read and write in the immigrant's native language. To be sure, spelling variations were common as the immigrants often did not know how to spell their own names. However, the officials filling out the forms would always write the name in some manner that sounded like the immigrant's name. The same documents typically included the would-be immigrant's age, home town, and occupation and included a legal description stating that the person was allowed to emigrate. Sometimes the documents also included names of next of kin, although not always. These documents were examined before boarding the ship and again after arrival at Ellis Island or other port of entry. Examination at the port of entry was typically done by an interpreter who could not only speak, but also read and write, the language used on the paperwork. Names were copied letter-for-letter into Ellis Island's and other ports of entry's documents. In many cases, that even meant copying names that contained non-English letters, such as German umlauts and Swedish å or the Polish ą and ż. After examination, the papers typically were returned to the immigrant, not kept by the U.S. Government. Sadly, most of those papers are not available today.

Next, immigrants **NEVER** arrived without paperwork. Before any would-be immigrant was allowed to leave the ship, the ship's manifest log (that had been filled out back at the port of embarkation) was delivered to immigration officials. The manifest log always contained each immigrant's name and his/her answers to twenty-nine questions. This document was used by the legal inspectors at Ellis

Island to cross examine the immigrant during the legal (or primary) inspection. Only those who appeared on the ship's manifest log were allowed to leave the ship.

Because of the required documentation, immigration officials always knew the immigrant's full name and other vital information. Any claims of name changes at Ellis Island are bogus. Yes, some families will claim that their ancestor was a stowaway or that he walked off the ship while evading immigration officials. However, an examination of the documents made at that time almost always will find the immigrant listed, although spelling variations are common.

In the years following immigration, many family names were changed by the immigrants themselves or by their neighbors, teachers, and others. However, names were never changed at Ellis Island.

These are only a few of the "little known facts" concerning immigration. With a bit of digging, you can find more. Immigration to the United States was not always the bright, cheerful experience as portrayed by history books. Many people were turned away at the port of arrival, others never planned to stay forever, and still more became disillusioned with the difficult life they found in America and later elected to go back home.

Field Trip Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, PA

On Saturday, Sept. 21 2013, the Hudson Genealogical Study Group will depart at 8:30 a.m. from the Hudson Library and Historical Society parking lot for a field trip to the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, PA. Besides the vast holdings of the PA Department, the Carnegie Library is the office for the Western PA Genealogy Society, which maintains their own record of family genealogies, church histories, and cemetery histories. A sign-up sheet will be in the Archives of the Hudson Library and Historical Library. For more information, please contact Gwen Mayer at 330-653-6658 ext. 1017.



President's Message

Welcome to the 27th year of HGSG. Our 2013-14 program is sure to excite the beginner, intermediate and advanced researcher.

Members are ready to assist in your research. Call the Archives (330-653-6658) to make an appointment.

Learn to preserve your treasured family photos, take a field trip to the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, come to a lock-in for help researching your roots, and make NEW FRIENDS.

The 2013 season began with the OGS workshop which Mary Hughes and I attended - much helpful information and contacts garnered.

Two weeks later I went to a regional DAR workshop, which covered descendants database research and how to build an APP (application software program). In attendance was a very distant Call cousin whose uncle married my aunt. She stood her ground against Morgan to bake her bread. It must have been good for that was all he took. Together my cousin and I will travel to Bergholz and write the tale.

My research is at the 1700's level and I have many roadblocks in CT and VA. This year I will find the Obediah oblesique with my new-found cousin Jerry Williams. Our mates are ecstatic that Jerry and I find Union Cemetery exciting and challenging - they do not.

Apprehensively, I accept the responsibility of the HGSG presidency. I attended early meetings with Connie Ferguson and shared info with Jim Cacamo - his wife's family attended the first Episcopal church in Ohio with mine, my lineage was there for the taking - 86 consecutive years of family reunions gave me detailed family trees with dates. All my family hailed from Jefferson county, I did not have to struggle to connect ancestors. How smug I was.

But this year I discovered over 100 "new" Williams cousins. I never knew that my Grandfather Clarence Williams was one of 7 children.

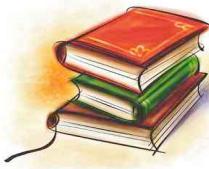
I **NEED YOUR HELP** to assure many will enjoy and profit from the exceptional programs our Program Committee has in store for us. Bring a friend, relative and partake.

I'll greet you at the door.

Lynda Williams (Berohn) Brodine

Recent Acquisitions to the Archives

By Gwen Mayer



Counting Canada, Dave Obee

The Indian Chiefs of Pennsylvania, C. Hale Sipe

A History of the Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania, Dr. George P. Donehoo

Border Fights and Fighters, Cyrus Townsend Brady

Freemont: Then and Now, Krista Michaels & Larry Michaels

Rebels on Lake Erie, Charles E. Frohman

Civil War Veterans of Athens County, Ohio: Biographical Sketches, Mary L. Bowman

The Civil War Letters of Sgt. Levi Baker Broody, Co. C, 115th O.V.I. and Family, Robert P. & Jeanette K. Bishop

Kinfolks falling off the family Tree: The Search for my Melungeon Ancestors, Lisa Alther

The Last Runaway, Tracy Chevalier

The Land We Call Ohio-88 counties, 88 paintings, 88 histories, Ohio Historical Society

Ohio Gunsmiths & Allied Tradesmen, Donald A. Hutsler

Fashionable Folks' Hairstyles 1840-1900, Maureen A. Taylor

Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Church Records of the 18th Century, Volume 4-6, F. Edward Wright

Maryland Prisoners Languishing in Gaol, Volume 1 & 2, 1635-1800, Henry C. Peden Jr.

Inheritance in Ontario Wills and Other Records for Family Historians, Jane E. MacNamara

One Pan, Two Plates: More than 70 complete weeknight meals for two, Carla Snyder (Hudson Author)

Bishop Loughlin's Dispensations Diocese of Brooklyn 1859-1866, Volume 1, Joseph M. Silinonte

1910 Quadrennial Appraisement of Real Estate, Hudson Township, Summit County, Ohio

Ellsworth Genealogy Chapter 2, Harriet Ellsworth Siebert

Index to Probate Court Records-Portage Co Wills, Estates, Guardianships 1813-1942

The Last Muster Volume 2: Faces of the American Revolution

Fractured Paths of Duty: Civil War Letters of Surgeon J. Dexter Colton & Adj. George B Taylor 92 OVI

Portage County Glass: the 19th century glass industry in Mantua, Kent, New Portage & Ravenna, Ohio

The Ties that Bound Us: The Women of John Brown's family & the Legacy of Radical Abolitionism

Loudoun County, Virginia Criminal Indictments 1801-1843

Abstracts of Graves of Revolutionary Patriots, Volumes 1-4

Early African American Deaths in the Pittsburgh Courier 1932

1840 Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Service

Dennis Haas Sketches

Index to Items from the News Herald Franklin, Venango Co., PA 1947-1966, Volume 3

Mastering Genealogical Proof

Ohio and the War of 1812: A collection of Lists, Musters and Essays

The Hudson Green Editorial Board

Editor.....	Stefanie Hughes and Elsie Thomas
Layout.....	John Franklin
Mailing.....	Cole Waite
Publicity.....	Gwen Mayer

Area Genealogical Activities (From Cleveland District Round Table)

September 11, 2013
Weds. 7:30 p.m.

“The Geography of Eastern Europe” presented by Sean Martin, Curator of Jewish Collections at WRHS Miller Boardroom at Menorah Park
27100 Cedar Rd. (2nd floor) Beachwood, OH

September 14, 2013
Sat. 10-11 a.m.

“New Ways of Finding Your Female Ancestor” by Peggy Clements Lauritzen at OGS 611 State Route 97, Bellville, OH.

September 14, 2013
Sat. 10 a.m.-12 p.m.

“Clandiggers” help session for genealogists at Fairview Park Library, 2nd floor, 21255 Lorain Rd. Fairview Park, OH

September 14, 2013
Sat. 2 p.m.

“From Your Heart With Your Hands” by Margaret Cheney
at Medina County Library 210 S. Broadway Medina, OH

September 14, 2013
Sat. 9:15 a.m.

“My Life and My Heritage” a workshop on preserving memories by Mary Joan Mylen ‘s company, Memories & Heritage at Mayfield Library, 500 SOM Center Rd. Mayfield Village, OH

September 14, 2013
Sat. 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

“Researching German Ancestors” all day seminar at WRHS
1082 East Blvd. Cleveland. There is fee for attending. Register at <http://w.w.w.wrhs.org/calendar/Researching German Ancestors>

September 16, 2013
Mon. 6:30 p.m.

“Lincoln: A Man for All Ages” by John Lonsak. Fairview Park Branch
21255 Lorain Rd. Fairview Park, OH

September 18, 2013
Weds. 6:30 p.m.

“Using Newspapers: An Overlooked Source.” by Dr. Deborah Abbott
Porter Room, Westlake Porter Public Library 27333 Center Ridge Rd.
Westlake, OH

September 21, 2013
Sat. 9:30 a.m. -1 p.m.

Blogging and Genealogy Workshop by Jennifer Alford at OGS,
611 State Route 97, Bellville, OH. There is a fee.

September 26, 2013
Thurs. 10 a.m.

“Forensic Genealogy and 21st Century Research” by Cynthia Turk
Morely Library, 184 Phelps St. Painsville, OH

October 2, 2013
Weds. 1-2:30 p.m

Free Family History Research Help Session, Computer Lab
Westlake Porter Public Library, 27333 Center Ridge Rd., Westlake, OH

October 2, 2013
Weds. 7:30 p.m.

“Using *Picasa* to organize your photos” by Marilyn Baskin at Miller
Menorah Park, 27100 Cedar Rd., (2nd floor), Beachwood, OH

October 5, 2013
Sat. 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m.

“The Genealogy Guys” Fall Seminar Quality Inn 1000 Comfort Plaza Dr.
Bellview, OH. Fee. See w.w.w ogs.org for more information.

October 7, 2013
Mon. 7:00 p.m.

“Art of Cemetery Transcription” by Tom Neel, OGS Director at
Ross de John Community Center, 6306 Marsol Rd. Mayfield Heights, OH

October 7, 2013
Tues. 7:00 p.m.

“Interesting Internet Resources for Genealogical Research” by Doug
Cooley Chardon Library, 110 E. Park St. Chardon, OH

October 12, 2013
Sat. 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m.

Boot Camp Workshop from beginners to intermediate researchers by
Margaret Cheney OGS 611 State Route 97, Bellville, OH. Fee.

October 12, 2013
Sat. 10 a.m.-12 p.m.

“Clandiggers” help session for genealogists at Fairview Park
Library 2nd floor, 21255 Lorain Rd., Fairview Park, OH

October 13, 2013
Sun. 2 p.m.

“What’s Ailing You?” by Jay Russell Medina County District Library
210 S. Broadway, Medina, OH

- October 14, 2013
Mon. 7 p.m.
“What’s Ailing You?” by Jay Russell at North Ridgeville Library,
35700 Bainbridge Rd. North Ridgeville, OH
- October 16, 2013
Weds. 6:30 p.m.
“Buried Treasure: Finding Your Ancestors in Ohio’s Local Government Record Collections” by Chris Staats Porter Room Westlake Porter Public Library, 27333 Center Ridge Rd., Westlake, OH
- October 18, 2013
Fri. 10 a.m.
“Plain Religions” by Stephanie Fishman. Learn more about Quakers, Shakers, Mennonite and other “plain” religions at OGS 611 State Route 97 Bellville, OH
- October 21, 2013
Mon. 6:30 p.m.
“Cemeteries of Olmstead Township” by Gary Porter at Fairview Park Library 21255 Lorain Rd. Fairview Park, OH
- October 31, 2013
Thurs. 10 a.m.
“Genealogical Treasures in the Internet Archives” by Carla Cegielski Morely Library, 184 Phelps St. Painsville, OH
- November 2, 2013
Sat. 9:30a.m.-4 p.m.
Researching Your War of 1812 Ancestors, a hands-on workshop with Eric Johnson OGS 611 State Route 97, Bellville, OH. Fee.
- November 4, 2013
Monday 7 p.m.
“Forensic Genealogy and 21st Century Research” by Cynthia Turk Independence Community Center, 6363 Selig Rd., Independence, OH
- November 6, 2013
Weds. 1-2:30 p.m.
Free Family History Research Help Session, Computer Lab Westlake Porter Public Library, 27333 Center Ridge Rd., Westlake, OH
- November 6, 2013
Weds. 7:30 p.m.
“Teachable Moments-Things learned at the IAJGS” at Miller Room Menorah Park, 27100 Cedar Rd, (2nd floor), Beachwood, OH
- November 7, 2013
Thurs. 7 p.m.
“Urban Genealogy: How to Research Big-City Folks” by Sunny McClellan Morton at Ross de John Community Center, 6306 Marsol Rd. Mayfield Heights, OH
- November 9, 2013
Sat. 9:30 a.m.
“Finding Treasure in Internet Archives” by Carla Cegielski Mayfield Library 500 SOM Center Rd., Mayfield Village, OH
- November 9, 2013
Sat. 10 a.m.-12 p.m.
“Clandiggers” help session for genealogists at Fairview Park Library 2nd floor, 21255 Lorain Rd., Fairview Park, OH
- November 10, 2013
Sun. 2:00 p.m.
“Doing Genealogy with DNA: How Useful is It?” by Richard Spector Medina District Library, 210 S. Broadway, Medina, OH
- November 11, 2013
Mon. 7 p.m.
“Family Search is a Piece of Cake?” by Betty Franklin at North Ridgeville Public Library, 35700 Bainbridge Rd., North Ridgeville, OH
- November 12, 2013
Tues. 7 p.m.
“The Second Great Awakening: Religion and Culture in Geauga Co.” by Molly Sergi at Chardon Library, 110 E. Park St., Chardon, OH
- November 20, 2013
Weds. 6:30 p.m.
“Genealogical Roundtable Sharing: Honoring Our Veteran Ancestors” Porter Room, Westlake Porter Library, 27333 Center Ridge Rd, Westlake, OH
- November 28, 2013
Thurs. 10 a.m.
“Forensic Genealogy and 21st Century Research” by Cynthia Turk Independence Community Center, 6363 Selig Rd., Independence, OH
- December 2, 2013
Mon. 7 p.m.
“Crackers in the Streets: Holiday Traditions in the Western Reserve” by Kelly Falcone of WRHS at Ross de John Community Center 6306 Marsol Rd. Mayfield Heights, OH. Bring finger food.
- December 9, 2013
Mon. 7 p.m.
“Serendipity in Genealogy or, My Ancestors Talk to Me” by Margaret Cheney at North Ridgeville Public Library, 35700 Bainbridge Rd., North Ridgeville, OH

Family Trees: A History of Genealogy in America

Book Review by Mary Hughes

Genealogy is a way we connect with our personal past. We all had reasons why we started looking into our family trees. Francois Weil explores our ever-changing reasons in his book *Family Trees: A History of Genealogy in America*. I found so many interesting tidbits in this well researched book. For instance, when America was still under colonial rule, it became important to link back to the aristocracy of the mother country. Proving your pedigree became important to acquiring wealth and titles. England, France and Spain actually instituted genealogical bureaucracies to hear lineage claims and authenticate coat of arms. As a result, a cottage industry developed in the colonies to sell coats of arms and false pedigrees. It's interesting the variety of items these industries marketed. Most tried to write letters back home to get the necessary information, or wrote to the College of Arms in London. Even Thomas Jefferson thought it might be necessary to buy a coat of arms since his family papers were burned in a fire, while Benjamin Franklin, after diligently seeking his roots with visits to England, was quite proud of his common and humble beginnings. After the revolution, proving relationships to aristocracy was out and recording family lines was meant as a private exercise for the family and shared only when necessary for legal purposes.

I discovered John Farmer, whom we have to thank for writing the first genealogical register in America that encompassed more than one family. Through his efforts and scholarship he set the standards for source documentation, guidelines, and practices. He worked with others, having them review his work; he sought a more scientific method of genealogy.

The book is divided into four different genealogical periods. The first is Colonial and ends in the mid-1700s. The second goes until the Civil War. The third section is after the war to the 1950s, and the fourth from then to the present.

This book gave me a new perspective on genealogy and what it has meant over the years and how and why societies were founded. Pick up this book if you get the chance. Even the footnotes have a wealth of information. This is a new addition at the Hudson Library and Historical Society.

NEW TELEVISION SERIES

On September 23rd, a new series called "Genealogy Roadshow" begins on local PBS stations. WVIZ PBS will broadcast the show at 9 p.m., with a repeat on 9/24 at 3 a.m. The series explores the genealogy of featured communities' citizens. The first episode visits Austin, Texas, followed by Nashville, Tennessee. On Mondays, September 23-October 14, 9:00-10:00 p.m. ET.

ARTICLE SUBMISSIONS

If you have an article about local history, genealogy insights, or other genealogical tidbits; please submit your article to our editor, Stefanie Hughes at stefaniemhughes@gmail.com.

Butler County Genealogical Society Presents: A day with Jonathan Stayer

On Saturday, October 26, 2013, from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Butler Area Public Library (218 N. McKean St.) the following programs will be presented:

9:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. "Lydia's Bottom" and Me: Understanding the State Land Records of PA.

11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Lunch and free time. Individual research time or possibly can have individual consultation with Stayer who has helped individuals with brick walls in the past.

1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Military Records at the PA Archives and related sources

Jonathan Stayer is head of the reference section at the PA Archives where he has been employed as a reference archivist since 1985.

Cost of this program is \$30 before Sept. 1 and \$35 after. For more information contact: Lu Eisler, Genealogist at Lu.eisler@butlerlibrary.info or 724-287-1715.

Hudson Genealogy Study Group Programs for 2013

DATE	PROGRAM			SPEAKER	TIME
AUG	Wed	28	Harry Potter Family History-Family Program	Alexandra Cooley	7 p.m.
SEP	Sat	7	Organizing and Charting Family Histories	Joanne Rose	10 a.m.
	Sat	7	Quarterly Board Meeting		
	Sat	21	Field Trip-Carnegie Library Pittsburgh	Sign-up Archives	8:30 a.m.
OCT	Sat	5	How FamilySearch.org Can Help Your Family Search	Joseph Herr	10 a.m.
	Sat	19	Utilizing Ancestry.com	Gwen Mayer	10 a.m.
NOV	Fri	1	Members Only Lock In	Sign-up Archives	5 to 10 p.m.
	Sat	16	Mobil Devices for Family Genealogy	Roger Marble	10 a.m.
	Thu	21	The Inventor and the Tycoon	Edward Ball	7 p.m.
DEC	Sat	7	Fracturs-PA German Folk Tradition in Family History	Steven Morse	10 a.m.
	Sat	14	Semi-Annual Meeting/Holiday Party	Sign-up Archives	TBA

HUDSON GENEALOGICAL STUDY GROUP

Membership Information for 2013 – 2014

(Please Print)

Name _____ Maiden Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip (+ 4 if known) _____ - _____

Current e-mail address _____ Phone Number _____

Genealogy Software used _____

Surnames you are researching _____

Geographic area of interest _____

New member _____ Couple membership _____ Renewing member _____ OGS member _____

Programs you would like to hear in the future _____

The membership year runs from September 1 to August 31 the following year. Please complete and include this form with your check by September 30, to ensure accurate information for our membership booklet. HGSG dues are \$15 per year (or any portion of the year) for couples and individuals.

Send this form and your check made payable to **HGSG** to:

Hudson Library – Dept. G.
96 Library Street
Hudson, Ohio 44236-5122

Membership Fee _____ \$15.00

You may include an optional contribution for HGSG if desired _____.

Hudson Genealogical Study Group
Hudson Library & Historical Society
Dept. G
96 Library Street
Hudson, OH 44236-5122



SPEAKERS BIOGRAPHIES

Joanne Rose was raised in Oxford, Ohio. She currently hails from Aurora, Ohio and has a unique way of charting her family history. With over 500 individuals in her family history, she charts them all using a color system. She is quite organized and happy to share the secrets of her system with us. She got the genealogy bug back in the 1950's and has been at it ever since. Come and be impressed with her system!

NEXT MEETINGS

Saturday, September 7, 10:00 a.m.

Joanne Rose

“Organizing and Charting Family Histories”

Saturday, September 21, 8:30 a.m.

Field Trip

Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, PA

Saturday, October 5, 10:00 a.m.

Joseph Herr

“How FamilySearch.org can help Your Family Search”

Saturday, October 19, 10:00 a.m.

Gwen Mayer

Utilizing Ancestry.com