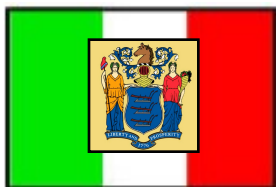




La Notizia Italiana

The Italian Genealogy Society of New Jersey



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FAMILY SEARCH ENDING MICROFILM RENTAL AUGUST 31

***Why FamilySearch Is Ending Microfilm Rental &
How to Get Genealogy Records Now***



Article courtesy of:



Guest blog post by Family Tree Magazine Contributing Editor Sunny Jane Morton

For 80 years, the FamilySearch Family History Library (FHL) has made its enormous stash of microfilmed genealogy records available to researchers through an inexpensive rental service through local FamilySearch Centers.

That's about to change: FamilySearch has announced that this service will end Aug. 31. Reasons include declining demand for film, dramatic increases in the costs of reproducing films, and the difficulty of supporting aging microfilm technology.

It's easy to be dismayed by the news, even when you acknowledge it was bound to happen. Many of us have solved family history mysteries with these microfilmed records.

Fortunately, most FamilySearch microfilm is already been digitized and posted on the free FamilySearch website or another genealogy site. That's more than 1.5 million rolls, including the most popular ones. "The remaining [eligible] microfilms should be digitized by the end of 2020," according to the announcement. "All new records from its ongoing global efforts are already using digital camera equipment."

(cont' on p. 2)

(cont' from p. 1)

I've been a grateful user of the film rental program. And the millions of records FamilySearch makes available online for free more than offset offsets this inconvenience to my research.

But after Aug. 31 and before 2020, what can we do about accessing records that aren't yet digitized? Try these seven ideas:

1. Keep using the FamilySearch online catalog of the FHL's books and microfilmed records.

You can order microfilm up through Aug. 31 (click here to see how); you'll get 90 days to view the film. When digitized films are posted at FamilySearch, the item's catalog entry links to the online collection. Even if you don't find a borrowable item in the catalog, it's useful for identifying records you may be able to access elsewhere (see below). Here are our tips on searching the catalog.

2. Check other libraries.

If you find a noncirculating item described in the FamilySearch catalog, click the link to view the catalog record in WorldCat.



Cincinnati sonst und jetzt : eine Geschichte Cincinnati's und seiner verdienstvollen Bürger deutscher Zunge, mit biographischen Skizzen und Portrait illustrationen

Statement of Responsibility: von Armin Tenner

Authors: Tenner, Armin (Main Author)

Format: Books/Monographs/Book on Film

Language: German

Publication: Dayton, Ohio : Wright State University, 1989

Physical: on 1 microfilm reel : ill., ports. ; 35 mm.

References: (Indexed In) Hamilton County, Ohio : index of lesser known German resources / Armstrong, Marilyn Wood

Notes
Text in German.

Microreproduction of original published: Cincinnati : Mecklenborg & Rosenthal, 1878. 84, 448 p.

Cincinnati then and now, a history of the settlement of Cincinnati with biographical sketches of some of its prominent men.

[View this catalog record in WorldCat for other possible copy locations](#)

Subjects
Locality Subjects
United States, Ohio, Hamilton, Cincinnati - History
United States, Ohio, Hamilton, Cincinnati - Biography

It'll take you to this item's listing in WorldCat, a free catalog of holdings in libraries around the world. You'll see libraries that have the item, and link to their lending policies. You may discover records in other formats, such as digitized, in a book or original manuscript records.

3. Search for digitized versions of the records.

Search the web for the names and descriptions of records you've identified in the FamilySearch catalog. You may find digitized versions at free sites such as HathiTrust, Internet Archive, state library websites, and others. Also search the database catalogs on genealogy websites such as Ancestry.com, MyHeritage and Findmypast.

4. Visit a genealogy library such as ...

- Family History Library in Salt Lake City, which will maintain its non-digitized microfilm collection in-house
- New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston
- Daughters of the American Revolution Library in Washington, D.C.
- State archives and repositories, such as the Ohio Genealogical Society Library and the
- Libraries in your ancestral hometowns and the 10 road trip-worthy public libraries on our list

5. Use library lookup and photocopy services.

Some libraries fill requests for lookups and photocopies for a fee. Check the website or call for instructions; usually, you must provide the book or microfilm title and specifics such as a name, date or page number. Firms offering research at the FHL include Genealogists.com.

6. Hire a researcher.

If you need someone to search through records—not just check an index or flip to the page you specify and copy it—consider hiring a researcher by the hour. Many libraries offer in-house research services, or they may supply a list of local researchers.

7. Find original records.

It might be easier to access original records, if they exist, than microfilmed versions. Start with the FamilySearch catalog listing. Look for the name of the repository that provided the original records (often under "Author"). Search that repository's website to see if the records are still there. Another option is to search ArchiveGrid, a catalog of archival items in US repositories. Here's how to use ArchiveGrid.

FamilySearch's renewed focus on digital efforts means its free online genealogy resources will grow even faster. Watch ShopFamilyTree.com for my Aug. 21 webinar on the free FamilySearch website, in which I'll share my search tricks for getting the most out of this website.

Meanwhile, grab my must-have comparison of the "big three" commercial sites, Ancestry, Findmypast and MyHeritage. I'll help you decide which one's right for you.

Guest blog post by **Family Tree Magazine** Contributing Editor Sunny Jane Morton

Thanks to Annita Zalenski for suggesting this article for the newsletter.

Leonardo Fibonacci

13th Century Italian Mathematician



Reprinted from: www.thefamouspeople.com

Leonardo Bonacci, better known as Fibonacci, was a 13th century Italian mathematician counted amongst the greatest mathematicians ever to have existed. He is credited to be "the most talented Western mathematician of the Middle Ages". He made many significant contributions to mathematics and popularized the Hindu-Arabic numeral system to the Western World. He gave a detailed account of the Hindu-Arabic numeral system in his book the 'Liber Abaci' (Book of Abacus or Book of Calculation) and also gave to Europe the sequence of Fibonacci numbers. Born to a prosperous merchant, the young Fibonacci travelled widely with his father and received the opportunity to study the numeral systems in countries around the Mediterranean coast. He was fascinated by the ten symbols of the Hindu-Arabic numeral system and was determined to introduce the system in Europe. Back in Italy after his travels, he published 'Liber Abaci' which became a very popular work on mathematics.

Emperor Frederick II was much impressed by the mathematician's work and encouraged him in his intellectual pursuits. With royal support, Fibonacci received the opportunity to correspond with other contemporary mathematicians and collaborate with them in mathematical enquiries. There are many mathematical concepts named after Fibonacci but his work in number theory was almost wholly ignored during the Middle Ages.

Childhood & Early Life:

The exact date of Fibonacci's birth is not known. It is believed he was born sometime around 1170–75 in Pisa. His father Guglielmo Bonacci was a wealthy Italian merchant who directed a trading post in North Africa. According to some sources, his father also served as the consul for Pisa.

As a young boy, Fibonacci travelled extensively with his father. He was primarily educated in Bejaia, a Mediterranean port in northeastern Algeria where his father was posted. He studied mathematics with an Arab master.

Continuing his travels, he visited Egypt, Syria, Greece, Sicily, and Provence. His travels gave him the opportunity to interact with merchants belonging to diverse cultures and he discussed the different methods of calculation with them. He was very much intrigued by the unique numerical systems adopted in different regions of the world.

Later Years:

Fibonacci was particularly fascinated by the ten symbols of the Hindu-Arabic numeral system—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and most importantly, a symbol for zero 0. At that time Roman numerals were used in Europe for performing arithmetic calculations. This method was not an easy one and had several limitations. The young mathematician was eager to introduce the Hindu-Arabic numerical system in Europe.

Upon his return to Pisa around the year 1200, he wrote a number of texts on mathematics which played an important role in reviving ancient mathematical skills. He also produced several works drawing upon his own experiences and knowledge.

In 1202, he completed 'Liber Abaci' which was among the first Western books to describe Hindu-Arabic numbers traditionally described as "Arabic Numerals". At that time, Hindu-Arabic numerals were known to only a few European intellectuals through translations of the writings of the 9th century Arab mathematician al-Khwarizmi. Fibonacci helped to popularize the concept in the European world. His work gained fame quickly, and soon many copies of the work were made.

The Holy Roman emperor Frederick II who had a keen interest in science and mathematics came to know of Fibonacci through scholars at his court who had corresponded with Fibonacci. These scholars included Michael Scotus, Theodorus Physicus, and Dominicus Hispanus. The emperor interacted with Fibonacci and the mathematician corresponded with Frederick and his scholars for several years. He collaborated with the scholars to work on mathematical problems, and presented the solutions to problems posed by Johannes of Palermo, in his work 'Flos' (1225). He dedicated his 'Liber quadratorum' (Book of Square Numbers) to Frederick.

Major Works:

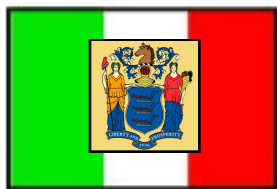
Fibonacci is best known for his 'Liber Abaci', in which he popularized the system of the Hindu-Arabic numerals to the Western world. He advocated the use of the ten symbols—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0—and showed how the system could be implemented for practical purposes like commercial book-keeping and calculation of interest. The book profoundly impacted European thought.

In this work 'Practica Geometriae', he examined the techniques used in surveying and the measurement and partition of areas and volumes among other topics in practical geometry. His book on algebra, 'Liber quadratorum' (Book of Square Numbers) examined several topics in number theory and gave an inductive method for finding Pythagorean triples. This work had a major influence on later mathematicians like Fermat and Euler.

Personal Life & Legacy:

Little is known of Fibonacci's personal life. It is not known whether he was married or not. He was known by several names including Leonardo of Pisa, Leonardo Pisano Bigollo, and Leonardo Fibonacci.

The details regarding his death are also obscure. It is generally believed he died around 1240–50. The Fibonacci sequence is named after him. The sequence of numbers, in which each number is the sum of the previous two numbers, was introduced by Fibonacci to Western European mathematics. Many other mathematical concepts, like Brahmagupta-Fibonacci identity and the Fibonacci search technique are also named after him.



The Italian Genealogy Society of New Jersey

The Italian Genealogy Society of New Jersey began as a chapter of POINT - (Pursuing Our Italian Names Together). When POINT officially dissolved in December 2013, our members voted to continue on as an independent organization. We are now known as

The Italian Genealogy Society of New Jersey.

The group, originally organized in September 1996 as a POINT chapter, will continue to provide genealogical researchers an opportunity to meet socially, and learn and share information pertaining to Italian research and culture.

We cordially invite genealogical researchers to attend our quarterly meetings, now held at the Clifton Public Library, 292 Piaget Avenue. Membership is open to all. In addition to our regular meetings we take occasional field trips to genealogical research sites in the New Jersey/New York area.

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The Italian Genealogy Society of New Jersey (201) 803-9117

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Treasurer: Judi Bonzkowski
Corresponding Secretary: Maryanne Graham
Recording Secretary: Albert Marotta
Newsletter Editor: Maria Carparelli
Web Master: Annita Zalenski

Your letters and comments are welcomed.
 We reserve the right to edit submitted materials.

The Italian Genealogy Society of NJ does not accept responsibility for errors, omissions, or opinions expressed or implied by contributors.

E-mail: LaNotizia1@aol.com
 Web Site: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/%7Enjigc/>

Calendar

IGSNJ Future Meetings:

November 4, 2017

10AM, Clifton Public Library

Presenter: Rich Venezia

Program: TBA

Passaic County Historical Society & Lambert Castle Events:

PCHS Genealogy Club:

September 9: Genealogy Club Meeting

10AM at Clifton Library

Free Admission

Program: "Military Records at the NJ Archives- Colonial period through WWI."

Presenter: Catherine Medich, Reference Archivist at NJ Archives

October 14: Genealogy Club Meeting

10AM at Clifton Library

Free Admission

Program: "Diving Deeper into Genetic Genealogy"

Presenter: Melissa Johnson, Certified Genealogist

Lambert Castle Events

Thursday, August 10

Family History for Kids:

Where do I come from?

12 p.m.-4 p.m. Lambert Castle

Join us for an afternoon of family history activities with our librarian. Learn how to make your own family tree, take an oral history quiz and learn how to start a family archive.

Free with regular admission.

Tuesday, October 10

PCHS Annual Beefsteak and Tricky Tray Fundraiser

6:30 p.m. at the Brownstone (351 West Broadway, Paterson). A fun-filled evening of food, good company, and great prizes. Proceeds benefit the Passaic County Historical Society.

Ticket price \$60. Reservations required.

Saturday, October 14

Harvest Festival and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow at the Castle

3p.m.-6 p.m. at Lambert Castle on the lawn.

Usher in the Autumn with the Passaic County Historical Society with history, food, and fun fall activities. The day concludes at 5:30 pm as we read a version of Washington Irving's classic story and sing some Halloween songs. You might even have a chance to meet the Headless Horseman in person! Bring your own blankets or lawn chairs. Recommended for children age 3-12 years.

Donations requested. NO RAIN DATE

For more information:

973- 247-0085 ext 201

www.lambertcastle.org