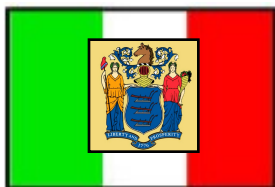


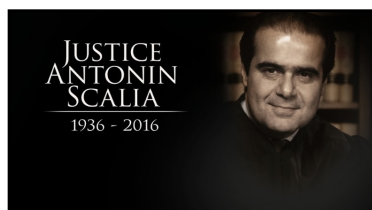


La Notizia Italiana

The Italian Genealogy Society of New Jersey



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Antonin Scalia: 1936-2016

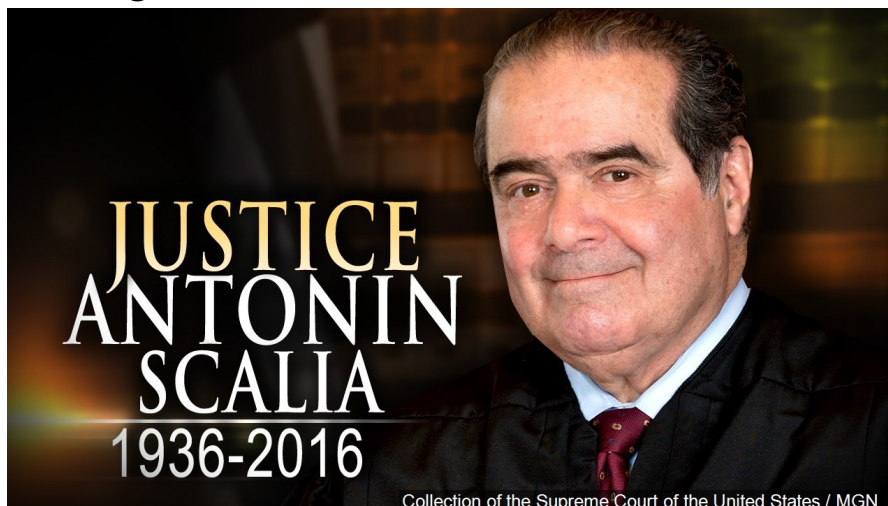


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JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA



Antonin Scalia was best known as an Associate Justice for the U.S. Supreme Court, appointed in 1986 by Ronald Reagan.

Article courtesy of: Biography.com website

URL: <http://www.biography.com/people/antonin-scalia-9473091>

Publisher: A&E Television Networks

Antonin Scalia was a U.S. Supreme Court Justice member born on March 11, 1936, in Trenton, New Jersey. He was a practicing lawyer in the 1960s, and then worked in public service in the '70s with roles in President Richard Nixon's general counsel and as the Assistant Attorney General. In the '80s he became a part of President Ronald Reagan's Court of Appeals. In 1986, President Reagan nominated him as Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, serving in that capacity until his death on February 13, 2016.

Background, Education and Family Life

Antonin Gregory Scalia was the only child of Salvadore Eugene and Catherine Panaro Scalia. His father emigrated from Sicily as a teenager and came through Ellis Island. The older Scalia got a college education and became a professor of romance languages at Brooklyn College. Antonin Scalia's mother was first generation Italian-American who worked as an elementary school teacher until Antonin was born. Early in life, he acquired the nickname "Nino," partly in remembrance of his grandfather, for whom he was named.

As a young boy, Scalia enjoyed being an only child in his immediate family as well as his extended family, a rare occurrence in Italian Catholic clans at the time. Scalia admitted that being the center of so much attention gave him a very secure feeling growing up. But being the only child also meant everyone's expectations were put squarely on him. Scalia's father was a major influence on his life, providing him with much of his core values of conservatism, hard work and discipline that he exhibited as an adult.

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Scalia grew up in a multi-ethnic neighborhood of Queens in New York City. He attended a public elementary school where he was a straight A student. He went on to Xavier High School in Manhattan, a military school run by the Jesuit order of the Catholic Church. It was there that Scalia's conservatism and deep religious conviction was further developed. Self-described as "not a cool kid," he spent much of his time absorbed in his school work. He continued to receive high academic marks and finished first in his class.

In 1953, Scalia enrolled at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., where he graduated valedictorian and summa cum laude with a bachelors degree in history in 1957. After graduation, he went on to study at Harvard Law School. During his final year he met Maureen McCarthy, an undergraduate at Radcliffe College. The couple was married on September 10, 1960, and had nine children together.

Legal Career

Scalia began his legal career at the law offices of Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis in Cleveland, Ohio in 1961. He was highly regarded and would likely have made partner, but like his father, he longed to teach. In 1967, he took a professorial position at the University of Virginia Law School and moved his family to Charlottesville.

In 1972, Scalia entered public service when President Richard Nixon appointed him general counsel for the Office of Telecommunications Policy, where he helped formulate regulations for the cable television industry. In the immediate aftermath of the Watergate scandal in 1974, Scalia was appointed Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Council. In this role, he testified before congressional committees on behalf of the Ford administration over executive privilege. He later argued his first and only case before the U.S. Supreme Court in *Alfred Dunhill of London, Inc. v. Republic of Cuba* on behalf of the U.S. Government and won the case.

After a brief stint at the conservative American Enterprise Institute and a teaching post at the University of Chicago Law School, Scalia accepted an appointment from President Ronald Reagan on the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 1982. There he built a conservative record and won high praise in legal circles for his powerful and witty writing, often critical of the U.S. Supreme Court he was bound to follow as a lower court judge. This drew the attention of Reagan administration officials, who put him on the short list for a Supreme Court nomination. Scalia was later confirmed

Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1986 upon the retirement of Chief Justice Warren Burger.

Supreme Court Justice

As a Supreme Court Justice, Scalia was considered to be one of the more prominent legal thinkers of his generation. It was also through his blunt (some would say scathing) dissents that he earned a reputation as combative and insulting. And yet to many who knew him personally, he was unpretentious, charming and funny. One of his closest friends on the Supreme Court was Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, whose political views were vastly different from his own.

Justice Scalia adhered to the judicial philosophy of originalism, which holds that the Constitution should be interpreted in terms of what it theoretically meant to those who ratified it over two centuries ago. This was in direct conflict with the more commonly held view that the Constitution is a "living document," allowing courts to take into account the views of contemporary society. In Justice Scalia's view, the Constitution was not supposed to facilitate change but to impede change to citizens' basic fundamental rights and responsibilities. Justice Scalia abhorred "judicial activism" and believed the place for implementing change was in the legislature, where the will of the people are represented.

Over the course of his judicial career, Justice Antonin Scalia was characterized as the anchor of the court's conservative majority. In his quarter century on the court he became a political celebrity.

Death

On February 13, 2016, 79-year-old Justice Scalia was found dead at a luxury resort in West Texas. He reportedly died of natural causes, with later reports revealing that he had suffered from heart trouble and high blood pressure.

LEONARDO DICAPRIO: 2016 OSCAR WINNER - BEST ACTOR

By Derek Wong

Leonardo DiCaprio is the 2016 Oscar Winner for Best Actor. This is the first Academy Award for Leonardo DiCaprio. In *The Revenant*, Leonardo DiCaprio plays Hugh Glass, who is badly mauled by a grizzly and abandoned by his fellow trappers. Barely surviving his wounds, Glass is driven by thoughts of his family and a desire for revenge as he endures the frigid winter and pursues the men who left him for dead.

DiCaprio was previously nominated for:



***The Wolf of Wall Street* (2013)**
Nominee, Actor in a Leading Role

***The Wolf of Wall Street* (2013)**
Nominee, Best Picture

***Blood Diamond* (2006)**
Nominee, Actor in a Leading Role

***The Aviator* (2004)**
Nominee, Actor in a Leading Role

***What's Eating Gilbert Grape* (1993)**
Nominee, Actor in a Supporting Role

GENEALOGY: FINDING THE ANCESTOR'S MAIDEN NAME

By Barry J. Ewell

Female maiden names are not included in the records of our male ancestors. When faced with the need to find the maiden name of an ancestor, search the following record types:

Marriage records. Marriage records are the best place to find a maiden name. Types of marriage records include a marriage license, marriage certificate, marriage announcements, marriage banns and bonds. To secure a marriage certificate, you will need to know the:

- Full name of the groom
- First name of the bride
- Approximate date of the marriage
- State or county of where marriage took place

Church records. Church records usually include recordings of church marriages, baptism or christening. You will need to know the:

- Individual name
- Church where ceremony was performed
- Name of clergy that appears on the certificate

Newspapers. The most common articles that yield maiden names are wedding announcements or obituaries. You will need to know the following:

- Approximate date of event
- Name of groom for wedding announcement
- Full name of deceased person
- State and city where the event occurred

When the obituary of a female ancestor is missing, look for obituaries of their siblings and other family members, which usually provides clues I can follow in the census and other records.

Land records. I have found a few land records that were transferred from father to daughter. Examine deeds for your ancestor or her husband which include the Latin phrases “et ux.” (and wife) and “et al.” (and others). Land records may include the names of family members. Make sure you check who was selling land to your ancestors. It was common for these persons to be related to your family. If the parents of a female ancestor are the sellers, you may be able to find her maiden name.

Death records. If your ancestor died within the last century, chances are there is a death certificate. The certificates often list a maiden name. You will need to know the following:

- Woman's full name
- State and county in which she lived
- Approximate date of death

Death certificates can often include inaccurate information. Review who provided the information and the relationship to assess potential for accuracy.

Military pension records. If the husband of the ancestor was in the military, there is a good chance there is a pension record. You will need to know:

- Veteran's name
- Branch of service (Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps)

- State where the veteran enlisted
- War in which the veteran served. (Note: If service was after 1916, you must also know entry and release dates, military ID number, Social Security number, whether an officer or enlisted, and date of birth.)

Cemetery records. Tombstones may reveal female's maiden name through

- The inscription: “wife of so and so”
- The inscription: Maiden name as a middle name or initial
- Check nearby plots for possible family members
- Census records. Consider the following:
 - Young couples may be living with wife's parents
 - Elderly parent may have been added to the household
- Brothers, sisters, or other family members may be found living with the ancestors' family
- Clues may be found in names of families living nearby

Probate records and wills. Check the probate records and wills for the name of children. To find the maiden name in probate records, you will need to know:

- Woman's full name at time of death
- Approximate date of her death
- County or town in which she lived at the time of her death

FIVE MISPRONUNCIATIONS THAT DRIVE ITALIANS CRAZY

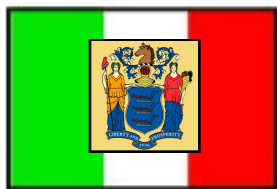
Espresso: Annoying Italians and coffee shop workers the world over, is the all-too-common error of pronouncing “espresso” as “expresso.” X does not mark the spot when it comes to espresso, it marks the individual as one who does not know Italian.

Panini: In Italy, asking for a “panini” (the plural for sandwich), when you want just one sandwich (panino) is a sure-fire way to confirm your non-native status. Since this word has been woven into common English usage, it takes time to remember that it's “un panino” and “due panini.”

Grazi: Forgetting to pronounce the “e” at the end of grazie is another direct route to confirming your foreign status.

No problema: The tactic of adding an “o” to the end of an English word when you're stuck for the Italian one may work some of the time, but when overdone it makes native Italian speakers cringe. In this case, the correct expression is “nessun problema.”

Por favor: A common mistake made by Spanish-speaking visitors to Italy is to over-rely on the similarities between the two Latin languages. While knowledge of Spanish helps one to understand many Italian words, slipping in the occasional “por favor” (please) or “gracias” (thank you) is an instant giveaway that you're still not fully confident in Italian! In Italian, it's “per favore.”



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.

La Notizia Italiana

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

OFFICERS

President: Maria Carparelli
Vice President: Susan Berman
Treasurer: Judi Bonzkowski
Corresponding Secretary: Sal Lagattuta
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:

August 6, 2016

10AM, Clifton Public Library

Program: *TBA*

Presented by: *TBA*

November 5, 2016

10AM, Clifton Public Library

Program: *Italians of Montclair History Project*

Presented by: Donato Di Geronimo

Passaic County Historical Society & Lambert Castle Events:

May 14: Genealogy Club Meeting

10 a.m. at Lambert Castle

Free Admission

Program: *Discovering Your Immigrant's Origins:
Exhausting Every Resource*

Presented by Rich Venezia

July 22-23: Shakespeare at the Castle

ATC Studios' Summer Shakespeare Conservatory

July 22, 7pm, Castle Atrium

Tickets: \$10

July 23, 3pm and 5pm, Castle lawn.

Outside is free, reserved lawn seating available for \$10 (only patrons who reserve are guaranteed inside seating in the case of rain).

August 3: Quarterly Meeting

7 p.m., Lambert Castle.

Business meeting of the Society followed by program:

Lenape Culture: An Introduction to American Indian Life in NJ

Presented by Beverly Friend.

Free admission.

Program funded by the Horizons Speakers Bureau of the NJ Council for the Humanities, a state partner of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Lambert Castle Concert Series:

May 29

5 p.m at Lambert Castle.

Central Jersey Symphony Orchestra.

Tickets \$15

June 12

4 p.m on Lambert Castle's North Lawn.

Clifton Community Band presents:

Music at the Castle: A Welcome to Summer

\$15 donations requested.

June 26

5 p.m at Lambert Castle.

New Jersey Music Society presents:

Music through the Ages: Greatest hits from Opera to the Jazz Age.

Tickets \$15

August 7

5 p.m at Lambert Castle.

Annamaria Stefanelli and Rory Angelicola present:

An Afternoon of Italian Opera

Tickets \$15

For more information:

973- 247-0085 ext 201

www.lambertcastle.org