



STANISLAUS RESEARCHER

Genealogical Society of Stanislaus County

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January Program

January 18, 2015

7:00 PM **What should I do with all those family heirlooms?**
Peggy Gardner - Will address the question of what to do with all the "stuff," we've acquired from our parents, grandparents, and in some cases our great-grandparents.

**Remember
It's Dues Renewal Time!**

A WORD FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

A Few Words From Your President

Bev Johnson

For Auld Lang Syne, my friendsa lyrical refrain so familiar to us all as we bid farewell to 2014 and welcome in 2015. But did you know.....

*Is a Scots poem written by Robert Burns in 1788 and set to the tune of a traditional Scottish folk song (Roud #6294)

*There are five (5) verses to *Auld Land Syne*..

*It is common practice that everyone join hands with the person next to them to form a giant circle on the dance floor. At the beginning of the last verse, everyone crosses their arms across their chest, so that their right hand reaches out to the neighbor on the left and vice versus. When the tune ends, everyone rushes to the middle while still holding hands. When the circle is re-established, everyone turns under the arms to end up facing outward with hands still joined.

* The song begins by posing a rhetorical question as to whether it is right that old times be forgotten and is generally interpreted as a call to remember long-standing friendships. There are many extended interpretations and applications, among them being the welcoming of a new governance.

*The Scots pronunciation uses "s", not "z".

*On 30 November, 2009, students and staff at the University of Glasgow sang the song in 41 different languages simultaneously.

To some of our GSSC leaders, we say *Auld Lang Syne* with a heartfelt *Thank You*. Thank You, Linda Oneth, for your service as a Board Director. Thank You, Janet Lancaster, for serving on the Board of Directors and your contributions toward making our Memorial Day Project a hallmark event of our Society, not to mention the wisdom and knowledge you bring to our Society. Thank you, Lewis M Ruddick, aka "*Mr. Irish*". Under your presidential leadership, you have led us well through the past two years and you've put us on a solid path forward as we welcome in 2015. *For Auld Lang Syne, my friends*.

To Jennifer McDonald and Dale Thompson who will each be taking on a new role as a Board Director, we welcome you and look forward to your leadership contributions.

To our very special GSSC friends, Dorothy Libby and Renee Carver who have left us forever, we bid you peace and *Auld Lang Syne, dear friends*.

To our Society members, thank you for entrusting me with the opportunity to serve as your President for 2015. I invite you to join us for our Annual Meeting on January 20 when we will share some exciting ideas and plans for GSSC 2015! I invite you to join hands with me to turn the circle inside out with an enthusiasm for looking forward toward some exciting possibilities for all members and prospective members.

For Auld Lang Syne. (factual data from Wikipedia) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auld_Lang_Syne

January Program

By Sharon Hawley-Crum
1st Vice President, Program

“What should I do with all those family heirlooms?”

Peggy Gardnier, a Modesto native and professional organizer, will address the question of what to do with all the “stuff,” we’ve acquired from our parents, grandparents, and in some cases our great-grandparents. I first heard Peggy speak at a class offered as part of the Community Education programs at Modesto Junior College. I found her to be both informative and entertaining. She had many useful suggestions based on her own personal and professional experiences. I know she shares the view that, in addition to wanting to honor the past, we must also face the many decisions that go along with chore of sorting, organizing and often deciding what must be given or thrown away. I know you will gain new insight regarding the sorting process and tips to get started and complete this important task.

2015 Dues Are Now Payable

Maybelle Allen reminds us that the 2015 Membership dues are now payable. Please go to the GSSC website and download the 2015 Membership renewal form and mail your renewal to GSSC, P. O. Box A, Modesto, CA 95352-3660

New Books at the Special Collections Room

By *Ellen Reech*

In November's newsletter I gave you a brief rundown of some of the new additions to the Special Collections Room at the main Stanislaus County Library. This month I am going to be talking about the four main books that the Society purchased for the year 2014.

Without Indentures: Index to White Slave Children in Colonial Court Records by Richard Hayes Phillips published in 2013

For me the most interesting part of this book was the introduction, this book describes the history and conditions of white servitude in colonial Maryland and Virginia. In 1659 an English law came down saying that it was lawful for justices of the peace to kidnap children found begging or vagrant and ship them to plantations as servants without indentures. Over 5000 children were kidnaped from Ireland, Scotland, England, and New England and sold into slavery between the years 1660 and 1720. This 322 page book is a fascinating part of American history that has never been told. So even if you don't find a name in this book that belongs to you, it is worth the trip to the library just to read the introduction to the book, a history lesson you never learned in school! (SC 306.362pk)

The Ark and the Dove Adventurers by the Society of the Ark and the Dove, Edited by George Ely Russell and Donna Valley Russell published 2005

I am going to paraphrase the description of this book as written by Genealogical.com because it describes the book better than I can: In November of 1633 the 358-ton Ark and the 26-ton Dove Sailed from the Isle of Wright in England, transporting some 125 colonists to settle the Proprietary Province of Maryland. It contains compiled genealogies of their descendants to the fifth generation, much like that of the five-generation project of the Mayflower Society or the six generation project of the Order of First Families of Virginia. Since there are no recorded passengers lists for these two ships, the compilers have mined alternative record sources in order to reconstruct the rosters of passengers and crew . These sources include the Maryland Patent Books; the minutes, proceedings, and records of the Maryland Prerogative, Chancery and Provincial Courts and a vast variety of other sources. The book is divided into three parts: Part one is devoted to Sir George Calvert (Lord Baltimore), the founder of Maryland and his descendants. Part Two, which comprises the majority of this work, presents biographical accounts of passengers know to have had families, plus genealogies of descendants, extended to the fifth generation. Part Three describes the passengers who are not known to have descendants. The book

also contains a comprehensive index, naming 6000 individuals, with women listed under both maiden and married names. (personal note: very interesting read) (SC975.2ark)

Revolutionary War Pensions: Awarded by State Governments 1775-1874, the General and Federal Governments Prior to 1814, and by Private Acts of Congress to 1905. by Lloyd de Witt Bocktruck, published 2011

As most of you know there were two fires in the War Department, one in November of 1800 which nearly wiped out most of the records and the the one during the War of 1812 in August of 1814 when the British overtook Washington. That fire destroyed all the pension files from 1776 to 1814 that had been reconstructed by the War Department in effect destroying 4 decades of national pension records. Bocktruck took on the task of reconstructing those lost records. Among the many sources he used, two stand out (1) pension records generated by the **governments of each of the thirteen states** in as much as each of states had their own programs and in varying ways preserved many of their pensions. (2) Acts of Congress that created reports of pensioner receiving pay for service or disability. Or, widows and orphans receiving benefits between 1792 and 1840. In addition several other sources were carefully examined and we wind up with a list of over 16,000 pensioners with an index containing another 15,000 individuals that are mentioned in the text. And with over 1000 pages, each entry contains the name of the pensioner, the state he served in, details of his service, whether or not wounded, date of death, and family relationships especially the names of widows. This is definitely worth a trip to the Special Collections Room.

Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants: Awarded by State Governments by Lloyd de Witt Bocktruck

Everyone is aware that the federal government awarded lands to citizens and soldiers for services rendered but, there were nine state governments who also handed out Bounty Land Grants. And these bounty lands awarded off their western reserves or western borders directly affected the future states of Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Ohio and Tennessee. The nine states are Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Virginia. The basis for the Connecticut and Georgia awards differ from the rest. This is why the introduction to the book is so important, it explains the rules for each of the awards for each of the states. (personal note: I am having a hard time handing this book over to Marilyn because I have found so many of my RW soldiers, thank goodness for copy machines. This book is well worth the trip to the library!)

Hope everyone had a great holiday season see you at the meeting. Ellen Reesh

New Data Base - St. John's Cemetery, Albany, NY

NOTE: THIS NEW DATA BASE

CONTAINS IRISH RECORDS OF INTEREST

The latest addition to the transcription projects on the website of the Troy Irish Genealogy Society, www.troyirish.com are the recently discovered interment records of 12,731 individual from the long closed St. John's Cemetery in Albany New York. St. John's Cemetery was located on Delaware Avenue in Albany, New York. To see these records on the TIGS website, click on PROJECTS and then ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY, ALBANY, NY - INTERMENT RECORDS.

It had been widely reported that the interment records for this cemetery, covering interments starting over 173 years ago, had been lost or destroyed. However, in a recent chance conversation with the Historian at St. Agnes Cemetery in Menands, New York, it was discovered that the mostly intact St. John's interment book was in the possession of a retired cemetery employee and the book was promptly recovered.

St. John's Cemetery was opened in 1841 by St. John's Church in Albany in an area which was considered "country" at that time. However, with the growth of the City of Albany, the cemetery land was wanted for development and in 1878 and 1879, the Albany City Council ordered that no further burials were to be made there and the cemetery had to close. Burials, however, continued as late as 1888-1890 before the cemetery closed and re-interments of the thousands of individuals buried there was started in the early 1900's.

This long closed church of St. John's was located on Green Street in Albany's South End and it's parishioners were mainly Irish famine immigrants that began pouring into Albany during the 1820's and 1830's. This "Irish" connection is shown in the following summary of burials of this first generation of Irish immigrants, which, for the most part are identified as to the "County" in Ireland where they came from. It can be assumed that many of the other 46 years of interment records in this cemetery were for the children and grandchildren of these early Irish immigrants.

A breakdown of the Irish immigrants identified on the interment records with their home county in Ireland shows the following:

- Antrim - 10
- Armagh - 35
- Carlow - 80
- Cavan - 307
- Claire - 62
- Cork - 376
- Derry - 22
- Donegal - 28
- Down - 39
- Dublin - 52
- Fermanagh - 30
- Galway - 39
- Kerry - 76
- Kildare - 38
- Kilkenny - 195
- Kings - 114
- Leitrim - 28
- Limerick - 160
- Londonderry - 5
- Longford - 143
- Louth - 93
- Mayo - 36
- Meath - 116
- Monaghan - 47
- Queens - 114
- Roscommon - 159
- Sligo - 47
- Tipperary - 458
- Tyrone - 91
- Waterford - 83
- Westmeath - 138
- Wexford - 131
- Wicklow - 43
- Ireland-No County - 500
- TOTAL IRISH - 3,895



Tombstone for Richard Power – Interred in St. John’s on April 24, 1842. Stone and remains now at Calvary Cemetery.

Other countries of origin identified in the interment records list Canada-89, England-30, France-8, Germany-198, Holland-7, Poland-2, Scotland-6, Spain-1 and Wales-2. Also identified were individuals from the following states; California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia.

A smaller number of records shows one or two individuals from all over New York State cities, towns and counties while three locations show a heavier concentration; Rensselaer with 106, Greenbush with 77 and New York City with 63. As would be expected, Albany with a total of 5,815 records was shown as the county of origin for the largest number of individuals. Of course this figure includes the second and third generations for those early Irish immigrants.

These fantastic records from this recently rediscovered interment book is a wonderful find for genealogists, especially for those researching Irish surnames. As genealogists searching Irish surnames often find out, it is quite rare to find records that identify the Irish county of origin.

Bill McGrath
 TIGS Project Coordinator
 Clifton Park, NY

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nytigs/StJohnsCemetery_Albany/StJohnsCemetery-Albany_Intro-Index.htm

Finding the Hidden Record

submitted by Elen Reech from her *RootsTech*, www.rootstech.org subscription

My great great grandfather, Reinhold, traveled to America with one of his older brothers, Carl, from Sweden in the late 1800's. My great aunt, in her younger days, spent time working on our Swedish family history. She tried to find the ship manifest for Reinhold and Carl and was unsuccessful. Back then it required a stamp, envelope and patience to get most genealogy records. Years later my mother and her sisters decided to research the Swedish family history. I remember the trip they embarked on to go to Salt Lake City to visit the library. Though they found many records, the ship manifest remained hidden. They published what they found for the next family reunion and got busy with life.

Almost twenty years later in 2007 I got bit by the genealogy bug. I too started to research our Swedish family history. Two years after I started researching I was looking for that missing ship manifest. I knew it had to exist, there had to be some record of them entering the country, otherwise I wouldn't be in the United States. My mother and her sisters had found the ship manifest for the leg of the journey between Sweden and England. Because of the record they found I could make a logical guess as to the approximate time period they boarded a ship in England bound for America. I had all these theories coming at me. Maybe they stayed in England for a while to work, maybe they did not arrive in New York, maybe they arrived directly in Tacoma, maybe in California. Places to use to search for the ship manifest were many. I could use the Ellis Island website, I could use the Castle Garden website, I could use Ancestry.com, I had many more options to choose from then my great aunt when she tried to find the record. I tried every which way I could think of to search the indexes. Just a first name, just the last name (the one they used in Sweden and the one on the ship manifest showing their journey from Sweden to England), just the country and many more with no luck.

I noticed on Ancestry.com that you had the ability to browse ship manifests page by page, line by line. I thought okay I will try my search this way. By that time I was realizing that indexing could have errors. So I used the ship manifest my mom and aunts found and came up with a two month period that I would search for the ship manifest. Even though we had no clue which port they came in through I started with New York, by that time I had been given the opportunity to visit New York and Ellis Island and had fallen in love with the city. So I started going through the New York ship manifests. I realized very quickly that many ships came into New York on any given day. So I decided to focus my search. I decided to only go through the ship manifests that originated in England and only look at the passenger names that came from Sweden. I figured these were logical assumptions I could make and would make my search easier and quicker, but honestly I was just losing patience.

Late one night I was sitting in front of my computer going through the ship manifests, my eyes were beginning to cross and I was about to give up. I was beginning to think I was nuts for searching for the record this way. There had to be an easier way to find the record. And that is when it happened. I stumbled across the record. I could not believe it. Three generations had looked for the record and finally it had been found! I wanted to shout from the roof tops, but given that it was so late I decided to be nice and not wake the neighborhood.

Stumbling across the record drove home several things. At the time I was still a newbie genealogist and I am glad I learned it when I was still considered green. The record was indexed incorrectly, but that was not the only problem. There was also an error on the record itself. The record had the brothers coming from GERMANY. You may be wondering at this point how I found them if I was only looking for passengers coming from Sweden. I have to say it was pure luck. They were on the top of the page. I happened to glance over at the names while the page finished loading. I learned to be careful with your assumptions in genealogy, that indexing could have errors, that records are just as likely to have errors, to always be persistent when searching for records and, most important, I learned that you have to have patience in genealogy research.

Sometimes records want to stay hidden, we have to dig deep to find them.

Genealogy How to Basics

by Lewis M. Ruddick

To kick off her new duties as your society's President Beverly Johnson, "BJ" as she likes to be called, held a preterm planning meeting with all of her incoming officers at Ridgeways in Modesto. One of the messages from this meeting was that a very large number of the new members and some of the older members wanted some very basic genealogy "How to" information. So for 2015 I will attempt to do so in this new section of the newsletter.

Where to start? You start with you. You begin with your birth surname. After all it is your project and your genealogy. What will you record your information on? It is not as simple as you might think. Are you going to use the old fashioned pencil and paper forms or are you going to use your computer? Both have strengths and weaknesses. Personally I use a combination of both. Your society has a [4 Generations Chart](#) also called a **pedigree chart** we and ask that you submit a copy of yours to the society which is

maintained for the group. This simple tool will get you started with the basic information you need to begin your research. I have included Dick Eastman's timely article below explaining the Ahnentafel.

If you continue with paper there are a few more basic forms that will be of value and are recommended.

I have a large 3 drawer file cabinet completely full of research papers. In it I have files focusing on my four primary family branches. Who are they you ask?

The surnames of your grandparents are the key to your pedigree chart. Next after you and your pedigree chart is the [family group sheet](#). One should be completed for each of your family groups. This exercise alone will carry you a long way down the road to completing a good picture of your personal genealogy. The link I have provided for the family group sheet should provide you a sample that will serve your needs. Remember to make good notes on all information you collect. Later this will prove important.

If you now look carefully you will see how quickly your acquired information is growing.

This might be a good time to consider the surname branch of your tree that you are going to focus upon. Will you focus on your surname line or will you chose one of your other three grandparent's lines? Regardless you will find the history of the females' lines more difficult and require great work.

I fully expect that you will have already leaped well past this point but this primer should allow you to reflect upon what you are doing and where you need to go. Many of us at the society meeting have already gone down the road ahead of and probably have made more errors than we care to admit. We are members of this society because we share a common interest; genealogy. We have no idea what assistance we can provide you if you don't ask. Please do so and we can grow together.

The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at <http://www.eogn.com> December 16, 2014

Ahnentafel Explained

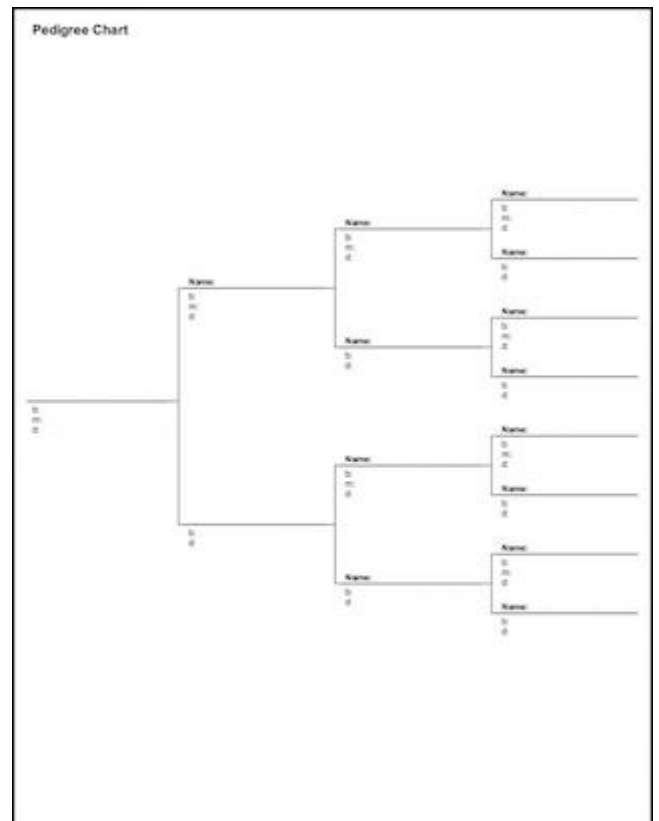
[Dick Eastman](#) · [December 16, 2014](#) · [Genealogy Basics](#) · [10 Comments](#)

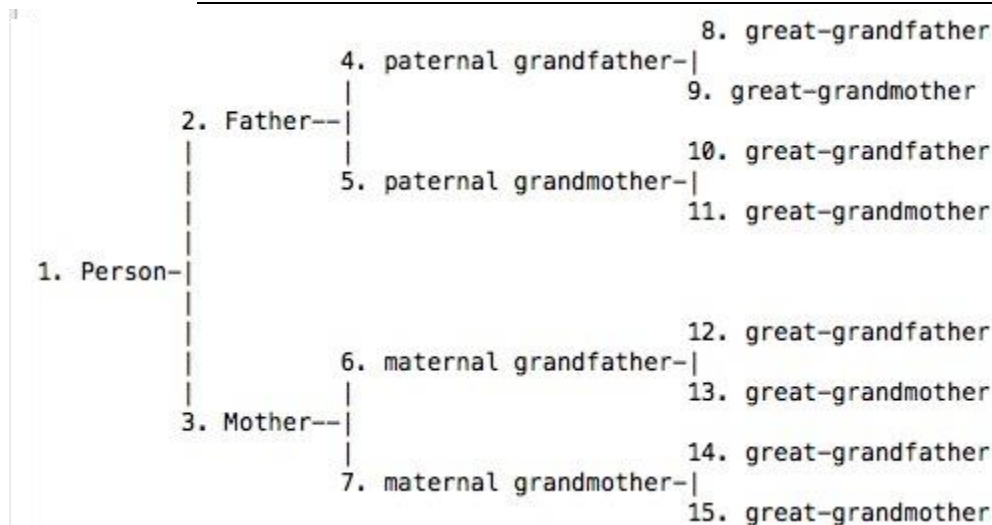
Click on the imageto the right to view a larger version

Ahnentafel is a word commonly used in genealogy although it probably confuses most newcomers. Ahnentafel is a German word that literally translates as "ancestor table". It is a list of all known ancestors of an individual and includes the full name of each ancestor as well as dates and places of birth, marriage, and death whenever possible. It also has a strict numbering scheme.

Once the reader is accustomed to ahnentafels, it becomes very easy to read these lists, to move up and down from parent to child and back again, and to understand the relationships of the listed people. Ahnentafels are very good at presenting a lot of information in a compact format. However, the numbering system is the key to understanding ahnentafels.

To visualize the numbers, first consider this typical pedigree chart:





Carefully observe the numbers in the above chart. You will notice that every person listed has a number and that there is a mathematical relationship between parents and children. The number of a father is always double that of his child's. The number of the mother is always double that of her child's plus one. The number of a child is always one-half that of a parent (ignoring any remainder).

In the above example, the father of person #6 is #12 (the father is double the child's number). The mother of #6 is #13 (the mother is double plus one of the child's). The child of #12 and #13 is #6 (the child is always one-half the parent's number, ignoring remainders). Now, let's take the above chart and write it in ahnentafel format:

1. person
2. father
3. mother
4. paternal grandfather
5. paternal grandmother
6. maternal grandfather
7. maternal grandmother
8. great-grandfather
9. great-grandmother
10. great-grandfather
11. great-grandmother
12. great-grandfather
13. great-grandmother
14. great-grandfather
15. great-grandmother

Notice that the numbers are exactly the same as in the pedigree chart. The rules of father=2 times child, mother=2 times child+1, child=one-half of parent, etc., remain the same. This is an ahnentafel chart.

For a more detailed example of an ahnentafel, here's an excerpt from the ahnentafel of one well-known American:

1. George Walker Bush, b. New Haven, Conn., 6 July 1946, m. 5 Nov. 1977, Laura Lane Welch
2. George Herbert Walker Bush, b. Milton, Mass., 12 June 1924, m. Rye, N.Y., 6 Jan. 1945
3. Barbara Pierce
4. Prescott Sheldon Bush, b. Columbus, Ohio, 15 May 1895, m. Kennebunkport, Maine, 6 Aug. 1921, d. New York, N.Y., 8 Oct. 1972
5. Dorothy Walker, b. near Walker's Point, York Co., Me., 1 July 1901, d. Greenwich, Conn., 19 Nov. 1992
6. Marvin Pierce, b. Sharpsville, Pa., 17 June 1893, m. Aug. 1918, d. Rye, N.Y., 17 July 1969
7. Pauline Robinson, b. Ohio, April 1896, d. Rye, N.Y., 23 Sept. 1949
8. Samuel Prescott Bush, b. Brick Church, N.J., 4 Oct. 1863, m. Columbus, Ohio, 20 June 1894, d. Columbus, Ohio, 8 Feb. 1948
9. Flora Sheldon, b. Franklin Co., Ohio, 17 Mar. 1872, d. "Watch Hill", R.I., 4 Sept. 1920
10. George Herbert Walker, b. St. Louis, Mo., 11 June 1875, m. St. Louis, Mo., 17 Jan. 1899, d. New York, N.Y., 24 June 1953
11. Lucretia [Loulie] Wear, b. St. Louis, Mo., 17 Sept. 1874, d. Biddeford, Me., 28 Aug. 1961
12. Scott Pierce, b. Sparkville, Pa., 18 Jan. [or June?] 1866, m. 26 Nov. 1891
13. Mabel Marvin, b. Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 June 1869
14. James Edgar Robinson, b. near Marysville, Oh., 15 Aug. 1868, m. Marion Co., Ohio, 31 March 1895, d. 1931

15. Lula Dell Flickinger, b. Byhalia, Ohio, March 1875

The above examples show information about 15 individuals, but ahnentafels typically contain information about many more people than this. You can often find ahnentafels that list hundreds or even thousands of individuals, all ancestors of person #1 in the list. For instance, a much longer ahnentafel for President Bush may be found at: <http://www.wargs.com/political/bush.html>.

Notice that the mathematical rules about relationships shown in the pedigree chart still apply in the ahnentafel chart. Also, the true ahnentafel lists the person's full name, along with dates and places of birth, marriage, and death, if known.

All modern genealogy programs can produce ahnentafel charts. Of course, you could also create an ahnentafel chart by hand or by using a word processor. Whatever method you choose, an ahnentafel is an easy method of presenting a lot of ancestral data in a compact format.

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New Research Shows the Vikings were Misunderstood – They Were Family Men and did not Rape and Pillage

[Dick Eastman](#) · [December 20, 2014](#) · [DNA](#), [History](#)

Well, maybe they pillaged a bit.

I am not sure I believe this but researchers now say DNA evidence shows that women often accompanied Viking men on raiding trips and sometimes even children were in the longboats. The study has shed light on the importance of women in the colonization of the British Isles in the Middle Ages, suggesting that Viking men were family-orientated and not as blood-thirsty as previously thought. Researchers from the University of Oslo have revealed that 'significant' numbers of women accompanied Viking men when they sailed to places like the Scottish mainland in longboats.

The research, which was published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, compared the 1,000-year-old mitochondrial DNA of Viking skeletons to that of modern-day people living in Norway, Iceland, Britain and other places in north west Europe. From this biological data, the experts built up a picture of how the maternal Norse lineage spread throughout areas that were colonised.

You can read more in an article by Sarah Griffiths in the Daily Mail at <http://goo.gl/RbSOtj>.

Irish Genealogical Research Society adds more records to the Early Irish Marriage Index

[Dick Eastman](#) · [December 18, 2014](#) ·

The Irish Genealogical Research Society's Early Irish Marriage Index has been updated again. With the addition of over 4,000 new entries, it now contains 62,065 records (from alternative sources for marriages) noting approximately 139,000 names of brides, grooms and their parents.

This particular update has drawn new material from the Registry of Deeds and from the surviving manuscript and published indexes to Church of Ireland Marriage Licence Bonds (MLB) from the diocese of Cloyne, Kildare and Elphin among others. MLBs not infrequently include marriage licences issued to Roman Catholic couples who wished to ensure that their union was legal, particularly so in the eighteenth century.

This database is still being added to and new records are uploaded every month. It is available free-to-all at:

<http://www.irishancestors.ie/?p=6207>.



Membership Information

- Dues: Single membership, \$20.00 per year Family membership, \$27.50 per year
- Stanislaus Researcher Published 10 times per year by Genealogical Society of Stanislaus County, P. O. Box A, Modesto, CA 95352-3660. **\$5.00 additional for hard copy** otherwise delivered via email. Submit articles for publication to the editor via email: lruddick@ix.netcom.com by the **15th of each month**.
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 Email: gssc@att.net
 Telephone: 209-523-0593 (Maybelle Allen)
- GSSC web page: <http://www.cagenweb.com/lr/stanislaus/gssc.html>.
 The newsletter is posted at this website, along with other interesting society-related items.
- General meeting: 7:00 p.m. on the 3rd Tuesday of each month, except July and December at the Trinity Presbyterian Church at 1600 Carver Rd., Modesto, CA.
- Board meeting: 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd Monday of each month the Trinity Presbyterian Church at 1600 Carver Rd., Modesto, CA.

2015 Officers		2015 Standing Committee Chairs	
President	Bev Johnson	Acquisitions	Ellen Reesh
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Director at Large	Cyndi Bray	Memorial Day	Jennifer McDonald / Dale Thompson
Director at Large	Jennifer McDonald	Mentor	Janet Lancaster/Marilyn Belleville
Director at Large	Dale Thompson	Newsletter	Lewis M. Ruddick
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		Research Trips	Vicky Wolff / Cleda Lane
		Research Trips: Salt Lake City	Lisa Bruk
		Seminar & Workshop	Pam Atherstone
		Special Collections Room	Marilyn Belleville
		Social Media	Angela Kraft
		Greeter	Cyndi Bray

Updated 12-22-2014

We have 165 members for 2014



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