ITALIAN GENEALOGICAL GROUP

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Volume 19, No. 6 **February, 2013**

President's Message

Dear Members,

I want to thank our Experts, **Phil Figario, Tony Lauriano, John Martino, and Dr. Marilyn Verna,** who answered our members' questions at our January IGG meeting. Those who attended remarked that they learned a great deal of new information and were inspired to go in new directions with their research. Thanks also to those who arrived early to set up coffee and cake, **Madeline Capponi, Trish Stipo, and Mary Anne Yevoli,** and to those who manned the Help Desk at the January meeting, **Phil Aevoli** and **Carol Galgano.** The assistance of all of our members is an invaluable blessing for our group.

By the time you have received your newsletter, you will have also received a letter from our Scholarship Committee along with a $10 chance for a cash prize. We hope you will all participate and will be as generous as possible. Scholarship applications are available at out website and may be downloaded by any high school senior who is eligible. Requirements and instructions are also available at our website, www.italiangen.org. Questions should be directed to our Scholarship Chairperson, Carol Galgano at supersuds@optonline.net

Our February meeting will feature a lecture by **Tony Lauriano,** whose topic "Writing the Family Story," will show us how to weave genealogy timelines and charts into a narrative that will preserve our family history for future generations. I hope to see you all at our meeting.

Don't forget that our Beginners' Workshop and HELP DESK are both open for individual assistance and look-ups at 9:30 AM.

Angela LaGiglia

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Computer Corner

More websites from **Anthony DiMarino and Tony Sasso**.

How times have changed in New York City! Extraordinary color photographs reveal 1940s life in the Big Apple in all its glory. Go to http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2036932/New-York-City-photos-Charles-W-Cushman-reveal-1940s-life-Big-Apple.html.

The Vatican has published a vast online catalogue of the Italian Catholic Church's artistic heritage. The website contains almost 3.5 million objects, belonging to some of Italy's 63,773 churches in 216 dioceses. The database will be subject regularly updated. Go to www.chiesacattolica.it/beweb

Priceless!!! I think you will enjoy this whether you were from Brooklyn (or even The Bronx, Queens or anywhere), Click on the link below and it will transport you in time and space.

http://www.screanews.us/NewYork/BrooklynOld.htm

For help writing form letters to Italy for information and documents go to David E. Zerga's website at http://www.mangeruca.com/letters.htm. Just choose a letter from the left for the English and Italian Version. The form will show the correct way to address the letter.

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2. In publishing news items, articles, etc. the Editor and the Italian Genealogical Group assume no responsibility or liability for facts, recommendations, or opinions of contributors.
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ITALIAN GENEALOGICAL GROUP

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Annual Membership: Individual $22 per year;
Family $27 per year; Outside U. S. Membership $27 per year
Newsletter is published 10 times a year.
Meetings are held the 2nd Saturday of each month, Sept. to June at 10:30 AM

The King's Cook

Anthony DiBartolo

Gail and I met when she invited me to her library on Staten Island for a genealogy presentation as part of her an October program for Italian Heritage month. The library director for Staten Island choose her library for this inaugural program. She Googled for an Italian genealogist and came up with me, but, she had rather personal reasons for the choice. She wanted help with her own genealogy research. Gail comes from a rather tightly knit family who lived together over Mama's grocery story in Brooklyn.

They say it takes a village to raise a child. She and her cousins were raised collectively by their parents, aunts and uncles Mama and Papa are her maternal grand parents. They immigrated to Brooklyn from the town of Lucera in Foggia. Mama was raised as a orphan in Lucera and Gail has been looking for birth record.

One of the treasures that Gail received when her Aunt Mary died was a box of pictures and Italian documents, including passports, birth certificates, a marriage license and her grandfather's discharge papers for the Italian Army. Papa fought in World War I in the cavalry. Prompted by these keepsakes and other successes in her research, Gail decided it was time to reach out to potential relatives in Italy. Through the power of Facebook she contacted individuals with the same *cognome*. She had contacted Ciro because, as in the Italian tradition, he bore the name of her grandfather's brother. She also picked Ciro because he was wearing a soccer shirt with the word "Foggia" written on it. With the help of Google Translate, she asked him for help with her research. When I returned home recently, Gail said that she needed my help translating a posting on Facebook from Ciro. When I translated Ciro's reply, Gail got excited. She was convincing herself that she had made a family connection. Ciro told Gail that his father talked about "Zio Vito" with fondness. Ciro also said that there was another unnamed relative who cooked for the king. Ciro, however, wasn't sure that Gail's grandfather and "Zio Vito" were the same person.

Gail was surprised that Ciro had mentioned the king's cook because she had heard the same story from her grandfather. I was almost certain she had found a "cousin." I told her that I had the same experience with my Sicilian cousins when I told them that my grandfather was a butcher.

"Zio" Vito and Alfredo

Gail brought down Aunt Mary's shoe box and started looking though its contents. Among the items were a number of photos that had been taken at what appears to be a reception for Gail's grandfather Vito when he went back to Italy in 1954. On the back of each of the photographs were the names of the subjects. Gail had learned from Ciro that his father was Alfredo. He told her that his father was a short man and that he had died at a rather young age. She found a picture of Papa Vito with an diminutive individual who was identified

on the back as "Alfredo." We scanned the pictures and uploaded them on to Gail's Facebook page.

The response was both surprising and predictable. Ciro wrote back that he was filled with emotion seeing the picture of "Zio Vito" and his father standing side by side. Ciro was also moved by the pictures of his favorite uncles, Antonio and Peppino, who had been at the party. He told Gail that he thought the they were "lost" and that he would never see them again.

Gail began getting requests from Ciro's siblings as Ciro told them about her pictures. She went to Facebook and created a family page and invited Ciro and his brother to become "friends." As of this writing, they have been having an active exchange with Gail. Through the power of Google Translate, Gail is conversing with both of them. In a recent interchange, Ciro told Gail that he was both moved and excited to have " a family across the ocean."

New Hours
Plainview Family History Center

Marie Lollo Scalisi, Volunteer Librarian at the Plainview Family History Center, reports that at present, the Library is open Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM; Saturday 11:00 AM - 3:00 PM.; Tuesday and Thursday 7:00 PM - 9:30 PM, closed the third Saturday of each month.

Effective 14 March 2013, the Family History Center will be open Thursday 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM instead of Friday 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM.

Free Photoduplication Services

Joe Battagliese

At the end of 2012, I was informed by the helpful volunteers at the Plainview New York, Family History Library that the LDS now provides digital copies of items in their catalog. To request digital photocopies from the Family History Library, use the form titled Request for Photocopies: Census Records, Books, Microfilm, or Microfiche. The form can be downloaded from the FamilySearch website at https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/images/5/5f/Request_for_Photocopies.pdf.

Please include a valid email address. You can either mail the completed form to the address indicated on the form or fax it to 801-240-1584. They only accept orders by mail or fax. You do not need to provide a credit card number or check, since the digital copies are free.

You need to know the Family History Library microfilm or microfiche number, the Item number, Name, Title of record, date, place and the registration or page number. This information can be obtained from the microfilm/microfiche or the IGG databases and the Family History Library Film index.

If you do not have access to a computer, you can mail your request to: Photoduplication Unit, Family and Church History Department, 50 E North Temple St, Rm. 599, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400. Just go to https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Photoduplication_Services for the latest article on ordering Photoduplications from Familysearch.

PLEASE LIMIT YOUR REQUEST TO FIVE (5) COPIES PER REQUEST.

I found that the Plainview New York Family History Center's set of printed indexes for the New York City vital records collection was a great help in locating the film numbers. It took about three weeks to receive four New York City, Birth Certificates, a Death Certificate and a Marriage Certificate. Remember, the certificate you receive is a digital reproduction of the original document. In order to receive a Certified Copy, you must submit your request to the issuing agency.

January Meeting– Ask the Experts

Joe Battagliese

The January IGG meeting was our annual *Ask the Experts* session. The audience posed their genealogy questions to our in-house, panel of experts, **Tony Lauriano**, **Dr. Marilyn Verna**, **John Martino** and **Phil Figario**, all seasoned researchers.

Question 1. Bill Seminario wants to learn about the application procedure for obtaining Italian Dual citizenship.

Our panel of experts,
Tony, Marilyn, John and Phil

Italian citizenship is a birthright and there are several paths to obtain dual citizenship. The question was directed to Marilyn, who obtained her Italian citizenship from her father's side; that means that both her father and grandfather were Italian citizens when she was born, and that Marilyn never renounced her Italian citizenship. In order to use her mother's side of the family to claim dual citizenship, Marilyn would have had to be born before January 1, 1948.

Marilyn described the list of documents needed to apply:

a. Grandfather's certified death record, b. Fathers birth, marriage and death record, c. Your birth record d. Naturalization record, e. An official translation

f. An apostille, a special stamp

After you have assembled the required documents, you need to make an appointment with the Italian consulate; there could be a one year wait. Marilyn suggested going to the Italian Consulate website for a detailed list.

Last summer, Marilyn reviewed a book for the Newsletter, *The Unofficial Guide to Italian Dual Citizenship*, by Kate Hash. Marilyn calls the book "a hands-on guide to lead you through the eligibility, qualifications, gathering of documents, and qualifications."

Tony Lauriano recommended Bianca Ottone of myitalianfamily.com for help with obtaining Italian documents.

Question 2. Ann Holland asked about locating Military Records.

Tony Lauriano referred all to his list of *Key Genealogy Websites*. For Military Records Tony recommends; Ancestry.com, archives.gov, and fold3.com (formerly called footnote.) Phil recommended the NARA site (archives.gov) for locating the key for all military records; the members individual "serial number."

There was long discussion about the fire at NARA's Military Records Center in St. Louis, MO in 1973. Many records were lost, but others survived. Phil says that, over the last year, NARA has started reconstructing the lost records. They are using records from other buildings, and veterans are sharing their Army Unit records. The American Veterans Historical Museum has put together a unit that can identify an Army Unit from photos of uniforms.

Question 3. Help in translating a Sicilian document.

Copies of the document were made, and John Laruccia and Marilyn Verna will review it. Also, Tony Lauriano again recommends contacting Bianca Ottona of New Hope, Penn. at 1-888-472-1071 or myitalianfamily.com for help in translating.

Question 4. Locating Early Passenger Lists.

Tony Lauriano again referred to his list of Key Genealogy Websites: ancestry.com, familysearch.org, castlegarden.org, for early New York arrivals, pre Ellis Island (before 1892 including the, Barge Office), and archives.gov, for NARA federal records. Tony also had with him a volume of Ira A. Glazer and P. William Filby's, *Italians to America,* another good source for locating early arrivals. Bill Gimello reminded everyone that the IGG has purchased the entire set of *Italians to America*, for US Ports 1880-1904.

They are available at the reference desk at the Bethpage Library.

Question 5. The Newsletter article about *Why Immigrants Change Their Names*.

Don Eckerle explained that it is true that errors in spelling and transcription were made. However, this was not done at Ellis Island. A clerk at the port of departure entered the names on the original passenger manifest. Phil Figario says that many errors were made in transcribing the records. Tony has found many variations of his surname; he finds the website-werelate.org/wiki/werelate:variant-names-project very helpful.

Any errors in the IGG databases should be reported to John Martino or Don Eckerle. They will have the corrections made.

Question 6. To whom do I write to obtain Sicilian vital records?

John says that you need to know the name of the Region, the Provence and the *Comune*. You can use the *Comunes of Italy Database* on the IGG website.

With *Comune* known, you can go to the Family History Library Catalog on Familysearch and perform a place search. Look for Italian Civil Registrations. Tony Lauriano says also try a name search on Ancestry and Familysearch .

Question 7. What records are available for Italian immigrants returning to Italy.

If the person has obtained a US passport, you can search Ancestry.com for a copy of the passport.

Tony Lauriano's list of *Key Genealogy Websites* is available via email at Jbattag123@aol.com.

Quote Of The Day

"The cure for boredom is curiosity. There is no cure for curiosity." --- Ellen Parr

ITALIAN GENEALOGICAL GROUP

$1000 Scholarship

We are happy to announce that our group will again be able to offer graduating seniors the opportunity to compete for a scholarship. The scholarship competition is open to students of Italian descent.

Students who wish to apply must be studying Italian, unless it is not offered by their school.

An essay, a completed family tree of four generations and a letter of recommendation will be required. Complete instructions and application forms are available on our website, www.italiangen.org, click on Scholarship.

All applications must be received by April 1, 2013. No exceptions!

Students should not mail their application to the IGG PO Box, nor should the application be given to an IGG member for delivery.

The application must be mailed to:
IGG Scholarship Committee
37 Laurel Cove Road
Oyster Bay, NY 11771

Newsletter Early Copies

Anyone requiring an early copy of the Newsletter can receive his subscription by email. Contact Joe Battagliese at Jbattag123@aol.com. Also, we could use more volunteers to help with the publishing each month. Send in your articles, research experiences and old photos.

Nickel a Meal or Less in School

Pupils whose Parents Are Workers Can Buy Luncheon in Mott Street.

THE EXPERIMENT MAY GROW

Three Cents Buys the Italian Menu, 4 Cents Adds an Apple, and 5 the Apple and Cocoa.

In Public School 21, in Mott Street, attended by 2,000 children, most of whom are Italian, an experiment is being tried which may revolutionize the present luncheon system in the schools.

About 200 children ranging in years from 7 to 14 are now being fed at noon. They pay 3, 4, and 5 cents, according to whether they have an ordinary dinner or fruit and cocoa as well. The meal is hot and well cooked, and according to physicians on the committee, contains more than enough nourishment for a child. The luncheons are served under the direction of Miss Mabel H. Kittredge of 60 Washington Square South, and her co-worker Miss Pool.

Principal John Doty of School 21 likes the meal served for 3 cents, often joining the little boys and girls.

"The luncheons are intended primarily," he said, “for the children of parents who are both breadwinners. The house is closed all day, and the children, in most instances, are too young to prepare food for themselves even if they went home. These parents give their children a few cents a piece with which to buy food, but the children were found, in many cases, to spend it on the way to school for candy.

With the permission of the Board of Education Miss Pool started the plan so that the children could eat for the small sum of money their parents are able to give them. The four-cent luncheon consists of a baker apple or a cup of cocoa in addition to the three-cent menu, and the five-cent luncheon of both. The movement is in no sense a charity, the children paying in full for what they get."

Mr. Doty explained that each child bought a brass check on entering the school in the morning. When the recess hour arrives the children who are to eat go to a large room on the ground floor, and their luncheons are served to them steaming hot at tables.

“The cooking Is Italian," Principal Doty said, "so the children find the things with which they are familiar. There are macaroni and spaghetti in abundance, and often there is a thick bean or pea soup, with three slices of bread. Sometimes instead of soup rice and tomatoes are served."

Nothing is contributed by outsiders except the tables and cooking utensils. Dr. Doty thought that from 200 to 250 children the income would cover the cost of the food and its preparation and a little more. A while ago while the number of patrons fell to a hundred there was a small deficiency.

The movement Mr. Doty thinks will lead to an experiment scientifically conducted to determine the comparative values of such luncheons and the hastily partaken and often cold luncheons in the home.

Supt. Maxwell has long favored a system of luncheons or other meals, if necessary in the schools, and has declared that the best results could not be obtained from children who were hungry or insufficiently nourished.

In Public School 21 the children look forward to the luncheon hour with evident interest. They run to the tables when the time comes, and then after it they enjoy their work and their play all the more.

Source NY Times January 16, 1910

The Italian Churches of New York City

The **Church of St. Joachim** is a former Roman Catholic parish church under the authority of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, located at 26 Roosevelt Street in Manhattan, New York City.

The parish was established in 1888 by the Missionary Fathers of St. Charles Borromeo.[2] "It was the first church in the United States founded for Italians." The total debt of the property was $158,000. Because of the increased parish numbers, the Rev. Vincent Jannuzzi, D.D., C.S.C.B., founded St. Rocco's Chapel at 18 Catherine Slip as a mission chapel, which was attended by St. Joachim's Church as well as the Madonna Day Nursery in Cherry Street, which opened in 1910 and was staffed by the Sisters of Christian Doctrine. The 1913-1914 parish statistics boaded 1,000 baptisms, 250 marriages, and 400 confirmations. The parish had a brief connection with Mother Cabrini.

Building

The midblock gabled brick Victorian Italianate church with Roman-esque details "in the Roman style" was designed with a seating capacity of 800.In 1914, the parish consisted of 18,000 Italian immigrants and first generation Italian-Americans. The church owned three buildings then, of which one it had plans to turn into a parochial school. The Romanesque church tower, built 1888, at 22 Roosevelt Street "was a harbinger for Judson Memorial Church."

History of the "Original" Statue of St. Rocco

SAN ROCCO

The original statue of St. Rocco pictured above, was made in Italy and shipped to New York in the summer of 1889 and carried in the first annual Feast of St. Rocco on August 16,1889.

The statue was kept in a special chapel in St. Joachim's Church. When St. Joachim's was demolished, the statue was taken to St. Joseph's Church, 5 Monroe Street, where it remains enshrined to this day.

The original statue is of magnificent artistic quality, made of Italian papier-mache'. Its weight including its base, is over 100 lbs.

As the statue aged, Angela Carnevale the Treasurer of the St. Rocco Society and then its acting President and sole organizer, decided to purchase the new statue, fearing the original priceless statue might be damaged while carrying it in the procession.

For the last 25 years or so a duplicate statue has been used for the feast and procession. The original statue was rented by Francis Ford Coppola and was used in the filming of *The Godfather II* during it's Festa di San Rocco scene. Only members of the Society were allowed to carry the statue in the film. The statue is the oldest Italian American religious society statue in New York.

The original statue can be seen at the rear left of the Church of St. Joseph, New York, New York. The "feast" statue is stored during the year and brought out and placed on the main altar under a special canopy for the week prior to the Feast of St. Rocco.

Source: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia and The St. Rocco Society of Potenza. The original records of the Church of San Joachim (Chiesa Di San Gioachino) are available at the Church of St. Joseph.

13 Ways to Find Your East European Ancestors in 2013

Lisa Alzo

As the New Year approaches, we all make resolutions. If finally finding those elusive East European ancestors is on your list, here are 13 easy ways to get started.

1. Plant your family tree online. Sites such as Ancestry.com, MyHeritage.com and WikiTree make it easy to upload and share your family tree, and connect with others researching your surnames. A few words of advice: Always read the terms of service, and be sure to cite your sources for the uploaded data.

2. Search for immigration records. Port of New York records can be found by searching free resources such as the Ellis Island Database (index and images available; you must register with a username and password), and Castle Garden (index only, no images). Remember to check other ports too. Subscription site Ancestry.com has passenger lists for all major ports.

3. Reach out to relatives. You never know who holds the missing pieces of your family history puzzle. Social media makes it easier than ever to connect with cousins and find long-lost family—do it before it's too late!

4. Record family stories. Family stories help you go beyond the names, dates, and places. Apps such as Saving Memories Forever make it easy to do at home, during holiday gatherings or reunions, or even on the go.

5. Join a genealogical/historical society. These organizations offer untapped resources and networking opportunities. Find one that interests you on Cyndi's List, or the Federation of Genealogical Societies.

6. Find new resources at FamilySearch. With millions of records online that can be viewed for free—including many for New York, and for countries such as Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Ukraine—this site is a fabulous resource.

7. Dive into databases. Many archives and organizations are digitizing records and putting them online. Examples include: Acta Publica and Prague City Archives (Czech Republic) Estonian Historical Archives (Estonia), Geneteka (Poland) Latvian State Historical Archives (Latvia).

8. Hit the stacks! Not everything is online. Public and university libraries have books, manuscripts, microfilmed records and other special collections worth searching for information you might be missing. New York researchers should check out the holdings at the New York Public Library and Cornell University, as well as search WorldCat to locate other libraries and collections.

9. Search newspapers. Historic newspapers are a goldmine for genealogists. Many are now online. Get a list at Online Historical Newspapers. New York researchers, try Old Fulton Postcards.

10. View maps online. In order to be successful when researching "across the pond," you'll need to pinpoint your ancestor's town or village of origin. Start by using maps such as those available for free on the Federation of East European Family History Societies website.

11. Dabble in DNA. DNA testing can often help to solve family history mysteries, especially if your paper trail runs cold. There are different types of tests. Find a list of companies and test comparison charts on the ISOGG wiki. Just be sure you understand and abide by New York State Law (see The Legal Genealogist).

12. Find a buddy. No genealogist is an island. Partner with a family member or fellow researcher to set goals, track research progress and bust those genealogy brick walls.

13. Explore learning opportunities. There's always something new to learn, whether it's at your local society's seminar, a national conference, or online. Check Conference Keepers and Geneawebinars for free webinars.

However you choose to research your New York Eastern European ancestors in 2013, I wish you an abundance of genealogical successes!

Source: Examiner.com

When America ushered in immigrants

George F. Will

The Homestead Act of 1862 reminds us that newcomers bring the nation hope and ambition

At the end of 2012 in which election results reinserted immigration into the political conversation, remember that 2012 was the 150th anniversary of "the first comprehensive immigration law." This is how the Homestead Act of 1862 is described by Blake Bell, historian at the Homestead National Monument of America near Beatrice, Neb.

In 1862, the grim year of Shiloh and Fredericksburg, Congress would have been forgiven for concentrating only on preventing national dismemberment. Instead, it continued nation-building. Congress passed the Pacific Railroad Act to enable the movement of people and goods to and from the new lands in the West, the Morrill Act to build land-grant colleges emphasizing agriculture, and, most important, the Homestead Act, whose provisions were as simple as the problem it addressed was stark.

What today is called the Great Plains was at that time identified as the Great American Desert. Under the act, $18 dollars in fees entitled homesteaders to farm 160 acres to which they would acquire title for no further cost after five years. Or after six months if they paid $1.25 an acre. (Union soldiers could deduct their time in uniform from the residency requirement.) The act was intended to attract immigrants from abroad—immigrants who would put down roots. For this purpose it provided all requirements for citizenship.

Until then, Bell writes, the states had been "the primary overseers of immigration." And as an immigration commissioner of New York later testified to Congress, large numbers of immigrants would "come regularly to this country every spring" but would take themselves and their earnings back to Europe in the autumn, not paying taxes and depressing American wages.

The Naturalization Law of 1802 required immigrants to receive certificates ("first papers") proving that they had declared upon arrival their intention to become citizens. After five years, an immigrant could take the certificate and two witnesses to a courthouse and be naturalized. This law addressed the worry that Europe was deliberately exporting the wretched refuse of its teeming shores.

By 1850, the United States had acquired, by hook or by crook (including Indian "removal" and the morally dubious but indubitably beneficial war with Mexico), vast quantities of land. Most of it was uninhabited, unless you counted, as few did, Indians. In 1862, with many citizens fighting, noncitizens were needed to (in an Illinois congressman's words) "go upon these wild lands" to increase the nation's wealth.

Bell calls the Homestead Act "an accommodating immigration law" because its requirement that the land be farmed for five years was the amount of time required to become a citizen, and because it began the assimilation of immigrants into American law.

The spirit of the act was optimistic. As the New York Times said, it would attract "the common people of Europe" who are free from the prejudices of "the aristocratic and snobocratic classes."

Under the Homestead Act, which continued in effect in Alaska until 1986, more than 270 million acres—approximately 422,000 square miles or 2.5 California's—were privatized. The truth-tellers at the National Archives say most homesteaders came from near their homesteads —Iowans moved to Nebraska, Minnesotans to South Dakota, etc.

Still, Bell rightly notes that the act was an immigration law in effect as well as intent. By 1870, the foreign-born population of Wyoming and Montana was 39 percent; of Dakota Territory's, 34 percent; of Nebraska's, 25 percent. And the peak years of national immigration, 1905-14, were the peak years of homestead claims.

Skeptics will say that the Homestead Act which welcomed immigrants to a sparsely populated continent is irrelevant to today. Skeptics should consider not only that immigration is still an entrepreneurial act but also that as the entitlement state buckles beneath the weight of an aging population, America's workforce needs replenishing.

Source; Newsday, George Will's e-mail address is georgewill(at)washpost.com.

Genealogy Workshops

Tony Lauriano's 2013 Genealogy Lectures

On Saturday, **February 9**, Tony will be our guest speaker at our regular IGG meeting. Tony will discuss *Writing the Family Story*. He will speak about writing your family history for future generations, utilizing genealogy charts, timelines, family stories and record gathered. The subject is to utilize a narrative style rather than burden the reader with simply dates and charts

On Fridays, **March 1, 8, 15, and 22**, at 10:00 AM, Tony will lecture on *Finding Maiden Names in Genealogy, Finding Military Records* and *Writing the Family Story*. Chilton Hospital, 97 West Parkway, Pompton Plains, New Jersey 07444. Contact: Kathy Ferrara-973-931-5157.

On Tuesdays, **April 2, 9, 15** and **22** at 7:00 PM Tony will lecture on *Beginning Genealogy* through *Writing the Family Story*. At Nanuet High School, 103 Church Street, Nanuet, New York, 845-627-9860.

On Thursdays, **April 4, 11, 18** and **25** at 7:00 PM Tony will lecture on *Beginning Genealogy* through *Writing the Family Story*. At the Westchester Community College, Mainstream-Knollwood Center, 75 Grasslands Road, Valhalla, New York 10595. Call 914-606-6793.

Registration is required for all lectures except the IGG meeting.

Huntington Public Library

On Saturday, April 6, from 10 AM. to 4 PM, the Friends of the Huntington Public Library in partnership with the Genealogy Federation of Long Island will sponsor a full day of genealogy lectures at the Huntington Public Library. Topics include Getting Started, Tracing Your Family Tree, Planning a Research Lecture, Introduction to Irish Genealogy (presented by Forum member Joe Buggy), Popping Kernels of Oral History (Joysetta Pearse), and Italian Genealogy (Anthony DiBartolo the title of his talk is *Mezzo-Siciliano Mezzo-Napolitano* - it tells the story of his search for ancestors in Italy.

This event is free, but registration is required. Registration opens March 1. Huntington Public Library/Main Library, 338 Main Street, Huntington, NY. For information or to register: 631-427-5165 x 250.

Anthony DiBartolo

The **Richmondtown Branch of the New York Public Library** hosts the Italian Genealogical Group on Saturday, February 16, 2013 at 2:00 PM. The guest speaker is **Anthony Di Bartolo**, our V.P. Public Relations. Anthony's topic is *Genealogy Online.* Join Mr. Di Bartolo in the computer lab for a hands on look at various Italian genealogy web sites. Seating is limited. The Richmondtown Branch New York Public Library is located at 200 Clarke Avenue Staten Island, NY 10306 718-688-0413

On Thursday, February 21, the **Connetquot Public Library**, will present *Family History Roundtable: Researchers Helping Researchers*, 7:00-8:30 PM.

On Saturday, February 23, the **Patchogue-Medford Public Library**, will present *The Naturalization Process and Its Courts*, lecture by **Marie Scalisi**, 10:00 -11:30 AM.

For our March 9, 2013 IGG meeting CHRISTINE CRAWFORD-OPPENHEINER will present GENOGRAMS: Genograms, a cross between pedigree and descendant charts, can help identify family patterns, including health history, genetic diseases, and family dynamics. Learn how to create and use them.

Future Meeting Dates for the Italian Genealogical Group

February 9, March 9, and April 13, 2013

The Library opens at 9:00 AM, the meeting starts at 10:30 AM

Directions to the Bethpage Library, 47 Powell Ave, Bethpage, NY:

By Train: The Bethpage Library may be reached by taking the Long Island Railroad to the Bethpage Station. You can then walk east one block to Broadway, turn left, go (north) 3 blocks on Broadway; then (at the second traffic light) turn right on Powell Avenue; the Library is about 500 ft on your right.

By Car: Use the Southern State Parkway or the Long Island Expressway. If using the Southern State Parkway take exit 28A and go north on the Seaford-Oyster Bay Expressway (Route 135). If using the Long Island Expressway take Exit 44S and go south on the Seaford-Oyster Bay Expressway (Route 135). Exit Route 135 at the Powell Avenue Exit. Proceed in a westerly direction towards the village, about 3 blocks. There is ample parking across the street from the Library. Our meeting will be in the downstairs meeting room.