



# NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS

PO Box 169 • Wexford, PA 15090 • [www.NorthHillsGenealogists.org](http://www.NorthHillsGenealogists.org)

## NHG NEWS

### *Social Hour Before June Meeting*

NHG will hold a social hour before our June meeting. It will be at Northland Public Library in the room we use for our meeting. Join us any time from 6:00 P.M. to 6:45 P.M. for snacks and networking!

### *Bonus NHG Meeting*

NHG is sponsoring a bonus lecture in June. Lisa Arnold will present “Quakers and Their Records” at 7:00 P.M. on **Monday, 27 June**. Arnold will address a variety of questions about Quakers, including:

- Who were the Quakers and where did they come from?
- Are they the same as Pennsylvania Dutch or the Puritans or maybe the Amish?
- Why did they use numbers for days of the week and the month?
- Why were they called Quakers? Is that the official name?

This lecture will be held in conjunction with the Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh, also known as GRIP. The lecture will be held on the **LaRoche College** campus in College Center Square. Enter the campus from Babcock Boulevard and follow the Family History signs.

### *Membership Renewal Time*

Don't forget that NHG's membership year ends 31 July. If you haven't already done so, please renew your membership. There is a form on page 99 of this newsletter. Membership forms are also available at every NHG meeting. Drop off your completed form and payment at the June meeting or mail it to NHG, PO Box 169, Wexford, PA 15090. If you prefer to pay by credit card, visit [www.NorthHillsGenealogists.org](http://www.NorthHillsGenealogists.org).

### *NHG July Newsletter*

Remember, NHG does not publish a newsletter in July. The next newsletter will be published in August.

### *Horse Trading Days*

NHG will have a table at Zelenople's Horse Trading Days. The dates are July 14th through 16th. We are looking for volunteers to help man the table. The duties are easy—talk to the people who stop by about NHG and genealogy in general. If you are interested in helping, please contact Dave Williams at [peggie@consolidated.net](mailto:peggie@consolidated.net).

### *Help Wanted: NHG Program Chair/Co-Chair*

We are still looking for a new program chair (or chairs). Good communication and organization required. Duties include contacting possible speakers and scheduling their program dates; obtaining program synopses from the speakers, posting them to the NHG website, and providing them to Northland Library three months in advance for advertising; arranging for the necessary equipment for the program with Northland Library in advance of each meeting; and providing a brief monthly report to the NHG board. Organizing the December Holiday Social tour and luncheon is also one of the responsibilities. For more information, contact Mary Dzurichko at a meeting or via [info@NorthHillsGenealogists.org](mailto:info@NorthHillsGenealogists.org).

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## NHG BOARD MEMBERS 2015–2016

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<b>Corresponding Sec'y:</b>	Al Hartman
<b>Social Media Chair:</b>	Carole Ashbridge
<b>Tip Time Coordinator:</b>	Rich Hayden

### For more information:

[Info@NorthHillsGenealogists.org](mailto:Info@NorthHillsGenealogists.org)

### Newsletter ideas and feedback:

[Editor@NorthHillsGenealogists.org](mailto:Editor@NorthHillsGenealogists.org)

## WHO WE ARE—NHG

*We are a group of genealogy enthusiasts who meet on a regular basis to assist one another in establishing our family histories. We meet on the third Tuesday of every month, except December, at the Northland Public Library, 300 Cumberland Road, McCandless Township in the North Hills of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Tip Time begins at 6:45 P.M., and our general meeting commences at 7:00 P.M. Meetings are free and open to the public.*

*We publish a newsletter ten times a year for a nominal membership fee of \$15.00 annually. The subscription year runs from August to June.*

*We have several Special Interest Groups so members can collaborate informally to learn about various topics and ethnicities.*

*The North Hills Genealogists Board meets at 7:00 P.M. on the first Tuesday of each month in the Conference Room of the Northland Public Library. The board meeting is open to all members of the North Hills Genealogists.*

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Recently, I came across a book called *Pioneer Women, Voices from the Kansas Frontier* by Joanna L. Stratton. The introduction explains that while looking through a number of cabinets in the attic of her family home, the author found the personal memoirs of eight hundred women collected by her great-grandmother, Lilla Day Monroe. Each narrative tells of day-to-day life on the Kansas prairie during the very early years before its statehood. The original intention of Monroe was to write a book using the interviews. The women she had talked to were from many different backgrounds. Stratton decided to complete the work that her great-grandmother had started. Following are some examples of brave women's memories.

Once the travelers reached Kansas, their first concern was to find some sort of shelter. Many would live in their wagon until they could construct a home. By the middle of the 1800s after the Louisiana Purchase, travel to Kansas and other mid-western states began in earnest. When the US Congress passed the Homestead Act in 1862, it required the immigrant or citizen to build a house measuring at least 10 x 12 feet with at least one window. They also had to pay a filing fee and live on the land for at least five years to be able to take ownership of 160 acres of free land. Their first house was usually no more than a dugout built into a hillside or a soddie made by cutting up bricks of the top layer of sod with the grass included.

The dugout might have been the first attempt at shelter since they only had to build the front and add a small window for light, covering it with paper that was waxed or buttered. The soddie took much longer because the ground or sod was very thick and hard to cut. The bricks weighed about fifty pounds each, and it took about three thousand to build a 16 x 20 foot room. Since the walls, roof, and floor were all made of dirt, keeping possessions clean was a never-ending job. It was not unusual to have bugs or snakes fall from the ceiling at any given time. Once a more permanent house was built, these structures were used for storage or shelter for the livestock.

The women interviewed talked of the many hardships they had to endure while trying to

make a home in Kansas. Many times, they had to live alone for days while their husbands traveled to the closest town for supplies or to find work. They were responsible for taking care of their children, not knowing how long their husbands would be gone and having no neighbors nearby to provide human contact. Many times they gave birth to their children alone with no assistance from another woman.

It was not unusual for a housewife to get behind a plow to help with planting the crops. Once planted, tending crops was a day-to-day concern. There were many things that could ruin the crops for a whole year. No matter what was planted, I imagine they were holding their breath until the crops were finally harvested.

Tornadoes were some of the most dangerous and violent natural disasters. In a matter of minutes everything within sight could be completely destroyed. Not just the crops would be gone, but possibly the house and any other outbuildings. Prairie fires caused by lightning could take out hundreds of acres of the prairie grass and every possession the pioneers owned. These natural disasters were devastating for pioneers.

The earliest recorded drought in Kansas occurred from June 1859 until November 1860. Everything, including the prairie grass, withered and died from lack of rain and the hot winds. Laura Elizabeth Belts remembered how her family desperately tried to fend off starvation during the following winter. Her father traveled to Iowa in an attempt to find provisions. Before leaving, he killed some hogs for the family to live off of while he was gone and cut enough firewood for the three weeks he expected to be gone. Shortly after he left, the family found themselves alone and snowed in. Only the help of some neighbors who provided them with more wood kept them from freezing to death until his return. The trip took him three times longer than expected. He was able to bring enough supplies to keep his family alive through the rest of the winter and to share with the neighbors who had aided them.

Another danger to the farmers was floods. Since the area was usually flat, a heavy rain could drop an excessive amount of water quickly. So much

water could easily be the start of a flood. Emma Mitchell New tells of a July cloudburst that began in mid-afternoon. The creek outside their home rose so high, they feared that the underpinnings of the house would give way. Fortunately the house held, but by the time it was over, the floor was covered with mud, the cow barn had washed away along with their ponies, found miles down the creek, and almost everything they possessed was gone, including the recent crop of millet.

Wintertime didn't give any break. Snow could leave many feet of drifts. People could be stranded inside for days, not able to venture into the snow and wind. At that time, it wasn't unusual to bring the livestock into their houses with them just to keep the animals alive. One farmer's daughter explained what it was like to live through a blizzard that hit western Kansas in January 1886. "To venture outside meant the need of a rope from house to outbuildings in order to find the way, and four days of heavy snowfall left cattle dead, buried under snowdrifts or frozen to death." Sometimes a whole herd of cattle was lost in a matter of days.

Kansas saw few grasshoppers for about twenty years before, but in August 1874 came the "Year of the Grasshoppers" when millions of the insects invaded the prairie states. The crops had been growing well and were almost ready. Also, the prairie grass was high and would make good pasture for the livestock. What looked like a huge storm cloud approaching gradually covered the sun and the sky, and then dropped down to earth to destroy everything in sight. One woman said they sounded like hail hitting the ground. They covered every bush and shrub, eating tree branches, corn stalks, potatoes, and grass. Even watermelons were devoured leaving only a few pieces of rind. In the houses, nothing was safe. They ate food from the cupboards, everything made of wood, furniture, the window curtains, bed coverings, and the horses' harnesses. One woman described the grasshoppers landing on her white dress and eating the green stripe running through it while she was wearing it! Within days, nothing was left. The grasshoppers left behind water unfit to drink and animals bloated from eating the insects. Their eggs hatched the next year and caused more destruction.

Pioneers also had the threat of Indian attacks. Most of the Native Americans were friendly to the settlers when they first arrived. It was common for the Native Americans to walk right into a farmer's home and inspect everything in sight and then silently walk back out. Unfortunately, as the land was being taken over by the settlers, it became an unacceptable invasion to the Native Americans. Full-scale warfare began in the west in 1864, when the government sent troops to Sand Creek, Colorado. Hundreds of Cheyenne were massacred there. Marauding Native Americans later entered the western part of Kansas, causing havoc and spreading fear throughout the rest of the state. In many cases after raiding the homestead, men would be killed and scalped and the women carried away to the Indian camp. Some of the stories from the pioneer women relate the experiences of a few captives and their eventual rescue. The final invasion occurred in the fall of 1878 when a band of Cheyenne escaped from a reservation at Fort Reno and entered Kansas, causing terror throughout the state.

The interviews done with the women of Kansas were so interesting and gave a great deal of insight into the hardships they had to overcome. In my estimation, they are true heroes. They left everything and everyone they knew to begin a new frontier. They lived through days of isolation with little human contact and raised their families in a wild, unfriendly country. How many of their lives were cut short by what they had to endure? What made their families leave the known comfort they had to go to a hot, barren country that held so much danger? Was it foolhardiness, wanderlust, or just the promise of free land and open pastures? There were some who decided they didn't want to stay and who returned to the east or continued west. The amazing thing is that no matter how many disasters and hardships these hardy pioneers had to face, the majority of them stayed and planted their roots deep in the Kansas soil. How many of you can say that you would be willing to do the same?

I loved reading *Pioneer Women, Voices from the Kansas Frontier*, since many of my ancestors went as far as Nebraska and settled on the prairie in the mid-1800s. Their lives had to

be very similar to the day-to-day encounters described within this book.

If you are interested in knowing more about this excellent book, it is available on Amazon as a book or e-book: *Pioneer Women, Voices from the Kansas Frontier* by Joanna L. Stratton; copyright 1981; Simon and Schuster, New York.

As this will be my last contribution to the newsletter, I want to thank our wonderful NHG Board for all of the help they gave me in the past year. Without them, I wouldn't have been able to finish out the year. I also hope that I've been able to impart some useful information to you to help with your research in the future.

~ Sharon

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## **NHG NEWS (continued from page 91)**

### *NHG Election*

It's time for NHG's annual election of officers. There was a ballot in the May newsletter. There will also be ballots available at the June NHG meetings. Please submit your ballot by 30 June 2016. You can hand in a ballot at an NHG meeting or mail it to NHG, PO Box 169, Wexford, PA 15090.

### *NHG Fall Conference*

J. Mark Lowe, CG, and Deborah Abbott, PhD, will be the speakers at this year's NHG Fall Conference. It will be held Friday and Saturday, October 21st and 22nd, 2016. We will use the same format as last year—a workshop on Friday afternoon, a workshop on Friday evening, a choice of two tracks Saturday morning, and two lectures Saturday afternoon. We will use the same facility, Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church on Babcock Boulevard.

Registration for this year's conference is now open. Conference brochures are available at our monthly meetings. You can also register on our website, [www.NorthHillsGenealogists.org](http://www.NorthHillsGenealogists.org).

### *NHG SIG Meetings*

Listed below are the meeting dates and times for

our special interest groups (SIGs). More information about each SIG is available on our website, [www.NorthHillsGenealogists.org](http://www.NorthHillsGenealogists.org). No matter how you participate in a SIG meeting—listening, sharing, or leading—you will reap the benefit of networking with fellow genealogical enthusiasts.

**Pennsylvania SIG** – Next meeting: 22 June 2016, 6:00 P.M., Shaler Library

**British Isles SIG** – Next meeting: 7 September, 1100 A.M., St. Catherine of Sweden Church

**Writing SIG** – Next meeting: 25 June 2016, 1:00 P.M., Shaler Library, Yates Room

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## CORRECTION

We made a mistake in the article about Genealogy Professor, which was published in the May newsletter. Genealogy Professor is owned solely by Michael Leclerc. We apologize for any confusion!

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## ETHNIC CORNER: CANADIAN RESEARCH

Researching in Canada comes with some interesting challenges. Its large amount of territory and complicated history are two. Migration patterns for our ancestors often included Canadian ports and border areas. Knowing some of Canada's history can help researchers to navigate its records.

British and French exploration started in the late 1400s. St. John's, Newfoundland, the first British colony, was founded in 1583. Port Royal, Nova Scotia, the first French colony, was founded in 1605. The French founded their second colony, Quebec City, in 1608. Four wars were fought in the North American colonies between 1688 and 1763. The wars are known by different names:

- King William's War = the War of the Grand Alliance
- Queen Anne's War = the War of Spanish Succession
- King George's War = the War of Austrian Succession

- French and Indian War = the Seven Years' War.

When looking at Canadian records, the names on the right will be the ones used for locating records. At the end of the French and Indian War, France ceded the last of its territory in Canada to England.

Under British control, the territory that is now known as Canada was actually several colonies. At various times the colonies included the Thirteen Colonies, the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia, St. John's Island (now Prince Edward Island), Lower Canada (now Quebec), Upper Canada (now Ontario), and others. Note that part of Quebec was known as Canada East and Ontario as Canada West for a period of time. Next, the Canadian Confederation formed in 1867 with four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Manitoba was formed in 1870. British Columbia and Vancouver Island joined the confederation in 1871. Prince Edward Island joined in 1873. The Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan joined the confederation later. Newfoundland was its own colony from 1825 until 1934. From 1907 to 1949, Newfoundland was a country. It, along with Labrador, joined Canada as a province in 1949.

This history means that researchers must know exactly where their ancestors lived in order to find the records needed. Some records are held by Canada, some by Great Britain, and some by France.

Northland Public Library has two books on Canadian research: *In Search of Your Canadian Roots* by Angus Baxter and *Finding Your Canadian Ancestors* by Sherry Irvine. Both are a bit dated, being published in 2000 and 2007, but they still provide a good overview.

The best place to start with Canadian research is the FamilySearch wiki. It has a Canada Genealogy page, [https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada\\_Genealogy](https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada_Genealogy), with links to a variety of helpful articles. The Library and Archives Canada (LAC)'s Genealogy and Family History page at [www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/genealogy/Pages/introduction.aspx](http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/genealogy/Pages/introduction.aspx) is another good resource, although it's more useful for

researchers who have a fair bit of background knowledge.

The first census taken in Canada and its forerunners was in 1825 for Lower Canada. Other censuses followed in 1831, 1842, and 1852. These early censuses do not cover all of the colonies that existed at the time. In 1861 a provincial census included New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec. The first national census was taken in 1871. Other national censuses followed every ten years in 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1921. In 1906 and 1916, an additional census was taken for Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. LAC has good descriptions of all of the censuses along with links to databases for some at [www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/Pages/census.aspx](http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/Pages/census.aspx).

The civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths falls under the purview of the provinces and territories, therefore the starting date for it varies. Because Quebec was a French colony, it followed French law. That law required Roman Catholic priests to send copies of their church records to the civil authorities as early as the 1620s. This practice continued after the British took over and did not stop until 1926. Most of the eastern provinces started civil registration in the 1860s. The other Canadian provinces started with civil registration in the 1890s. Total compliance for the civil registration did not happen until the 1920s.

Library and Archives Canada does not hold the records of civil registration. If the relevant records have not been digitized, researchers must contact the provincial or territorial archives for information about how to request copies of birth, marriage, and death records.

FamilySearch ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)) and Ancestry.com ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)) both have digitized a variety of records useful for Canadian research. The digitized records include most of the censuses described above, passenger lists, and vital, church, land, and probate records for some provinces and territories. The records that have been digitized vary by province and territory. Always remember to check back often and redo any previous searches since digitized records are continually added to collections.

Find a Grave ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)) includes cemeteries in Canada; however, it is difficult to use the site. It does not provide researchers the ability to browse for a cemetery by province or territory. Researchers either need to know part of the cemetery's name or exact name and date information. When searching for an individual, a researcher can choose Canada as the country but cannot narrow the search to a particular province or territory.

Don't be too quick to discount Canadian records as a resource for your genealogical research. If you have an ancestor, possibly part of an immigrant's family, whom you cannot locate in US records, try in available Canadian records. As you consider where to begin searching with Canadian research, the CanadaGenWeb site, "Gateway to Free Canadian Genealogy," found at [www.canadagenweb.org](http://www.canadagenweb.org) can provide an easy to follow overview of records, locations, history, timelines, and updated data.

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## CRANBERRY FHC SUMMER HOURS

The Cranberry Family History Center has announced its summer hours. They will be open as usual on Wednesdays in June. The center will be closed on July 6th and 20th; August 3rd, 17th, and 31st; and September 2nd. The center's hours are from 9:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

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## NEHGS OFFERS FREE ACCESS THROUGH JUNE 30TH TO NEW YORK RECORDS

*[This article was first published in the 2 June 2016 edition of Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter by Dick Eastman and can be found in its entirety at [www.eogn.com](http://www.eogn.com).]*

**June 2, 2016**—Boston, Massachusetts—Frequently there's a New York wall in the way of family historians conducting research that includes ancestors in the Empire State. The New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) has announced a special feature to help genealogists break through it with **FREE** Access to all of its New York databases at [AmericanAncestors.org/New-York](http://AmericanAncestors.org/New-York).

New York genealogy can be a challenge, depending on the time, place, and ethnicity of one's ancestors. For example, finding 18th century Dutch-descended New Yorkers in the Hudson Valley is easier than finding settlers from New England in the same locale. The 1911 fire at the State Library in Albany and the fact that statewide registration of vital records did not start until 1880 can create challenging brick walls for research that includes the Empire State.

The unique New York databases on [AmericanAncestors.org](http://AmericanAncestors.org)—the data-rich website of NEHGS—offer thousands of early American records for finding lost New York ancestors. Twenty-three databases including church records, property records, marriage notices, and cemetery inscriptions are all within the online collection of the New York resources of NEHGS. The experts at NEHGS know the best resources for New York genealogy and can teach you to use them effectively.

Of particular interest to family historians seeking New York data are two databases offered FREE during this special, month-long program of NEHGS:

#### **Abstracts of Wills, Admins., and Guardianships in NY State, 1787–1835**

This database contains transcriptions for more than 50 counties within the state of New York. This compilation of Abstracts of New York Wills, Administrations, and Guardianships was created by William Applebie Daniel Eardeley. The original materials are part of the Brooklyn Historical Society's manuscript collection. Eardeley abstracted original estate proceedings in the counties of New York. In addition he indexed all the names in his abstracts, i.e. those of the decedents, executors, administrators, petitioners, guardians, witnesses, named beneficiaries, and minor children. Although the original title of the collection refers to the years 1691 to 1860, the bulk of the material concerns the period 1787 to 1835.

#### **New York: Albany County Deeds, 1630–1894**

The Index to the public records of the County of Albany, State of New York, 1630–1894 was compiled and printed pursuant to the laws of

1893, under direction of Wheeler B. Melius, Superintendent [1893–1906] of the Albany County (N.Y.) Board of Supervisors. This important fourteen volume set of 302,300 land transactions in Albany County, searchable by grantor, grantee, corporation and date of transaction represents some of the only surviving early records of Albany, NY after a devastating fire on February 10, 1880 at Albany City Hall destroyed or severely damaged many records for the city and county. The database is complete with records from all volumes, 1–14.

Throughout the month of June, these and all other New York databases on the website of NEHGS are **FREE** to Guest Users. Users who register for **FREE** access may browse a wide variety of New York records, subject guides, articles, and publications and view other resources at [AmericanAncestors.org/New-York](http://AmericanAncestors.org/New-York). Unlimited access to all one billion plus records on [AmericanAncestors.org](http://AmericanAncestors.org) and other benefits are through membership at NEHGS.

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### **WHERE GENEALOGISTS MEET**

#### **26 June–1 July 2016 GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PITTSBURGH**

Registration is open for the first week of GRIP. Six courses will be offered: *Family Archiving: Heirlooms in the Digital Age*, *Fundamentals of Forensic Genealogy for the 21st Century*, *German Research Resources*, *Mastering the Art of Genealogical Documentation*, *Pennsylvania: Research in the Keystone State*, and *Women and Children First! Research Methods for the Hidden Members of the Family*. Visit [www.gripitt.org](http://www.gripitt.org) for more information.

#### **Monday, 27 June 2016 7:00 P.M. NHG SPECIAL LECTURE**

NHG will sponsor a special bonus lecture during the first week of GRIP. Lisa Arnold will present "Quakers and Their Records" at LaRoche College. Enter LaRoche from Babcock Boulevard and follow the Family History signs on campus to find the lecture. For more information, please visit [www.gripitt.org/?page\\_id=149](http://www.gripitt.org/?page_id=149).

**Saturday, 9 July 2016 10:00 A.M.**  
**HEINZ HISTORY CENTER**

The Museum Conservation Center will hold “Family Archives Workshop, Part 2.” Archivist Sierra Green will lead this workshop, which is a follow-up to a workshop held in June. Green will discuss how to organize and describe materials, how to create digital images of materials, and how to store larger items. Pre-registration is required. For more information and to register, please visit [www.heinzhistorycenter.org](http://www.heinzhistorycenter.org).

**Saturday, 9 July 2016 10:00 A.M.**  
**FORT PITT MUSEUM**

Fort Pitt is holding a Living History event. Learn about the preparation for firing cannons. Tradesman such as tanners, turners, blacksmiths will discuss their contributions. The museum will fire the cannon throughout the day. For more information, please visit [www.heinzhistorycenter.org](http://www.heinzhistorycenter.org).

**12–14 July 2016**  
**MIDWEST AFRICAN AMERICAN**  
**GENEALOGY INSTITUTE**

Choose from four tracks on African American research: *Fundamental Methods and Strategies, DNA & Genealogy, Intermediate Genealogy—Pre & Post Slavery Era Research,* and *Genealogy Writing from Planning to Publication*. The event will be held at the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana. For more information, please visit [www.maaginstitute.org](http://www.maaginstitute.org).

**15–16 July 2016**  
**MIDWESTERN ROOTS**

More than thirty sessions are scheduled for the conference, which will be held at the Marriott East in Indianapolis, Indiana. Topics will include technology, Indiana research, DNA, and more. More information is available at [www.indianahistory.org/midwesternroots](http://www.indianahistory.org/midwesternroots).

**Sunday, 17 July 2016 1:00 P.M.**  
**FORT PITT MUSEUM**

Genetic genealogist CeCe Moore will present

“Using DNA for Family Research.” The admission fee for this program includes admission to the museum. The cost is \$10 for adults, \$5 for students, and \$5 for members. Registration is recommended. For more information and to register, please visit [www.heinzhistorycenter.org](http://www.heinzhistorycenter.org).

**17–22 July 2016**  
**GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH**  
**INSTITUTE OF PITTSBURGH**

Registration for the second week of GRIP is open. Seven courses will be offered: *Advanced Research Methods, Advanced Genetic Genealogy, Diving Deeper into New England: Advanced Strategies for Success, From Confusion to Conclusion: How to Write Proof Arguments, Intermediate Genealogy: Tools for Digging Deeper, Practical Genetic Genealogy,* and *Resources and Strategies for Researching Your Italian Ancestors*. Visit [www.gripitt.org](http://www.gripitt.org) for more information.

**Tuesday, 26 July 2016 2:00 P.M.**  
**BUTLER AREA PUBLIC LIBRARY**

As part of the library's Summer Speaker Series, Shawndra Holmberg will present “Get Your Book Out There!” She will cover self-publishing and marketing. For more information and to register, please visit [www.butlerlibrary.info](http://www.butlerlibrary.info).

**Friday, 29 July 2016 10:00 A.M.**  
**WEST OVERTON VILLAGE**

Join the West Overton Village and Museum and the Heinz History Center's Museum Conservation Center for a textile care workshop and program. Learn about handling, packing, and cleaning fabric items. The \$30 registration fee includes lunch. Pre-registration is required. For more information and to register, please visit [www.heinzhistorycenter.org](http://www.heinzhistorycenter.org).

**Saturday, 30 July 2016 10:00 A.M.**  
**FORT PITT MUSEUM**

Fort Pitt will hold its second annual Women's History Seminar in July. It will cover women's lives during the eighteenth century, including American Indian women. More information will



be announced soon. Watch [www.heinzhistorycenter.org](http://www.heinzhistorycenter.org) for details.

**1-5 August 2016  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF  
PENNSYLVANIA**

Registration is now open for HSP's week-long class *Researching Family in Pennsylvania*. The class will be held in HSP's facility at 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia. Topics will include settlement of the commonwealth, vital records, court records, county tax records, researching at the Pennsylvania State Archives, state military records, and much more. Additional information, including class descriptions and a link to register, is available at [www.hsp.org/calendar/researching-family-in-pennsylvania](http://www.hsp.org/calendar/researching-family-in-pennsylvania).

**Saturday, 27 August 2016 9:30 A.M.  
AKRON-SUMMIT COUNTY  
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

John Philip Colletta, PhD, will present several lectures on the theme *Our Ancestors from Europe: How to Discover Their Individual Stories* in the library's Main Library Auditorium. The auditorium is in the library's facility at 60 South High Street, Akron, Ohio. The event is free and open to the public, although registration is required. For more information or to register, call 330-643-9030 or e-mail [speccollections@akronlibrary.org](mailto:speccollections@akronlibrary.org).

**10-14 October 2016  
BRITISH INSTITUTE**

The International Society for British Genealogy and Family History will hold their annual institute at the Salt Lake Plaza Hotel in Salt Lake City, Utah. Choose from four courses: *English Research: The Fundamentals and Beyond*; *Irish Law and Government Documents*; *Welsh Family and Community History*; and *Crossing the Pond: Finding Your Immigrant Ancestor in Their Homeland*. The early registration deadline is September 14th. For more information and to register, please visit [www.isbgfh.org](http://www.isbgfh.org).

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**NHG MEMBERSHIP FORM**

The annual fee for membership in NHG remains \$15.00 for two people in a household. The new membership year starts 1 August. To ensure you don't miss an issue of the newsletter, please send in your renewal form by 31 August. To pay by cash or check, fill out the form below and mail it to North Hills Genealogists, PO Box 169, Wexford, PA 15090 or bring it to a meeting. To pay with a credit card, please visit our website [www.NorthHillsGenealogists.org](http://www.NorthHillsGenealogists.org).

\_\_\_\_\_  
NAME

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ADDRESS

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CITY, STATE, ZIP

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**I heard about the North Hills  
Genealogists from (please be specific):**

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*NHG Use Only*

Date \_\_\_\_\_

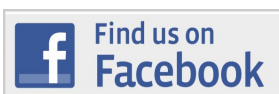
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P.O. Box 169  
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## UPCOMING PROGRAMS FROM NHG

## Mark Your Calendars!

### **Tuesday, 19 July 2016** **Can a Complex Research Problem be Solved Solely Online?**

*Thomas W. Jones, PhD, CG, CGL*

Jones will present a program where, step by step, attendees will suggest online sources and research strategies for tracing an ancestor who seems to disappear and reappear, showing how such cases can be solved online and the limits of material online.

### **Tuesday, 16 August 2016** **Italian-Americans: Finding Your Roots in the Old Country**

*Rich Venezia, NHG Vice President*

This program will put Italian-Americans and Italian immigration patterns into context and provide a concise history of Italy to understand genealogical records available. Learn about the Italian records, what's available and where, and tips and tricks for finding elusive ancestors.

### **THIS MONTH'S PROGRAM – Tuesday, 21 June 2016** **Technology for Genealogy**

*Rebecca Kichta Miller, NHG Member*

Miller will discuss various technology tools and how to apply them to genealogy. Topics that will be discussed are tablets and mobile devices, software, searching resources, meta data, blogs, wearables, voice to text, handwriting recognition, organizing, and sharing.