



Genealogical Society of Stanislaus County

June 2021

Volume 43, Number 6

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ZOOM Meeting
 27 May 2021 at 7:00 PM
 Contact Maybelle Allen login for information 209-523-0593 rmallen213@gmail.com

Presidents Message

by Beverly Graham

SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL....

..... but she didn't know what that meant.

When she was a little girl they told her she was beautiful, but it had no meaning in her world of bicycles and pigtailed adventures in make-believe.

Later, she hoped she was beautiful as boys started taking notice of her friends and phones rang for Saturday night dates.

She felt beautiful on her wedding day, hopeful with her new life partner by her side but, later when her children called her beautiful, she was often exhausted.

Her hair messily tied back, no makeup, wide in the waist where it used to be narrow, she just couldn't take it in.

Over the years, as she tried, in fits and starts, to look beautiful, she found other things to take priority, like bills and meals, as she and her life partner worked hard to make a family, to make ends meet, to make children into adults, to make a life.

Now, she sat.

Alone.

Her children grown, her partner flown, and she couldn't remember the last time she was called beautiful.

But she was.

It was in every line on her face, in the strength of her arthritic hands, the amplexity that had a million hugs imprinted on its very skin, and in the jiggly thighs and thickened ankles that had run her race for her.

She had lived her life with a loving and generous heart, had wrapped her arms around so many to give them comfort and peace.

Her ears had heard both terrible news and lovely songs, and her eyes had brimmed with, oh, so many tears, they were now bright even as they dimmed.

She had lived and she was.

And because she was, she was made beautiful.

Father's Day

Submitted by Vicky Wolff

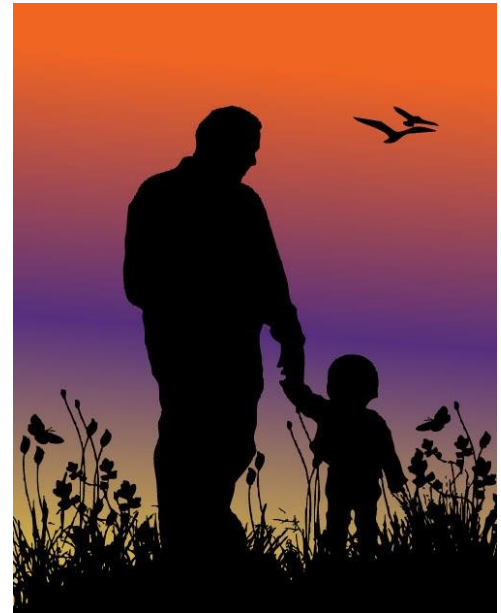
Father's Day is a day of honoring fatherhood and paternal bonds, as well as the influence of fathers in society. In America, Father's Day was founded by Sonora Smart Dodd and celebrated on the third Sunday of June for the first time in 1910. The day is held on various dates across the world and different regions maintain their own traditions of honoring fatherhood.

HAPPY FATHER'S DAY TO ALL OUR DADS!

It's So Nice to Have a Dad Around the House

By Helen Steiner Rice

DADS are special people
 No home should be without,
 For every family will agree
 They're SO NICE TO HAVE ABOUT
 They are a happy mixture
 Of a "SMALL BOY" and a "MAN"
 And they're very necessary
 In every 'FAMILY PLAN'
 Sometimes they're most demanding
 And stern, and firm and tough,
 But underneath they're "soft as silk"
 For this is just a "BLUFF"
 But in any kind of trouble
 Dad reaches out his hand,
 And you can always count on him
 To help and understand
 And while we do not praise Dad
 As often as we should,
 We love him and admire him,
 And while that's understood,
 It's only fair to emphasize
 His importance and his worth
 For if there were no loving Dads
 This would be a "LOVELESS EARTH!"

**United States Flag Day**

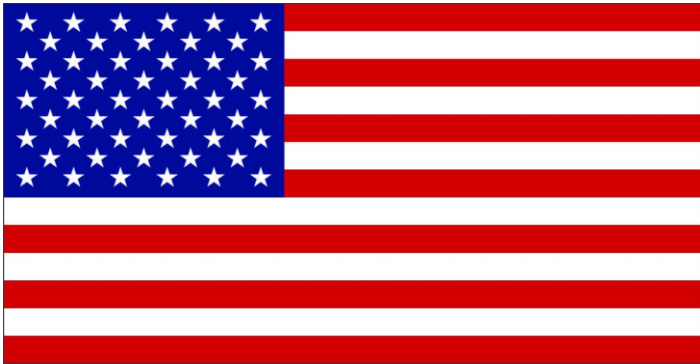
Submitted by Vicky Wolff

In the United States Flag Day is celebrated on June 14th. It commemorates the adoption of the flag of the United States on June 14, 1777, by resolution of the Second Continental Congress. The Flag Resolution, passed on June 14, stated "Resolved, that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen strips, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Coincidentally, June 14 is also, the date for the annual anniversary of the Bear Flag Revolt in California. On June 14, 33 American settlers and mountain men arrested the Mexican general in command at Sonoma, and declared the "Bear Flag Republic" on the Pacific Ocean coast as an independent nation. A flag emblazoned with a bear, a red stripe, a star and the words "California Republic" was raised to symbolize independence from Mexico of the former province of Alta California. The Bear Flag was adopted as California's state flag upon joining the Union as the 31st state in 1850, after being annexed by the United States following the Mexican-American War of 1846-1849. Prominently flying both the U.S. and State Flags on June 14, is a tradition for Californians.



BE PROUD OF YOUR COUNTRY AND STATE BY FLYING YOUR FLAGS ON JUNE 14TH.



HONORING THE FLAG CODE

On June 22, 1942, Congress passed a joint resolution, later amended on December 22, 1942, that encompassed what has come to be known as the U.S. Flag Code.

Perhaps the most important guideline involves how citizens should behave around the Stars and Stripes: The flag of the United States is the emblem of our identity as a sovereign nation, which the United States of America has been for more than 200 years.

Therefore, members of the armed services and veterans are asked to stand at attention and salute when their flag is passing in a parade or being hoisted or lowered; civilians should place their right hand over their heart.

WHEN TO DISPLAY THE AMERICAN FLAG

The flag is a symbol of respect, honor, and patriotism. It may be displayed on any day of the year according to the following guidelines:

The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

The custom is to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on flagstaffs in the open, but it may be displayed at night—if illuminated—to produce a patriotic effect.

The flag should be displayed on all days, especially on:

- New Year's Day, January 1
- Inauguration Day, January 20
- Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, third Monday in January
- Lincoln's Birthday, February 12
- Presidents' Day, third Monday in February; formerly Washington's Birthday, February 22
- Easter Sunday (variable)
- Mother's Day, second Sunday in May
- Armed Forces Day, third Saturday in May
- Memorial Day (half-staff until noon), the last Monday in May
- Flag Day, June 14
- Father's Day, third Sunday in June
- Independence Day, July 4
- Labor Day, first Monday in September
- Constitution Day, September 17
- Columbus Day, second Monday in October
- Navy Day, October 27
- Veterans Day, November 11

Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November
Christmas Day, December 25
and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States
the birthdays of States (date of admission)
and on State holidays.

The flag should be displayed at every public institution and in or near every polling place on election days, and at schoolhouses during school days.

HOW TO PROPERLY DISPLAY THE AMERICAN FLAG

As a symbol of the country and its people, the flag should be treated with respect and be honored when on display. In order to treat the flag with the dignity it deserves, the following display guidelines are recommended.

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR DISPLAYING THE FLAG:

When the flag is hung vertically on a wall, window, or door, the Union (blue section) should be to the observer's left. When the flag is hung either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the Union should be to the observer's left.

In a procession, the American flag should be to the right (the flag's own right) of any other flag or, if in a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

When displayed from a staff projecting from a building, the union should be at the peak of the staff.

When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out; or so suspended that its folds fall as freely as though the flag were staffed.

When displayed over a street, the flag should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street, or to the east in a north and south street.

On a platform, the flag should be above and behind the speaker, with the union uppermost and to the observer's left.

When displayed from a staff in a church or auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the speaker's right as he faces the audience.

When the flag is used to cover a casket, the union should be at the head and over the left shoulder.

HOISTING AND LOWERING THE FLAG:

The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

When flown at half-staff, the flag should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to half-staff position. It should again be raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. Half-staff is one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. The flag must be flown at half-staff on all buildings on the death of any officer listed below, for the period indicated:

For the President or a former President: 30 days from the date of death.

For the Vice President, the Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice of the United States, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives: 10 days from the day of death.

For an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Cabinet, a former Vice President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives: From the day of death until interment.

For a United States Senator, Representative, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico: the flag should be flown in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia, on the day of death and on the following day; in the state, congressional district, territory, or commonwealth of such Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Commissioner, from the day of death until interment.

For a Governor: Within the state, territory, or possession, from the day of death until interment.

DISPLAYING THE AMERICAN FLAG ON A VEHICLE:

The flag should not be displayed on a float except from a staff, nor draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle.

When the flag is displayed on a vehicle, the staff should be fixed firmly to the chassis.

DISPLAYING THE AMERICAN FLAG ALONGSIDE OTHER FLAGS:

In the United States, no other flag should be placed above the American flag or, if they are to be placed on the same level, to the right of the American flag.

The United Nations flag may not be displayed above or in a position of superior prominence to the United States flag except at United Nations Headquarters.

The flag, when displayed with another against a wall—both from crossed staffs—should be on the right (the flag's own right), and its staff should be in front of the other staff.

The American flag should be at the center and the highest point when displayed with a group of state flags.

When flags of states, cities, etc., are flown on the same halyard, the American flag should be at the peak.

When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height, and the American flag should be hoisted first and lowered last.

HOW NOT TO DISPLAY THE AMERICAN FLAG

The flag and its likeness should be treated with respect. Its image should not be cheapened or tarnished by improper use.

The flag should not be dipped to any person or thing, including government officials—even the President.

The flag should never be displayed with the union (stars) down, unless as a signal of dire distress.

The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored so that it might be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

The flag should never be used as covering for a ceiling.

The flag should never have anything placed on it.

The flag should never be used for any advertising purpose, nor embroidered on cushions or handkerchiefs, printed on paper napkins or boxes, nor used as any portion of a costume.

HOW TO PROPERLY DISPOSE OF AN AMERICAN FLAG

When the flag is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem, it should be destroyed in a dignified and ceremonious fashion, preferably by burning.

Most American Legion posts will conduct an annual ceremony, often on Flag Day (June 14) to retire old or worn flags; contact your local chapter if you are not able to dispose of the flag yourself. You could also ask your local Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts troops about retiring your flag.



Current Covid-19 information for Stanislaus County

Total cases

62,188

Deaths

1,061

Covid-19 Shots now Available for those 12 or older

Over the years doing research I have come across deaths from illnesses on death certificates described in terms that were not common to today's language. This detailed list may assist you in understanding the cause of death.

Old Disease Names Frequently found on Death Certificates

Ablepsy - Blindness
 Ague - Malarial Fever
 American plague - Yellow fever
 Anasarca - Generalized massive edema
 Aphonia - Laryngitis
 Aphtha - The infant disease "thrush"
 Apoplexy - Paralysis due to stroke
 Asphyxia/Asphixia - Cyanotic and lack of oxygen
 Atrophy - Wasting away or diminishing in size.
 Bad Blood - Syphilis
 Bilious fever - Typhoid, malaria, hepatitis or elevated temperature and bile emesis
 Biliousness - Jaundice associated with liver disease
 Black plague or death - Bubonic plague
 Black fever - Acute infection with high temperature and dark red skin lesions and high mortality rate
 Black pox - Black Small pox
 Black vomit - Vomiting old black blood due to ulcers or yellow fever
 Blackwater fever - Dark urine associated with high temperature
 Bladder in throat - Diphtheria (Seen on death certificates)
 Blood poisoning - Bacterial infection; septicemia
 Bloody flux - Bloody stools
 Bloody sweat - Sweating sickness
 Bone shave - Sciatica
 Brain fever - Meningitis
 Breakbone - Dengue fever
 Bright's disease - Chronic inflammatory disease of kidneys
 Bronze John - Yellow fever
 Bule - Boil, tumor or swelling
 Cachexy - Malnutrition
 Cacogastric - Upset stomach
 Cacospisy - Irregular pulse
 Caduceus - Subject to falling sickness or epilepsy
 Camp fever - Typhus; aka Camp diarrhea
 Canine madness - Rabies, hydrophobia
 Canker - Ulceration of mouth or lips or herpes simplex
 Catalepsy - Seizures / trances

Catarrhal - Nose and throat discharge from cold or allergy
 Cerebritis - Inflammation of cerebrum or lead poisoning
 Chilblain - Swelling of extremities caused by exposure to cold
 Child bed fever - Infection following birth of a child
 Chin cough - Whooping cough
 Chlorosis - Iron deficiency anemia
 Cholera - Acute severe contagious diarrhea with intestinal lining sloughing
 Cholera morbus - Characterized by nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, elevated temperature, etc. Could be appendicitis
 Cholecystitis - Inflammation of the gall bladder
 Cholelithiasis - Gall stones
 Chorea - Disease characterized by convulsions, contortions and dancing
 Cold plague - Ague which is characterized by chills
 Colic - An abdominal pain and cramping
 Congestive chills - Malaria
 Consumption - Tuberculosis
 Congestion - Any collection of fluid in an organ, like the lungs
 Congestive chills - Malaria with diarrhea
 Congestive fever - Malaria
 Corruption - Infection
 Coryza - A cold
 Costiveness - Constipation
 Cramp colic - Appendicitis
 Crop sickness - Overextended stomach
 Croup - Laryngitis, diphtheria, or strep throat
 Cyanosis - Dark skin color from lack of oxygen in blood
 Cynanche - Diseases of throat
 Cystitis - Inflammation of the bladder
 Day fever - Fever lasting one day; sweating sickness
 Debility - Lack of movement or staying in bed
 Decrepitude - Feebleness due to old age
 Delirium tremens - Hallucinations due to alcoholism
 Dengue - Infectious fever endemic to East Africa
 Dentition - Cutting of teeth
 Deplumation - Tumor of the eyelids which causes hair loss
 Diary fever - A fever that lasts one day
 Diphtheria - Contagious disease of the throat
 Distemper - Usually animal disease with malaise, discharge from nose and throat, anorexia
 Dock fever - Yellow fever
 Dropsy - Edema (swelling), often caused by kidney or heart disease
 Dropsy of the Brain - Encephalitis
 Dry Bellyache - Lead poisoning
 Dyscrasy - An abnormal body condition
 Dysentery - Inflammation of colon with frequent passage of mucous and blood
 Dysorexy - Reduced appetite
 Dyspepsia - Indigestion and heartburn. Heart attack symptoms
 Dysury - Difficulty in urination
 Eclampsy - Symptoms of epilepsy, convulsions during labor
 Ecstasy - A form of catalepsy characterized by loss of reason
 Edema - Nephrosis; swelling of tissues
 Edema of lungs - Congestive heart failure, a form of dropsy
 Eel thing - Erysipelas
 Elephantiasis - A form of leprosy
 Encephalitis - Swelling of brain; aka sleeping sickness
 Enteric fever - Typhoid fever
 Enterocolitis - Inflammation of the intestines
 Enteritis - Inflammations of the bowels
 Epitaxis - Nose bleed

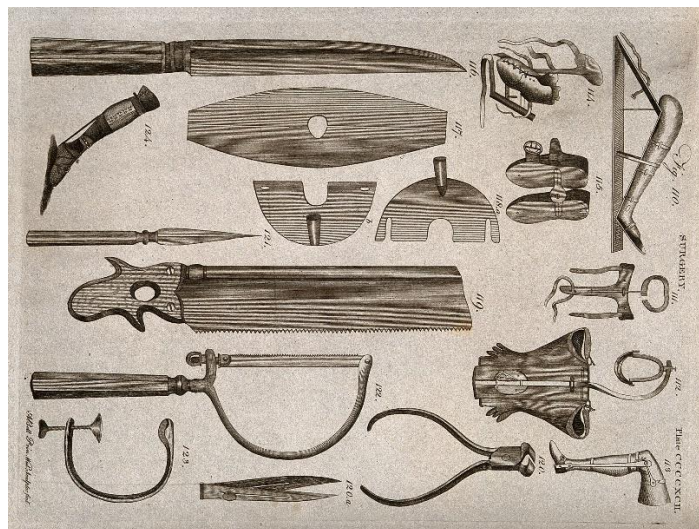
Erysipelas - Contagious skin disease, due to Streptococci with vesicular and bulbous lesions
 Extravasted blood - Rupture of a blood vessel
 Falling sickness - Epilepsy
 Fatty Liver - Cirrhosis of liver
 Fits - Sudden attack or seizure of muscle activity
 Flux - An excessive flow or discharge of fluid like hemorrhage or diarrhea
 Flux of humour - Circulation
 French pox - Syphilis
 Gathering - A collection of pus
 Glandular fever - Mononucleosis
 Great pox - Syphilis
 Green fever / sickness - Anemia
 Grippe/grip - Influenza like symptoms
 Grocer's itch - Skin disease caused by mites in sugar or flour
 Heart Sickness - Condition caused by loss of salt from body
 Heat Stroke - Body temperature elevates because of surrounding environment temperature and body does not perspire to reduce temperature. Coma and death result if not reversed
 Hectical Complaint - Recurrent fever
 Hematemesis - Vomiting blood
 Hematuria - Bloody urine
 Hemiplegy - Paralysis of one side of body
 Hip Gout - Osteomyelitis
 Horrors - Delirium tremens
 Hydrocephalus - Enlarged head, water on the brain
 Hydropericardium - Heart dropsy
 Hydrophobia - Rabies
 Hydrothroax - Dropsy in chest
 Hypertrophic - Enlargement of organ, like the heart
 Impetigo - Contagious skin disease characterized by pustules
 Inanition - Physical condition resulting from lack of food
 Infantile Paralysis - Polio Intestinal colic Abdominal pain due to improper diet
 Jail Fever - Typhus
 Jaundice - Condition caused by blockage of intestines
 King's Evil - Tuberculosis of neck and lymph glands
 Kruchhusten - Whooping cough
 Lagrippe - Influenza.
 Lockjaw - Tetanus or infectious disease affecting the muscles of the neck and jaw. Untreated, it is fatal in 8 days.
 Long Sickness - Tuberculosis.
 Lues Disease - Syphilis.
 Lues Venera - Venereal disease.
 Lumbago - Back pain.
 Lung Fever - Pneumonia
 Lung Sickness - Tuberculosis
 Lying in - Time of delivery of infant.
 Malignant Sore Throat - Diphtheria.
 Mania - Insanity.
 Marasmus - Progressive wasting away of body, like malnutrition.
 Membranous - Croup Diphtheria
 Meningitis - Inflammation of brain or spinal cord
 Metritis - Inflammation of uterus or purulent vaginal discharge
 Miasma - Poisonous vapors thought to infect the air
 Milk Fever - Disease from drinking contaminated milk, like undulant fever or brucellosis
 Milk Leg - Post partum thrombophlebitis
 Milk Sickness - Disease from milk of cattle which had eaten poisonous weeds
 Mormal - Gangrene
 Morphew - Scurvy blisters on the body

Mortification - Gangrene of necrotic tissue
 Myelitis - Inflammation of the spine
 Myocarditis - Inflammation of heart muscles
 Necrosis - Mortification of bones or tissue
 Nephrosis - Kidney degeneration
 Nephritis - Inflammation of kidneys
 Nervous Prostration - Extreme exhaustion from inability to control physical and mental activities
 Neuralgia - Described as discomfort, such as "Headache" was neuralgia in head
 Nostalgia - Homesickness.
 Palsy - Paralysis or uncontrolled movement of controlled muscles. It was listed as "Cause of death"
 Paroxysm - Convulsion
 Pemphigus - Skin disease of watery blisters
 Pericarditis - Inflammation of heart
 Peripneumonia - Inflammation of lungs
 Peritonitis - Inflammation of abdominal area
 Petechial Fever - Fever characterized by skin spotting Puerperal exhaustion Death due to child birth
 Phthiriasis - Lice infestation Phthisis Chronic wasting away or a name for tuberculosis
 Plague - An acute febrile highly infectious disease with a high fatality rate
 Pleurisy - Any pain in the chest area with each breath
 Podagra - Gout
 Poliomyelitis - Polio
 Potter's Asthma - Fibroid pthisis
 Pott's Disease - Tuberculosis of spine
 Puerperal Exhaustion - Death due to childbirth
 Puerperal Fever - Elevated temperature after giving birth to an infant
 Puking Fever - Milk sickness
 Putrid Fever - Diphtheria.
 Quinsy - Tonsillitis.
 Remitting Fever - Malaria
 Rheumatism - Any disorder associated with pain in joints Rickets Disease of skeletal system
 Rose Cold - Hay fever or nasal symptoms of an allergy.
 Rotanny Fever - (Child's disease) ???
 Rubeola - German measles
 Sanguineous Crust - Scab
 Scarlatina - Scarlet fever
 Scarlet Fever - A disease characterized by red rash
 Scarlet Rash - Roseola
 Sciatica Rheumatism in the hips
 Scirrhus - Cancerous tumors
 Scotomy - Dizziness, nausea and dimness of sight
 Scrivener's palsy - Writer's cramp
 Screws - Rheumatism
 Scrofula - Tuberculosis of neck lymph glands. Progresses slowly with abscesses and fistulas develop. Young person's disease
 Scrupox - Skin disease, impetigo
 Scurvy - Lack of vitamin C. Symptoms of weakness, spongy gums and hemorrhages under skin
 Septicemia - Blood poisoning
 Shakes - Delirium tremens
 Shaking - Chills, ague
 Shingles - Viral disease with skin blisters
 Ship Fever - Typhus
 Siriasis - Inflammation of the brain due to sun exposure
 Sloes - Milk sickness Small pox Contagious disease with fever and blisters Softening of brain Result of stroke or hemorrhage in the brain, with an end result of the tissue softening in that area
 Sore Throat Distemper - Diphtheria or quinsy
 Spanish Influenza - Epidemic influenza
 Spasms - Sudden involuntary contraction of muscle or group of muscles, like a convulsion
 Spina Bifida - Deformity of spine

Spotted Fever - Either typhus or meningitis
 Sprue - Tropical disease characterized by intestinal disorders and sore throat
 St. Anthony's Fire - Also erysipelas, but named so because of affected skin areas are bright red in appearance
 St. Vitas Dance - Ceaseless occurrence of rapid complex jerking movements performed involuntary
 Stomatitis - Inflammation of the mouth
 Stranger's Fever - Yellow fever
 Strangery - Rupture
 Sudor Anglicus - Sweating sickness
 Summer Complaint - Diarrhea, usually in infants caused by spoiled milk.
 Sunstroke - Uncontrolled elevation of body temperature due to environment heat. Lack of sodium in the body is a predisposing cause.
 Swamp Sickness - Could be malaria, typhoid or encephalitis
 Sweating Sickness - Infectious and fatal disease common to UK in 15th century
 Tetanus - Infectious fever characterized by high fever, headache and dizziness.
 Thrombosis - Blood clot inside blood vessel
 Thrush - Childhood disease characterized by spots on mouth, lips and throat
 Tick Fever - Rocky mountain spotted fever
 Toxemia of Pregnancy - Eclampsia
 Trench Mouth - Painful ulcers found along gum line, Caused by poor nutrition and poor hygiene
 Tussis Convulsiva - Whooping cough
 Typhus - Infectious fever characterized high fever, headache, and dizziness
 Variola - Smallpox
 Venesection - Bleeding
 Viper's Dance - St. Vitus Dance
 Water on Brain - Enlarged head
 White Swelling - Tuberculosis of the bone
 Winter Fever - Pneumonia
 Womb Fever - Infection of the uterus.
 Worm Fit - Convulsions associated with teething, worms, elevated temperature or diarrhea.
 Yellowjacket - Yellow fever.

From <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ar/county/greene/olddiseases1.htm>

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Membership Information Dues: Single membership, \$25.00 per year Family membership, \$35.00 per year

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GSSC web page: <http://stanislausgenealogy.org/>
 The newsletter is posted at this website, along with other interesting society-related items.

General meeting: 7:00 p.m. on the 3rd **Thursday** of each month, except July and December at the Trinity Presbyterian Church at 1600 Carver Rd., Modesto, CA.

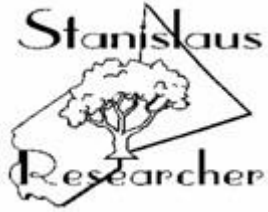
Board meeting: 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd Monday of each month Ridgeway's Restaurant, 2401 E Orangeburg Ave, Modesto, CA

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|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
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Updated 4-22-21.

We have 80 members for 2021

[GSSC website](http://stanislausgenealogy.org/)



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