



Ingham County Genealogical Society
NEWSLETTER
P. O. Box 85
Mason, MI 48854

JULY 2007 Vol 10 # 3

**2007 ICGS
Officers and Committees**

President- Harry Warner
Vice President- Dave Held
Recording Secretary- Cathy Morse
Treasurer- Marge James
Membership Secretary- Jean Crawford
Librarian- Isabelle Wells
Trustee- Delores Monroe
Trustee- Pete Phelps

Appointed Committees

Publications- John Castle
Computer and Web Master- Greg James
Historian- Alice Raatz
Michigan Council Delegate- Tammy Parsons
Michigan Council Delegate- Sam Pardee
Newsletter- Cindy Hawkins
Social Arrangements- Barb Smith
50/50 Drawing- Norm Osborne
Merchandise Sales- John Castle
Publicity- Dave Held

Web site:
<http://www.IngCoGeneSoc.org>

ICGS meets on the second Thursday of the month – except for the months of January, June and July. Meetings begin at 7:00 p.m.. The public is welcome.

Meeting Location: Vevay Township Hall, located at 780 Eden Road, one mile south of Mason, Ingham County, Michigan

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

Our next meeting, a picnic, will be August 9th at 6:00 p.m., eat at 6:30 p.m. Bring a dish to pass and your own place setting. It will be at Vevay Township Hall.

MICROFILMING TOWNSHIP RECORDS

In March John Castle, David Held and Harry Warner presented the microfilmed Lansing Township records to Susan Aten, Lansing Township, Clerk. Documents archived included voter registration records, meeting ledgers, burial transit permits and other items. The records go back about 100 years. It took approximately 100 volunteer hours to complete the project. This was the last of the sixteen townships in Ingham County to be microfilmed.

Copyright

Written by Judi Dow

Information obtained from Ruth Dukelow from the Michigan Library Consortium- She did a presentation at our March Delegate Meeting. This information is being reprinted with her permission and may be copied and distributed as it is not protected by copyright.

The Law: Copyright is a Federal law (not a state law) Article I Section 8 of the US Constitution. Copyright Revision Act of 1976 is the most current law with amendments.

The Basics:

What can be protected? Anything that is an original work in a tangible form of expression. Copyright works include the following: Literary works, musical works, including any accompanying words, dramatic works, including any accompanying music, pantomimes and choreographic works, pictorial, graphic and sculptural works, motion pictures and other audiovisual works, sound recordings, and architectural works. These categories are viewed broadly.

What cannot be protected by Copyright? Things that are not fixed in a tangible format, (not written or recorded for example recitations), short phrases, Titles, Slogans (these can be protected by Trademark), ornamentation, coloring, listings of ingredients, ideas, methods, concepts, discoveries, or works consisting entirely of information that is common property ie. calendars, weights and measures. Dates and other factual information ie. death dates etc.

When is work protected by Copyright? As soon as you are done writing it. All original works are automatically protected by copyright, The use of copyright notice does not require advanced permission or registration with the Copyright Office. When putting a copyright notice on your original work the notice should include the symbol © or the word “copyright” or the abbreviation “Copr.” the year of first publication and the name of the owner of copyright. If it is a Phonorecord it would be a “P” in the circle. It is recommended that when you create an original your should copyright and register it. This will protect you if you ever need to file a lawsuit. Courts will award damages only, if not registered, if registered the courts will award damages and attorney fees.

How long is a work protected by Copyright? 70 years after the author’s death

What does the Copyright holder own?

If you have a copyright you have five exclusive rights:

1. Reproduction- you have the right to make copies in any format and no one else can unless you grant permission
2. Adaptation – only you have the right to make derivative works ie. turn books into movies
3. Distribution - you decide who to distribute to – this license to publish only applies to right of first sale.
4. Public Performance – no one can show your works in public without your permission
5. Public Display - no one can show your works in public without your permission
for both 4 & 5 permission is needed to show movies at your lodge meeting, etc.

Public is defined as *a public place or a private place where more than your circle of family and friends are gathered.*

Exceptions:

Fair Use - personal use (not distributed to others) You can go into a public library and copy one section or article without infringing on copyright. You cannot copy a whole book. If you plan to reproduce and distribute this may not fall under *fair use* as this goes beyond personal use.

- comment or criticism – create a “parody”

Four criteria to determine if it is fair use:

1. What is the purpose? educational or personal
2. Nature of use – factual
 - creative – won't be fair use
3. Amount used and substantiality – if you use too much it isn't considered fair use
4. What's the effect on the market of the original? – if what you use it for will effect sales, etc. of the original then it is not fair use.

Showing movies at church etc – need a license to do this

Ask for permission if not fair use:

Email, fax or send a letter for your request, save a copy of signed permission

Legal issues: copyright and the internet

just because its on the internet doesn't mean its in public domain.

Federal government sites are all public domain

Money – cannot copy

Stamps – cannot copy

emails – don't include entire article without getting permission – ok to link to an article

Digitizing materials for library web sites

To determine whether an item is protected by U.S. copyright law* a library must find the answers to five questions:

1. Is the item published or unpublished?
2. What year was it published, or if unpublished, what year was it created?
3. If published before 1989, does it have a notice of copyright (© or the work Copyright or Copr.)?
4. If published between 1923 and 1963, was the copyright renewed before 1964 when renewal became automatic?
5. Is the author dead, and if so, in what year did he or she die?

Based on the answers to the above questions, the item will fall under one of the following categories.

PUBLISHED:

Published 1922 or earlier; author dead or alive – in public domain. No permission needed

Published without © notice before 1989 – probably in public domain.

Works published without © before 1978 are definitely in public domain. No permission needed

Published with a © between 1923-1963 and renewed, or published between 1964-1977 – will be protected by copyright until 95 years after date of publication. Get permission from current copyright owner.

Published with a © notice between 1923-1963 and NOT renewed – In the public domain. No permission needed.

Published 1978 – present; author dead or alive – will be protected by copyright until 70 years after the death of the author, or for a corporate author, the shorter of 95 years from publication or 120 years from creation. Get permission from current copyright owner.

UNPUBLISHED:

Unpublished created in 1977 or earlier; author died prior to 1937 – In the public domain. No permission needed.

Unpublished created in 1977 or earlier; author died after 1937 – will be protected by copyright until 70 years after the death of the author. Get permission from current copyright owner.

Unpublished created in 1977 or earlier; author alive – Will be protected by copyright until 70 years after the death of the author. Get permission from current copyright owner.

Unpublished created in 1978 or later; author dead or alive – Will be protected by copyright until 70 years after the death of the author. Get permission from current copyright owner.

*NOTE: The above information was prepared to assist Michigan Libraries in projects involving digitization of U.S. materials for access through the World Wide Web. The above is limited to U.S. copyright law and does not address digitization of non-U.S. materials, nor does it address non digital duplication by libraries or the digitization of materials for in-house, non-Web use.

More information can be found at <http://www.copyright.gov/circs/circl.html> (Library of Congress, US Copyright Office website)

HISTORY OF INGHAM AND EATON COUNTIES, MICHIGAN BY SAMUEL W. DURANT

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:

Alexander Dobie – Alexander Dobie was born in Dumfries-shire, Scotland, May 30, 1817. He was the son of William and Mary Cotter Dobie, who reared an old-fashioned family of ten children. The elder Dobie was a wood-worker, a sober, industrious man of excellent principles, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1820 the family came to America, and settled in St. John's, New Brunswick, where the elder Dobie followed his trade for fifteen years. In 1835 he emigrated with his family to Canada, and settled in the county of Middlesex, where he purchased a farm. Alexander lived in this place two years, when he removed to Michigan. He first settled in Lenawee County, where he followed his trade, that of a carpenter and joiner, until 1839, when he came to Alaiedon, where he purchased of “William Leek the west half of the southeast quarter of section 10, the price being one hundred and fifty dollars. He was in indigent circumstances, and for several years was obliged to support his family by day labor. By industry, however, and close economy, aided in his efforts by his faithful wife, he soon relieved himself from debt, and commenced making additions to his first purchase.

He now owns one of the best and most productive farms in the township, a view of which may be seen elsewhere in this volume. In 1838, Mr. Dobie was married to Miss Maria Willey, of Adrian, who was born in New Hampshire, in 1812. She died in 1847, and 1848 he was again married, to Miss Eliza McCurdy, of Meridian. In 1863 he was once more left a widower, and in 1864 married Justina Williams, of Meridian. In his religious and political affiliations he is a Presbyterian and a Democrat. Mr. Dobie is a man of more than ordinary energy and ability, and among the early settlers of the town no one has been more successful, and perhaps no one has done more in the development of the town than he. His name wherever known is a synonym for honesty and integrity. All in all he is a gentleman whose identification with any community is always productive of good. - page 218

Orlando B. Stillman – Orlando B. Stillman was born in the town of Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 6 1825. The family are of English extraction, and emigrated in an early day from Westmoreland County to Cortland, N. Y., where David Stillman, father of Orlando B., was born in the year 1800. He was a

brickmaker by occupation, and in 1827 removed from Groton to Cattaraugus County, where he remained until 1832, when he sold his property and went to Oberlin, Ohio, at that time a little hamlet. Here he established a brick-yard, which he operated some time. He also bought a farm and remained in Oberlin nine years when he disposed of his farm and removed with his family to Alaiedon, where he purchased one hundred and forty five acres of government land on section 3, where his son Orlando B., now resides, and where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1867, in the forty-second year of his age.

He was married, in 1824, to Miss Eunice Call, who was born in Coleraine, Mass. They reared a family of eight children, the subject of this narrative being the eldest. The elder Stillman was a man of much force of character and possessed of more than an ordinary amount of energy and perseverance. He took an active part in all matter of public interest, assisted in the organization of the town, and was elected its first highway commissioner, and office of considerable importance in those days. He was man of strong religious convictions, and a prominent member of the Congregational Church. He carried the precepts of his faith into his every-day life, and was a man of marked social qualities, genial and courteous. He was fond of hunting. His wife, was a fine type of the pioneer woman; thrifty, economical, and industrious, her household was never neglected, and her children were reared to habits of industry. She died in Alaiedon in 1862. Orlando received such educational advantages as were afforded by the log school-house of the early days. Like his father he has taken a leading part in all matter of public import. In 1855 he was elected supervisor, and has since filled the position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow-townsmen for six terms. In 1852, Mr. Stillman was married to Miss Minerva J. Freeman, a lady who was highly esteemed. She died in 1873, and in 1874 he was married to Mrs. William F. Bowdish, who was born in Norristown, N. Y., in 1834. When she was two years of age the family removed to Ohio, and, in 1844, to Ingham County. As a farmer and a citizen Mr. Stillman occupies a deservedly high position. He has witnessed the transition of a thin settlement into a busy and prosperous county, and in his own person typifies many of the agencies that have wrought these changes. Page 217

Joseph Wilson — Joseph Wilson was born Yorkshire, England, May 30 1801, and is the sole survivor of ten children of John Wilson.

Jospeh Wilson left the paternal home when he was thirteen years of age, and since that time has depended entirely upon his own resources, working at such employment as came in his way. At the age of thirty-one years he came to America. Arriving at New York, his first employment was on Staten Island, from which he went to Herkimer County. He remained two years, and went to Richmond, Ontario County, N.Y., where he was married, Oct. 5, 1840, to Maria Skinner, who came from Middletown, Vt., where she was born June 3, 1806. Soon after they were married Mr. Wilson and his wife came to Ingham County, and settled on the land where he now lives (October 1880). This land (one hundred and twenty acres), he had purchased from the government some two years previously. When Mr. Wilson moved to Ingham County there were but few settlers in his vicinity; all new beginners, and as poor as himself. Joining with his neighbor they purchased a pair of oxen together. He soon built a log house, and made a small clearing, but was obliged to work out by the day to procure the necessaries of life. From his small beginning he has made steady improvements, adding other lands until he now has two hundred and fifty acres, one-half of which is in a good state of cultivation. The log house has long since given place to a comfortable frame house with pleasant surroundings.

And now this pioneer couple, after an industrious life of nearly fourscore years, are in possession of all their faculties, good health, and an ample competency.

They have been the parents of four children, two of whom are now living. George married Adeline Vroman, and is a farmer in the town of Aurelius; Harvey married Susan Bullen, and occupies the old homestead with his parents.

Mr. Wilson united with the Methodist Church in England, and has since been a consistent member. Mrs. Wilson joined the Baptist Church when a young woman, and has never changed her religious views.

Mr. Wilson has lived a quiet and retired life; is a man of strong common sense and high moral principles, and industry and economy have been the cardinal principles of his life. page between 236 & 237

MEETING SCHEDULE

August 9th – Picnic – Everyone & Guests

September 13 – Shirley Hodges “Tracing Female Ancestors”
Election of Officers

October 11 – Induction of Officers
Family Tree Maker Training Session Part I
Discussion, Uses, Question and Answers

November 8 – Family Tree Maker Training Session Part II
Discussion, Uses, Question and Answers

December 13 – Christmas Dinner and Open Discussion – Everyone & Guests



Ingham County Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 85
Mason, MI 48854