
The Falmouth Genealogical Society

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Newsletter

May – July 2006

President: John M. Caspole
Editor: Janet Burt Chalmers
JanetBChalmers@aol.com

*The Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter is published six times a year
and is dedicated to news, events and ideas that will help members enhance their genealogical research.*

Program Notes From April 8 Meeting

Tall Tales of Our Ancestors – Dress-Up Show & Tell by FGS Members

Compiled by John M. Caspole

How An Historic House Becomes Haunted

Presented by Joyce S. Pendery, CG

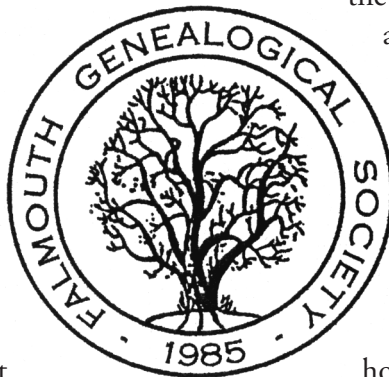
Last Sunday, I visited a house on Observatory Place in Cincinnati, Ohio. One of the purposes of my visit was to find out if it is still haunted.

Four generations of my husband's family lived in the house, built in 1877-78 by my husband's great grandfather John Smith Highlands, a Cincinnati school principal. His mother, Sally Smith, was born in Nantucket in 1803. He was named after his maternal grandfather John Smith, who with his wife Hephsebeth Folger and their children, migrated from Nantucket to Cincinnati about 1814.

John Smith Highlands bought a lot in a newly developing suburb, now called Hyde Park, across a field from

the new 1873 Cincinnati Observatory on Mt. Lookout (one of the seven hills of Cincinnati) that replaced the first Cincinnati Observatory. It stood on another of the hills, Mt. Ida (renamed Mt. Adams), and had been dedicated by then-Massachusetts senator John Quincy Adams in 1843. Originally part of a large estate, the land on Mt. Lookout had been used for orchards and farming up to the early 1870s, when it was subdivided.

Family members owned and occupied the house most of the time from 1878 to 1950, when they sold it to a minister. I had never seen the house before last Sunday, but in 1996, my son Steve



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Calendar of Meetings for 2006

Saturdays, 10 a.m, Falmouth Public Library

- | | |
|---------|--|
| May 13 | YDNA Studies are Changing Concept of Surname Origins by Robert V. Rice, Ph.D. (Biochemistry) |
| June 10 | Annual Meeting and Talk by Ann Smith Lainhart, new Historian General of the Mayflower Descendants |
| July 8 | Genealogy Workshop |
| Aug. 12 | Live Internet Genealogy Programs |

Tall Tales – Haunted Historic House

Continued from page 1

was in Cincinnati and he contacted the then-owners who had lived in the house for more than ten years. While remodeling in the early 1980s, they took down a false ceiling in the dining room and were amazed to discover a low folding cot that had been set up in the narrow space below the original high ceiling and above the new lowered ceiling. Spread out on the cot were a WWI military uniform and bundles of letters written during the war. The owners decided those items had been placed there by my husband's father Horace Penderly when he remodeled the house in the 1920s. And they were, indeed, his World War I naval uniform and letters he had written to his fiancée – my husband's future mother.

So, owners Joe and Patty put the uniform and letters in a box in the basement and forgot about them. But strange things began to happen: doors would open or close when no one was near; curtains would flutter from side to side when the windows were all closed; burners on the kitchen stove would go on or off by themselves; and there would be footsteps upstairs when no one was up there. These occurrences became the talk of the neighborhood – and, uneasy about what was going on, Joe and Patty decided to move, so they put the house up for sale. My son contacted them and was invited for a visit early in 1996, when they thought they finally had a buyer. But that deal fell through, as did several others until Juan and Anne came along late that year.

Joe and Patty told Steve they believed his grand father Horace was haunting the house because they had

disturbed his things, and they eagerly proposed that Steve take the uniform and letters away. He enthusiastically accepted.

We heard no more about it, and since I was going to an Elderhostel in Cincinnati two weeks ago, I wrote to the “Current Occupant,” wondering if it would still be Joe and Patty. I had an email reply from the new owner Juan, a history professor, within a few days and was invited to stop by to see the house. I accepted, with pleasure. Hence my visit of last Sunday.

On a short street of other tastefully-restored houses that leads up to the restored Cincinnati Observatory, the houses and observatory are now on the National Register of Historic Places. My visit went very well, and toward the end, while having coffee, I decided to pop the question – having waited until the current owners' four-year old son Andrew was out of the room.

“Did Patty and Joe tell you about anything unusual about the house?”

“Do you mean that it was haunted?”

“Yes.”

“Only after we had bought it, and they assured us that after your son took the uniform and letters away, there were not more incidents, and we have had none – thank goodness. If we had known it was haunted, we might not have bought it!”

William TATE, Sr. (1738-1781) and Isabella TRAILL (1738-1792)

Presented by Ralph Wadleigh

William TATE was baptized in Boston 19 Jul. 1738 at Kings Chapel, son of John TATE and Hannah (BURGOYNE) Tate.

Isabella TRAILL was born 2 Feb. 1738 in Sunday, Orkney Islands, Scotland. According to a family journal written in 1892, she came to Boston in 1760 with her cousin Graham to join other members of their extended family. Family tradition has it that she met William Tate

in 1760 on board the ship carrying her to Boston. He supposedly was an officer. She arrived with a letter of recommendation signed by elders of her church in Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

William and Isabella were married in Boston 26 May 1762. They had four children, first two born in Boston, the others possible born in Boston. Surname TATE:

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Tall Tales – William Tate and Isabella Traill

Continued from page 2

- i. William, born 11 Jun. 1764 m. Elizabeth NEWSOME 27 Aug. 1797 in New London, CT
- ii. Isabel, born 22 Jun. 1766 m. Lot Haddaway 18 Nov 1787 in Boston, MA
- iii. Thomas Traill, born 12 Nov. 1768 m. Elizabeth ? about 1790
- iv. Hannah, born 27 Sep. 1773 m. John Haddaway 13 May 1792 in Boston, MA

Letters cited in the 1892 journal give hints of the privations suffered by Isabella while her husband plied his maritime trade. In 1775, with her husband in the West Indies, “She was on the American side, so after the Battle of Lexington she was determined to get out of the City (Boston) and took her four children, one an infant, with only two beds and went in to the country 20 miles, leaving all the rest of her household effects which were confiscated.” She depended on a network of friends for support.

Perhaps wishing to enrich the family through a share of war prizes, William apparently joined the crew of the privateer *Mars*. Before departing he signed a power of

attorney and will dated 7 Jun 1777 (age 39), leaving all his property to his wife Isabella

Some family financial benefit may have been obtained from the estate of William’s father, John when L38/10/4 was distributed to William on 28 April 1778.

The only record of William’s death that has been found to date is a quotation from a letter written by Isabella 11 Feb 1781 wherein she states “Mr. Tate died Jan 1, having been sick seven months of a fistula.” She goes on to say, “one of the kindest and best of New London and that she is left in sorrow and distress, a helpless widow with four children.” This causes the compiler to speculate that William may have joined the privateering ventures of New London’s Nathaniel Shaw. Further investigation is needed in New London, CT

After the war, Isabella returned to Boston residing in a house bought for her by her brother Thomas TRAILL of Grenada. The house was located on Purchase Street at the head of Blackhorse Lane. She died there in March 1792.

Nicolas Marsolet de Saint-Aignan

Presented by John Peri

My ancestor Nicolas Marsolet de Saint Aignan was born in Rouen, France, in 1587? (according to some) or 1600-1, according to more reliable historians. He came from a bourgeois Huguenot family. He died in 1677, in Quebec at age 90 according to his burial record, or age 76-77 if earlier census records are to be believed. Marsolet probably arrived in Canada with Champlain in 1608 or 1613 as a boy – probably an orphan – and was sent to live among the Indians to learn their language and serve as an interpreter. He lived among the Montagnais and Algonquin Indians mostly at Tadoussac, a very important trading center, until 1635 as an interpreter and fur trader. During this time he probably had one or more “country weddings” and produced some half-breed or “metis” children. When Quebec was captured by the Kirke brothers – English privateers – Marsolet remained behind during the English occupation from 1629 to 1632 working as an

interpreter while Champlain and most French colonists returned to France. Champlain called him a traitor, libertine, heretic, liar – and other names and suggested that he would probably be hanged if he ever returned to France. Champlain’s views may have been colored by the major role Marsolet played in preventing Champlain from taking two Indian girls back with him to France.

After Quebec was restored to France in 1632, Marsolet returned to France (without receiving any punishment) and married Marie Barbier (age 18) in Rouen in 1637. He and his new bride were given a seigniory (a land holding) in Quebec as a wedding present from the Company of New France. The couple then returned to Quebec. (Champlain had died in Quebec in late December 1636.) Marsolet continued working as a fur

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Tall Tales – Nicolas Marsolet de Saint-Aignan

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trader and interpreter, became a respectable Catholic citizen, acquired several additional seigniories and fathered a family – having six daughters and one son surviving past adolescence. He never actually worked on his lands but left that to tenants or sold his holdings to others. Instead, he acquired a boat and continued to be active in the fur trade and various other businesses, including selling wine by the jug in 1664 although told

not to do so. He has been called “The Little King of Tadoussac.” In addition to the probable metis children from his many years in the Tadoussac region and their descendants, Marsolet is responsible for a very large number of other descendants in Quebec and elsewhere. Most French Canadians probably have Marsolet as one of their ancestors as do many Americans.

Kitchen’s Opera House, City of Gallup, Territory of New Mexico

Presented by Ed Shibata

During the summer of 2005 Ed Shibata came upon the New Mexico Genealogical Society website, which mentioned the Primeras Familias de Nuevo Mexico (First Families of New Mexico). Realizing that he qualified for membership in this group because his grandfather, Roy Ushijiro Shibata, and his father lived in New Mexico before it became a state in 1912, Ed submitted his application and documentation. He was accepted as a member in the fall of 2005. Along with the acceptance letter, two announcements in the long defunct New Mexico Republican newspaper were enclosed.

The first announcement, dated October 26, 1907, was about the birth of Roy’s first son, the first Japanese baby born in New Mexico. The second on April 23, 1909, was about Roy’s second son: “The infant son of Roy Shibota (sic) of the Opera House restaurant, died on Thursday morning from pneumonia.” At that time, the population of Gallup, Territory of New Mexico, was a Wild West town of about 2100 population, which made the existence of an opera house remarkable.

It turns out that construction of the Opera House began about 1895 under the direction of Peter Kitchen and was described in the *Gallup Gleaner* newspaper as the “best opera house between Denver and Los Angeles.” Furthermore, it was actually the second opera house in Gallup, the first having burned down. The first floor had a saloon and a restaurant and the second floor was a sizable hall 46’ by 100’ with an 18’ high ceiling. Gallup’s historians told Ed that the Opera House hosted concerts, distinguished speakers, meet-

ings, high school commencements, dances, and, eventually, boxing matches.

The Opera House building still stands. The Opera House itself has not been in operation since 1952, but the first floor with the Eagle Cafe and Zimmerman’s Dry Goods continues to thrive. The Eagle Cafe has been operated continuously by people of Japanese ancestry since 1919. In January 2006, Ed’s Aunt Anne happened to go to lunch with Kay Taira, restaurateur and the daughter of an owner of the Eagle Cafe in the 1920s. Kay mentioned that she had a manuscript entitled “Kitchen’s Opera House” by Roger M. Zimmerman, a retired New Mexico State University engineering professor and member of the family that operates Zimmerman’s Dry Goods. Soon thereafter, Roger Zimmerman sent Ed a copy of his finished book, which mentions “Roy Shibota (sic) operated the Opera House Restaurant in November 1908,” and that Roy advertised, “For a square meal or a good cup of coffee go to the Opera House Restaurant. Pies like mother makes. Best place in town to eat lunch. Open every night until 12 o’clock midnight.”

Roy sold his Opera House operation in 1909 and became a weighmaster in coal mines around Gallup and southern Colorado. In the 1930s he returned to the restaurant business, cooking for the Civilian Conservation Corps and opening the Chief Cafe in Gallup. Somewhere in the many boxes shipped to Falmouth are some of Roy’s recipes. Ed has been told of Roy’s butter-milk pancakes and great hash, and is anxious to try out his grandfather’s recipes.

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Tall Tales

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The Roundhead and The Cavalier

Presented by Janice Potter Dorchester

My surname is Potter and I am a descendant of the Rhode Island Potters.

I have two ancestors in my Potter family who fought in the English Civil War in the 1640s. One was a Roundhead and the other a Cavalier.

In case you aren't quite sure what these terms mean, I will try to tell you in a few words. A Roundhead was a member or a supporter of the Parliamentary or the Puritan Party at the time of the reign of King Charles I, the son of King James I of England and VI of Scotland. Maybe you remember that under King James, the persecuted Pilgrims fled to Holland and after 11 years there, where they were free to worship God in their own way, they finally made their way to America in the *Mayflower*. A Roundhead wore close-cropped hair and so he had this nickname. My ancestor, Col. Adrian Scrope, was a Roundhead.

A Cavalier was a partisan of King Charles I in his struggle with Parliament. He was a Royalist, the opposite of a Roundhead. The nobles, landed aristocracy and the hierarchy of the established church supported the King. They wore their hair rather long as did the King and the royal court. Another ancestor, Lt. Lawrence Wilkinson, was a Cavalier and a member of the King's Guard.

Let's step back in time to the year 1625 when King Charles I became King of England. He was slight of build and mild looking, but he was very demanding. Before he had ruled a year, he dissolved Parliament for three years because they wouldn't give him all he wanted. In 1629 the King finally agreed to some of the provisions given him and Parliament met again, but it didn't last long because once again he demanded more than they would give him, so he dissolved Parliament for 11 long years. During that time he did all in his power to curb the growing Puritan movement, which was led by several men, including one Oliver Cromwell. People who criticized the King were imprisoned and suffered brutal punishments. He imposed harsh and illegal taxes on the people and he particularly angered the Scots when he insisted they accept the Anglican

Church and reject the Presbyterian Church. He became a complete dictator and believed in the "divine right of kings." The nation became divided with the church hierarchy and nobles on the King's side, and the great mass of common people, merchants, lawyers and some of the landed gentry on the side of the Parliamentarians or Puritans.

The country was on the brink of war. Oliver Cromwell formed a new Model Army and the King rallied his forces and the first battle occurred in 1642 at Edgehill. The battles of Marston Moor and Newcastle in 1644 and Naseby in 1645 resulted in a defeat for the King and those in his service. Lt. Wilkinson, an armed horseman, was of Harperly House, Lanchester, and Durham County. His lineage went back into the royal line. He was taken a prisoner at the surrender of Newcastle at 46 years of age. His estates were sequestered or taken and sold by Parliament the next year. Lawrence came with his wife and son, Samuel, to America about 1646, but his wife must have died shortly afterwards for Rhode Island records state that he was married to Susannah Smith in Providence as early as 1649 or 1650. Lawrence Wilkinson was a leading citizen of Providence after that date. His descendant, Esther Wilkinson, named her son George Wilkinson Potter.

Remember that Massachusetts Bay Colony was a stronghold of the Puritans. He must have known that Rhode Island would be a safe place to reside with his family considering he had been one of the King's men. A recent article in *British Heritage* magazine called "The Cavalier Flight to Virginia," shows that Virginia was another place of refuge for those who had fought for King Charles I.

The King was imprisoned, too, but when he agreed to Parliament's new terms, he was released but, secretly, he was going to restore things to the way they had been. Parliament found him out and in 1649 the King went on trial and about 50 men signed his death warrant, including Col. Adrian Scrope. Col. Scrope was from

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From the President

John M. Caspole

FGS Newsletter

The FGS Board of Directors, at a recent meeting, is announcing a change in the publication of our newsletter. The newsletter will now be published four times a year; on May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1, and Feb. 1. This decision was not taken lightly but results from constantly rising cost to print and mail, difficulty finding topics appropriate for inclusion and the graying staff that has a hard time especially around holidays getting it all put together. It is our desire to have a quality newsletter that helps our membership with its research

and interesting articles about our ancestors. We still invite our members to write an article about some aspect of their research and submit it. This newsletter includes several articles which were presented at the April Meeting. We hope you enjoy them as much as the attendees did.

The Board also is offering members the opportunity to receive their newsletter by email as a PDF file. This is a perfectly safe method and you can print it directly off your computer. There is an added benefit; you can also

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Tall Tales – Roundhead and Cavalier

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Wormsby, Oxfordshire, born in 1600, was married and had a family. It is interesting that his ancestry went back to the 6th Baron of Bolton, Sir Henry Le Scrope, whose wife was Elizabeth Percy. Elizabeth's great grandfather was the Earl of Northumberland, Henry "Hotspur" Percy. The Scrope stronghold, Bolton Castle, once held Mary, Queen of Scots as a prisoner. Evidently, this Adrian Scrope was indeed the "7th son of a 7th son" as they say, for he had no title and was a commoner.

On Jan. 30, 1649, the King was beheaded because of his obstinacy and his betrayal. Parliament (called the Commonwealth) ruled from 1649 to 1653. Oliver Cromwell felt his power and disbanded Parliament and ruled as Lord Protector from 1653 until 1659. (This is called the Protectorate in history.) Many became unhappy especially when Cromwell fought the Scots at Dunbar in 1650 and other Royalists in 1651 at the battle of Worcester. King Charles' son, Prince Charles, was crowned King in Scotland but had to flee to the Continent. Cromwell became a tyrant and his policies towards the Irish were horrendous and many innocent people were slaughtered in Ireland by Cromwell's army. He died in 1659 and his son, Richard, ruled only for a few months.

By 1660, King Charles II was proclaimed King by the people of England. People were tired of all the upheaval

of the past 20 years. Charles II was only a slightly better king than his father. He persecuted the nonconformists but the disastrous fires and plagues are the events best remembered by historians during the time of his reign. But for my family, we remember something else.

King Charles II found the names of the men who had condemned his father to death and these men went on trial for regicide and were punished. My ancestor, Col. Adrian Scrope, was hanged at Charing Cross, London, on 17 October 1660. However, that is not the end of the story. He had a son, Adrian Scrope, Jr., who fled to America, and he changed his name to William Throop. At the American Antiquarian in Worcester, there is a book titled *William Throop And Adrian Scrope – The Family Tradition*, by Evelyn Knudson, dated 1943. It covers the history of the Scrope Family, the Barony of Bolton and its castle, proceedings at the trial of Adrian Scrope, the Regicides and the ancestral chart of Adrian Scrope. William was the name of the progenitor in the Scrope family and the name appears several times in the genealogy.

William Throop married in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1666 and died in Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1704. His daughter, Lydia, married Eleazar Cary and my own grandmother, Jane Cary Morse, bore the name Cary as her middle name; she married my grandfather, Newton Richard Potter, grandson of George Wilkinson Potter. Thus the two men, the Roundhead and the Cavalier, were brought together into one family.

Bookends

Notes from the Library Committee

Ralph Wadleigh, Chair



Your Library Committee is pleased to report that news from the Falmouth Public Library is good. The nine million dollar plan to expand and modernize the library was resoundingly passed by Town Meeting. The next hurdle is the

Town Election to be held on Tuesday May 16. Hopefully all of you presently out of town will hurry back to vote or get that absentee ballot! Tours are still being run on Wednesdays and Saturdays (see the Library's web Homepage for details) to acquaint citizens on the need for the addition/modernization. This voter plans to vote YES!

We have purchased *Maine Families in 1790, Vol. 9* and it has been catalogued and added to the Genealogy Section shelves. If any member has a book purchase suggestion, we would be interested in hearing about it.

A recent visitor to our Tuesday help sessions was seeking information on a New Jersey ancestor. Naturally, using our New England based knowledge, we went right for the 1790-1820 census records and discovered these were not available for New Jersey. Had we really been experts, we would have known this! We recommended ourselves to further study census information, using *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy* by Val D. Greenwood, Chapter 13; *Your Guide to the Federal Census* by Kathleen W. Hinkley or *The American Census Handbook* by Thomas Jay Kemp. We found each of these books in the Genealogical Section of the Falmouth Public Library! That's why we volunteer on Tuesdays – both to dispense and receive knowledge. Come see us!

NERGC News

The buzz is building towards NERGC 2007 in Hartford just one year away on 26-29 April 2007. Announcement has been received regarding a NERGC Blog which will keep us all up to date on NERGC

plans. You can visit it by going to Google, click on "More," click on Blog Search and type in NERGC. Or simply type in your address block, <http://nergchartford2007.blogspot.com>. It promises to be a great conference. Plan to attend!

Program Planning

Some of us have been wondering if there are genealogical topics/speakers that members would be interested in having presented at a future monthly meeting. Maybe you've heard an interesting talk, or read an interesting article. The Board would welcome any suggestions as to specific topics or speakers that might appeal to our members. Please let John Caspole or Ralph Wadleigh know by phone or email and they'll see what can be arranged. Thanks!

From the President

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forward it to a friend or relative if there is something you think will be of interest to them. This will save FGS \$0.39 on each newsletter we do not have to mail. If you so elect, then please send an email to Ed Shibata at shibat42@verizon.net, indicating you elect to receive the newsletter by email.

Membership

We welcome the following new members to FGS:

Jon A. Sherlock, E. Falmouth
Ruth E. Goldsmith, Falmouth
Denise Stahlheber, E. Falmouth
Norman Ahlquist, Falmouth
Richard Harbison, Falmouth
James J. Nixon, N. Falmouth

Membership for anyone who joined after March 1 is good through the coming fiscal year i.e. until May 31, 2007, as indicated in the membership application.

Report on the Cemetery Transcription Project

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!

by Donna E. Walcovy, Program Chair
falcem@hotmail.com • 508-477-1947



We need volunteers for a variety of jobs. A member of The Cemetery Transcription Project Committee will train all volunteers, on a one to one basis!

Please volunteer for one/some of the following:

Greet Volunteers and Visitors at the graveyards were the Falmouth Genealogical Society ~ Cemetery Transcription Project is working.

Several senior members of FGS have expressed an interest in assisting with the Cemetery Transcription Project but don't feel they are physically able to crawl around reading gravestones. We really need someone to greet people entering the graveyard to explain what we (FGS) are doing. Bring your favorite beach chair, a book or newspaper, a beverage and snack, we'll provide an umbrella and hand-outs.

Assist in the photography of gravestones at various cemeteries in Falmouth

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| May | Footstones East End Burying Ground All headstones and footstones at North Falmouth Cemetery |
| June | Friends Burial Ground |
| September | East Falmouth Burying Ground |

You do not need to be a photographer. Assistance is needed in holding the two mirrors; spray misting the gravestone, making notes in what order the photos are taken and how many shots of each gravestone. It's a great opportunity to learn how to photograph gravestones in a variety of environments and keep accurate notes for your family records.

Reading Gravestones and completing Readers forms:

- East Falmouth Burial Ground
- Friends Burial Ground

We work in two and a half hour shifts: 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and Noon to 2:30 p.m. You will need to bring a hat, bag lunch, beverage, stool or beach chair, and a bucket. We provide all other materials needed.

Type an Index, using Excel for WWI and WWII Falmouth Veterans

We have photocopies of the Falmouth Welcome Home and Memorial programs given to the returning troops for WWI and WWII. This project will also assist the Falmouth Veteran Services and will be copied for that department of the Town.

Compare Smythe maps with Print out and Reader's Sheets for missing Headstones and Footstones

- East End Burying Ground
- Old Town Burying Ground

Maps and Readers Sheets will be provided. You may need a magnifying glass.

Mapping: No experience required

- Old Town Burying Ground
- East End Burying Ground
- East Falmouth Burying Ground

Helping to set out a grid, using 100 foot long measuring tapes (provided), tent stakes and string, (provided). Then, using a 16-foot measuring tape, quickly draw the location of the gravestones on graph paper. This need not be fancy it will be transferred to a CAD program for mapping.

Research Vital Records:

- Davisville Cemetery
- Bay View Cemetery
- East End Burying Ground

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Cemetery Project – Volunteers Needed!

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Using the one word from the website, check vital records, especially marriage records for parents and add information to the print out in RED pencil.

North Falmouth Cemetery
Friends Burial Ground
Old Town Burying Ground
Oak Grove Cemetery – we have photocopies to burials up to 1942.
St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery – Jim Cardoza recorded all the graves in 1997.
Robinson Private Cemetery – We have a photocopy of a reading.

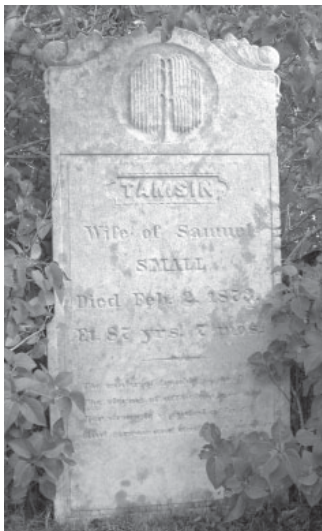
Using reader's sheets, and other material supplied, check all vital records for deceased.

Research Military Records for Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War

Photocopy entries at Falmouth Public Library. A photocopy machine and paper will be provided in the Genealogy section of the FPL. If you have access to a computer program or specific website, you could work at home.

Preparing and Laminating Soldiers & Sailors Records of Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War

Complete instruction provided, including laminator. All materials will be supplied. A great at home project.



Photocopy Annual Reports of Falmouth for Birth, Marriage, Death

1920 – 1986

A photocopy machine and paper will be provided in the Genealogy section of the FPL.

Work in Old Town Burying Ground 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Every Tuesday from July 11 to Oct. 3, 2006.
We will work in 2 groups: 9 a.m. to Noon and Noon to 3 p.m.

Rain cancels all work!

Photographing Gravestones
Mapping
Cleaning Gravestones
Resetting Footstones
Assist with Old Town Burying Ground Tours
10:45 a.m. - Noon
Reviewing Transcription of Gravestones

Research Census Records using Ancestry.com

Anyone who has a subscription to Ancestry.com or using the FGS computer at the FPL. Pick just FIVE names from the list of deceased in Falmouth and research for census records. Instruction provided.

Checking Links & Last Names for the graveyards on-line on the FGS website

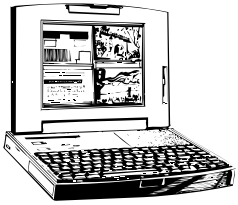
We need someone to check to see that all the links are working properly. We also need a typed list of surnames one each specific page of each website. You can use WORKS or WORD and email the information to Donna. These names will be used to create meta-tags for use by search engines. Please contact Donna before you begin; we don't want three people doing the same cemetery.

Looking for Falmouth Vital Records Books

If you own a copy of *Vital Records of Falmouth to 1850*, compiled by Col. Brown and are willing to lend your book to a member who is volunteering to look up Vital Records, Please contact Donna

Contact: Donna E. Walcovy, Chair Cemetery Transcription Project

508-477-1947 or falcem@hotmail.com



Online Tips/FYI

by Marge Gibson



Mass Genealogical Council Conference April 22 in Marlborough

The Massachusetts Genealogical Council will hold its Annual Meeting and Seminar Saturday, April 22, 2006, at the Conference Center at Marlborough, MA. Call 781-209-8861 or visit <http://home.comcast.net/~massgencouncil/annualconference.htm>

Federation of Genealogical Societies Boston Conference Aug. 30 – Sept. 3, 2006

On these dates the Federation, of which our Society is a member, and New England Historic Genealogical Society will have a major conference in Boston with over 400 presentations on genealogy. The speakers and exhibitors represent the U.S., Canada, England, Ireland, and Scotland. For program and registration details check the FGS website at www.fgs.org.

Internet Genealogy is a new magazine from the publishers of *Family Chronicle* and *History Magazine*. The first issue is now available on newsstands across North America.

For a limited time, you can download a FREE preview issue of *Internet Genealogy*. You can also take advantage of a limited-time introductory subscription offer of \$20 (US) or \$23 (Can) for one year and start your subscription with the very first issue. Call toll-free 1-888-326-2476 or visit http://internet-genealogy.com/IG_subsRW.htm

The British Census - 6 June 1841, 20/1 Mar. 1851, 7/8 Apr. 1861, 2/3 Apr. 1871, 3/4 Apr. 1881.

Held for 100 years.

- 1801 - 1st census. People feared that it would be used to impose additional taxes, or to move people to their home parishes, as had often happened under the old

poor law. Some enumerators had to be given police protection, or to complete the forms at home from memory.

- 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831 - only the statistical summaries have survived. Occasionally fragments of the nominal lists do turn up showing only the name of the head of the family, place of abode, number of males, number of females, total number in the household.

None indicate whether anyone is away but merely listed those at an address. Someone may be visiting a friend or relative and be away, but not counted with his/her family address.

- 1841 census. Ages under 15 given exactly, others rounded off to the nearest 5 years (29 would be 25). Some enumerators rounded up instead, creating a serious problem when readers think otherwise. Where born? Y for Yes, N for No, S for Scotland, I for Ireland, FP for foreign place.
- Many spelled their name wrong particularly if subject was illiterate. Some elderly weren't sure of their age, others lied. Birthplaces could name the hamlet, parish, registration district, town or closest city; all could be correct.
- Marriage status: some may say married when they weren't. Stepson could be son-in-law; orphans living with gr. parents could be son/dau. Lodger or servant could be a friend, relative, possibly from close by.

Massachusetts Archives Collection Database (1629-1799)

This database serves as a searchable, descriptive index and catalog for documents of 18 volumes of the Massachusetts Archives Collection. <http://www.sec.state.ma.us/arc/arcsrch/RevolutionarySearchContacts.html>

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