



# Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536  
Vol. 10 No. 1 Jan. - Feb. 1998

President: John Peri

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

## FUTURE MEETINGS

(Every 3rd Sat. of the month)

**Jan. 10.** Workshop 10:00 to 12:30 will include getting started in genealogy, British and Irish genealogy, demonstration of our CD-ROMS, computers and genealogy, and one-on-one help

**Feb. 14.** Show and Tell: If Your Family Tree Could Talk. Please bring a family treasure you can share with others, i.e., a photo, piece of antique china or any other article that is relevant to your family, such as something made by an ancestor or an interesting letter.

**Mar. 14** Rev. Jay Webber will speak on Early Cape Cod Religious History

**Apr. 11** Charting by hand will include how to number each person on a chart, and how to do an ahnentafel.

**May 9** Marcia Melnick will discuss Land and Probate Records.

**June 13** Annual meeting. Topic to be announced

**July 11** Judy Fenner will speak on New England Planters to Nova Scotia Before the American Revolution

## CEMETERY PROJECT

The Society hopes to be able to get into gear on the documentation of cemeteries in the spring. In the meanwhile we need to get the groundwork finished. I have written to three publishers, and am acquiring information on the history of each cemetery.

We need some volunteers to do the necessary word-processing. If you are willing to help with this, please let me know. It will be a big job and must be uniform. With several

people helping, however, it may not be too onerous.

I hope to have a meeting of all who are willing to help, either with the word-processing or field work, before the winter is over. Please call me at 508-548-1472 if you have any suggestions, questions, or to volunteer.

Mary Hunt

## NOTES FROM NOVEMBER MEETING

David Mishkin gave a wonderfully informative talk on Identification, Conservation and Restoration of Photographs. His business specializes in copying, enhancing and restoring family photographs. He is located at 54 York St., Portland, Maine 04101, PO Box 4628, and may be reached at 207-761-5861 or 1-800-827-5881. His internet site is <http://www.maine.com/photos> and his e-mail address is [photos@maine.com](mailto:photos@maine.com)

Daguerreotypes began in 1839 and were popular until 1860. If you see little flakes or daguerreotypes look dirty it is because the glass was impure; it can be replaced. Copper was covered with silver and mercury. By 1863 there were 3 million in the U.S. alone.

The reason people looked so grim was because the photographer told them they had to be totally still for up to five minutes and no one could hold a smile that long.

Another type of early photographic process used salt which make the exposure faster; they are called salted prints. They were made from 1839 to 1860 and most deteriorated; many were shiny.

Albumen prints used egg whites and covered the surface of the paper; sometimes they are shiny. They turned brown and originally were white and not sepia colored. They were popular from 1850 to 1895. About 85% of photos done in the 1800s were albumen prints.

Cabinet prints - carte de visite were about 5" x 7" and usually had the name at the bottom of the picture; some even were dated.

Visiting cards were about 2" x 3" - wallet sized.

Ambrotypes were made with an unusual process and by two or three different methods. They were popular from 1851 to 1880. An emulsion was put on amber glass. Some photographers did some hand coloring on them. They were not sealed so they deteriorated.

Ambrotypes, daguerreotypes and tintypes were all reversal processes. The image you see is reversed. You can tell by looking at the wedding rings which appear to be on the right hand, and mens' coats appear to be buttoned on the "wrong" side.

Lantern slides were the forerunners of 35mm slides used today.

Tintypes were popular from 1854 to the 1930s but lost popularity about 1900. They were not made of tin but iron. Magnets will be attracted to them. Ferrotypes is another name for tintypes. People are reversed and the corners are clipped at the top so they could be put into albums to fit better. Photographers would go from town to town, take the pictures and deliver them later.

Those mentioned above were the most common types but there were others. Synotypes were made from 1840 to 1880. and from 1890 to 1920. They can be restored by putting them into a dark place for six months.

Crayon was a type done on canvas or photographic paper. The faint image was then drawn in, could be colored with pastels and were often life size. They were made from 1860 to the 1890s.

Platinum prints were steely gray in color, were done from 1880 to the 1930s. Since platinum is a precious metal they cost

a lot to produce. They can be identified by portraits, were put in folders with tissue paper between the picture which would transfer to the tissue paper. Printed on the back were often the words "platinum print".

Glass plate negatives could be enlarged. Before this time the photo was the same size as the plate used in taking the picture - there were different sized cameras with different sized plates. They were made in the 1870s, and were easily broken.

Glass plate stereoscopic slides were also made. You can see that the distance of the images are slightly different, therefore making them appear 3D.

Autochrome was the first color process and was similar to lantern slides. It was a poor process and most today are not in very good condition. They were made in 1907.

Gelatine prints were purplish in color and were made on paper, much the same process as we use today. They were done on fiber paper. The paper today is different and is plastic-coated. The Industrial Revolution which began in the mid-1800s was also a chemical revolution. The various processes used different chemistry.

CONSERVATION of photographs is only 14 years old. It requires a high degree of education in a variety of fields. Black and white photos if properly made and cared for can last 100-300 years if good quality film is used. There are four forms of deterioration:

- [1] chemical - the photographer did not process the steps properly which could result in a brown cast with some white spots on some photographs. Oxides turned brown which was caused by a weak fixer. A cabinet photo may have the person's name as well as the photographer's name on the bottom. If they was not washed well enough they will fade badly.

- [2] physical deterioration, i.e., cracked, scratched, etc. The cardboard has become dry, brittle, and pieces can snap off.

- [3] biological - insects and rodents love the taste of cotton and gelatine. Sometimes you will see white trails through the photos made by insects.

- [4] environmental.- there are proper as well

as practical ways of storage. The worst place to store photos is in the basement or attic due to extreme heat (or cold) , too dry or too much humidity which causes spores to grow. The glue of a glassine envelope can ooze out and stick to negatives. The emulsion can come off. The ideal temperature is two degrees of 68 with 60 degrees of humidity, plus or minus two. Silvering or mirroring is caused by the silver coming to the surface. This darkens the darkest areas and can be caused by being stored with a heavy weight on top. The best way to store photos is in a vertical album.

#### PROPER WAYS TO STORE PHOTOS

Be careful what you buy to safely store photographs. Mylar strips can be used to store negatives, linen cloth tape can seal folders, document repair tape can be put on the BACK of photos. Encapsulating photos is one of the best ways to preserve them. Before encapsulating documents, however, make sure they are de-acidified.

Make sure you don't use any plastic with polyvynalchloride in it. Safe plastics are polyester, mylar, polypropylene, polyethylene, tyvek, and cellulose triacetate. In older albums acid free interleaving paper should be used.

Archival supplies are available in catalogues from various companies and are made from the best materials available. You can also find "baggies" in regular super markets but make sure they are made of the above "good:" plastics. Archival pens can be used on today's resin coated prints. Never use magnetic pages in albums as they have lines of glue which is an acid and in time it will appear on the photo.

Do not use wood products, chlorinated, nitrated, formaldehyde-based plastics, rubber or rubber cement, adhesives containing animal glue, starch paste, shellac, lacquers, enamels and materials that contain a plasticizer, acid inks or porous tip marking pens that use water base dyes. And never store photos in attics or basements. Black pages sometimes used in photo albums are full of dyes, bleaches and acids.

Video tapes last about 10-15 years

and should be re-recorded every 8- 0 years. Magnets are harmful to tapes. As they deteriorate you can see static lines on them which looks like the video machine is mistracking. Make sure the tape you buy is of good quality. New video tapes will last longer than the old ones although some are better than others.

Newspaper photos need to have the acid removed from the paper, then encapsulated and sealed. Deacidifying can be expensive but sprays can be purchased to put on paper that will neutralize the acid.

Color photographs only last about 50 years and only if stored properly. Color prints are made from organic dyes which are very susceptible to deterioration by the environment. Black and white prints will last longer. To display a color photo do not put it on an outside wall or have it face toward a window as it will fade. Fluorescent lights and sun fade photos.

Restorations are done by various methods , i.e., chemical, physical, electronic and air brush. Chemical restoration is very complex and costly. Electronic restorations are done by computers using digital imaging. Tintypes that get dark can be lightened. Conservators make copies and do the work on the workprint, not the original. If too much work has to be done a photo will look more like a painting. Hand coloring is also possible.

Some film processes that make a photo last longer are: cibachrome, dye transfer, Fuji dyecolor, polaroid polarcolor. Kodak ektachrome film (E-6) will last 20 - 25 years, E-4 will last 10-20 years , and E-3 will last less than 6 years.

If you have a scanner you can use it to copy photos onto CD-ROMS. But with technology expanding rapidly it is possible that in 20 or so years the equipment needed to use them may no longer be available.

Using copiers to make duplicates are not good for the photos because of the high heat and light. It is better to take photos of the photograph.

After his talk David Mishkin answered questions and identified photo processes used on family pictures that the audience

brought in for him to identify. Some photos were given to him to conserve. He gave a very informative and well organized talk.

## NOTES FROM DECEMBER MEETING

Petronelle Cook, who gave us a previous talk on British genealogy, continued with Tracing Your British Ancestry Part 2: When Everything Else Has Failed.

Immigration to America from Britain from 1620 to 1635 was mainly a result of religious persecution. The large exodus in 1635 was lead by aristocrats who were Puritans. After 1660 when Charles 2nd became king a series of acts were passed which prevented most non-conformity.

One of his leading ministers, Edward Hyde (the Earl of Clarendon), passed a series of acts against dissenters later known as the Clarendon Code. They were: (1) the corporation act ( 1661) which stated that in order to hold any office the person had to belong to the Church of England; the Act of Uniformity (1662) stated that the Church of England prayer book had to be used. This caused many ministers to leave England with many of their followers.

The Quaker Act (1663) - 5000 Quakers died in England before many came with Penn to America; the Conventicle Act (1664) extended to all non-conformists who attended any conventicle religious meeting; the Five-Mile Act (1665) stated that no minister could live within five miles of a town or city or build chapels in any corporate town. Since most everyone walked to church this act reduced non-conformity.

Catholics, known as recusants, had been persecuted since the time of Elizabeth 1st because England's enemies were Catholic countries. By 1665 most had either joined the Church of England or had left England. Maryland had been founded by Lord Baltimore as a haven for persecuted Catholics. It is easy to understand why many who did not wish to belong to the Church of England. i.e., Protestant, Catholic, or Quaker, left England for America.

Because of the Clarendon Code it

became very unwise for non-conformists to keep records. This makes it very difficult for present day Americans to trace their ancestry in Britain beyond the 1660s. Those records that are extant are in the National Index of Parish Registers, volumes 2, 3, 12 and 13.

Most early New England settlers were non-conformists, or had non-conformist ancestors.

Volume 2, Sources for non-conformists' genealogy and family history by D.J. Steel (1978);

Volume 3 also by Steel, Roman Catholic and Jewish genealogy and family history

Volume 12 - sources for Scottish genealogy and family history. The Scots were usually Presbyterians and so were considered non-conformists.

Volume 13. Parish registers of Wales, by C.J. Williams.

These volumes are available at NEHGS in Boston, Mass.

The National Index of Parish Registers, volumes 2,3,12,13, are no longer at St. Catherine's House in London but have been moved to Middleton Place, on Middleton Street in London. Other records that have been moved there include census records, probates, and death duty records. Births, marriages and deaths are still at St. Catherine's House.

Another group of persons impacted by the Clarendon Acts were men at universities, those in professions, i.e., surgeons and physicians. If they didn't belong to the Church of England they were not allowed to obtain degrees.

The censuses have been indexed from 1841 to 1881 except for 1861 and 1891, the latter is the last one available to the public at the present time. This index is also at the Cornish Family History Center in Truro, Cornwall. They are separated by births, marriages and deaths and are divided quarterly by year. The Cornish research group in New Zealand has published an index for 1851 which includes a map of the parishes.

Victoria County Histories were written in the early 1900s. They cover every aspect of every county in England, i.e., industries,

etc. They are a very useful tool and they can explain why people left Britain for America. For example, Cornwall was in tremendous recession when tin mines closed and agriculture was in deep depression. Consequently, many emigrated to the U.S. and became quarrymen and miners who settled in ME and PA. Whole towns were settled by people from Cornwall or Wales.

Feet of fines can be found at NEHGS under each county from Henry 2 - Richard 2 and Henry 4 - Henry 7.

Who and what can you trust? Very few. The most reliable sources are parish records of baptisms, marriages and deaths but there are gaps due to fires and other losses. The Bishops transcripts may, however, fill in the gaps. Some of these registers, or pieces of them, may have been found but published in obscure journals. There is no comprehensive list of them all.

You can trust subsidies, musters, the 1640 protestations, feet of fines in each county (men of legal age were asked what armaments they owned). Years covered are from Henry 2nd to Henry 8th. Property transactions often give wives' names. You can trust wills although unfortunately most people didn't make wills. Other trustworthy sources include army lists, clerical directories such as the Crockford Clerical Directory, and lists of clergymen as well as parish histories. Regimental lists are also good sources.

Regarding censuses: they are a good source if the census taker found the people at home and wrote down correct information. Ages, however, are very often wrong, and entire streets in some towns/cities were not always covered. If no one was at home the house was shown as unoccupied. Another good source is city directories which were started in the mid-1800s.

Not trustworthy is the IGI as it is very incomplete. Part of a parish register may have been copied but not always the entire register. Many early records are nearly impossible to read. Sometimes you can get the information in a different way such as checking the entire parish to see if others of the same surname were having children at

the same time period.

Estate published Red Books were done for all the English counties and are a handy help as they give adjacent parishes where you might find more information. Streets are indexed and they cost about £3.00. They may be obtained from the major British bookstores.

The least trustworthy are publications by individual genealogists, particularly those who are linked to famous names in both England and the US.

What about professional help? Those who are connected with a county record office are usually all right but don't expect too much. Be sure to make your request very specific. In England the charge is about \$17.00 an hour (£12.00 British currency.)

Those who immigrated from England to America up to 1850 were different than those from European countries. Many were not poor but moved for religious reasons and they were often better educated

## QUERIES

The Society received a query from Thomas Hilk, 1725 Wildwood Ct., Merced, CA 95340. He descends from Timothy Fish and Susan Hatch. He knows their parents but wants their parents. Timothy Fish was the son of Samuel and Sarah (Dimmock). Susan was the daughter of Moses Hatch and Rachel Weeks. He is also interested in the Dimmock and Weeks families. Please contact him if you can help.

## NOTES FROM THE CORNWALL(ENG.) FAMILY HISTORY JOURNAL MAR. '97

Most of the records that have been housed at St. Catherine's House in London have been moved to Middleton Place, Middleton St. London EC1, as of March 10, 1997.

[Can you imagine moving all those records?]

That is where you will now see the microfilms of the censuses, probate records, death duty records and Nonconformist Registers.

As of April 1, 1997 the office for

National Statistics relocated its Public Search Room from St. Catherine's House to the Middleton St. location.

Emigrant ships to Quebec in 1847 (the peak year of Irish immigration) is a factual book containing quotations from the Roman Catholic, Anglican and government records plus newspaper accounts of the arrivals of 98,000 immigrants. They landed at the quarantine island of Grosse Isle in the St. Lawrence River which is east of Quebec City.

A total of 442 ships arrived in 1847 carrying 98,649 persons. Those who died in quarantine numbered 1,190, 4,092 in passage and 3,389 in the quarantine hospital. Many died of typhus during and after the voyage. This is 8.8 percent of the total number of emigrants.

The book that discusses these emigrants is Eyewitness - Grosse Isle - 1847 by Marianna O'Gallagher and Rose Masson Dompiere. It may be obtained at Livres Books, PO Box 8733, Sainte-Foy, Quebec G1V 4N6.. The price is about \$42.00,

The Monumental Inscription program which began in the 1980s by the Cornwall Family History Society has transcribed over 85% of the actual Churchyards in Cornwall.

The Cornish Society is proud of its many research facilities. It has recently produced a 43 page booklet called Principal Holdings for Family Historians. The price is \$5.00 and they will accept dollars. It concentrates on the Society's principal research material.

Even if you cannot access the records in person you can contact the officer in charge of the sections in the Society Pages. The charge is £3.00 and a SASE [U.S dollars accepted}. The address is Cornwall FHS, 5 Victoria Sq., Truro, TR1 2RS, England.

The Society has well over 4000 members, some as a result of their web page: <http://www.cfhs.demon.co.uk/Society/>. This is a very excellent site for all kinds of information on Cornwall and its resources. There is also a Cornwall Lookup Exchange. Their e-mail address is @cfhs.demon.co.uk prefixed by Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary,

Editor, Librarian, Publications, or Research.

The Society owns the following material, and will, for usually a £3 search fee do some research in their large library.

1. Cornwall Marriage Registers Index 1813 - 37 (This predates the 1837 Civil Registration)
2. IGI - the coverage of parishes is by no means total - for Cornwall it is estimated at 50-60%.
3. Military/Mariners Index is on microfiche. It includes many thousands of names of soldiers, sailors, customs and excise, coastguards, etc. through the Southwest of England as well as a large number of "census strays".
4. Phillimore Marriage Transcripts and Boyds Marriage Index. The first of these are in printed books, in date order of marriage (not surname) collated by parishes in 26 volumes (from the 1500s in some cases and covers approximately 60% of Cornish marriages up to the year 1812. The Boyds Marriage Index covers the same period, is on microfiche covering 25 year periods which are then arranged alphabetically by surname within each fiche.

For searching in the above 4 items, please contact Mrs. Pat Wall, 5 Victoria Sq., Truro, TR1 2RS, Eng.. Enclose a sase/IRC and the fee payable to CFHS.

In addition, a few baptism registers have been indexed, and also an indexed transcription of the 1871 census for 5 towns.

Even though all births, marriages and deaths were supposed to be registered and sent to London since 1837, this did not always occur. However, in 1875 it became compulsory to register a birth. Parents were given 6 weeks to register so that some births will be in the quarter following the one in which they were born.

From 1911 the mother's maiden name is included in the Index - the same date for maiden names of the bride. However, a widow remarrying will be listed under the previous married name and not under her maiden name.!

Regarding deaths - from 1866 the age at death is given, although it is not always accurate. The Society has completed and

readied for publication burial indexes 1813-37 for some of the larger Cornwall parishes.

A pedigree collection and a limited index of ships' passenger lists is also available.

### MINNESOTA VETERANS CENSUS

The 1890 Minnesota Veterans Census Index compiled by Bryan Lee Ditts had its second edition published in 1993. It may be obtained from PO Box 329, Bountiful, Utah.

### NOTES FROM HERITAGE QUEST

The Nov.-Dec. issue of this magazine, as usual, has some very interesting and informative articles. It is kept in "our" section of the Falmouth Library.

A new book published in 1996 will be of interest to those whose relatives were casualties in WW2. Where to find these records up to now has been very difficult. The book is written by Ann Bennett Mix and is entitled, "A Guide to Records, Rights and Resources for Families of World War 2 Casualties". It is softbound, \$19.95, and may be obtained from AGLL, PO Box 329, Bountiful, UT 84011-0329, 1-800-760-AGLL. Web site is [www.agll.com](http://www.agll.com); e-mail is [sales@agll.com](mailto:sales@agll.com)

Visit The History Net which has ever-changing articles on various subjects. It's at <http://www.thehistorynet.com/home.htm>

Also see <http://Gold-Rush.org/> which includes searchable databases on those who were in the Yukon during the Gold Rush years.

Database of IL Civil War Vets from the IL State Archives is at <http://www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives/daticv il.html>

Scottish reference information is at <http://www.ktb.net/~dwillis/13300-scottishreference.htm>

Online PA genealogy is at <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Plains/8021/palinks.htm>

Other articles in this issue include "Why They Left the Emerald Isle" by Elaine

Whipple; "Buried Treasure in Historical Sites" by Myra Vanderpool Gormley, D.G.; New Software Releases by Leland K. Meitzler; questions and answers on German, Irish, British, Scandanavian ancestry; Searching for Roots in IL by Andree Brower Swanson; California's Sesquicentennial and the Gold Rush by Maria Fields Brower.

Don't miss reading this magazine.

### BARNSTABLE PETITION FOR ABATEMENT OF TAXES DATED NOV. 24, 1793

We don't realize how difficult for our ancestors were the years both during and after the Revolutionary War. The following is a short excerpt from a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Mass. It is a long petition requesting relief from a tax assessed on the inhabitants of Barnstable by the State. It gives the reasons that the tax should be abated or decreased. The document is number 90 at the Barnstable Archives in Hyannis. The vote of the Legislature regarding this petition is not known.

During the Revolution the towns were asked to supply men and beef, in addition to other articles, for the army, and Barnstable always complied with these requests. The town now felt that the tax should be abated "...as they, attached to the glorious cause in which they were then engaged, raised their full quota of men whenever called for, although they were obliged for this purpose to pay 2400 dollars per annum for a number of Years, whilst other Towns neglected to raise their men, and made no pecuniary commutation for their neglect. It may be said that the aforesaid paid the men in their Service, but it is a fact within the knowledge of the Legislature that so little merit was given to a depreciating paper currency that men could not be induced to go into the army unless they recieved large Bounties and additional Wages in Specie. Your petitioners presume therefore that in Equity the Sums paid by different Towns for this purpose ought to be taken into consideration,

and that if a fair and accurate statement could be made of the Expenditures of the several Towns in this Commonwealth in Support of that splendid Revolution which gave national existence & freedom to America, it would be found that Barnstable had advanced more than their proportion. At the close of a long and expensive war, the Inhabitants of the Town of Barnstable found themselves in possession of little more than that freedom for which they had contended. Nor did they in possession of the Prize regret the sacrifice they had made to obtain it. The Vessels owned in the town lost, or taken from them during the War, its Inhabitants since the peace have applied themselves with Industry to repair their shattered Fortunes, and to acquire something which may enable them to enjoy their freedom, & to cultivate & cherish the noble sentiments which it inspires. But whilst their wounds received in the late War are scarcely healed, the Commotions in Europe, the wicked combination of ruthless despots to defile the fair form of liberty, to plunge a dagger into her bosom, & to so spread the sable Mantle of Despotism over the Earth, opens them afresh & they bleed anew. The consequent Embarrassments upon the Cod fishery are such, that fishermen must unfurl their sails, & haul up their vessels, unless there is a change in the affairs of Europe."

The petition goes on to say that if the Legislature does not abate or reduce the tax the inhabitants of Barnstable "... will even conform to the requisitions of the Legislature & endeavour to discharge it, although they should be obliged to turn out their last bed & their last Milch cow from their families to the Collector. They believe however that the Honourable Legislature do not wish to interrupt the enjoyment of freedom and national independence by renewing the distressful sums of War."

(The soil in Barnstable was depleted, and fishing was seriously interrupted because of the British ships which patrolled the coast captured fishing boats. The economy of Cape Cod (Barnstable County) was in desperate trouble due to these two

situations. In addition, the towns had to pay bounty to their men in order for them to agree to join the army. Much of the bounty money went to support the soldiers' families while the breadwinner was away fighting. When that money was gone the towns had to pay to support these families; taxes had to be raised on the inhabitants for this purpose. ED).

### DECIPHERING A NAME

In order to do genealogy creativity and imagination are really needed. In a list of names in Cornwall in the 1600's this name was listed: Expopher Streete. Can you tell what the name is? Further down in the list this name was shown again but a little different: xpfer Streete. This is a little easier to interpret.

Did you figure it out? The name is Christopher, and it was abbreviated.

### ROMAN NUMERALS

In case you need a refresher course in Roman numerals the following will be of help:

- |             |           |           |         |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. I        | 2. II     | 3. III    | 4. IV   |
| 5. V        | 6. VI     | 7. VII    | 8. VIII |
| 9. IX       | 10. X     | 11. XI    | 12. XII |
| 13. XIII    | 14. XIV   | 15. XV    |         |
| 16. XVI     | 17. XVII  | 18. XVIII |         |
| 19. XIX     | 20. XX    | 21. XXI   |         |
| 30. XXX     | 40. XL    | 50. L     | 60. LX  |
| 70. LXX     | 80. LXXX  | 90. XC    |         |
| 100. C      | 200. CC   | 300. CCC  |         |
| 400. CD     | 500. D    | 600. DC   |         |
| 700. DCC    | 800. DCCC | 900. CM   |         |
| 1000. M     | 1500. MD  |           |         |
| 1800. MDCCC | 1900. MCM |           |         |
| 2000. MM    |           |           |         |

### IGI

The following is more information from the talk by Helen S. Ullman, CG, who spoke to the Society in November about the IGI which includes about 230 million persons all over the world. See the Nov.-Dec. Newsletter for a copy of her handout.

The Family Search Program at the Family History Society of the Church of

Latter Day Saints is easy to use and excellent. It includes several different data bases.

1. It is an index to millions of names of deceased persons for whom LDS Temple ordinances have been performed.

2. It indexes millions of births, christenings and marriages many of which were copied from original sources. It is an index to work already done so persons can be included in the Temple ordinance. It was not created for genealogists but it is a wonderful research tool. It is an index, not a source. About half of the entries were taken from published sources and it contains many errors. It can help you identify possible family connections which will extend pedigrees.

3. How do you get the source of an IGI film? The LDS Temple ordinance and the dates help you understand the entry.

The IGI went through four major stages.

1. Before 1942. The information was submitted by a card index system. This has been microfilmed and a new one coming out will be more complete.

2. 1942-1969. Another system was used.

3. 1969-ca.1990

4. 1990 - present

The 1992 microfiche is out of date as more entries have since been added. Try to use the 1993 CD-ROM with a 1994 addendum. This includes 60 million more names. It is at the LDS libraries. On the computer you can search for parents and their children.

At the LDS library look at the date and then order the microfilm. Men and women are on different pages of the microfilm. Sometimes the film leads you to other family members. There is an index to these early records - the index card pulls things together and you may be able to obtain more information which will distinguish persons of the same name from each other.

You can get Temple ordinance index request forms from LDS (TOIR) or from the Family History Centers. There should be a Temple index card for everyone submitted through 1962.

Some of the work done from 1942-1969 is on microfiche. Sources are found at the bottom of family group sheets. Although family group sheets have errors they are very useful

After 1969 two persons from LDS looked at English parish records, then at those in Scandinavia, Germany and Mexico. About half are extracted records which will lead you back to the original record. {It is very important to remember that just because you can't find the family you are seeking it doesn't mean they were not recorded or weren't living there. Many parishes have never been microfilmed for various reasons, i.e., some parishes would not allow LDS to copy their records, and sometimes only part of a parish register was copied.

What do the numbers on the microfiche mean? The first two batch numbers show the year the item was submitted. If you don't want to order the microfilm you can get it on the CD-ROM. Very little information since the 1870s will be found in the IGI.

Batch numbers starting with "F" or "50" mean that there is a family group sheet. Batch numbers starting with "C" show it is a christening or birth record.

After 1990 major changes took place in submissions. No sources were submitted, and no further records can be obtained than what is on the microfilm.

There is a section called 'World Miscellaneous' which consist of births and deaths at sea. Wareham and New Bedford libraries have the CD-ROM. Call Susan at Wareham Public Library and she will sign you up for an hour.

### **SOME CANADIAN INTERNET SITES**

The following sites all begin with <http://www>.  
- [isn.net/~dhunter/index.html](http://www.isn.net/~dhunter/index.html)  
- [cfn.cs.dal.ca/cfn/recreation/GANS/gans\\_homepage/html](http://www.cfn.cs.dal.ca/cfn/recreation/GANS/gans_homepage/html)  
- [iosphere.net/~jholwell/cangene/gene.html](http://www.iosphere.net/~jholwell/cangene/gene.html)  
- [cfn.cs.dal.ca/cfn/recreation/GANS/gim.html](http://www.cfn.cs.dal.ca/cfn/recreation/GANS/gim.html)  
- PEI email - [Meiser@rmgate.pop.indiana.edu](mailto:Meiser@rmgate.pop.indiana.edu)

"The Oxford Guide To Family History" by David Hey, published 1993 by Oxford University Press is an excellent guide to British resources. Chapter titles and their contents are as follows.

1. The Study of Family History

2. Family Names: the Origins of surnames; the etymology of surnames; early immigrants' surnames; Christian names; surnames in the seventeenth century in five counties; locating the home of a family name.

3. Mobility and Stability: Before 1800; Old patterns of movement; early emigration; residential stability; after 1800; mobility; emigration; stability.

4. Family and Society: Before 1800; the nuclear family, servants and apprentices; marriages, births and deaths; kinship and inheritance; social mobility; after 1800; marriages, births and deaths; the landed aristocracy and the gentry; farmers, servants and labourers; accommodation in an industrial society.

5. A Guide to the Records: Getting started; civil registration; census returns; trade and commercial directories; parish registers; records of Protestant nonconformity'; records of Roman Catholicism; records of Jewish congregations; probate records; manorial and estate records; enclosure awards, tithe awards, and land tax assessments; poor law records; military records; apprenticeship and freemen records; hearth tax and protestation returns; lay subsidies and poll taxes; reading old documents.

Select Bibliography

Index of Surnames

Index

Illustration Sources

Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc.  
Box 2107  
Teaticket, MA 02536



# Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 10 No. 2 Mar. - Apr. 1998

President: John Peri

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

## FUTURE MEETINGS

(Every 2nd Sat. of the month)

**Mar. 14** Judy Fenner will speak on Nova Scotia Planters

**Apr. 11** Charting by hand. It will include how to number each person on a chart, and how to do an ahnentafel.

**May 9** Marcia Melnick will discuss Land and Probate Records.

**June 13** Annual meeting. Topic to be announced

**July 11**

**AUG. 8** Vicki Ryan will speak on What Should You Buy For Your Own Genealogical Library

**Sept. 12** Janice Horigan will speak about Passenger Lists For the Port of Boston

**Oct. 10 or Nov. 14** Rev. Jay Webber will continue his very informative and interesting presentations of Early Cape Cod Religious History

## NOTES FROM THE FEBRUARY MEETING

Our February show-and-tell session made for a lively and stimulating meeting. Seventeen members and friends brought a large variety of family items. We were particularly pleased to have several recent members participate.

Mary Hunt brought in several items relating to her husband's great-grandfather, Capt. William Moore. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War, he and his brother had a steamer built for the Mississippi trade. Before the boat was lost in the war, William removed the china and other items. Mary brought in a cup from this set, marked "Steamer Hope." She also brought his diary for the year 1863. He kept diaries from 1850 to 1899.

Bob Chase showed a needlepoint of his family tree, which he had made. He also brought in a book

made by a German who immigrated in 1908. This person was a poet and an artist, and his adventures are described and illustrated. He allegedly travelled to all parts of the globe, and his illustrated amorous exploits produced much hilarity.

Marge Riley brought in a Civil War discharge paper, and the wallet in which it had been found. These were very nicely framed and displayed, along with a picture of the soldier. Marge is one of the original members of our society.

Jackie Johnson knew that her grandmother was from an orphanage in England, but had never thought it worth while to try to track it down. (See article later on in this newsletter about what she found.) She brought in the story of her grandmother, and photos of her and her brother taken in the British orphanage.

Barbara Peri told us a sad tale about her great-great-grandfather Calvin Wright who was a lay preacher. He went to Oregon to set up a home for the family and then returned east for his family. They travelled by boat to Panama, then across the isthmus and by boat to San Francisco. But on the boat trip he died of cholera. The family continued on, and his wife started a boarding house. The daughter taught school, and Barbara brought in a gold watch which the daughter bought her with first salary.

Betsy Reece brought in a copy book dating from the early 1800's. She also had color copies of several pages which she distributed.

Mel Hobson brought in the Civil War diary of his great-grandfather. In this diary he kept track of letters received and written. One of his most faithful correspondents was Mary, whom he married after the war.

Ceola Harris brought in a \$2.00 bill. The group scene on the back of the bill allegedly includes a picture of one of her ancestors. Incidentally, if we were to have a contest to see who had the most different ethnic groups represented in their ancestry, I believe Ceola would win hands down. She is another early member of our society.

When John Peri was visiting some Italian Swiss relatives, he met a great Uncle living in a 17th century stone house. This man suggested that John take some item from the house as a souvenir. John chose a very large key. He later learned that it was the key to the village wine press, and the village had to get a man with an acetaine torch to open it. !

Others who brought items were Dru Harding, Edwin Colby, Rob Rice, Grace Fraser, Joan Dugener, Barbara Bunker, Jacqueline Bartlett, Jane Walker and Mary Alice Kinney.

Thanks to all who told their stories and for making such an entertaining and instructive occasion. Someone suggested we do this once a year.

(Thanks to Mary Hunt for the above article. I'm sorry I was ill and missed the meeting. I had planned on bringing in my great-grandmother's wedding dress and her picture. She was married Dec. 25, 1802 in Princeton, Mass. Ed.)

### A FEW LAUGHS

Genealogy : chasing your own tale  
Genealogy is like hide and seek: they hide, you seek  
I'm not stuck - I'm ancestrally challenged  
I'm stuck in my family tree, and can't get down  
Many a family tree needs trimming  
My family tree must have been used for firewood  
Genealogists find progress is a step backwards  
Undocumented genealogy is mythology  
When you shake your family tree nuts fall  
The gene pool could use a little chlorine  
When marriage is outlawed only outlaws will have inlaws  
A miser makes a fine ancestor  
All family trees have nuts, lemons and bad apples  
Have you found an ancestor hanging from your family tree?  
Genealogists live in the past lane  
Old genealogists never die, they just haunt cemeteries and lose their census.

### TOWN ARCHIVAL RECORDS

As has been mentioned in previous Newsletters, one resource for family information which is rarely discussed, is town archives. Not all towns have retained records which over the years have not been thought to be important enough to be kept permanently. Many were copied into town books but sometimes the original records were not destroyed but have since ended up in town archive. If you have ancestors in a town which has archives they are well worth exploring.

A few years ago the town of Barnstable, Mass., found volunteers to take boxes of dusty old records which had been in attics, closets and basements for years, sort them out, and put them onto a computer database. These documents go back to 1775 and include such things as town meeting warrants, road building requests, marriages performed by local clergymen, names of school teachers, members of newly formed churches, all types of matters of town importance, and lists of persons who were indigent who had to be supported by the town.

Towns in Massachusetts had to support inhabitants who had lived there for a length of time. If

someone had moved away and the new town found him/her to be indigent, then the town where they were considered to be a resident was notified that they had to pay for their support. The following letter is such a case, and shows just how valuable to a family researcher an archival document can be. (Copied as is.)

"March 11, 1796.

I Reuben Gorham now residing in Dudley in the County of Worcester of Lawful age Testify & say that I was born in Old Falmouth now called Portland in the district of Maine & my fathers name was Benjamin my mothers name was Sarah. After my birth I lived Seven Years in Falmouth or thereabouts - when my Father Moved to Barnstable in the County of Barnstable which was in the Year 1758 as near as I can recollect by my Age which is about forty-four Years and further says he has made Barnstable his home ever Since The Year 1758 altho been some Voyages at Sea. After the War commenced I was in the Service by Sea & Land. The first year of the War after that I was at Cape Francois and a number of Fishing Voyages -- he further states that about thirteen years after my Father moved to Barnstable he was drowned in a Mill Pond - I further State that I was not absent from the Town of Barnstable for the fifteen years but a short time (if any) during said Term - except some Whaling voyages of three or four months at a time and further the Deponent Saith not -  
(signed) Reuben Gorham

Worcester ss. Dudley March 11th 1796

Personally appeared Reuben Gorham signer to the above deposition and after being cautioned to tell the Truth the whole Truth and Nothing but the Truth made Oath to the truth of the above Deposition by him subscribed - Taken at the request of the Selectmen of Dudley for the use of the Selectmen of Barnstable.

Before me John Chamberlain Justice Peace"

It is obvious from reading this document that someone else wrote down what Reuben told them. It was then sent to the Barnstable Selectmen with the intention of proving that it was up to Barnstable to support him. It is also possible Reuben was then sent to spend the rest of his life in Barnstable. There does not appear to be a gravestone in Barnstable with Reuben's name on it, but if Reuben were poor, as it appears from this document, he would not have had the funds for one. Gravestones were expensive and most people did not have them.

This letter does not tell us why Reuben was poor -- was he crippled, did he have a debilitating and incurable illness? Why was he in Dudley? Was he living there with relatives? From his statement it does not appear that he had a wife or children. If the town of Dudley has an archives, maybe they have more information about him.

Gorham is an old Cape Cod name. But Gorhams are also found in Maine because land which became the town of Gorham, Maine, was given to Capt. Gorham

of Yarmouth due to his service in King Phillip's War. That land was then incorporated into the town of Gorham and became the home of many Yarmouth men who served with Capt. Gorham.

Note all the family information this document contains:

1. Reuben was born in Old Falmouth, now Portland, Maine. (Maine was a district of Massachusetts and didn't become a state until the 1820s)
2. His father's name was Benjamin Gorham
3. His mother's name was Sarah
4. Until he was seven years old he lived in or near what is now Portland
5. His father (presumably the whole family) moved to Barnstable, Mass. in 1758 which was during the Seven Years War, also known as the French and Indian War.
6. At the time of this deposition Reuben was about 44 years old, therefore he was born about 1752.
7. His father lived in Barnstable his last thirteen years and drowned in the Mill Pond. This would make the death of his father in 1771, and gives the cause of his death.
8. Reuben has also lived in Barnstable except the time he spent presumably in the service of his country in both the army and in sea service. This would suggest to us that we should look in "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the American Revolution" to see if his military service is noted there.
9. Reuben states that in the first year of the war (presumably the American Revolution) he was at Cape Francois. Where is Cape Francois - maybe it is now called by another name.
10. Reuben says he went on some whaling trips. Possibly he went out of New Bedford, Mass. There are some good whaling ship records that are now in New Bedford. They would be worth checking to see if his name was included on a crew list.

### ALL MEMBERS

The major aim of this Society is to help our members with their genealogical research. We would like each member to share what you are doing - the surnames, geographical areas and time periods of those for whom you are doing research.

We have asked everyone to give us a list of their surnames so we can see if others in the Society are looking for the same people. We have already found this to be the case when surname lists have been submitted. Again, we ask you to submit them. Also, tell us a little about your research so that it can be included in this newsletter. You may find that others have answers to your questions so why reinvent the wheel? This is a good way for our members off Cape and out of state to participate when they are unable to attend our meetings.

### OVERSEAS QUERIES

The following excerpt is used with permission of the author, David V. Bowley, as written in the Middlesex Genealogical Society Newsletter of Darien, Fairfield, Co., CT.

"For those searching for roots in England and Wales, the Public Record Office at Kew will answer e-mail questions that do not require extensive search. In addition, the Welsh National Library at Aberystwyth has given me answers to three e-mail requests in the last week, the most recent one within 24 hours. The queries involved christening and marriage records, and library personnel have searched the parish records and told me exactly what registers they have at the library, by year, for a given place.

Another place with outstanding service is the Channel Island of Jersey from which my wife MaryEllen's grandmother came. They will search censuses for a given name without charge. In my wife's great-grandfather's case, they gave her a listing of all the vessels on which he served as a merchant seaman by year, name of vessel and the period spent at sea.

In another search for Clara Piquet, an aunt of mine in Jersey, the Channel Islands Genealogy homepage, which has people working for it all over the world, found out that her father and grandfather were chemists (pharmacists) in St. Helier, the capital town, and sent me a history of him and other Jersey chemists."

The e-mail enquiry address for the Public Record Office is [enquiry.pro.rsd.kew@gtnet.gov.uk](mailto:enquiry.pro.rsd.kew@gtnet.gov.uk)  
Their web site are:  
[www.open.gov.uk/pro/prohome.htm](http://www.open.gov.uk/pro/prohome.htm) and:

[www.open.gov.uk/pro/email.htm](http://www.open.gov.uk/pro/email.htm)

The web site for the National Library of Wales is:  
[www.llgc.org.uk/](http://www.llgc.org.uk/)

The Jan. 1998 issue of the Middlesex Gen. Soc. Newsletter states that according to *The Family Tree*, Moultrie, GA Dec. 1997/Jan. 1998, the Illinois State Legislature recently passed an act restricting access to public records to those with a private investigator's license. Current interpretation is that genealogists, regardless of where they live or work, must have a private investigator's license before requesting birth, marriage, death, obituary, or estate records!"

See the Middlesex Gen. Soc. homepage at <http://www.darien.lib.ct.us/mgs>

### BOWERMANS

*Some Descendants of Thomas Boreman (c1623-1663) of Barnstable, Plymouth Colony With Allied Families: Bowman, Clifton, Gifford, Hoag and Wing* has just been published. It may be ordered from A.L. Bowerman, 1820 W 600 N, Howe, IN 46746, 2190562-3066. It has 663 pages. Included are many descendants of Thomas (3) Bowerman who married Jane (2) Clifton, a

descendant of the Mayflower passenger, Elder William (1) Brewster. It also includes the family of Enoch (4) & Rebecca (Bowdish) Hoag with two grandchildren who married Bowermans in Montgomery Co., NY in 1830 and 1843. Charts, maps, photos, etc. are included. Pre-publ. price is \$45 + \$5. p&h if received before 1 Apr. 1998.

### MASS. GEN. COUNCIL SEMINAR

This seminar and luncheon will be held Sat., 21 March at the Foxboro Community Club, corner of South and N. Grove Streets. The S. Foxboro Club is near the intersection of Rts. 1 & I-495. Take exit 14A north to Thurston St., turn right and go to the intersection of South St. and N. Grove St.

Pre-registration (if postmarked by 12 Mar., 1998) includes lunch: \$12.00. Registration at the door, includes lunch at \$15.00. Please return a registration by 12 Mar. to Mass. Gen. Council, PO Box 5393, Cochrane, MA 01778.

Topics: (1) "Traveling Down Trapelo Rd.: Family and Land History from Seventeenth-Century Watertown to Twentieth-Century Waltham: A Case Study", by Marie Daly. (2) Rose Cottage Chronicles: Civil War Letters, by Ann S. Lainhart. (3) Boston Passenger Lists: What the Index Cards Don't Tell You, by Janis Duffy Hourigan.

The annual meeting of the Society is from 10:30 - 11:00. Vendors are open from 9:30 - 10:00 and 12:00 - 1:30.

### NAMING CUSTOM

Thanks to member Bob Tilden for the following interesting naming custom that might help YOU determine relationships.

While aunts and uncles were called "Aunt Mary" and "Uncle John", great aunts and uncles were called by their last names, i.e., Aunt Smith or Uncle Jones.

### HOMES OF EARLY N.E. SETTLERS

It would be great if we could be "a fly on the wall" and observe how our early ancestors to this country lived. Since this doesn't appear to be possible the next best thing is to find contemporary material such as wills, diaries, etc. The following was excerpted from articles by Les Hall.

Records show that the house built for Edmund Rice before 1655 in Sudbury, Mass. (now Wayland) was 30' long x 10' high, 1' sill from the ground, 16' wide. There were two rooms on the lower level, a storage place above. The upper portion was to be covered enough to lay corn in the story above the head. The house would have had a large walk-in fireplace of local stone, or possibly of mud and wood chips.

There would have been a thatched roof. It is easy to see that fires could quickly demolish such a

structure, and the reason few are left standing today. Houses, regardless of where the road was, faced south. This made each house a kind of sundial so that at noon when the sun came in the front door everyone knew that it was 12:00 and time to eat the main meal of the day.

Edmund would have had a matchlock gun, a very cumbersome weapon, difficult to load and slow to fire. It would have been used to obtain food and kill anything/anyone that threatened the family's wellbeing.

In the winter food consisted of a dish of broth (porridge), and wild game such as rabbit or squirrels with beans in the broth and maybe some dried savory plus maybe Indian pudding with a sauce. The main course might consist of boiled beef, pork, turnips and a few potatoes, the latter were scarce. Milk might be included, also brown bread and roasted apples. Sometimes toasted bread in a bowl of sweetened cider was served with a piece of homemade cheese.

On Sunday mornings there may have been chocolate and/or bohea tea. Chocolate, and later coffee, was sweetened with dark molasses, and the tea with brown sugar. Nothing could be cooked on the sabbath so cold food was served. In the spring when much of the stored food was gone the colonists ate greens until beans, corn, peas and squash were ready. Corn was their only "flour".

Diaries mention various illnesses such as "a long fever", or "short fever". An "acute fever" was common. The "long fevers" ran 35 - 50 days.

### HOW THE WORLD HAS CHANGED !

The following is from the Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Revise the General States of the Commonwealth [Mass], Boston 1834.

#### Observance of the Lord's Day

"Ch.50, Sec. 1. No person whatever shall keep open his shop, warehouse, or work house, nor shall upon land or water, do any manner of labor, business, or work, except only works of necessity and charity, nor be present at any concert of music, dancing, or any public diversion, show, or entertainment, nor use any sport, game, play or recreation on the Lord's day, or any part thereof; and every person so offending, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars for every offence. (1791)

Sec. 2. No traveller, drover, waggoner, teamster, or any of their servants, shall travel on the Lord's day, or any part thereof, except from necessity or charity; and every person so offending, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars for every offence. (1791)

Sec. 3. No innholder, retailer of spirituous liquors, or other person keeping a house of public entertainment, shall entertain or suffer any persons, not being travellers, strangers or lodgers in such houses, to abide or remain in their houses, yards, orchards, or fields, drinking, or spending their time, either idly or at play, or doing any secular business on the Lord's day

Sec. 77. All manufacturers of chocolate shall make every cake of chocolate in pans, in which shall be stamped the first letter of their christian name and the whole of their surname, the name of the town where they reside, with the quality of the chocolate in figures, *No. 1, No. 2, No. 3*, as the case may be, with the letters MASS. for Massachusetts. (1803)

Sec. 78. Number One chocolate shall be made of cocoa of the first quality, and Number Two chocolate shall be made of the second quality of cocoa, and both shall be free from adulteration; Number Three may be made of the inferior kinds and quality of cocoa; and all boxes containing chocolate shall be branded on the end thereof with the word *Chocolate*, the name of the manufacturer, the town, and the quality as described and directed for the pans in the preceding section. (1803)

(It appears that Mass. was diligent regarding consumer protection at an early date )

#### **FIFTH N.E. GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE: CONNECTING TO YOUR COUSINS**

It is not too early to make your hotel reservations for this conference as room reservations are going fast. It will be held at the Holiday Inn-By-The-Bay in Portland, Maine beginning Thursday Oct. 22 through Sunday October 25, 1998. You may call the hotel at 1-800-345-5050 for a reservation. Ask for the conference rate of \$99. per night per room plus tax.

The conference is sponsored by a consortium of New England Genealogical Societies, including our Society. Each society will provide a speaker. Ours will be Petronelle Cook, one of our very favorite speakers, whose topic will be "Researching British Genealogy in England".

There will be over fifty speakers in all. Topics will include lectures on Acadian, French-Canadian, Jewish, American, and New England families. No conference would be complete in the 1990's without lectures on using computers in genealogy.

The Friday and Saturday night banquets will have an additional charge which along with the conference fee will be in the brochure which should be out in early April and will be sent to all members of this Society.

In addition to lectures there will be many exhibitors with all types of genealogical materials. On Thursday night there will be a special exhibitors' showcase. The Friday and Saturday continental breakfasts and lunches will be included in the conference fee.

Henry Z. (Hank) Jones, FASG, author of "Psychic Roots, Serendipity and Intuition in Genealogy" will speak on "Tracing the Origins of Early eighteenth Century Palatine Emigrants".

A few of the other speakers include:

\*David Mishkin will speak on "Identifying, Preserving and Restoring Old Photographs". He will also conduct a hands on workshop for an extra fee on document preservation.

\*Stephen A. White of Monckton, N.B., will have as his topics "Where To Look For Your Acadian Ancestors", and, "Exploiting Circumstantial Evidence in Acadian Research".

\*Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CGRS will speak on "Interpreting American Tombstone Art and Symbols" and also "The Silent Woman: Bringing A Name to Life."

\*Roger D. Joslyn, CG,FASG, and Sharon (above) will do a joint two hour talk on "Receipe For Writing Your Family History" Roger's other topics are "Finding Your Ancestors' New York Origins", and, "Three Females 10-16: Making Sense of the pre-1850 Censuses."

\*Duncan Chaplin will give two lectures, Lineages 1: Preparing Lines of Descent, Lineages 11: Researching Lines of Descent."

\*David W. Dumas will give a talkon copyrights.

\*Rev. Jay Webber, who hasgiven us wonderful talks on Cape Cod religious history , will again be doing a church service on Sunday entitled, "A Worship Service According to the Worship Forms of the Lutheran Church in Seventeenth Century New York". He will also give a lecture on, "The Social and Religious Impact of the Quakers in Seventeenth Century New England."

#### **GENEALOGICAL NOTES OF BARNSTABLE FAMILIES, by Amos Otis**

Published in Barnstable, Mass. 1888, 1890; reprinted two volumes in one by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Baltimore, 1976 with index ,291 pages.

This is a very valuable tool for genealogists searching for r families in Barnstable, Mass., from the time the town was settled in 1639. The following are families discussed:

Allyn, Annable, Bacon, Bachiler, Basset, Bearse, Baker, Barker, Borden, Bodfish, Blossom, Bourman, Bumpas, Betts, Blush, Blachford, Bourne, Bursley, Berry, Benjamin, Butler, Bates, Bryant, Carsely, Chapman, Chipman, Cobb, Claghorn, Child, Coggin, Cooper, Coleman, Crocker, Clap, Cammet, Cottelle, Cannon, Cudworth, Davis, Delap, Dexter, Dean, Dimmock, Dyer, Dunham, Dickenson, Dunn, Downs, Easterbrooks, Ewell, Ewer, Foxwell, Fitzrandolphe, Fuller, Freeman, Foster, Goodspeed, Gilpin, Gilbert, Gorham, Green, Garrett, Hall, Hathaway, Hatch, Hallett, Hamblen, Hersey, Hull, Hinckley, Howland, Howes, Huckins, Hammond, Hilliard, Hicks, Isum, the Indians, Jenkins, Jones, Jackson, Lewes, Linnel, Lothrop, Litchfield, Lombard, Marston, Mayo, Otis, Phinney, Robinson, Scudder, and Smith.

(Remember that some of these names had other spellings and that someof the first, second or third, etc., generations moved away and settled other parts of the US.)

## THE PAPER TRAIL OF DR. BARNARDO'S ORPHANS: WHERE DID ALL THE CHILDREN GO?



Curiosity, extensive research and lots of patience often reward the genealogist. But sometimes the most important element in finding an ancestor is just plain luck! How I found the story of my grandmother and her family is one such example of "just plain luck".

Elizabeth (Langdon) Dewer died about 1913 in Michigan when her daughter Edna Mary (Dewer) Willetts was only about seven years old. Consequently, Edna knew almost nothing about her mother except that she was from England. My only clues to my grandmother's family were letters I found in 1992 many years after my mother, Edna, died. One letter to Edna dated 1947 was from a man in Woodstock, England, who referred to Edna as a cousin. The letter also said that Elizabeth Langdon and her brother Israel were sent to "de Barnardo's" orphanage after their mother died. Now that the man, already elderly in 1947, was undoubtedly dead I felt that my search for Elizabeth Langdon was ended as it would be impossible to locate the orphanage, not to mention finding any records if they still existed.

But luck prevailed when in 1994 I met Ann, my neighbor's British visitor, who had come to explore Cape Cod. I told her that I knew nothing about my grandmother as she had been in a British orphanage called "de Barnardo's". After Ann read the letter she said that the "de" was most likely "Dr.". She explained that Dr. Barnardo had established orphanages all over the United Kingdom beginning in 1866 in London's poverty-ridden East Side. She stated that they were still in existence and were one of Princess Diana's charities.

When Ann returned to England she sent me Barnardo's London address and suggested that I write to see if any information about Elizabeth Langdon and her brother was still available. From letters that I have I could ascertain their approximate ages which would be necessary before Barnardo's would attempt to search their records. A signed statement from both me and my sister was also required.

Imagine my amazement when I received several pages of records about Elizabeth Langdon and her brother Israel complete with photographs of them taken the day they arrived at the orphanage (see photo above) and on the days they left! This is what I learned. Elizabeth was born in Yeovil, Somerset, on 11 Nov. 1879, and Israel was also born there on 18 May 1882. Their height, weight and physical characteristics were given. Their mother Mary Jane had died while the father, also named Israel, was in Canada. Upon his return to England he and the children lived with his sister, Mrs. Christina House, in Woodstock until he became ill and died in August 1889 of a hemorrhage.

Mrs. House was financially unable to care for the children and they were sent to live in the workhouse. In November 1889 when Elizabeth was ten and Israel was seven their aunt signed a paper committing them to Dr. Barnardo's orphanage until they were twenty-one years of age. The orphanage assigned them the numbers 9.374 and 9.375. They were fed, clothed and attended the orphanage school where they learned to read, write and were given religious instruction. Both boys and girls were taught a trade such as shoemaking, carpentering, printing, dressmaking, etc.

Although Dr. Barnardo placed as many children as possible into jobs when they were considered ready to leave his homes, jobs were very difficult to find due to an economic depression and severe unemployment. He discovered that Canada was looking for workers particularly in the rural areas but many Canadians did not want more immigration. He promised that only the best and brightest of his children would be sent to Canada. The first group of fifty-one boys boarded the ship in Liverpool in 1882 for a new life in Canada. In 1883 girls were also sent, and in 1884 a central distribution point with an agent was established in Peterborough, Ontario. By 1892 4,450 children had left their homeland. Elizabeth Langdon was among those sent on 6 October 1892 when she was thirteen years old. Israel, being three years younger, did not go until later.

Imagine what it must have been like for a thirteen year old girl who had already lived in a workhouse and an orphanage to be put aboard a large ship that crossed a vast ocean to a very different country, climate and customs. Records show that from 1892 to 1901 Elizabeth was sent to work for thirteen different families earning from \$.75 a week to \$3.00 a month - if she was paid at all. From her wages Elizabeth had to buy her clothes and other essential personal items. An agent for Dr. Barnardo visited the children to see to their wellbeing at which time he would make notes about what he found. He removed Elizabeth from one home because he found she was "being repeatedly beaten by the master". The agent returned her to the Peterborough distribution center, and found her another home in which to work.

Notes made by the agent show that occasionally the persons for whom she worked returned her to the distribution center. Reading between the lines of the agent's reports it would appear that sometimes she was not as cooperative nor as hard working as her employers required. Of the families who took the orphans there were some who were undoubtedly good to the children, but many others used them very harshly and severely abused them. Some children would have been submissive, but others would have vented their anger at the overly severe working conditions and very long hours of hard labor. Perhaps Elizabeth had more spirit than did some of the other children.

In 1901 Elizabeth went to work for "a lady on a lake", possibly Lake Ontario. She may have entered the United States illegally while working for this woman. From 1901 until her marriage in 1905 to Ralph Dewer in Lansing, Michigan, nothing is known about her life. Israel was sent to Canada in 1891 when he was nine years old. His records show that he lived with three or four families before he returned to England in 1901. In 1903 he requested that he be sent to the United States to be near his sister, but this never happened. Later, he was in the British Army in India for three years before returning to England due to ill health. He probably died soon after 1919; he never married. His letters, which Elizabeth saved, show that he constantly tried to save enough money for his passage to America. When money was available for postage stamps they continued to correspond until her death about 1913.

There are still questions about this family. Ann in England furnished me with an address in Taunton, Somerset County, where I found birth, marriage and death certificates from Yeovil. It was a revelation to learn that they had them all, and that Elizabeth and Israel's mother's name was Mary Jane Thorner, and their father was Israel Langdon.

Ann has continued to help me with addresses, books, old and new postcards of Yeovil and constant encouragement. What serendipity it was to meet her as my next door neighbor's British guest!

So -- who was Dr. Thomas John Barnardo? He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in July 1845 to a financially secure family. At the time he was finishing school religious revival meetings were being held. After he requested baptism in a Baptist Chapel in London he met a missionary to China who told him of opportunities for spreading Christianity in that then mysterious country. He was told that he should become a doctor as they were also needed in China. While waiting for the next medical class at the London Hospital to begin he taught at a Ragged Sunday School in the most poverty ridden and toughest section of London.

At this time (1866) cholera was taking a severe toll in London and Dr. Barnardo pitched in to help those who lived in this incredibly miserable area. The turning point in his life was when a child of about ten years asked him if he could spend the night in the schoolroom because he had no place to go and was living on the streets. When Dr. Barnardo learned that there were thousands of children in this situation he wanted to do something to help. He was told that some money would be given to him if he gave up his desire to go to China but instead would open a home in the East End of London for homeless children.

Dr. Barnardo felt that this was what God wanted him to do with his life, and in 1866 his first home for boys was opened. In March of 1872 he agreed to take in his first girl after hearing of her suffering, thus the girls' homes were begun in Barkingside, Ilford, Essex. He then let it be known that no destitute child would be turned away, that they would be fed, clothed, educated and taught job skills. Later on he established other homes in large cities throughout the UK for all children, the retarded, unwanted, disabled, abandoned or orphaned. Some of "his" children were sent to South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, but most went to Canada. By the time he died in 1905 (due to a heart problem) about 17,000 had been sent to Canada, many of whom rose to very responsible positions.

Dr. Barnardo's life was filled with conflict as he fought long and hard for the welfare of all children. Because of his work sweeping reforms were made by the government including the Act for the Better Prevention of Cruelty to Children in 1889. At his death at age fifty-five messages of condolences poured in from all over the world to his wife at his Stepney headquarters. So died a man who changed not only the lives of thousands and thousands of "his" children, but of their descendants who by 1998 must number well into the hundred thousands.

Gladys Williams wrote a book entitled, Barnardo - The Extraordinary Doctor, published in 1966 by Macmillan and Co., Ltd. Other books have been written by "his" children such as, Barnardo's Boy, by John Clarke, published in 1994 by Waveney Publishing, Birmingham, England.

In addition, there are sixty-nine internet sites\*\* that refer to his homes. A 1995 copy of a magazine published by his organization states that from 1866 to the 1970's over 350,000 children were cared for. They receive over 150 requests a month for information about one of their former children. Their archives hold 500,000 photos dating back to 1874 of the children and all aspects of their lives while at a Dr. Barnardo home. The magazine also estimated that there were about two million homeless persons in the UK in 1995 -- and so Dr. Thomas John Barnardo's work goes on -- and on!

\*\* Internet sites:

-Peterborough, Ontario, assessment and collection rolls 1852-1900, 153 bound books:

[www.kawartha.net/~jleonard/city.htm](http://www.kawartha.net/~jleonard/city.htm)

- [www.poets.com/MrAndrewDickson.html](http://www.poets.com/MrAndrewDickson.html)

(He was born in Malta in 1938 and was one of Dr. Barnardo's boys)

David Lorente ([lorente@renc.igs.net](mailto:lorente@renc.igs.net)) organizes reunions for these children and their descendants.

Jacqueline (Willets) (Dorris) Johnson

(as told to Marjorie Gibson)

## THE MASSACHUSETTS REGISTRY OF VITAL RECORDS

Submitted by Joyce S. Pendery, CGRS

Sooner or later many Bay State genealogists need to make a trip to the Registry of Vital Records and Statistics in Boston. Some set out with fear and trepidation; others view the visit as a challenge until it becomes routine. No one thinks getting there is a piece of cake with all the dislocations brought about by the Big Dig, including a significant reduction in places to park within walking distance. One exception to the dearth of parking is the public parking lot atop the new bus terminal at South Station, reached by the same ramp the buses use and at the top of the ramp, following signs to the rooftop parking lot. Taking the bus to Boston solves this problem.

The Registry is located on the second floor at 470 Atlantic Avenue, an easy two-block walk from South Station that involves some zigzagging around construction sites and huge holes in the ground. If you haven't been there for awhile, you may not recognize the place! The Registry phone number is (617) 753-8600 and their recording gives basic information about hours, fees, etc. Research hours are Monday to Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. I have never learned why the lunch hour lasts for two. There is a restaurant on the ground floor where anyone can eat, but spending two hours there is not an appealing idea, so it's best to try to arrive at the beginning of either the morning or afternoon session and to leave when the doors close.

In case you are wondering why anyone would want to go there, the answer is simple. At the Registry you have access to Massachusetts birth, marriage, death, and some divorce records from 1906 through 1997. Many of us have been denied access to some of these records by town clerks or have had the frustration of giving clerks the names to look up for us without ever seeing the records themselves. At 470 Atlantic, once you locate a record you want to see in one of the indexes (in bound volumes, each covering five-year intervals), you fill in a little white call slip (available in the room), and soon the volume will be brought out for your perusal. Some of the records are on microfilm, and several readers are available in the research room. There are no public photocopiers at the Registry. You may copy the information by hand or obtain a certified copy for \$6.00.

Here's the procedure. (There's no one to give you a tour or explain the ropes but you can ask other researchers if you are perplexed.) When you enter the research area, you sign in and leave a photo ID. If you have a brief case or other bag, you are required to check it, after taking out the files or papers you will need during your research. You are given numbered tickets for your checked ID and briefcase. You find the references to records you need, fill out the call slips, and give the slips to the clerk on duty at the desk. (They usually limit clients to turning in three slips at a time.) Wait a minute while the clerk looks at the slips to be sure all information is entered correctly. If the record is on a film, you may have it then and there. More likely, you'll have to wait for a few minutes (good time to look up more references) until the volumes are brought out on a trolley. You then locate the volumes you ordered, use them for as long as you like, and return them to the trolley when you are finished. The fee for research at the Registry is \$3.00 per hour, payable upon reclaiming your photo ID and briefcase as you leave. Depending on who is on duty, you might or might not be charged for fractions of hours.

Earlier Massachusetts Vital Records can be found:

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| TO 1850   | In published volumes for about 210 of 364 cities and towns, available at various libraries. The Corbin Collection on microfilm for many towns in central and western MA, at NEHGS. Holbrook microfilms and microfiche of original vital record books for more than 200 Massachusetts towns, available at Boston Public Library. The original records may be consulted in town halls. |
| 1841-1905 | Indexes to records and photocopies of original records, available on microfilm at NEHGS and at MA State Archives, Columbia Point, 220 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125 (617) 727-2816.  |

## INTERNET ADDRESSES:

- Lost and missing relatives the CyberPages International Inc.: [www.cyberpages.com/attractions/persons19967.html](http://www.cyberpages.com/attractions/persons19967.html)
- Researching in Illinois [www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives](http://www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives)
- Godfrey Memorial Library in CT: [www.godfrey.org](http://www.godfrey.org)
- US Civil War homepage: [funnelweb.utcc.utk.edu/~hoemann/warweb.html](http://funnelweb.utcc.utk.edu/~hoemann/warweb.html)
- Civil War Biographical3 material: Carlisle-  
[www.army.mil/usamhi/ACWBiogs.html](http://www.army.mil/usamhi/ACWBiogs.html)
- IN land office records:  
[www.state.in.us/icpr/archives/land\\_off.html](http://www.state.in.us/icpr/archives/land_off.html)
- African-American genealogical sources:  
<http://ccharity.com/>
- U.S. railroad retirement board:  
[www.rrh.gov/geneal.html](http://www.rrh.gov/geneal.html)
- Welsh archives: [www.llgc.org.uk/cac/cac0023.html](http://www.llgc.org.uk/cac/cac0023.html)
- [www.bess.ted.ie/roots\\_ie.html](http://www.bess.ted.ie/roots_ie.html) (Irish material)
- [www.csulb.edu/gc/libarts/am-indian/nae](http://www.csulb.edu/gc/libarts/am-indian/nae) (Amer. Indian)
- [www.xc.net/currency](http://www.xc.net/currency) (currency conversion)
- [www.edunet.com/english/grammar](http://www.edunet.com/english/grammar) (Eng. grammar)
- [www.isle-of-man.com/interests/genealogy/bulletin/](http://www.isle-of-man.com/interests/genealogy/bulletin/)  
(queries about Isle of Mann families)
- [www.ancestry.com/ancestry/recent.asp](http://www.ancestry.com/ancestry/recent.asp) (recent articles)
- [www.ancestry.com/ancestry/search.asp](http://www.ancestry.com/ancestry/search.asp)
- [www.ellisland.org/](http://www.ellisland.org/) (Ellis Island)
- [www.wallofhonor.com/wallofhonor/](http://www.wallofhonor.com/wallofhonor/)

## HERITAGE QUEST MAGAZINE

The Jan./Feb. 1998 issue of Heritage Quest magazine as always has some informative articles. One is the WPA Early Settler Questionnaires. Don't miss reading this article for places you probably didn't know could hold family information.

On page 113 you will find an ad for a new and very useful book: Touchstones: A Guide to Records, Rights and Resources for Families of World War 2 Casualties, by Ann Bennett Mix. This is a guide to locating records of those killed in WW2. It gives many resources available to help someone understand more about a person who died serving in that war. 1996, 133 pp., softbound, \$19.95. Order from AGLL, Box 329, Bountiful, UT 84011-0329, 1-800-760-AGLL, e-mail: [sales@agll.com](mailto:sales@agll.com). Website: [www.agll.com](http://www.agll.com)

## CD-ROMS AT FALMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY

We have been slowly adding to our collection. Feel free to come in any Tuesday afternoon between 2 and 4 and you will get help in using them. If you cannot come in then, you can call either Mary Hunt (548-1472) or John Peri (548-2769) and make arrangements for some other time. We both live quite near the library. Our collection includes the following CD-ROMs:

- \*U.S. Census indices from 1790 through 1860
- \*U.S. Census index for Colonial America, 1607-1789
- \*U.S. Census indices for 1870 for NYC, Pennsylvania West and Pennsylvania East.
- \*U.S. Census index for 1860, Ohio

- \*Social Security Death records through 1993
- \*Military Records, U.S. Soldiers, 1784-1811
- \*Marriage Records: IL, IN, KY, OH, & TN, 1720-1920. This is very spotty, does not include all counties for the whole time period.
- \*Marriage Records: IL & IN., early - 1850
- \*Birth Records: U.S. & Europe, 900 - 1800 - not very useful
- \*Death & Mortality Records, 1850 - 1880
  
- \*World Family Tree, Vols. 1-5. Information sent in by genealogists - not very dependable
- \*Family Pedigrees: United Ancestries, 1500 - 1990
- \*The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607 - 1776

200 Books, indexed, includes Savage's First Settlers of N.E., History and Genealogy Books of Essex Co., Mass. - Indexed.; NY Abstracts of Wills, 1665 - 1801; PERSI - Periodical Source Index - gives references by surname - can be very useful. (Mary Hunt)

## VIDEOTAPES OF FGS TV GENEALOGY PROGRAMS

The Falmouth Genealogy Society has recently donated to the Falmouth Public Library a set of six videotapes containing the complete series of 24 half-hour TV programs on genealogy cablecast by Falmouth Community TV (FCTV-13) over the past two years. A second set of these tapes has been prepared for loan to our members. Additional tapes of one hour programs (six on various ethnic genealogies which have also been cablecast) are also available for loans to our members. These tapes will be available at our regular monthly meetings.

(John Peri)

## NEW MASS. VITAL RECORDS

N.E.H.G.S. on Newbury St. in Boston has recently published four more Mass. town vital records. They are Ashburnham, New Braintree, Burlington and Charlemont.

## BOOK ABOUT EARLY MASS. QUAKERS

Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts by Richard P. Hallowell was published in Boston by Houghton Mifflin and Co. in 1883. It corrects popular fallacies commonly associated with the Quakers during the Colonial times. It includes actions upon them by Colonial authorities and Quaker resistance.

## QUERIES

\*John Bayles b. 1710, d. 1783 mar. Martha (???). Both bur. Presbyterian Churchyard, Setauket, LI, NY. Want her surname.

\*David Bayles (son of above) b. 1778, d. 1830 of Setauket mar. Eliz. Darling b. 1770, d. 1855. Was she dau. of Adam and Ruth (Jayne). Or, was she dau. of John Darling?

(M. Gibson 508-428-5658 or [mgibson@tiac.net](mailto:mgibson@tiac.net))

## FALMOUTH CEMETERIES

1. Old Burying Ground. Mill Rd. 1707 to date: inscriptions and map at Falmouth Hist. Society
2. Oak Grove Cemetery. 46 Jones Rd.. 1849-1942. Records at Falmouth Hist. Society
3. St. Joseph's Cemetery. Gifford St., opposite Goodwill Park
4. Methodist Cemetery. East Main St. (Rt. 28). list of stones before 1850 with notes by Gordon and Alice Todd at Falmouth Hist. Soc; also 1849-1942; 80 graves from Falmouth Poorhouse. no stones
5. Friend's Cemetery. Rt. 28A. West Falmouth. 1775 to date: records at W. Falmouth Highway Dept.; Falmouth Hist Society has a list of burials in alphabetical order prepared in 1992 by Harriet Quimby.
6. Old Friends Cemetery . 1689-1720. 69 unmarked graves. no stones. off Blacksmith Ship Rd.. W. Falmouth
7. Indian Hill burying Ground. behind N. Falmouth Library
8. N. Falmouth Cemetery. Main St.. N. Falmouth. behind Cong. Church. 1804-present. Records at church. Plot plan with all lots and owners indicated, prepared by Helen Nye: at Falmouth Hist. Society
9. Crowell Cemetery. across from 856 Rt. 28A (Crowell. Baker. Wicks. Cahoon. Gifford. Stuart). plot map and list of burials at Falmouth Hist. Society
10. Davisville Cemetery. Off Davisville Rd. 1822-to present
11. St. Anthony's Cemetery. Off Acapsepset Rd.. E. Falmouth. behind church
12. Bayview Cemetery. Rt. 28. Waquoit. 1849 to date. Alphabetical list of burials: some records at Falmouth Hist. Society plot map at Waquoit Cong. Church
13. East End Cemetery. Hatchville Rd., E. Falmouth. behind Jewish Cong.. 1797 to date. 193 inscriptions published in *Enterprise* in early 1900s: some records at Falmouth Hist. Society
14. Private cemetery . 86 Sady's Lane. E. Falmouth. 1801-1875. (Robinson. Hinkley. Swift). map. list of burials and inscriptions at Falmouth Hist.Soc.
15. Private cemetery. Ennsbrook R.. E. Falmouth. 1 Robinson grave
16. Village Cemetery. Woods Hole. 1788-1968. Published book with all inscriptions available.

Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc.  
Box 2107  
Teaticket, MA 02536



# Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536  
Vol. 10 No. 3 May - June 1998

President: John Peri

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

## FUTURE MEETINGS (2nd Sat. of every month)

**May 9** Marcia Melnick will discuss Land and Probate Records.

**June 13** Annual meeting. Mark Choquet of NEHGS will speak on the Mashpee Wampanoag families. He's been researching the Wampanoag tribes of MA and RI for many years.

**July 11** Workshop

**August 8** Vicki Ryan will speak on A Genealogist's Basic Library

**September 12** Janice Horigan will speak about Passenger Lists For the Port of Boston

**Oct. 10 or Nov. 14** Rev. Jay Webber will continue his very informative and interesting presentations of Early Cape Cod Religious History

## NOTES FROM THE APRIL MEETING

Joyce Pendery and Mary Hunt showed different types of commercial genealogical charts such as fan charts, 16 generation charts, and drop charts, and the most basic 4 generation chart. While charts are a concise method of showing direct ancestors there is no space for sources. They can be used as worksheets, permanent records, or, they can be exchanged easily with relatives. They can also serve as indexes to family group sheets. Different numbering systems for charts were discussed.

Ahnentafels are genealogical tables and not charts. They show many generations in a short amount of space. Another way of showing descent is by using the umbilical or matrilineal line. This one begins your mother and follows mothers only so that surnames will change from generation to generation.

## CORRECTION

In the last Newsletter one cemetery was omitted from the list of Falmouth cemeteries. Please add: East Falmouth Methodist Cemetery, located beside the East Falmouth Post Office. Earliest grave is 1838, latest is 1974. It is maintained by the John Wesley Methodist Church.

## BOOK REVIEW

The Quiet Adventurers in Canada by Marion Turk, Heritage Books, Inc. 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716, reprint 1992, first printing 1979, 589 pp., maps, illus., bibl, index, paper, \$42.00 T867. Visa/MasterCard/Checks/Money Orders. Add \$4.00 shipping.

I find this to be quite a remarkable book with its enormous amount of family information about those who migrated from the Channel Islands (between England and the coast of France - Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark) to the Canadian Maritimes. Maps of the parishes on the islands are included as are surnames of the inhabitants in alphabetical order, as well as resources. The 42-page index is just surnames, no place names are indexed.

There are lists of Channel Island surnames in each of the Canadian provinces: Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario British Columbia and the Canadian west. Other articles include where to find sources for Channel Islanders in Canada, the United States, and the Channel Islands.

The islands were part of the Duchy of Normandy from about 933 but they have been connected with England since William the Conqueror became king after the Norman Conquest in 1066. King Edward 111 gave the islands a charter in 1341 and they are considered a part of England.

Reasons Channel Islanders migrated were many, but one was overcrowding. From the late 1600s into the 1700s many Huguenot refugees fled France to avoid massacre and some went to the Channel Islands. If you have Huguenot ancestry that came to America you might find that they went from France to the Channel Islands before coming here. Other inhabitants of the islands left as early as the 1500s to fish off the Canadian coast, some traded and some settled in Canada.

Although many of the surnames, as would be expected, were of French origin others were of English descent. One of the latter, interestingly enough as far as Cape Cod is concerned, is that Thomas Tupper, one of the first settlers of Sandwich, Mass. was from the parish of St. Peters in Guernsey where the family had lived since about 1592.

The compiler of this outstanding book has given her records to the Genealogical Society of Ontario, Box 66, Station Q, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 2L7, where they are available to all researchers. Other material not included in the book has also been placed there.

Anyone with Canadian ancestry should not miss this book and it's amazing amount of family material. Of course not all Channel Island surnames could possibly be included in one book but even if your family is not mentioned you will find addresses of other very important sources for you to research. This is a very important addition to your genealogical library.

## ELLIS ISLAND

*Ellis Island Interviews In Their Own Words* by Peter Morton Coan, published by Facts on File, NY, 1997, \$29.95.

This is a very interesting book of oral history as told by those who came through Ellis Island, from Ireland to the Middle East; it is divided by country. Ellis Island was the gateway to America for many immigrants from 1892 to 1954.

## QUERIES

1. Sanford, Encome b. 1721, RI, mar. Sarah Clark? from RI.  
Burgess, Benjamin b. 1729. Little Compton, RI, mar. 1753 in RI Hannah ?? - said to be Church but that must be wrong. (Dru Harding 54 Two Ponds Rd. Falmouth, MA 02540)
2. Besse, George 1804-1860 (?), ME. (Besse family of Wareham)  
Lovis, Thomas 1719-1750, Gloucester, MA (Eleanor Baldic 61 Marriners Ln., Falmouth, MA 0254)
3. Monaghan, John Quigley, Co. Monaghan, Ireland 1877-1832;  
Ward, Margaret Quigley, same place 1832.
4. Mixer 1820 western MA (Carleton Mixer 10 Saconesset Rd., Falmouth, MA 02540)
5. Wing, Mary mar. 6 Feb 1733, Hanover, , Samuel Whiting  
Oldham, Desire mar. Hanover 15 Jul 1779 Ephraim Palmer (Stan Vincent 20 Daniels Dr., Falmouth MA 02540 email: stan@vincentcurtis.com)
6. Magoun 111, Thatcher, ca. 1830, Medford, MA (Jim MacDonald, Box 925, E. Falmouth, MA 02536)
7. Smith, John and family left Nantucket for Ohio in 1814. (Joyce Pendery, 508-540-2849)
8. Weldon, Peter NYC ca. 1800 from England (Barbara Bunker 508-548-4815)
9. Callan, Michael and Rice, Alice, early 1800s, Dundalk Co. Louth, Ireland
9. McGovern, Frank and Mary Collins, 1900 census, Seigle St., Millvale Borough, Allegheny Co., PA (Donna E. Walcovy 508-477-1847)
10. Dorris, John Walter, tobacco farmer in TN

Jackie Johnson 508-548-2350

11. Upton, John b. 1760 Ireland - where? Loyalist - granted land in Nova Scotia 1783 - need parents (contact this Society if you have any info)

12. Giberson, Patience, b. 12-1847 - Canada (N.B??) left Canada in 1891 for US.

McAdam, Thomas Gilbert b. 7-1840, Canada, came to US 1891. Lookin for Canadian records (Esther Colby 508-771-4220)

Borders Family History Soc. Magazine If you would like to see this magazine for Scotland contact Joan Dugener 508-771-7251

Robert J. Tilden of 35 Greengate Rd., Falmouth 02540-2252, seeks documentation of the parents and grandparents of Mary Nicholson (Nickerson?), b. 8 Feb. 1727, Boston VR 182, who mar. Thomas Pierce, Jr., b. 28 Jan. 1720,. He was son of Thomas, grandson of Capt. Benjamin, and gt. grandson of Capt. Michael Pierce, of Scituate, MA 21 July 1750, as recorded in the Scituate VR 2:218 & 237.

## INTERNET SITES

More and more birth, marriage, cemetery, death and census records are coming onto the Internet all the time.

NOTE: The best genealogical site on the web is undoubtedly Cyndi Howell's site. It was updated 27 March and it is even easier to find the topic in which you have an interest. There is also a new address for the site: [www.CyndisList.com](http://www.CyndisList.com) It has links to 28,100 genealogical sites!!!

New sites include:

On 6 April the **General Register Office of Scotland** is putting fully searchable indexes to historic Scottish birth, deaths, and marriages on line. The address will be [www.anywhere.co.uk/news.html](http://www.anywhere.co.uk/news.html); also [www.origins.net/GRO/](http://www.origins.net/GRO/)

This will include over 30 million names from 1553 to 1854 from the Old Parish Registers; also births, marriages and deaths from the Statutory Index for 1855 to 1897, and indexes for the 1891 census (1881 will be on later this year)

Another address is [www.open.gov.uk/gros/groshome.htm](http://www.open.gov.uk/gros/groshome.htm)

If you find a name you will be able to order a certificate right on the Internet!

The **DAR Lineage Books** (50 volumes) are now available online on Ancestry's web site [www.ancesstry.com/search.asp](http://www.ancesstry.com/search.asp); also [www.ancestry.com/ancestry/recent.asp](http://www.ancestry.com/ancestry/recent.asp)

\*Mass. town vital records for the towns of **Ashburnahm, New Braintree, Burlington, Charlemont, Dartmouth, Essex, Gill and Dover** from the date the town was founded to 1850 are on a searchable database at [www.ancestry.com.ancestry/search/3203.htm](http://www.ancestry.com.ancestry/search/3203.htm)

Just type in the name you are looking for and if the name is in the vital records of one of those towns it will appear on your monitor.

\*An easy way to find some **U.S. passenger list film numbers** at LDS using the Family History Library catalog on CD is at [www.globalgenealogy.com/list27.htm](http://www.globalgenealogy.com/list27.htm)  
How to order from LDS; it shows film numbers on FamilySearch CD-ROM

\***Canadian genealogy** and heritage newsletter with lots of information and sites is at [www.globalgenealogy.com](http://www.globalgenealogy.com) Also: [www.globalgenealogy.com/linkns.htm](http://www.globalgenealogy.com/linkns.htm)  
It gives 24 Nova Scotia links - 3 are searchable databases and another is downloadable

\* See [www.globalgazette.com](http://www.globalgazette.com)  
Includes an article about genealogical resources in the **Outer Hebrides of Scotland**.

\***The Planters Studies Database in Nova Scotia** allows you to search primary sources. See: [ace.acadias/history/dbaseins.htm](http://ace.acadias/history/dbaseins.htm)

\***Highway maps of Nova Scotia**. See: [destination-ns.com.map/roadmap.htm](http://destination-ns.com.map/roadmap.htm)

I keep finding more and more useful sites! Try [www.genealogy.org/~gwsc/welcome.html](http://www.genealogy.org/~gwsc/welcome.html)  
This site gives genealogical and historical societies in the US by state, in Canada by province, international by country. Others including regional, ethnic, family and surname associations etc. For ex., the Dedham, MA, Hist. Soc. has a photo of their beautiful building, copies of their newsletters, contents of their gen. and historical library which include manuscripts and records from 1635, newspapers from 1796, map collections, etc.

Chris Baer's Martha Vineyard site, among other things, has genealogies of some MV families: Allen, Chase, Moses Cleveland, Crow(II), Daggett, Look, Manter, Mayhew, Norton, West, Winslow, Dunham, Merry. It is at [www.vineyard.net/vineyard/history](http://www.vineyard.net/vineyard/history)

Quaker records can be found at [www.rootsweb.com/~quakers/index.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~quakers/index.htm) and contain Quaker heritage, Quaker roots, queries, meetings and records

For anyone with Indiana roots try Indiana pioneer cemeteries [www.citynet.com/~ssattert/inpcrp/](http://www.citynet.com/~ssattert/inpcrp/)

#### EARLY N.E. FUNERAL CUSTOMS

The following is from The History of Shrewsbury [MA] by Ward, publ. 1847. Call # L 15 at the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, MA

Before the American Revolution it was customary to give rings and gloves at funerals to the clergyman, pallbearers and bearers. The number of gloves given depended in some degree on the circumstances of the deceased and his family. Made of leather they were white in the earlier period, later of dark purple. Burial was not allowed on the Sabbath without a permit from a magistrate, then only at sunset. A sampling of funeral expenses are as follows:

- Sam. Blanchard of Andover who died 1707, in part were :6 gallons wine, 20 pr. gloves, half barrel of cider (plus rum, sugar and allspice for it)

- Robert Ward, cooper, who died at Charlestown 1736 (his total estate was valued at £170) : wine, 1 pt. stomach water (maybe the early equivalent to maalox ?); porters paid, use of the pall, charge for tolling the bell, mourning scarfs for 3 heirs £30 (that sounds like an exorbitant sum).

- Rev. Thos. Cobbett, sometime minister of Lynn, afterwards of Ipswich, died 1685; barrel of wine, 2 barrels cider plus some spices and ginger for it, 82 lbs. sugar; 1/2 cord wood, 4 doz. pr. gloves for men and women.

#### HERITAGE QUEST MAGAZINE

The latest issue of the above magazine, as always, has some good articles that you should not miss. There is an article about Virginia church records, Virginia vital records, Virginia land taxes, Virginia marriage laws and Virginia property tax records.

There is an article about Italian genealogy, vital records, bibliography and church records.

In addition, there is an article about Civil War Claims Research.

Last summer I sent Heritage Quest an article about how and why I researched and wrote the book *Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Bamstable County (Cape Cod)*. It was printed in the Mar/Apr issue. My reason for writing it was I hope other genealogical or historical societies will do something similar for their county. It would not be difficult if 2 or 3 people were assigned to obtain the information for just one town. It would certainly help genealogists to have a concise book about the availability of records and where they are located in each county of the country. Re: the *Atlas*, it is ready for another printing and should be out by May. It is \$14, including shipping and tax; proceeds go to the Society's book fund.

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Although lacking the dynamic leadership provided by Past-President Judy Fenner, the Falmouth Genealogical Society throughout the past year held to a steady course of growth and increased service. Thanks to excellent programs arranged by Joyce Pendery and effective publicity by Dara Bowin meeting attendance has remained high and membership has grown

steadily. Thanks to Marge Gibson our newsletter has provided increasingly valuable and interesting information on a variety of topics - including much information on and from the Internet. Marge's excellent *Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable County, Mass. (Cape Cod)*, has also been enjoying increased success and contributes further to our treasury.

Our finances are currently in excellent shape. (A major concern at present is how best to use some of our funds to further improve the genealogical resources of the Falmouth Public Library.)

Our series of TV programs on Falmouth Community Television has ended (after 24 half-hour programs plus reruns and several 1 hour specials.) Videotapes of these programs have been donated to the library and also made available at our regular monthly meetings. Our Tuesday afternoon genealogical help in the Falmouth Library continues active, and seems effective in attracting new members. Several new books have been donated and a number of additional CD-ROM disks have been purchased for our computer there.

Judy Fenner organized trips to the National Archives New England Branch in Waltham and the Mass. State Archives at Columbia Point and additional trips are planned.

The Falmouth gravestones program has made excellent progress.

Perhaps our most serious problem at present concerns finding younger members willing and able to take on some of the work involved in running our organization and in developing and implementing new programs. If the Falmouth Gen. Soc. is to continue to thrive we badly need such help.

John B.Peri

**SLATE OF OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED AT THE JUNE ANNUAL MEETING**

Vice President - Joyce Pendery  
 Treasurer - John Caspole  
 Other nominations can be made at the meeting.

**FINANCIAL REPORT**

This is a condensed financial year-to-date report. A detailed report will be available at our Annual Meeting in June. Our bank account is made up of 3 funds: an operating account, a gift account, and a book account.

The gift account was initiated with the profit from our confernece in May, 1995. The book account includes expenses and income from the sale of the *Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable Co., Mass. (Cape Cod)*, written by Marge Gibson. The balance is available to start another book project.

OPERATING BALANCE June 1, 1997 - \$1838.04  
 INCOME:

Memberships: \$2080.00  
 Other: 91.27  
 TOTAL INCOME: \$2171.27

EXPENDITURES:  
 Programs: 550.00  
 Newsletters: 583.28  
 Other: 241.57  
 TOTAL EXPENDITURES: 1374.85

CURRENT BALANCE: 2634.46

GIFT BALANCE June 1, 1997: 2310.72  
 INCOME: 1140.02  
 EXPENDITURES: 1632.75

CURRENT BALANCE: 1817.99  
 BOOK BALANCE, June 1, 1997: 3696.67  
 INCOME: 399.75  
 Expenditures: 74.10

CURRENT BOOK BALANCE: 4022.32  
 CURRENT BANK BALANCE: 8474.77

MEMBERSHIP: Current membership is 152. When a couple are both members, we count it as one member. Below are number s of new members by year:

1995 31  
 1996 23  
 1997 28  
 1998 9

Mary Hunt, Treasurer

**READING BETWEEN THE LINES: ROGER CONANT -- THE REJECTED SALTER**  
 by Robert J. Tilden

Roger Conant (1592-1679) was born at East Budleigh, Devonshire, England. In time he became a freeman of the Salters Co. of London, the husband of Sarah Horton (a lady well connected with prominent Puritan families), the father of ten children, a freeman of the Mass. Bay Co., an early Planter of Salem, and a Deputy to the Bay Colony General Court. Both during his lifetime and since, he has been a controversial and enigmatic figure. He was Not a Mayflower passenger and his sojourn in Plymouth was brief. <sup>1</sup>

Robert Cushman, writing to Bradford Jan. 24, 1623/4, introduced Conant with the words: *The salt man is a skillful and industrious man.; put some to him that he may quickly apprehend the mystery of it.*<sup>2</sup>

After a few months of frustration from watching the salter at work, Bradford confided to his journal that: *....he whom they sent to make salt was an ignorant, foolish, self willed fellow....*

Later he recorded in his history, *Of Plimoth Plantation:*  
*The next year he was sent to Cape Anne and the pans were set up there where the fishing was; but before the summer was out, he burnt the house, and the fire was so vehement as it spoiled the pans....and*

this was the end of that chargeable business.<sup>3</sup>

There is no clear evidence that Conant ever returned from Cape Anne to Plymouth -- certainly not to reside there.

Robert Charles Anderson in The Great Migration Begins attempts to reconcile some of the irreconcilable differences in Conant's history by suggesting that the seemingly inconsistent data does "refer to [only] one man, Roger Conant, but as seen through different sets of eyes."

Was it a "collection of character faults," on the part of Conant, as Anderson asks, or did ill-informed and unreasonable expectations among Plymouth's leaders set the stage for the inevitable failure of the salt works, an industry so vital to the success of the fisheries?

Roger Conant undoubtedly had been trained by the Masters of the Salters' Co. of London in the two standard methods for salt production of his time and place: [1] by sun drying of sea water in pans, or shallow, clay-lined "ponds" or "flats" and [2] by boiling sea water. Bradford makes it clear that both methods were attempted unsuccessfully. Both methods were slow and labor intensive. The New England climate, like most of northern Europe, made sun evaporation methods incapable of meeting the needs of a fishing fleet and the colonists, like the English and Irish fishermen, had to purchase imported salt.<sup>5</sup>

Roger Conant was about thirty-two years old when he arrived in Plymouth accompanied by other specialized craftsmen who, in the words of Robert Cushman, had been hired: *as the men and means to settle three things, viz., fishing, salt making, and boat making.*<sup>6</sup> Of the three, only boat making achieved memorable success.

Edward Winslow (born 18 October 1595) was three years younger than Conant and a member of Plymouth Colony's leadership inner circle. With his family background and connections in matters of salt, he was doubtless a dominant voice and the resident salt expert. He was born and grew up in Droitwich, Worcestershire, Eng.: *a town long famous for the salt obtained from the springs or wycles, to which it probably owes its name.*<sup>8</sup>

These springs were worked in Iron Age times, by the Romans during the fourth century (who called it Salinae<sup>9</sup>, by Anglo-Saxons, being mentioned in several charters before the Conquest, and in the Domesday afterwards.<sup>10</sup>

By the Seventeenth Century, a major portion (and perhaps all) of the local brine springs in Droitwich were owned or controlled by the Winslows under a Royal Charter of James 1. Edward the Pilgrim's father Edward (1560-1631) and Edward's half brother, Richard (1585-1659), son of Edward and Eleanor Pelham Winslow were the salters in Droitwich when Conant, in London, was recruited by Cushman and sent to Plymouth late in 1623.

The Droitwich brine was and is unique, yielding

two and a half pounds of salt per gallon of water or ten times more productive than sea water. It is, therefore, excceedingly boyant: *the strongest natural salt water in the world far saltier than the famous Dead Sea.*<sup>12</sup>

Edward Winslow's half broher, Richard, was ten years Edward's senior and had, undoubtedly, been an able tutor on the mysteries of the family's unique asset and the region's peculiar resource. Reading between the lines, one can assume that during the discussions at Plymouth which led to the decision to engage their own salter, hoping to escape the high cost of importing salt from England, that Young Winslow's home experience helped build expectations which Plymouth's natural resources could not meet.

The remarkable productivity of the Worcestershire brine, perhaps touted by Edward Winslow or his brother, contrasted most unfavorably with Roger Conant's past experience and limited performance. From the outset, he was confronted with his employers' unrealistic expectations which there was little prospect of anyone's fulfilling. That Conant's efforts were unsuccessful is not disputed, but was the fault his or the misguided and unwarranted ambitions initiated by others?

Did not the Winslows, Robert Cushing, Weston and their other advisors know that in spite of the superior yield of the Droitwich brine springs they were inadequate to supply all of Britain's need for salt, and the suppliers of England's fishing fleet routinely imported salt from the continent. The importance of salt for packing fish and for domestic use in Plymouth was universally recognized, and Cushman wrote that for lack of funds he had sacrificed "other comfortable things" in order "to provide salt and other fishing instruments..."<sup>13</sup>

The importance of salt in Plymouth and everywhere in seventeenth century America cannot be overstated, nor can the tax burden which it typically supported be ignored. As Morison observed: *[the] copious, steady supply of largely untaxed salt helps explain the pre-eminence of the French in Newfoundland fisheries during the middle of the sixteenth century.*<sup>14</sup> It is noteworthy that a few years after Conant's departure from Plymouth and the fur trade had replaced fishing as the economic base, that "Mr. Winslow" advanced another proposal to supply salt for the fisheries. It was, wrote Bradford: *approved by all, but the Governor [Bradford] who had no mind to it.*<sup>15</sup>

Perhaps in his old age, when William Bradford transcribed the important entries from his journal to compile his history Of Plimoth Plantation, he knew hat the dream of making salt from sea water had lost its savor.

As for Roger Conant, he lived until Nov. 19, 1679, leaving numerous descendants to perpetuate his memory. If he ever returned to the craft of his youth, no records of it has survived. One wonders if he ever met, or even knew of the American frontier's most

unlikely salter. In 1654, twenty-five years before Conant's death, a Jesuit missionary priest to the Onondagas Indians living in the vicinity of modern Syracuse, NY, found a spring from which the Indians would not drink. Father Simon sipped, boiled a sample, and discovered the "demon" -- salt! It was a fountain of salt brine.<sup>16</sup> Had they lived to learn of it, what would the Saints at Plymouth thought of such a disposing of God's bounty?

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Anderson, Robert Charles, "Roger Conant," The Great Migration Begins (1995) 1:451-459
2. Cushman and Cole, Robert Cushman of Kent (1577-1625) (1995) p. 106
3. Bradford, William, S.E. Morison ed., Of Plimoth Plantation (1952) pp 146-147
4. Anderson, Op. cit. supra, 1:458
5. Morison, Samuel Eliot, The European Discovery of America (1971) p. 473
6. Cushman, Op. cit. supra, p 106
7. Anderson, Op. cit. supra, 111:2023 et seq.
8. AA, Illustrated Guide to Britain (1977), p 168-169
9. Fry, Plantagenet Somerset, Roman Britain (1988) 338, 250
10. Campbell, James, The Anglo-Saxons (1982) 42, 119, & 226
11. Holten, David-parsons, The Winslow Memorial (1877) and Krusell, Cynthia Hagar, The Winslows of Careswell (1992) p. 47
12. Martin, Sally, "Oh Isn't It Fine, Worcestershire Brine," In Britain, June 1983, p 28
13. Cushman Letter #10 quoted above, fn 2, p 106
14. Morison, European Discovery of America, p 164
15. Bradford, Op. cit. supra fn 3, p 221
16. Simon le Moyne, a Jesuit missionary to the Indians, 1654, Encyclopedia Britanica (1957) Vol 21:713, near Syracuse, New York

#### FINES FOR CRIMES IN EARLY MASS.

(From Ward's History of Shrewsbury, Mass. (1847))

- \* Fines for swearing - 1/2 went to the complainant, 1/2 to the poor of the town
- \* Any town that did not have a drum (before churches had bells) was fined 40s. (The drummer had to know the difference between the drum roll to call people to church and the one to warn of an imminent attack)
- \* In 1646 men were fined for using tobacco on the streets, except for soldiers in training.
- \* Men were fined for smoking (pipes) on the Sabbath and within 2 miles of the meetinghouse. Later smoking was allowed in church but it was noisy due to the snapping of tobacco boxes and the clink of flint and steel. If anyone who smoked caused a fire in the meetinghouse he was to put it out!
- \* Among a long list of things forbidden on Sundays was: beer forbidden to be made on Saturdays because it will *work* on Sundays!

#### COLONIAL DOCTORS IN MASS. 1620-1820

Medicine in Colonial Mass. 1620-1820 is a 420 page

hardcover published by the Colonial Soc. of Mass., distributed by the Univ. Press. of VA. It has talks given at a conference held May 25-6 1978, by the Colonial Soc. of Mass. Besides a general history of medicine it lists doctors' names, where they received their education (if known - usually Eng. or Scotland), where they practiced, other comments and sources. (Although they tried to find all doctors some were missed, for ex., my Dr. Joshua Smith, the first doctor of Shrewsbury, MA, born Newbury 1719, died 1756 age 37. Town records indicated he treated soldiers returning from the Crown Potnt Expedition.)

#### PENNSYLVANIA RESOURCE

Pennsylvania Line - A Resource Guide to Penn. Genealogy & Local History, Southwest Penn. Genealogy Services, PO Box 253, Laughlinton, PA 15655. Compiled by W.L. & S.G.M. Iscrupe, 4th ed. (At Amer. Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, MA - call #S C.)

This is a 375 page softcover resource and guide for anyone reserching in Penn. Some topics covered include: maps of each county; cities, boroughs, and villages of Penn. in 1900; Penn.'s current townships; history of Penn.; county information; births, marriages and death records in Penn. - where they are - dates available. From 1856 - 1884 records for some large cities like Phila. were kept - what was recorded and where they may be found. If they are not at City Hall try the Register of Wills, the local historical society or the State Archive. (Births in Phila. were not recorded until 1860 according to a recent letter from the City Hall); lists of county, township, and town genealogical and historical societies; names of newspapers and the years they were published.

This is a very good recourse for Pennsylvania.

#### VIRGINIA BOOKLETS

The following are available from the VA Gen. Soc., 5001 W. Broad St. # 115, Richmond, VA 23230-3023 for \$25. each:

1. Death notices from Richmond newspapers 1821-1840
  2. Marriage notices from Richmond newspapers 1821-1840
  3. Same as above but from 1841 - 1853
- (Earlier marriage and death notices are also available.)

#### A NEW YORK WILL

The following old will mentions family members.

Martin Schrnck of Kings County, dated 28 Sept 1761, proved 13 Mar 1762, mentions wife Antie, dau. Antie, son Martin, son Johanes, dau. Killitie wife of Jacob Ryerse, friend Simon Boerum, Esq.. Witnesses: Jeronimus Remsen, Jeremiah Williamson, Thomas Smith of NY

## SURPLUS FEDERAL FUNDS

At the present time it is thought that the Federal government might have a surplus in its budget. Our government officials, not to mention private citizens, can think of many places and projects where they would like to see the money spent. It will not, however, be returned to the cities and towns as it was in 1837. The following is excerpted from a document in the Barnstable Archives about this early surplus and what was done with it.

" Nov. 13, 1837 The Committee appointed by the Town of Barnstable at a town meeting held on the 22d day of May last to receive of the State Treasurer the town's proportion of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, and to invest the same, agreeably to instructions given them .... now ask leave respectively to Report -

That as soon after their appointments as practicable, they proceeded to comply with the requisitions of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and having given him the required security for its repayment, they received from him on the 27th of May, this town's proportion of the first and second installments of the Surplus Revenue, which amounted to the sum of Five thousand seven hundred ninety-four dollars and twenty-four cents."

What happened to this money? The document goes on to say that the Committee had "previously received applications for loans of sums from 34 individuals and companies, the total of which amounted to \$31,000. On the 29th of May the Committee apportioned among the applicants the amount received in such manner and in such sums as they thought would most nearly comport with the town and the spirit of their instructions from the town relative to the loaning thereof."

The Committee required security for repayment of the loans to 25 different individuals and companies the aforesaid sum, and payable in 6 months with interest semiannually. Also, on July 31 the Committee received and immediately loaned the town's proportion of the 3rd installment of the Surplus Revenue which amounted to \$2,554.88. That sum was loaned to 16 individuals, and the notes fell due on 31 Jan. 1838. The total amount received was \$8,349.12 minus postage, blank account book, etc. of \$3.87.

Can you imagine how sums of money given to the towns today would be used, how long it would take to decide where they would go, not to mention all the expenses that would be taken from the sum by those empowered to distribute it ??

---

Dear Friends,

The end of our fiscal year is rapidly approaching, so it is time to renew your membership. Our membership year (and fiscal year) goes from June 1 to May 31 of the next year. However, anyone joining between Jan.1 and May 31 gets those extra months free. Also, some of you have renewed already. Therefore, those who have a blue dot on their mailing label do NOT have to renew now.

Many of the same people have been running our organization for several years now. We feel the need of new blood, new ideas. There are lots of jobs that could use help. Joyce Penderly would like to have some help with programming. We could use a volunteer to pick up the mail regularly, and distribute it. It would be nice to have a volunteer to get the meeting room set up every month. Can you help? It is not good for an organization to be run by the same people for years and years.

Also, we would like to know any thoughts you have about programs. What subjects would be of interest to you? Are you having trouble in some area where you would like to have a speaker? Please tell us your wishes.

Please fill out the following form and return, with your check if you do NOT have a blue label, to:

Falmouth Genealogical Soc., Inc.  
PO Box 2107  
Teaticket, MA 02536

---

Membership renewal	\$15.00
Extra contribution	_____
TOTAL	_____

Please add ideas for speakers, ways you would like to get involved, etc. Thank you. If you would like a membership card, please include a SASE.

## EARLY N.E. FUNERAL CUSTOMS

The following is from The History of Shrewsbury [MA] by Ward, publ. 1847. Call # L 15 at the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, MA

Before the American Revolution it was customary to give rings and gloves at funerals to the clergyman, pallbearers and bearers. The number of gloves given depended in some degree on the circumstances of the deceased and his family. Made of leather they were white in the earlier period, later of dark purple. Burial was not allowed on the Sabbath without a permit from a magistrate, then only at sunset. A sampling of funeral expenses are as follows:

- Sam. Blanchard of Andover who died 1707, in part were :6 gallons wine, 20 pr. gloves, half barrel of cider (plus rum, sugar and allspice for it)

- Robert Ward, cooper, who died at Charlestown 1736 (his total estate was valued at £170) : wine, 1 pt. stomach water (maybe the early equivalent to maalox ?); porters paid, use of the pall, charge for tolling the bell, mourning scarfs for 3 heirs £30 (that sounds like an exhorbitant sum).

- Rev. Thos. Cobbett, sometime minister of Lynn, afterwards of Ipswich, died 1685; barrel of wine, 2 barrels cider plus some spices and ginger for it, 82 lbs. sugar; 1/2 cord wood, 4 doz. pr. gloves for men and women.

## NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM [ENG.] FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

This Society was begun in 1975. It publishes an excellent approximately 26 page Journal four times a year. I have all the Journals from 1975-1981 and they have a wealth of information, mainly dealing with those two northern English counties, but also many articles apply to both British and Scottish genealogical resources. If anyone would like to borrow these Journals please see me at the next meeting,

The Jan 1979 issue has an article about some County Durham families who settled around Galena, IL, Mineral Pt., WI, and Dubuque, IA. One family kept up a correspondence from 1852-1883 by the Morras family and 2 sisters, Mary Ann Greenwell and Jane Wilson. Morras was one of the earliest sttlers in Fayette Co., and the letters are very imformative about everything from the Atlantic crossing, early pioneering days in Iowa, the impact of the Civil War, Indians on the Oregon Trail and the building of the railways across the praries. Morras then in 1872 took his family further west to Oregon where he became a member of the Oregon House of Representatives ; he died 1887 .

Morras' sister Jane, and her husband Christopher Wilson, joined him as did Thomas Powell and some of his wife"s Canadian family in 1856. The Greenwells and the Wilsons remained in Iowa . The *History of Fayette Co., Iowa*, the *Representaive Men of Oregon*, and the *History of Coos Co., Oregon* tell the story of these families from Co. Durham, England

Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc.  
Box 2107  
Teaticket, MA 02536



# Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536  
Vol. 10 No. 4 July - August 1998

President: John Peri

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

## FUTURE MEETINGS

(2nd Sat. of every month)

**July 11 Workshop.** We will break up into several groups such as: beginning genealogy; how to write up your research; researching the British Isles and Canada; using computers in genealogy; using the Society's CD-ROM's and what they contain; The Master Genealogist computer program. There will be a meeting of Master Genealogist users after the regular meeting.

**August 8** Vicki Ryan will speak on A Genealogist's Basic Library

**September 12** Janice Horigan will speak about Passenger Lists For the Port of Boston

**Oct. 10** Rev. Jay Webber will continue his very informative and interesting presentations of Early Cape Cod Religious History

## THE RED DOT

If you find a red dot on your address sticker it means we haven't received your dues for our fiscal year starting July 1, 1998. Please bring it to the next meeting, or mail it to the address on the heading of this Newsletter. Thanks.

## NOTES FROM MAY MEETING

Marcia Melynck, a reference librarian at NEHGS with many years of genealogical experience, gave a very informative talk on Land and Probate Records.

She stated that both of these court records should be used together as land is tied to a probate record. Depending on the state they may be housed in the same place or in two separate locations. It is also very important to research just what a record office has available before going a long distance otherwise you may arrive there and find they do not have what you want.

She suggested a good source for vital records is Ancestry's Redbook as it will give you by state when vital records began (and when towns actually complied with the law), and what is available for maps, probate, land court, tax, cemetery, church, and military records.

In addition to these sources periodicals, newspapers, manuscript collections and where they are located are other important pieces for research.

Also listed are archives, libraries, societies and naturalizations. Each state has a map page of counties and towns/cities. Don't forget to look at boundaries of counties and towns as they very often have been changed over the years. A town could have been in another county or even a different state when your ancestor lived there. Whatever information you can find at home will shorten, and make more profitable, your time away from home.

Check the LDS Library Catalogue to see what they have microfilmed; it is possible you can do much of your research through their records. Before leaving home make a list of exactly where you need to go, and what you want to find so that you can focus on specific questions - otherwise you can become distracted and not use your time wisely.

Land deeds may mention where the person came from if it is his first land purchase in that area. It will also give you the original grantee - possibly a relative. When you copy records don't correct spelling or punctuation.

Remember that probate records may be dated many years after a death so pay attention to all records even those dated years later. And look at witnesses and those who took the inventory of the estate (you often can find the occupation of the deceased by what he owned). Debts of the deceased and debts owned to him can also give you clues as relatives are often named in those lists. Another clue may be found if there is a mention of the newspaper which printed the notice of the time and place the inventory is to be taken. That newspaper can then be checked for an obituary which may mention relatives who are pallbearers, and in what church the funeral occurred.

Look at all the loose documents in the probate envelope for bits of useful information. The Mormons don't usually photocopy all the documents in the docket envelope but just what was in the copybook. This is a book which was transcribed from what was in the docket folder but may not have been copied correctly nor were all the pieces of paper copied.

Probate records will be located where the person owned property even though he may have died or lived elsewhere in another town or state. The original deed was given to the property owner so the deed in

the courthouse is a copy.

[On Cape Cod the Barnstable Co. Court House burned on 22 Oct. 1827 which destroyed 93 of the 94 folios of deeds, two volumes of probate records, and civil and criminal records from 1685. Many property owners took their deeds to the Court House for re-recording. However, as the story goes, some land owners who had property in various places only took in the deeds to part of their property so they wouldn't have to pay taxes on all of what they owned. ! This, and the fire, are the reasons some Cape Cod property ownership has been unknown or in question as to rightful ownership. Ed.]

Books Marcia suggested as good sources are:

1. Ancestry's Redbook, ed. by Alice Eichholz, Ancestry Publ., PO Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110.
2. Complete Idiot's Guide to Genealogy, Alpha Books, 1633 Broadway, NY 10019, 1997 \$17.95
3. Land and Property Research In the US, E. Wade Hone, Ancestry, PO Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110-0476, 1997
4. Courthouse Book, Eliz. P. Bentley, Genealogy Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD 21202 \$34.95
5. The Genealogy Sourcebook, Sharon D. Carmack, Lowell House, 2020 Ave. of the Stars, Suite 300, Los Angeles, CA 90067, \$26.00
6. Discovering Your Female Ancestors, Sharon D. Carmack, Betterway Books, Cincinnati, OH \$17.99, 1998
7. When the Ox Is In the Ditch, Vera McDowell, Genealogy Publ. Co., 1995, \$19.95
8. Genealogy's Address Book, Eliz. P. Bentley, Genealogy Publishing Co., 1995.

#### NOTES FROM THE JUNE MEETING

Mark Choquet, who has Abenakis and Algonquin Indian heritage, gave us a very informative talk on Ancient and Royal Mashpee Wampanoag Families. He used an overhead projector to show several genealogical lines of present-day Wampanoags, all of which need more research.

He showed a photo taken about 1894 of Charlotte Mitchell which demonstrates by the fact that she was wearing an animal teeth necklace that she was of a prestigious family. They were regarded as diamonds were by Caucasians.

Illitimate births were common in Native American society as they were in European royalty, and in immigrant Americans. As in European royalty, Indian royalty married other Indian royalty. Also, as in European royalty women often continued to use royal names and titles after they were married or after their spouse died. For ex., Princess Martha Simon 1792-1857 of Namasket kept her Simon name although married to Cato White because it was more prestigious. Also, sometimes death records are in a woman's maiden name.

Royal lines were very important in Indian

history. It was very common for women to be sachems, for ex., Squaw Sachem Tunohkamukost of Catacheese (Oyster Island). Many of her children settled at Herring Pond. School teachers often came from Indian royal families. The colonists did not like to acknowledge that women were sachems and its corresponding power because the colonists were a male dominated society. The Mashpee tribe was self-governed. Another tribe, Mattacheeset in Pembroke, MA, had alliances with the Mashpee tribe.

Some of the Mashpee Wampanoag royal line from core families and intertribal marriage alliances that he discussed were:

Squaw Sachem Tunohkamukost  
Sachem James Keeter  
Sachem Iyanough of Cummaquie  
Sachem Sunquason  
Sachem Ralph Jones of Herring Pond  
Sachem Caleb Pocknett  
Sachem Paxwittoo alias William Wampatuck

There is a long held story that Austin Bearse born 1618 married the daughter of Sachem Iyanough (Hyannis is a corruption of Iyanough) but Choquet feels that this is not true and so far hasn't been proved one way or another.

Choquet has spent much time following the lineages of the Mashpee tribe and showed us lines. However, he stated that much more work needs to be done to prove/disprove these lines.

He said that most intermarriages were women marrying outside the tribe, i.e., to men of African/American descent, or to other ethnic groups. Marrying outside their tribe was necessary even before the colonists arrived because men died while hunting or in battle with other tribes and these early deaths then continued after the coming of the colonists. Therefore, there were more women than men in the tribe. The term community spinoff means that a marriage was to a non-Indian.

Choquet said that if genetic mitochondrial tests were done on the maternal line some of the ancestry of the tribe would be proved or disproved. He stressed that there has been too much marriage within the tribe which is not good because of possible genetic problems within such a small gene pool. It is important now for the tribe to intermarry with other tribes to prevent biological problems, and to marry with other strong royal Indian lines.

#### CORRECTION

In the last Newsletter the internet address for vital records of several Mass. towns was given. The address should have been

[www.ancestry.com.ancestry/search/3273](http://www.ancestry.com.ancestry/search/3273).

In checking on this site I found other town's vital records have been added. It now lists the towns of N. Ashford, Winchendon, Worthington, Westminster,

Westport, Sturbridge, Templeton, Tisbury, W. Springfield, Abington, Acton, Ashburnham, Dartmouth, Dover, Essex, Gill, New Bedford, New Braintree, Tyringham and Wayland.

### INTERNET ADDRESSES

[www.streetmap.co.uk](http://www.streetmap.co.uk) This site allows you to enter the name of a city/town in the UK and it will show you where it is located. It will also locate a street in London.

[www.rootsweb.com/~cemetery/Massachus.html](http://www.rootsweb.com/~cemetery/Massachus.html) This site will show you cemeteries in each state that are online, or, if they have been published it will give you the email address of someone who will look up a name in a cemetery. To find cemeteries in other states see [www.rootsweb.com/~cemetery](http://www.rootsweb.com/~cemetery)

[www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/ny/nybible.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/ny/nybible.htm)  
This site shows family Bibles by surname. An email address is provided for more information. To find Bible records for other states substitute the 2-letter abbreviation for each state for the above "ny"

The Nat'l Gen. Society's online registry for gen. projects is [www.kindredconnections.com/ngsproj/](http://www.kindredconnections.com/ngsproj/)  
It contains info on over 1500 gen. projects.

The Civil War Soldiers System Journal Web Site is [www.thurston.com/~rmccoy/wacwssj.htm](http://www.thurston.com/~rmccoy/wacwssj.htm)

[www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives/daticivil.html](http://www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives/daticivil.html)  
is an alphabetical index to IL's 250,000 volunteer Civil War soldiers. Several volunteers listed their homes outside IL and some from southern states or other countries such as Canada. The index gives the home town, the company and the unit.

[genealogy.tbox.com/job/aug/96/advanced.html](http://genealogy.tbox.com/job/aug/96/advanced.html)  
discusses privacy on the GenWeb. Copyright questions are continual problems for everyone, including genealogists. How do you document material downloaded from the net? This is just one question that needs an answer.

Civil War Soldiers' System - in time all 5.5 million names will be online. [www.thurston.com/~rmccoy/wacwssj.htm](http://www.thurston.com/~rmccoy/wacwssj.htm)

Illinois' 250,000 volunteer soldiers in the Civil War is online [www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives/daticivil.html](http://www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives/daticivil.html)  
You can type in a surname and you will be given the soldier's unit and place of residence.

Indiana marriages through 1850 as well as the Allen Co. Ft Wayne Lib. homepage is online at [www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/indiana/genealogy/genmenu.html](http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/indiana/genealogy/genmenu.html)

Reunions for descendants of those who were in Dr.

Bernardo's homes, and possibly other children sent to Canada, are organized by David Lorente. His email address is [lorente@enc.igs.net](mailto:lorente@enc.igs.net)

[www.streetmap.co.uk](http://www.streetmap.co.uk) is a site on which you can type in the name of a UK town or city, and a map of its location will come up on your monitor. It will also locate London streets for you.

[www.genserv.com/](http://www.genserv.com/) has over 11 million names in 8,560 plus GEDCOM databases

[www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Transcriptions/DUR/SHO.html](http://www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Transcriptions/DUR/SHO.html) gives marriages from the Sherburn Hosp. Registers (1695-1837) in Northumberland and Durham Counties, England.

[www.cimorelli.com/vbclient/shipmenu.htm](http://www.cimorelli.com/vbclient/shipmenu.htm) includes databases from ships 1890-1930, early records before 1890, Irish immigrants, German immigrants from Russia.

[midas.ac.uk/genuki/](http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/) has UK and Ireland information. The address has been changed to [www.genuki.org.uk/](http://www.genuki.org.uk/)  
This service is provided by fellow family historians on their own time and at their own expense. Funding was begun by the Federation of Family s History Societies.

[www.rootsweb.com/~memoca/moca.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~memoca/moca.htm) lists Maine cemeteries by county and also has a guide about how to restore old cemeteries.

### PATIENCE , PLEASE

Now that genealogy has become very popular, unfortunately it has sometimes become a four-letter word for town/city clerks, librarians, courthouse employees and archivists. It is often forgotten that their job descriptions don't include doing your family research for you or listening to tales re: your ancestors.

These mainly public employees have many other duties that occupy their time, and with economic constraints they are all too often shorthanded. Some of their observations about genealogists include: pushy, obnoxious, don't know what they are doing, make unrealistic requests, boring, impatient, don't want to leave at closing time, inconsiderate and too talkative.

So please, do your homework before you go to a record repository, be patient and polite. It will be advantageous for you, and also for the next genealogist who appears before them.

### AMERICAN-CANADIAN GEN. SOC.

This Society will have a "fun-filled, educational and rewarding weekend Sept. 24-27, 1998" at the Tara-Wayfarer in Bedford, NH. Conference rate is \$99 per night. Call and reserve your accommodation at 603-622-3766 and reference the ACGS conference. For more information email Pauline at

## PERSIS [LEWIS] CUSHMAN

by Robert J. Tilden

### Was she the daughter of Thomas Lewis of Lynn or Thomas Lewis of Barnstable?

The seemingly endless problems inherent in distinguishing among individuals of the same name quickly become as familiar to the novice as to the veteran genealogist. This is particularly true when working with seventeenth century data. Evidence of [1] place of residence, [2] dates of birth, marriage, and death, [3] names of parents or spouses, and [4] known vocations are among the identifiers used when available to supplement inadequate or non-existent vital records.

Usually, the less data there is the more difficult it is to identify obscure individuals or their next of kin. Sometimes an excess of data will adequately define an individual and still fail to provide sufficient evidence to constitute persuasive proof of particular relationships. A classic example of such a case is illustrated by the birth record of Persis Lewis of Swansea. [1] She later married Robert Cushman (1664-1757) of Plymouth, Plympton, Kingston, and thereby established her enduring claim to remembrance as an essential link in a prolific line of descendants from at least 3 Mayflower families. [2]

Her birth, as recorded in Book A of the Swansea vital records and as reported by Mason, reads. *Persis the daughter of Thomas Lewis was born on the 15teenth of June 1671.* There having been at least 2 men named Thomas Lewis, unrelated, and of about the same age living in Swansea during the period surrounding Persis' birth, the absence of the mother's father makes the record truly inadequate.

There were other Lewis families in 17th century N. England. Colket records 10 immigrant families of that name before 1657. [3] Noyes, Libby and Davis cite the census of 1790 to support their conclusion that Lewis "became the 22nd commonest surname in Colonial N. England." [4] Charles K. Bolton reports an early *Thomas Lewis, Gent., patent, 1629, of land between Cape Elizabeth and 'old Planters' Blaxton, Jeffreys, Hilton and Bonython.* [5] This Thomas is better remembered as the father of Mary -- a "troubled Person" -- who married the equally troubled Rev. Richard Gibson, who was the first Episcopal minister in Maine. [6]

Compiling profiles of the 2 protagonists does nothing to eliminate either as the probable father. Their histories are so similar as to be readily confused. Both were born in England. Both had brothers named John. Both came to America during infancy. Both married and raised families of similar size. Both named children Thomas, Mary and Samuel. Both had significant special skills: one as a master builder, the other as a highway and land surveyor. Both married only once, and they

both died the same year -- Thomas of Lynn in Bristol, RI, and Thomas of Barnstable in Falmouth -- 1709. [7]

There is also abundant documentation which clearly distinguishes them from each other. We know the names and villages of their parents and siblings. We know the names and parents of their wives, and the dates and places of their marriages. [8] There are birth records and marriage records for most of their children. Yet with all the data which we have about them and their families, there is no known primary source which irrefutably links either Thomas, or their respective wives, with the Persis of the birth record quoted above.

In fact, there is no known documentation which chronicles the life of Persis Lewis for the years between her birth in 1671 and the birth of her first child, Robert Cushman, who was born in Plymouth July 2, 1698. [9] Although her apparent marriage date, "circa 1697" is widely accepted by Mayflower genealogists it is imprecise, being derived by subtracting a year from the birth of her first child, Robert Cushman, has come to light confirming the union of Robert and Persis (Lewis) Cushman, nor of any prior marriage by either of them.

This is not surprising. King Philip's War (1675-1676) commenced in Swansea soon after Persis' birth, and several of the major engagements were fought there. [10] Although no documentation survives of direct participation in military service by either Thomas Lewis, several of their brothers did serve. [11]

The most painful event for Scituate and Barnstable was the ambush and massacre of almost all of Capt. Michael Pierce's company of 68 English and 20 friendly Indians from Cape Cod. The Rev. Samuel Deane recorded the salient facts. [12] including a copy of a letter from the Rev. Noah Newman (who helped bury the dead) to the Rev. John Cotton of Plymouth enumerating the fallen. "...fifteen from Scituate... six from Barnstable. [13] Capt. Pierce's first wife, Persis Eames [1621-1662], was the first woman named Persis known to be in N. England and possibly the earliest use of that name known to the Lewis Family. [14]

Another brother of Thomas Lewis was Lt. James Lewis who was with his distinguished Capt. John Gorham at "the sanguinary battle at he Swamp Fort, in the Narraganset country." This major engagement of the colonial era was fought on Dec. 19, 1675. [15] Lt. James served many years in the Barnstable armed band and his heirs became proprietors of land in Gorham, ME, as delayed payment for his services. [16]

The resulting abandonment of Swansea and many other frontier towns and the scattering of the surviving settlers inevitably contributed to the loss or neglect of most public and private records. Similarly the chaotic rule of Sir Edmund Andros following the revocation of Plymouth's Charter in 1691 and the involuntary merger of Plymouth with Massachusetts Bay left the status of towns in doubt and the maintenance of vital records unenforced.

*Sir Edmund Andros and his henchmen declared all land titles void unless validated for a price,*



# Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536  
Vol. 10 No. 6 Nov. - Dec. 1998

President: John Peri

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

## FUTURE MEETINGS (2nd Sat. of every month)

**Nov. 14** John Peri will speak on Uncovering Scottish Roots

**Dec. 12** Kate Viens will talk on the Old Colony Historical Society in Taunton. At a later date a field trip to their library will be offered.

**Jan. 9** Please bring your surname lists - this will be a get acquainted meeting. Refreshments will be available.

## NOTES FROM THE AUGUST MEETING

Victoria Ryan gave an excellent talk, illustrated with slides, on a Genealogist's Basic Library. She discussed the uses of different types of books which help in doing research, the various charts, forms, maps, atlases, catalogs, computer hardware and software, and tapes both audio and video.

She distributed handouts which included book and supply companies, selected facilities for research, and many other source materials.

## NOTES FROM THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

Janice Duffy Horrigan, a member of the staff at Mass. Archives in Boston, gave a very interesting and informative talk and slide presentation on the ship passenger lists available at the Archives.

As ships came into the Port of Boston both state and Federal officials went on board to examine the passenger lists.

From 1848 - 1891 Mass. required all ships coming into Boston to give the lists to the Alien Commissioners who also were in charge of the almshouse and the poor. Ships coming into Boston before 1848 and after 1891 only have Federal lists, not state. Alien lists include not just foreigners coming into Boston but also many Americans who were returning to Boston from Europe.

The originals and the microfilms for the state lists are only available at Mass. Archives. During the 1930s they were indexed by the WPA; these have been microfilmed by LDS and are available through them.

The Federal lists have an index. Sometimes the state and Federal lists vary, so it is

well to check both records. It is important to know which list you are using. Sometimes someone is omitted from one list but included on the other.

The indexes refer you to the actual manifests which give much more information and should definitely be searched. They tell the name of the ship, the date she arrived in Boston, names, ages, occupation, where born, if they have been in the US before, where coming from, where going to, and sometimes other interesting facts very helpful to genealogists.

Some things mentioned are births and deaths on the voyage and relatives of the passengers. Longer stories may be on the last page of the manifest. Most ships arrived with stowaways on board.

Although most of the records at Mass. Archives are just for ships coming into Boston, there are a very few ships whose records are in Boston that came into New Bedford and Gloucester.

Her slides included pictures of the 3 x 5 cards, the actual manifests, and paintings of some of the ships that made many Atlantic crossings. She passed out the booklet, "Researching Your Family's History at the Mass. Archives".

## NOTES FROM OCTOBER MEETING

The Society was again very fortunate in having as our speaker Rev. David Jay Webber who now travels between Cape Cod and his position in a Lutheran seminary in the Ukraine. He is very knowledgeable about various genealogical topics including the Palatines and Cape Cod religious history. His topic today is Cape Cod Religious History 1650 - 1691. He had previously spoken to us about Cape Cod religious history up to 1650. It is always a great pleasure to have him as our speaker.

Everyone in the 17th century was interested in the religious controversies of the time because religion defined who they were. By 1650 the Pilgrims were dying off. Their children, and those who came from the Mass. Bay Colony to Cape Cod, had not experienced the religious persecution that had caused the Pilgrims to come to this country. Emotionally the first generation was tied to the mother culture but the second and third generations were not. This led to social turmoil and

interesting account of an unfortunate time in our history.

## PREFIXES TO SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

It is often very helpful to know that Social Security prefixes (the first 3 numbers) designate the state in which the number was applied for. When going through either the Social Security Death index on the Internet, or the CD-ROM (which the Society owns) this number may indicate if this person is the one you want by discovering the state where s/he lived.

When viewing listings of many persons of the same name this prefix will tell you where the person may have been born, or lived at the time of obtaining the number. However, it could also mean that the person had a summer job in a resort area out of the state in which s/he lived, or possibly the person had moved away from home. I have been told that the numbering system used by the government was determined by when each state was admitted to the union. Therefore, in this list read from left to right, i.e., NH, ME, VY, MA etc. These prefixes are as follows.

001-003 NH	004-007 ME
008-009 VT	010-034 MA
035-039 RI	040-049 CT
050-134 NY	159-158 NJ
159-211 PA	212-220 MD
221-222 DE	223-231 VA
232-236 WV	237-246 NC
247-251 SC	252-260 GA
261-267 FL	268-302 OH
303-317 IN	318-361 IL
362-386 MI	387-399 WI
400-407 KY	408-415 TN
416-424 AL	425-428 MS
433-439 LA	440-448 OK
449-467 TX	468-477 MN
478-485 IA	486-500 MO
501-502 ND	503-504 SD
505-508 NE	509-515 KS
516-517 MT	518-519 ID
520 WY	521-524 CO
525-585 NM	526-527 AZ
528-529 UT	530 NV
531-539 WA	540-544 OR
545-573 CA	574 AK
575-576 HI	577-579 DC
580 VI	
581-586 PR, Guam, AS, PI	700-729 Railroad

## CIVIL WAR RESEARCH DATABASE

The following is from a letter the Society received from the Historical Data Systems, Box 196, Kingston, MA 02364 617-585-7716; [www.civilwardata.com](http://www.civilwardata.com)

Their objective is to build a comprehensive information source on American Civil War soldiers for historical and genealogical research. A free

demonstration of the Database is available at the above internet address. You may subscribe for one year for \$25.00.

The Database includes the following information compiled from state records:

- \* Military records of nearly 2 million Union and Confederate soldiers searchable by name, regiment, and state
- \* Personnel rosters for over 1,800 regiments
- \* Brief histories for 2,500 regiments
- \* Descriptions for over 1,100 battles and engagements
- \* Short biographies and commands for 600 senior generals
- \* Command assignment for 5,000 regiments.

Work continues on adding the remaining 2+/- million soldiers as well as additional regimental rosters, regimental histories, and battle descriptions.

Later on indexes will be added for: pension records; census information from the 1890 Enumeration of Civil War soldiers and widows of soldiers; fraternal organizational records such as GAR records.

Included in their letter to our Society was a page on "Personnel from Falmouth, MA who were killed in battle or died of wounds." This demonstrates the type of information available, i.e.,

Alvin N. Fisher, Falmouth, MA, farmer, enlisted as a private at age 21 on 6-23-1862.

Rufus F. Fisher, Falmouth, MA, mariner, enlisted as a private at age 23 on 8-1-1862.

Augustus E. Foster, Falmouth, MA, manufacturer, enlisted as a private at age 37 on 8-13-1862.

Check out their internet site for further demonstrations.

## LDS FAMILY HISTORY CENTER, BREWSTER, MA

This new LDS Family History Center here on Cape Cod, which has the basic Family History Library catalogue from Salt Lake City, is now open to the public. It is located at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 94 Freeman's Way, Brewster, MA 02631; 508-896-9863. The library is open Tuesday 10-2; 6-9; Wed. 10-2 (members only 6-9); Thurs. 9-1; Fri 10-2; and the second Sat. of each month from 9-12. Closed Sun., Mon., all legal holidays, the Wed. before Thanksgiving, and from Dec. 24 - Jan. 4th.

They have 2 microfilm readers, 2 fishe readers, one computer. It is well to call ahead and make an appointment to use one of the pieces of equipment.

They already have quite a number of microfilms and fishes on indefinite loan. They include:

+ Phaneuf family genealogy

+ Germany:

Births/marriages; births 1798-1817 register; marriages, extracted records; Bergen, Bredershausen, b, m, d; Rieschweiler church records 1683-1838; Bavaris, Wallhalben b,m,s 1719-1795; Willhalben & Saalstadt

b,m,d 1719-1862; Bavaria, Pfalz; Winterback church records 1715-1798; Pfalz, Grosbundeback 1715-1798; Winterbach extracted births or christening records; Lambsborn church records; Schmittshausen births ; Bayern, Schmittshausen extracts/marr 1834-1845; marr. 1807-1833 ; Pfalz, Bayern 1770 census of residents; Gross marriages/deaths; Landratsamt Gerhaardsbruum extracted marr. 1820-1875; Kirchenbuch ; Contwig church records  
 +W. VA, Preston Co. wills, tax records, birth, marr., death; federal census; vital statistics (20 microfilms)  
 + Taylor City births 1853-1902  
 + Stato Civile 1809-1865; Processetti 1852-1865; Nati 1845-1865; Diversi 1820-1865  
 + Ireland, Galway, Kilcumman church records  
 + Ireland, Galway 1821 census and bibliography  
 + Ireland, Galway, Moycullen  
 + Sweden, Varmland 1870  
 + Sweden Vaslernorrland, Styenas c.r. 1889-1899  
 + Sweden, Gotenborg 1861-1870  
 + Sweden, Lamar c.r. 1861, 1891, 1881-1894  
 + Parish registr, Whalton, NBL, Eng, b, m, d 1661-1921  
 +Scotland, Kilmarnock, Ayr, marriagaes  
 + 1851 census, England  
+ Barnstable Co., MA censuses for 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920  
 + England, Westmorland, Preston church records  
 + England, Westmoreland, Milnethorpe  
 + Descendants of Robert Fletcher of Concord, MA  
 + Portland, ME, index to mar. intentions 1733-1912; to marriages 1748-1883, index to deaths prior to 1892; marr. intentions 1856-1880  
 + Angus cemeteries v. 3 and 4  
 + History of Perry Co., Harry Harrison Hains  
 + Marr. lic. bonds 1827-1833, 1844 Hunt  
 + Spinning Wheel Entitlement 1796  
 + Betham Redbooks/manuscripts in gen. office Ireland  
 + Ireland church records, Donass and Trugh  
 + Ireland parish records, St. Munchius  
 + Scottish OPR's Neilston Par. & 1851 census, Renfrewshie 1688-1819; 1820-1854; Eastwood bp./mar. 1674-1854 and mar. 1820-1854 plus the 1841 and 1851 census  
 + Eng., Corbridge, NBL b/m/d 1654-1812  
 + Eng., Bolam, NBL, b,m,d 1662-1911

In addition to the above microfilms they have many fishes on permanent loan including some from the UK, VT, Quebec, the Northumberland 1881 census surname index and census locality index., RFW, Scotland 1881 surname and locality census.

#### TILDEN GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION

Member Bob Tilden has found more information about some of the descendants of Nathaniel Tilden and has been able to correct some errors in The Great Migration Begins regarding this family. If anyone would like to

receive these corrections, as well as other correction to the genealogy, write to Bob % Falmouth Gen. Soc - address is on the Newsletter heading.

#### LOCATION OF CENSUS RECORDS

The American Antiquarian Society in Worcester has Worcester County censuses for 1850, 1860 and 1870. The Worcester Public Library has all US censuses for New England from 1790 - 1920.

If you know of other repositories of census records other than the Federal Archives in Waltham, please call me at 508-428-5658, email me at mgibson@tiac.net, or write to the Society's address so they may be included in the next Newsletter. It may not be necessary to go as far as Waltham for censuses.

#### SLATER MILL IN RHODE ISLAND

Recently I took a very interesting tour of the Blackstone River Valley area which is approximately an 1 1/2 hour drive from here. Our first stop was the Slater Mill Historic Site in Pawtucket, RI. Pawtucket is an Algonkian Indian word meaning "rapids" or "water falls".

In August 1793 Slater Mill was the first successful water powered cotton spinning mill and the site of the birthplace of the American industrial revolution. The mill continued to make cotton yarn through 1905. Today it is a museum complex dedicated to preserving this historic site which also contains the Sylvanus Brown House (1758) and the 1810 Wilkinson Mill.

Slater Mill was the birthplace of American industry and was built by Samuel Slater who successfully duplicated British water power spinning, picking, carding, drawing and roving machines at Ezekiel Carpenter's clothier's shop in 1790. The mill built in 1793 is today a reminder of the hundreds of factories built for the textile industry in New England. It's management, architectural style and workforce including women and children, were copied throughout southern New England. There is a large French-Canadian population in the area whose ancestors arrived years ago to work in the many factories and industries along the river.

A grassy field north of the mill was used to bleach the spun or woven cotton. It was stretched over the field, dampened with dew or watered for bleaching. The sun gradually whitened the fabric.

The mill used the water of the Blackstone River, which flows south from Worcester, MA, to power the looms. The large dam that flows by the mill is used today to generate electricity.

Our next stop was a boat trip up the Blackstone River which is now possible since the river became cleaner in 1993. The river was named for Rev. William Blackstone who settled by the river in 1635, one year before Roger Williams founded Providence. Blackstone planted his yellow sweeting apple orchard

and rose garden near his home. He traveled on a white bull and his library of 184 volumes was the largest in the colonies. He was the first European to settle along the river. He left England in 1623 and became Boston's first English settler but soon clashed with the Puritans and moved to a wilderness that later became northern Rhode Island.

The Blackstone Canal was dug in the 1820s to provide inland water transportation from the port of Providence, RI, to Worcester, Mass. There were 49 locks to lift the boats to get around the dams and rapids.

The Blackstone River travels about 46 miles from the hills of central Mass. to the tidal water below the Pawtucket Falls. The river drops 438 feet, about 10 feet for each mile, which provides the power for a variety of industries during the past 300 years. This river has been called the "hardest working river in America". With many mills, blast furnaces and other industrial sites this river became exploited and very polluted. Fortunately, however, it has been cleaned up to the point where boating is now allowed plus fishing, although the fish have to be thrown back and not eaten. It is hoped that the river will in time become swimmable. Work of cleaning the river is also taking place in Worcester.

The Blackstone separated Wampanoag from Narragansett territory. The Nipmucks were the Native Americans that lived around and fished the fresh waters of the upper Valley.

This is a very interesting area and many tours are available throughout the region. For tour information stop by the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor office at 1 Depot Sq., Woonsocket, RI, or, contact the Blackstone Valley Tourism Council at 1-800-454-BVTC or e-mail BVTourism@aol.com.

(The above is from the Blackstone Valley Tourism Council brochure and the Official 1998 Summer Visitor's Guide for The Blackstone River Valley of RI.)

### QUERIES

Want families/ancestors of Jennie Howe born Dixmont, (PA) 1866 d/o Hiram Howe and Nancy (Small). Jennie mar. 1st John H. McCullough b. 1868 probably Cleveland, OH. Jennie d. there 1935. (ED.)

### BOOK REVIEWS

The Society has recently purchased three books which we donated to the Falmouth Library; they are located in the genealogical section.

1. Burgess Genealogy: Descendants of the Four Sons of Thomas Burgess and Dorothy (Waynes) Burgess by Katharine W. Hiam.

The four sons are:

Thomas Burgess, Jr., of Newport, RI whose descendants returned to Mass.

John Burgess of Yarmouth, Mass.

Jacob Burgess of Sandwich

Joseph Burgess of Rochester, Mass.

This book published by NEHGS in Boston updates the Burgess Memorial published in 1865, and written by Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Burgess. As was the custom in 1865 no sources for the material were given. This new book corrects this omission, adds and corrects other sections of the book. There are references in the text plus indexes for both the entire work, heads of families and their spouses. Included are many primary and secondary sources.

A Bowerman Family History: Some Descendants of Thomas Boreman (c. 1623-1663) of Barnstable, New Plymouth Colony With Allied Families: Bowman, Clifton, Gifford, Hoag and Wing, by A.L. Bowerman.

In addition to the above named families the following are included: Allen, Annable, Beadle, Bowdish, Brewster, Burgess, Davis, Emery, Estes, Freeman, Frost, Gage, Harper, Hathaway, Hoxie, Perry, Prence, Swift, Vanderveer, Welling, Wilbur and Wood. It was published by Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD in 1998. Many charts, maps and illustrations are included.

Ancestral Trails: The Complete Guide to British Genealogy and Family History by Mark D. Herber is a 688 page hardcover book published in 1998 by GPC. It may be obtained from NEHGS, # B2-62481, \$34.95.

This is a large, very comprehensive up-to-date guide on how to go about tracing our British heritage. It has more than 90 illustrations of the most common types of records. Anthony Camp, Director of the Society of Genealogists in London says it will be an essential guide for all family historians. It was published in association with the above named Society.

There have been many changes in English genealogical research recently including the opening of the 1891 census, the transcription and indexing of census returns, parish records, and county and regional boundary changes.

It may be obtained from NEHGS #B2-62481, \$34.95

Genealogical Resources in English Repositories by Joy Wade Moulton is another book in the NEHGS catalogue (as is the previous one). It was published by GPC in 1988 and 1982, and contains over 600 pages. This resource is organized by county with each library and record office described, showing addresses, hours and holdings. Locations in London are identified on street maps. \$45.00, # B2-6247.

### HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL ATLAS AND GUIDE TO BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASS (CAPE COD)

This book has just been reprinted and updated with a few additions and corrections. Two more pages of information has been added which will be helpful to

anyone who wants to find resources in each of the 15 Cape Cod towns that make up this county.

An article describing how and why the book was written was published in the Mar.-Apr. issue of Heritage Quest Magazine.

Anyone who would like a copy may send a check for \$14.00 (which includes tax and shipping) to the Society at the address on this Newsletter heading.

### SOME MAINE RESOURCES

Maine did not become a separate state until 1820 when it broke away from Massachusetts.

Therefore, early records will be found at Massachusetts Archives, Columbia Point, in Dorchester. Maine was not a heavily populated state and York County was basically the only county before 1760. Other counties came into existence at this time. Many of the early Maine emigrants came from counties in southwestern England, i.e., Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and Somerset. Later, many Congregationalists from East Anglia arrived via Massachusetts until after the American Revolution. Many Ulster Scots came in the early part of the eighteenth century, and of course the French in Canada migrated south.

Suggestions for resources on Maine include the following:

1. Maine State Library, Cultural Building, Augusta, Maine 04333. Some of their holdings include state, county and town records, cemetery records, wills, deeds, court and probate records, pension lists, passenger lists, French Canadian records, D.A.R. records.

2. Dept. of Human Services, Vital Statistics, State House, Station 11, Augusta, Maine 04333. They will send you a form to fill out and return for Vital Statistics after 1892.

3. Maine State Archives, State Capitol, Station 84, Augusta, Maine 04333. Their records are before 1891. Helpful resources include:

1. The Length and Breadth of Maine, by Stanley Attwood. It has data on civil divisions, counties, cities, towns, dates of settlements, dates when land was set off or annexed, and changes of town names. This type of book is invaluable as it will shorten your research time.

2. Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire, by Walter Goodwin Davis. This book says it lists every family before 1699

3. Probate Records of Lincoln County, 1760-1800, ed. by William Patterson.

4. York County Deeds, by Robert Richardson. This is an 18 volume set covering the years 1642-1737.

5. Documentary History of the State of Maine. This 24 volume set was published from 1869-1916. It has early history, the Trelawny Papers, The Baxter Manuscripts and the Farnham Papers.

6. Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War. This 17 volume set includes Maine

soldiers since Maine was part of Massachusetts at this period.

7. The Maine Adjutant General Reports 1861-1865 includes men who served in the Civil War.

8. Collections and proceedings of the Maine Historical Society are other good resources.

### PRIMARY & SECONDARY SOURCES

Anyone who has done much historical or genealogical research is very familiar with errors that creep into so-called primary and secondary sources. Regardless of where you find a name, place or date try and verify it in another source if at all possible. Even primary sources can be, and too often are, wrong.

For example, I could not find a couple's marriage record because I was looking shortly before the first child was born. Someone else easily found it because he didn't have the date of birth of the first child, as I did. This child was referred to as "his daughter", but in reality she was the illegitimate daughter of the wife. Apparently the mother was engaged to marry someone who suddenly died - whoops! But when the mother married, the child took her step-father's name, probably without going through a court process to change it. Who the real father was will never be known.

In another family, the will of the husband names a girl as "my daughter". This was taken as fact until very recently when some astute researcher discovered that "his daughter" was actually his wife's daughter by a first marriage. Much time had been wasted in tracing the step-father's ancestors which were not the ancestors of "his daughter" at all. Stories like this abound.

Examples of generally acknowledged primary sources include:

1. Vital records of birth, marriage, death, divorce.
2. Church baptisms, marriages, burials
3. Bible records - they and # 2 above, are often the only sources for births, marriages and deaths before they were kept by the state.
4. Marriages bonds and licenses
5. Probates, deeds, administration papers
6. Guardianship, or orphan's records, court name changes or adoptions
7. Contemporary family letters and records
8. Tax assessments or exemption lists
9. Military or pension records
10. Federal/state or town records which show family relationship

Secondary Sources include:

1. County, state or town histories
2. Family genealogies
3. Federal, state censuses which do't show family relationships
4. Newspaper obituaries
5. Newspaper marriage accounts
6. Photos of gravestone inscriptions

**New England Genealogical Conference**  
**Thursday October 22 through Sunday October 25, 1998**

The Conference will be held at the Holiday Inn-By-The-Bay in Portland, Maine. When you call the hotel for reservations (1-800-345-5050) ask for the Conference rate for hotel accommodations (\$99.00 per night + tax)

There will be over fifty speakers in all with a wide variety of seminar topics. As always, there will be many exhibitors with all types of genealogical materials for sale.

Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc.  
Box 2107  
Teaticket, MA 02536



# Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536  
Vol. 10 No. 5 Sept. - Oct. 1998

President: John Peri

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

## FUTURE MEETINGS

(2nd Sat. of every month)

**September 12** Janice Horigan will speak about Passenger Lists For the Port of Boston

**Oct. 10** Rev. Jay Webber will continue his very informative and interesting presentations on Early Cape Cod Religious History

**Nov. 14** John Peri will speak on Uncovering Scottish Roots

**Dec. 12** Kate Viens will talk on the Old Colony Historical Society in Taunton. At a later date a field trip to their library will be offered.

## THANKS !

Many thanks to the following members who have included a contribution to our gift fund with their membership dues. This money is used to augment the genealogy collection at the Falmouth Public Library.

Marie T. Brady, Joan Conley, Shirley R. Dunkle, Gardner M. Edgerton, Susan B. Liedell, Robert J. Tilden, Eva F. White.

## READING BETWEEN THE LINES: FOLKLORE AND TWO COATS OF ARMS

by Robert J. Tilden

Folklore has been defined as the echos of forgotten drums. Too often its utility is disparaged by contemporary genealogists. When there is no other rational way "to fill the blanks", it is called "family tradition." In that way the genealogist escapes all responsibility. If later research proves the tradition wrong, the onus for error is on the family members "who were obviously misinformed."

A greater appreciation of folklore is found among scholarly historians, especially those trained in the Classics. In fact, much archeological research since World War 2 has served to support and interpret traditional folklore. It occurs in numerous digs and periods, from the sack of Troy to the Norse silver hoards, and beyond. Consider, for example, the

confirming impact of the Sutton Hoo dig upon the epic poem Beowulf.

Family tradition need not be proof of kinship to be useful. If it does no more than point the researcher in another direction or add support to an hypothesis in the making, it is worth examining. For example, consider a bit of historic trivia sent me following a workshop on the search for the parents of Robert Hicks. My correspondent wrote:

*"By one account his (Robert Hicks) father was James who was a descendant of Ellis Hicks, knighted by the Black Prince at Poitiers for bravery in capturing set of colors 19 Sept. 1356."*

There is not space here to recount the story of the battle at Poitiers. Suffice to say it ranks with the great victory at Crecy (26 Aug. 1346) and the later battle of Agincourt (25 Oct. 1415) among the climatic events of English history and folklore. It is said of Poitiers that all the Chivalry of France and England were there. That is to say, everybody who was anybody was there before the battle. After the battle the flower of French Chivalry and a multitude of the French aristocracy were prisoners. Among the victorious English, many who had been "nobodies" before the battle were recognized as heroes and became "somebodies" in consequence.

One such "nobody" was a yeoman-archer known to some of his friends as Henry Fane [sic] although his Welsh ancestry went back before the Conquest to one Howell ap Vane. When the tide of battle turned against the French, their King attempted to flee, but was "pursued by Denis of Morbeke, a Frenchman who years ago escaped to England to avoid prosecution for murder." (Adamson and Falland, pp 4-6)

Trusting a man who spoke such good French, King John took his gauntlet from his right hand and gave it to Sir Denis as a token of surrender. By the time Sir Denis of Morbeke and King John 11 reached the tent of the Black Prince, they were surrounded by a mob of weary men. At least ten knights and squires were claiming the honor of the French King's capture.

"When the uproar had subsided, it was Henry Vane who came forward with the King's right gauntlet. He did not consider it necessary to explain that he had taken it, not from the King but from Sir Denis of Morbeke. He simply knelt, and in eloquent silence handed it to his Prince who in turn caused him to rise, a

moment later, as Sir Henry Vane. He was subsequently given a coat of arms with three dexter gauntlets of gold on a blue shield to commemorate his role in the Battle of Poitiers and his brief moment in Royal favor.

Much of what we know of the memorable adventures of such individuals as Sir Ellis Hicks and Sir Henry Vane comes from the writings of Sir John Froissart (1338-1410), "the greatest of the chroniclers of the Middle Ages, who recorded for all time many of the most famous exploits and personalities of the Age of Chivalry." (Uden, *A Dictionary of Chivalry*, p 96)

Uden writes that Froissart "seized every opportunity to talk with eye witnesses of events, was a poet as well as a historian, and knew Geoffrey Chaucer." How much of those biographical notes which have survived is history and how much is folk lore is open to debate. However many details have been blurred by the passage of time. The episodes recounted depict the spirit of the times and the values cherished by the participants. They also illuminate the family background and social status of many of the founders of New England.

Genealogists often argue that surnames of the seventeenth century, even when the same as (or derivative from) names of the fourteenth century do not assure genealogical ties through three centuries of fragmentary records. They search parish records, manor rolls, and the craft guilds' apprentices' indentures for useful documentation and ignore the language of heraldry -- midway between history and folklore -- which can be found cut in stone in numerous places, rendered in stained glass windows, and preserved in innumerable book plates.

The uninterrupted use of the same, or derivative, coats of arms meticulously recorded by the heralds and their clerks at all sorts of events does much to confirm family identity and family history. As the historians of Massachusetts Bay Colony point out, the young Harry Vane (1613-1662) later knighted by Charles 1, who came to Boston (1635) and was elected Governor May 25, 1636, carried the same coat of arms his ancestor had won at Poitiers. He lost popularity in Boston for taking the side of Anne Hutchinson and was defeated for Governor in the election of 1637. He returned to England, entered Parliament in 1640 and was executed for treason June 14, 1662. His fame and effigy as a young man remain in Boston preserved in a statue by Frederick MacMorries after a portrait by Sir Peter Lily, located in the vestibule of the Boston Public Library.

Plymouth Colony numbered among its descendants of Poitiers veterans Robert Hicks who came to New England in the Fortune (1621). His wife Margaret followed on the Anne in 1623 with three children. Although well documented as a fellmonger of Southwark, his social class and family history have been much disputed. His detractors seem to ignore the social significance of acquiring knighthood. As a matter of language, medieval England divided its people into

only two classes: [1] the landless poor, known popularly as the "simple folk" and [2] the "gentle folk." The principal ways by which a "simple" person could cross the gulf between classes were marriage, ordination, and investiture as a knight. To be a knight was (and is) a personal honor which ceased with the recipient's death. It is not hereditary.

On becoming a knight, the attendant benefit of being made "gentle" extended to the knight's whole family; and, as with his coat of arms, descended to his heirs male ad infinitum. Financial resources tend to be important in the marriage markets of all societies and often determined who won. It was family status, however, especially among the "gentle folk" which determined who could compete.

Whether the knighting of Sir Ellis Hicks is factual, comparable to the knighting of Sir Henry Vane, or merely a cherished family fiction does not matter. His story, like Sir Henry's, fits into the familiar pattern of well documented events, and gives credence to the belief that Robert Hicks, of Plymouth Colony, had a social background as good, and perhaps better than Margaret Winslow{?}, his wife.

In the social and economic turmoil of the seventeenth century the growing middle class of tradesmen and manufacturers converted their coats of arms, no longer useful in war, into family history, or evidence of antiquity, wealth, and family alliances. Removed from the lists and into the walks of society, for those who could read the symbols of heraldry the family coat became a social register and family biography.

But how does heraldry contribute to the history of Robert Hicks and his related families in New England two and a half centuries later? First, it is helpful to understand that the awarding of badges and additional charges to the existing coat of arms of a combatant who distinguished himself, was a commonplace of medieval heraldry. As families grew and, in later generations divided into several branches, the same marks of royal appreciation could occur in the arms of distant cousins. For example: John West, the first Baron de la Warr who died in 1398, was awarded a crampet of a sword scabbard as a badge in commemoration of his part in the capture of the French King at Poitiers -- the same battle at which Sir Henry Vane and Sir Ellis Hicks won their spurs. The crampet, we are told, is a seldom used charge, yet in 1515 we find one West (presumably a descendant of Lord de la Warr) describing a gift in his will as "My best goblet with a cover with Crampetts on the Knopp." [Oxford Dictionary of the English Language]

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## CROADE FAMILY

by Mary Hunt

I have recently been investigating the antecedents of Thomas CROADE, who married Rachel CUSHING in 1724. He was supposedly from Halifax, Mass., however Halifax was not a town until about 1734. Rachel

Cushing's family was from Hingham. I have found quite a lot of information about this family, all from resources in the Falmouth Public Library. I have used many of the Vital Records, every reference to Croade in the NEHGR and the Mayflower Descendant, both Torrey and Savage, and the IGI.

There were two immigrants to Mass. named Croade in the mid-seventeenth century. I have seen no evidence that they were related. One was John Croade who was born about 1623 and married 17 March 1659 Elizabeth Price. Salem Vital Records lists the following children: Elizabeth born 1661; John born 1663; Hanna born 1665; and Jonathan born 1667. I have not found a record of his death.

The other early Croade was Richard. According to his age at death, he was born about 1627. He was the son of Richard Croade of Dorset, England. He married Frances Hersey on 29 May 1656. They lived in Hingham for a while, where the following children were born: John in 1657 and died in 1658; Richard born in 1659; Elezebet born 1662; and Judith born in 1663. Four more children were born in Salem: Sara in 1665; William in 1667; Hanna in 1671; and John in 1672. Richard kept an inn in 1678. He died in 1689 aged 61.

So we have two John Croades, John's son born in 1663 and Richard's son born in 1672. This leads to some confusion, since I am descended from one of them. My ancestor John Croade married Deborah THOMAS on 1 Dec. 1692 in Marshfield. Salem Vital Records lists the following children: Elizabeth born 1693; John born in 1695; Thomas born in 1697; Ruth born in 1699; and Mary born in 1700/01. Both Torrey and Savage seem to think this John was the son of the first John.

I am descended from Thomas Croade who married Rachel Cushing 19 March 1723/4. Over the next 25 years they had 16 children. However, only three of these children lived over 25 years, and of the first six born, only one survived over a year. None of the four sons lived to the age of ten. Their daughter Hannah Croade married her cousin Charles Cushing and she lived to be 90.

Charles and Hannah (Croade) Cushing had eleven children, of whom only four lived to grow up, and one of those died at 25. I have known about this family for several years, and always assumed the high mortality was the result of their being cousins. However, since Hannah's parents also experienced very high infant mortality, I have wondered if there could have been some genetic defect in the family.

### HERITAGE BOOKS ARCHIVES

The list of titles and the Archives Name Index are freely searchable by all visitors to their web site: [www.hb-archives.com](http://www.hb-archives.com)

Access to the published works themselves is by annual subscription. Researchers may view the archives titles just as they were originally published with

no possibility of transcription errors!

In addition, the site contains a second freely searchable index to several hundred works published by Heritage Books, Inc. in book and/or CD ROM format which have not yet been published on the web.

Heritage Books may be reached at 1-800-398-7709; email at [heritagebooks@pipeline.com](mailto:heritagebooks@pipeline.com) The electronic catalog is at [www.heritagebooks.com](http://www.heritagebooks.com) The electronic archives is [www.hb-archives.com](http://www.hb-archives.com)

### BERKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY ASSOC. , INC

This western Mass. seminar on 26 Sept 1998 is being held at the Koussevitzky Arts Center, Berkshire Community College, West Street, Pittsfield, Mass. from 8 AM to 4:30 PM. The fee is \$30.00 including lunch or \$35.00 after Sept 5th. Make checks payable to BFHA and mail to Box 1437, Pittsfield, MA 01202-1437.

Seminars are: Oral History - How to Interview by Marcia Melnyk; N. England Migration to the Midwest by David C. Dearborn; Italian Genealogy by Jonathan Galli; Lesser Know Sources for Genealogical Research by David C. Dearborn; State and Local Government Records for Family Research by Arthur F. Sniffen.

Included are a query board and vendors.

### AMERICAN-FRANCH GEN. SOCIETY

On Oct. 4, 1998 noon to 5 PM this Society will present the following talks:

+Quebecois Immigration and Life in the "Little Canadas" of New England by Dr. Claire Quintal

+The Mills of Woonsocket and Life in a New England Mill Village by Robert Bellerose

+Life in Acadia and Acadian Genealogy by Dennis Boudreau

+The Gathering of Cemetery Data and its Value to Genealogists and Historians by John Sterling and Roger Beaudry.

There will also be genealogical exhibits, historical displays and vendors.

This Society is offering for sale its first ever CD ROM. They have purchased the rights to Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Francais (1608-1760), commonly referred to as the red Drouin books. All three volumes have been scanned onto a CD and members of the AFGS are entitled to buy it at a reduced price of \$120. plus \$3.00 shipping, instead of the regular price of \$150.

### MY PENN. GERMAN ROOTS

by Grace Fraser

This summer, somewhat to my surprise, is being largely devoted to refining the search for my Pennsylvania German roots.

When I decided to subscribe to the Internet's Ancestry.com, things suddenly became exciting. First, I found a GEDCom document prepared in Jan. 1998 by a

cousin in Ohio. Although this did not really add anything new it did give additional documentation for my mother's father's ancestors, the Rexes. The original immigrant, Georg (Hans Jurg) Ruger/Rieger, was born 1682, arrived in Philadelphia about 1720, changed the name to Rex, and was granted patents for 552 acres in Heidelberg Township, now Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

Then, I hit a veritable gold mine on my mother's maternal line, the Kistlers, which extended in an unbroken line back to Switzerland in 1553. A 660 page GEDCom document prepared in July 1997 by another Ohioan named Peitz added five more generations beyond John George (Hans Jurg) Kistler's arrival in Philadelphia in Oct. 1737 with wife Dorothea and son George. All three were born in Bern, Switzerland, and all John George's paternal ancestors were also born in Switzerland.

Meanwhile, a third newly discovered cousin, Sam Weiss, wrote in June to say he hopes to arrange a Kistler reunion to be held in the Kistler Valley, near Allentown, PA, in Sept. At a reunion in 1900, 1200 people attended. This coming reunion will be for the descendants of John George's great, great grandson, Henry D. Kistler, who was President/Historian of the last recorded reunion in 1953.

In addition to sending me his updated lists of cousins, Sam is also sending me information from the *Lehigh Co. History*, printed in 1914, which has been extremely useful for information on all four of my parents' lines. In return, I've sent him all burials at New Jerusalem Church in the Kistler Valley, from the Internet, which includes John George, Dorothea, son George, and several dozen of their descendants.

Now I need to tie the end of the Rex tree to the "top down" documentation. My grandfather was Thaddeus, his father was Jonas, his grandfather was George. But which George?? Each level of the tree has at least six Georges or John Georges. He had to be born ca. 1788 - 1810. He eventually inherited part of the land at Heidelberg, but this problem will take some time to untangle. One early Rex went to NC, never married but his will directed that his slaves be freed and sent to Liberia, Africa. He left the remainder of his estate to found a hospital, which is the Rex Hospital in Raleigh.

My father's Kreuz/Creutz/Kreutz/Crites/Creits/Kreitz line is close to completion. A fourth genealogically inclined cousin has published a very large book on this family, including me, of course. The original immigrant, Johannes Heinrich Creutz, arrived in Philadelphia in Sept. 1753 with wife Dorothea and son John Adam. Johannes was born in Altdorf, Canton Uri, Switzerland in 1710, and his parents and/or grandparents came from Nassau (Hesse) about 1680, but we don't have the definitive records for this. I may have to return to Switzerland and Germany for further research. There is a professor in the Lehigh Valley who takes interested people to the Pfalz./Palatinate area for

genealogical research nearly every summer.

My father's mother's family, the Kressley/Krassley line, needs just a bit more data on the earliest two generations in Pennsylvania. We know the original immigrant was John Adam, that he arrived in Philadelphia about 1730, and that he settled in Heidelberg. The European part of this line will have to be determined later.

Incidentally, Frederick Leaser, the farmer who provided the transportation for bringing the Liberty Bell to Allentown for safe-keeping (in the basement of Zion Reformed Church) when the British occupied Philadelphia, had two daughters. Maria Dorothea married into the Kressley line; her sister married into a matrilineal offshoot of the Creitz line, the Follweilers. A recreational lake, artificially created by a dam within sight of my grandmother's birthplace next to the Jacksonville Church, is named Leaser Lake in his honor.

There are several matrilineal lines that I find quite intriguing, but there seems to be very little material readily available on these. I have the feeling I'm going to be involved with this avocation for quite a while. I've discovered wonderful biographies along the way, and look forward to having many more marvelous insights into history and personalities. Reading early wills is also a wonderful way to re-visit the times of long ago.

In closing I would like to emphasize that the Internet is a most valuable resource for genealogists

#### CITING SOURCES FROM THE INTERNET

There are several standard ways to cite your sources, and the Falmouth Lib. has an excellent book called, *Citing Your Sources* which will help you in this regard. When it comes to citing sources that you find on the Internet there doesn't seem to be anything very definitive as yet since it is a new medium. Basically you would use the title of the article, where it was taken from (if known), the author, the date, any footnotes given and the internet address. There are two good Internet pages, however, to help you cite electronic sources.

They are:

1. [www.cas.usf.edu/english/walker/mla.html](http://www.cas.usf.edu/english/walker/mla.html)
2. [www.people.memphis.edu/~mcrouse/elcite.html](http://www.people.memphis.edu/~mcrouse/elcite.html)

#### SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

The last Newsletter had a list of Social Security numbers showing the states and the first three digit numbers assigned to each state. NM is 525 and 585, not 525-585. In addition to 545-573 CA also has 602-626. Up to 1972 in nearly all cases the first three digits were determined by where the individual APPLIED for the SSN.

After 1972 the first three digits refer to the state in which the individual RESIDED at the time of application. For ex., my SSN begins with 001 which stands for NH although I lived in Mass. Had I applied after 1972 in NH I would have been assigned a Mass.

number because Mass. was my permanent residence. I received my SSN in NH because that's where I had a summer job. Therefore, it is well to keep in mind that the state where you obtained your SSN is not always the state in which you lived.

### **MARRIAGE REQUEST AT THE POORHOUSE IN BARNSTABLE , MASS. IN 1840**

The following document at the Barnstable, MA Archives is dated 15 April 1840. There were two persons in the poorhouse who wished to marry but the Town did not allow it.

"To Calvin Stetson clerk of the Town of Barnstable --- Sir the Overseers of the Poor of this Town say that Capt. Alexander Black and Miss Martha Colman are both under the guardianship of the Town as they have been and are at this time both supported by the Town --- the Overseers forbid you granting them a Certificate of their being lawfully published for Marriage - Barnstable April 15, 1840.

Per Order of the Board of Overseers  
Enoch T. Cobb.

We the undersigned fully concur in the above certificate - Asa Young, Eben. Bacon, Justices of the Peace."

(See p. 5 of the Jan. 1994 Newsletter for more information on caring for the poor in the town of Barnstable.)

### **EARLY MAIL SERVICE IN BARNSTABLE**

(Excerpt from: *Barnstable - Three Centuries of a Cape Cod Town*, by D.G. Trayser, 1939)

Barnstable's first mail service began in 1792. John Thacher had the contract and each week made a round trip to Boston on horseback. He left Barnstable Tuesday morning, stopped overnight at Plymouth, and delivered the mail at the Sign of the Lion, on Washington St., Boston, Wednesday evening.

There he turned the bags over to Postmaster Jonathan Hastings and received Cape Cod mail. He left Boston Thursday morning and arrived in Barnstable Friday evening. Mr. Thacher's pay was \$1.00 a day. Some criticized the government for its extravagance.

In addition to the mail in his saddlebags he had a saw attached on one side, and a small axe on the other so that he could cut a path in winter when he might be forced to leave the highway.

It wasn't until 1812 that two mail trips a week were made to Cape Cod. The additional trip was due to the interest in war news and its economic impact on Barnstable County.

### **MARY CALISTA DRAPER: A Woman Ahead Of Her Time.**

By Alice Nelson Wentworth

My mother always had three small oval-framed pictures

in her bedroom. Two of these pictures were of her parents, John Henry and Alice (Draper) Morrill. The third picture was of her grandmother, Mary Calista (Kingsbury) Draper. When my mother was asked about her grandmother, she would always say that she was a wonderful woman, but she had a very hard life. Her next comment would be that her grandmother was part Indian. And as she would look proudly and lovingly at the picture, she would point out that the Indian features were apparent in her face. Mother always stressed that her grandmother's name was Moss, not Morse, following the Indian tradition of taking names from nature. Although she spoke of her grandmother's heritage, no mention was ever made of Mary's father and no other details would be added. At other times, she would mention that her grandmother was a wonderful seamstress and a great cook. Even when her grandmother had little food in the house, she could make a good meal and wonderful biscuits!

These were interesting bits of information, but not very helpful in beginning a search for more specific details about my great-grandmother. Of course, now I wish I had asked more questions! However, knowing my mother and her reluctance to reveal the family secrets, I still might not have been given more information. However, over a period of time, using both fact and speculation, I have been able to piece together much of my great-grandmother's life, although some unanswered questions still remain.

The HISTORY OF GILSUM, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
(1) states::

Nahum T. Raymond from Georgia, Vt. m. 1837  
Hannah Guillow (2) (q.v.) d. April 17, 1858: r. Gilsum 1849-58 and 1867. Mary Calista Morse b. March 1838; adopted by Nahum Kingsbury of Alstead: m. 1st Samuel E. Wyman (3) (q.v.) : m. 2nd John Draper of Greenfield. (Nellie (Draper), George (Draper) , Myrtle (Draper) were other children of Nahum T. and Hannah Guillow Raymond were born in Georgia, Vermont.)

This account generates almost as many questions as answers. It does identify both Mary's natural father as well as her adoptive father. And it does give the names of her two husbands as well as the names of the three surviving children by her second marriage. However, Nellie was the nickname of Ellen Mary Draper, my great-aunt, and Myrtle is the middle name of my grandmother, Alice Myrtle Fidelia Draper. The date of Mary's birth is not consistent with the date she gave when she applied for a Civil War pension, nor with her age in the census records as well as on her death certificate. Mary stated that her date of birth was 8 March 1835. Assuming that 1835 is the correct year for Mary, Hannah Guillow probably was not her mother and Hannah was not Indian. (The Guillow genealogy states that Hannah's grandfather came from Italy and her mother's family was from England (4) And the spelling of Morse creates another question when my mother's account is considered.

This information does not give any support to the idea that Mary was part Indian. Although we must take family legends with "a grain of salt", I still feel that there must have been an element of truth to the statement that Mary was part Indian. However, it does create the question of why Mary was placed with adoptive parents. Probably Naham Raymond's new wife would not accept the child born out of wedlock. And apparently Mary's birth mother was unable to care for her child. By the time Mary was born, it was probably too late for there to be a settlement of Indians in that area. But if Mary's mother was of Indian descent, it is possible that the Indians would not accept a half-breed child. This part of Mary's story still remains as pure speculation. Perhaps further research will produce more specific answers, or perhaps we will never have the answer.

Mary's adoptive father, Nahum Kingsbury (William, Eliphalet, Josiah, Eleazer, Joseph), was born 17 Feb. 1787 in Needham, Mass. He married Polly Fletcher, born Aug. 1783, in Needham, 6 Dec. 1827. Polly was the daughter of Peter and Sarah (Piper) Fletcher and died in Alstead, NH 16 Apr 1851. Nahum married second Tirzah Boynton on 9 Nov. 1855 in Gilsun, NH. Tirzah was born in Sullivan, NH, 3 Aug. 1802 and died 30 July 1881, She was the daughter of David Emory and Bethia (Harris) Boynton. (5)

Nahum and Polly Kingsbury had two sons. Cyrus Judson was born 9 Feb. 1830; died 4 Apr. 1880 in Gilsun, NH, unmarried. (6) Otis Wilkenson was born 20 March 1835; died 5 Apr. 1838 (7) Again, speculation enters this picture. Mary was born only days before Otis. Perhaps with the death of Otis, Polly and Nahum were willing to adopt Mary Calista.

However, by 1850, at age 15, Mary was living with Levi Mansfield, a farmer, and his wife Sarah, in Alstead, NH. (8) Levi and Sarah had three young children ages seven, two, and one month when the 1850 census was taken. It is possible she was working for this family and helping with these young children.

Samuel Elbridge Wyman married Mary Calista Kingsbury, adopted daughter of Nahum and Polly Kingsbury, on 13 Nov. 1851 in Alstead. Samuel, the son of Timothy and his second wife, Melintha (Ellis) Bill, was born 11 Nov. 1831, probably in Alstead. (9)

Samuel and Mary Wyman had:

1. John Elbridge, born Alstead, 8 Mar. 1854.
  2. Charles Augustus, born Keene, NH, 10 Aug. 1857; married 1876, resided in Salem, NH
- In 1859, at the July term of the court in Rockingham, VT, Mary and Samuel were divorced. Samuel had been imprisoned for 2 years for felony. (11)

A few months later, on 23 Nov. 1859, Mary married John S. Draper in Alstead. The marriage ceremony was performed by Alden S. Thurston, Justice of the Peace, at his home. (12) John S. Draper, son of Solomon W. and Martha Towne Draper (13), was born in Greenfield, NH on 1 July 1835 and died 19

Dec: 1906. (14)

In 1860, John and Mary, Mary's two sons by her first marriage, John and Charles Wyman, were living with Solomon and Martha. Solomon and Martha had six other children, ranging from 2 years to 18 years of age, including a set of twins, age 12. Solomon was a farmer, but also worked for the town on the roads and bridges. John's occupation was given as farm laborer. (15) John and Mary had a daughter, Ellen Mary, born 31 Mar. 1861, in Greenfield and a son George was born in Greenfield. (16)

The Civil War would bring even more difficulties to the life of Mary Draper. Leaving Mary at the home of his parents with 4 children, one a baby, John enlisted as a private in the 13th New Hampshire Regiment on 18 Aug 1852 in Greenfield, NH. John was wounded at the Battle of Petersburg, VA, on 15 Jun 1864 when "a minnie ball striking the lower part of the face passed through the jaw on the right side, rendering it almost useless and affecting his head, causing dizziness". John was not honorably discharged until 31 May 1865, when he returned home to Greenfield. Witnessed by his brother, Solomon S., and brother-in-law, Albert L. Murphy, John made an application for a "Invalid Pension" on 30 June 1865. (17)

While John was still in the Army, his father wrote his will on 4 Aug 1864 (18). In it he provided for his wife and 6 daughters, especially the three younger girls, Esther, Ella, and Harriet. Solomon, the younger son, was left any residue of the estate if he provided a home for his mother and the girls until they either married or reached the age of 18. John was left \$1.00. On 1 Sept 1864, Solomon died and was buried in Greenfield in the Congregational Church Cemetery. (19)

My grandmother, Alice Myrtle Fidelia, daughter of John S. and Mary (Wyman) Draper, was born in Greenfield on 31 Aug 1867. (20) Another daughter, Mary Jane, was born in June 1868 and died 28 Feb 1869, in Lyndesborough, NH. (21) This change of residence would indicate that the family had moved to a place of their own in Lyndesborough.

The next year, however, Mary separated from John, taking the children with her, and moved to Haverhill, Mass. Several years later, while living there, she filed a claim on 11 Sept 1905 for a Civil War pension. (22). In her application Mary indicated that John would not support her and their children, that he drank excessively, and was abusive to her and the children. She worked at home making bows for shoes and her earnings did not exceed \$2.00 a month. She received \$4.00 a month from the "Poor Dept. "of the city of Haverhill, Mass., and some help from friends." Mary received one-half of John's pension. (23) Following his death in 1906, Mary filed for a Civil War Widow's Pension. (24)

By 1916, Mary was living with her widowed daughter, Ellen M. (Draper) Buzzell in Kingston, NH. (25) She lived there until her death on 32 May 1923, at the age of 88 and was buried in Nashua, NH. (26)

Mary Draper seems to have been a woman who was ahead of her times. She was independent enough to remove herself from 2 bad marriages. And she took her children to raise in a safe environment even when it meant living at the poverty level. In today's world, her story would not be unusual, but in the mid 1850's, we would not expect to learn about adoption, divorce, and separation. It must have taken great courage and determination to do these things. Although I cannot answer all the questions about my great-grandmother, we would surely agree with my mother that Mary Calista Raymond Morse/Moss Kingsbury Wyman Draper had a long and difficult life.

#### Footnotes:

1. Silvanus Hayward, A.M., History of the Town of Gilsun, NH (Manchester, NH. J.R. Clarke Publisher, 1881, p.382 2.- 7. Ibid. pages 817 & 68 8. US Federal Censu. Gilsun, Cheshire, NH, 1850 9. - 10. Hayward, op.cit. p 435 11. Bureau of Vital Records. Concord, Merrimack, NH (Copy of record from July term of the court in Rockingham, VT 1859) 12. Civil War Pension Record: John S. Draper: Claim # 53021, "Proof of Marriage", Everett, Middlesex, MA (Justice of Peace, M.B. Wells, 31 Aug (1905). Claim filed by Mary C. Wyman. 13. Rev. W.R. Cochrane, D.D. & G.K Wood, History of Francestown, NH., (Nashua, NH: J.H. Baker: Printer, 1895), p. 646-649. 14. Certificate of Death: Greenfield, NH: Clerk Frances F. Kendall, 8 June 1985 15. US Fed. census: Greenfield, Hillsborough NH (Nashua, NH: J.H Baker: Printer, 1895) p. 646-649 16. Bureau of Vital REcords, Concord, Merrimack, NH; Card File 17. Civil War Pension: John S. Draper; "Declaration for Invalid Pension". 18. Will appointed Riley B. Hatch, of Peterborough, Hillsborough, NH, as "sole executor" 19. Tombstone: Congregational Cem., Greenfield, Hillsborough, NH 20. US Fed. Census: Haverhill, Essex, MA, 1900; 21. Registry of Vital Records: Concord, Merrimack, NH; Card File 22. Civil War Pension: John S. Draper: "Declaration of Wife Under Act of March 3, 1899" filed by Mary C. Draper. 23. Civil War Pension for John S. Draper: "Widow's Application for Accrued Pension" and "Claimant's Testimony", filed 11 Sept. 1905; Pension #53021 24. Civil War Widow's Pension: filed 4 Oct 1906 25. Civil War Death Benefit: "Application for Reimbursement" filed 6 July 1923 by daughter, Ellen Buzzell, to cover burial expenses. 26. Certificate of Death (copy): Kingston, Rochester, NH

#### INTERNET SITES

1. Northern Ireland: includes queries, surname posts, etc.  
[homepages.rootsweb.com/~cheps/NIR/index.htm](http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~cheps/NIR/index.htm)
2. Irish Genealogical Society. This is an excellent site for links to Irish genealogy including surname lists:  
[www.rootsweb.com/~irish/](http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish/)
3. British genealogy including St. Catherine's House marriage indexes for part of 1849 and 1856.  
[www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa/links](http://www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa/links)
4. British Isles including repositories, societies, family history societies, UK archival repositories on the internet, maps, boundary changes, etc. - excellent site.

#### 5. Missouri State Genealogical Soc.:

[www.ums.edu/~mstauter/mosga/](http://www.ums.edu/~mstauter/mosga/)

Missouri passed a law in 1863 for birth registrations but few town complied, and there is no index. Some VR are recorded in deed books, some in marriage books.

6. Cyndi's List. [www.CyndisList.com](http://www.CyndisList.com) This site is an absolute MUST for anyone doing genealogy on the internet. Cyndi's site has over 30,600 links which are categorized and cross-referenced with over 90 categories. Nearly 4 million persons have used her site to search all over the world. She keeps it up-to-date with new sites being listed almost daily.

7. The James. E. Morrow Library at Marshall University in Huntington, WV, has an excellent list of Penn. genealogical sources online at

[www.marshall.edu/specoll/penn.html](http://www.marshall.edu/specoll/penn.html)

If they list a book that interests you it may be possible to find it in a local library or it may be obtained via interlibrary loan.

#### PENN. VITAL RECORDS

After sending an email to the Lycoming County Gen. Soc., Williamsport, PA, about vital records I received this reply as to their availability. PA birth records began in 1893 and were voluntary until 1905. In 1906 they became mandatory and are kept in New Castle, PA, in the Health Dept. Earlier records are hit or miss. LDS did film many of the Lycoming Co. church records.

I have been informed that PA never conducted their own censuses as some states did between the Federal census years.

#### ANN LANDERS VS. GENEALOGY

A letter from member Paul Bunnell says an article in Ann Landers column states that she is against using genealogy in schools as a teaching aid. Using it for the purpose of teaching history, as we know, certainly makes the studying of that subject more interesting. In addition, it can also be important for health reasons. Both Paul and The Global Gazette (Canada's Genealogical & Heritage Magazine) have written to her disagreeing with her views on the subject.

#### REV. THOMAS HOOKER AND THE 1636 CONNECTICUT MIGRATION

Robert Chase

As early as 1626 a friendly commercial intercourse had developed between the New Amsterdam and Plymouth colonies. The amiable Dutch readily informed the Pilgrim of the value of wampum in Indian trade and perceiving the barren state of the Plymouth site undertook to acquaint them with the advantages of the Connecticut River valley as a site both for trading and agriculture. Although the Dutch were sincere in their offer, the Pilgrims had their hands full at the time and let

the offer pass.

In 1633, however, encroachment by the Pequot Indians caused the oppressed tribes to solicit the help of both the Mass. Bay and Plymouth colonies. Alleging poverty, the Mass. people rejected a Plymouth proposal for a joint venture that called for a permanent trading post on the Conn. River. When Mass. rejected Plymouth's further offer to provide the capital for both colonies, the Pilgrims decided to pursue the project alone.

Four weeks after the Plymouth proposal the Mass. Bay magistrates, having failed to discourage the projected enterprise, sent a small ship and a certain John Oldham, "trader, rover, and frequent disturber of the Puritan peace," to establish trade with the Indians. These movements, while antagonizing the Dutch, did not, however, prevent the Pilgrims, under William Holmes, from establishing and fortifying themselves in 1634 on the site of what is now Windsor, Conn.

On the same day that John Winthrop recorded Oldham's glowing account of the Conn. valley in his journal, he also noted the arrival of the ship "Giffin" from England with John Cotton, Rev. Thomas Hooker, Samuel Stone and John Haynes among her passengers. Hooker, one of the most conspicuous leaders of Puritan sentiment in England, had been obliged to flee to Holland while his congregation emigrated to New Town (Cambridge) in the Bay Colony.

Having been an eminent divine in England, Hooker, soon after resuming the pastorate of his congregation at New Town, felt somewhat overshadowed by John Cotton, the new spiritual leader of the Bay Colony. While Hooker apparently disliked the practice of admitting only members of the approved Church to the colony, he strongly disapproved of the oligarchy which Cotton sponsored. Cotton believed that the Assistants should have a vested interest in their offices, a position apparently well shared since the same men were repeatedly elected to office. Hooker preferred a government whose power was widely dispersed among the people and felt that Cotton's concept of a ruling caste "Savored of tyranny."

Cotton also maintained that when hearing and deciding cases at law the Assistants should consult with the clergy who would advise what law and punishment should apply. Without a codified body of law, the Assistants were free to enforce the law of England, the Mosaic law of the Scriptures, or the ancient code of Hammurabi. convinced that all offenses and penalties should be clearly defined, Cotton's procedure favored a government of men, not laws.

The English hold on the Conn. valley, but for the seeds of discontent already sown in the Bay Colony, might have been restricted for years to the military outposts at Windsor and Saybrook. In the meantime, strong opposition was being mounted in Dorchester, New Town, and Watertown to such provisions as those limiting the vote and public offices exclusively to church members. Deputies, sent to

Boston to inspect the colony's charter, discovered the absence of any authorization allowing for permanent offices or for the existing process of law making.

The spirit of dissatisfaction among the inhabitants of New Town became so wide-spread in May 1634 that they proposed to abandon the comfort of their homes and begin life anew in the wilderness. Dissatisfaction with the oligarchic rule of the Winthrop regime became increasingly acute as glowing accounts of the fertile Conn. River valley multiplied.

The conservative spirit which dictated the withholding of political rights also made itself felt in the granting of lands. By 1634 the closely-planted Mass. settlements were complaining of inadequate lands. The Winthrop party did not afford sufficient scope for the political talents of all the Puritans and the rock-strewn land of Mass. offered little compensation.

In the historical records of Cambridge the reasons for departing from New Town are well documented. In 1634, when Hooker's parishioners partitioned the General Court for permission to migrate to the Conn. Valley, the principal reasons for removal were:

[1] Accomodations for their cattle were inadequate, "so as they were not able to maintain their ministers, nor could {they} receive any more of their friends to help them" and here it was alleged by Mr. Hooker, as a fundamental error, that "towns were set so near to each other."

[2] "The fruitfulness and commodiousness of Conn. and the danger of having it possessed by others, Dutch or English."

[3] "The strong bent of their spirits to remove thither."

Due to the opposition of Cotton and the Assistants, the petition was refused on the grounds that:

[1] "In point of conscience they ought not to depart from us, being knit to us in one body and bound by oath to seek the welfare of this commonwealth."

[2] "In point of state and civil polity, we ought not to give them leave to depart, being we [are] now weak and in danger to be assailed, the departure of Mr. Hooker would not only draw many from us, but also divert other friends that would come to us; we should expose them to evident peril, both from the Dutch and from the Indians, and also from our own state at home, who would not endure they should sit down without a patent in any place which our king lays claim unto."

The decision of the Court was postponed until 1635 when due to increasing pressure the legislature finally withdrew its opposition. Provided they continue to subordinate themselves to the Bay Colony, the towns of Dorchester, Roxbury, Watertown and New Town were free to move wherever they wished. Availing themselves of the Court's consent to depart, the Dorchester people were soon encroaching on the Pilgrims at Windsor. The severity of the winter, however, forced many of them to return to Boston.

While the Dorchester people had plunged

head-long into their enterprise, the people of New Town, Watertown and Roxbury paused to question whether Mass. even had a title to the Conn. territory. Mass. had asserted her claim in June 1635 by exercising a sort of supervision over those already removed to Conn. In October, Gov. Winthrop had arrived from England with a commission from Lords Saye, Sele and Brooke, who had obtained the territory through the Earl of Warwick.

Hooker and his followers could not very well ignore the demands of the commission, but to acknowledge Winthrop as their governor would have been to accept a leader not of their own choosing. An arrangement was made, however, whereby the Conn. settlers were to exercise self-government and the question of governor was left for the moment undecided.

This agreement was embodied in a commission "on behalf of our said members and John Winthrop Jr." and was to last for one year. This commission apparently arose from the desire of the emigrants not to depart from the Bay Colony without a frame of government agreed to before hand. They wanted to avoid "any claymes of the Mass. jurisdiction over them by vertue of Patent."

Having disposed of their houses and lands, a hundred members of the Church of Christ in New Town, armed with their commissiom, in the summer of 1636 began their famous pilgrimage crossed to the west bank of the Conn. at Windsor. In 1637 the name of their settlement was changed from Newtown to "Hertford" {Hartford} after the birthplace of Samuel Stone in England.

At first the settlements were merely plantations with no officers except constables and the body politic consisted of the inhabitants meeting together to decide upon their common interests. Of the five distinct classes of people that came over to New England, those that followed Thomas Hooker out to Conn. were for the most part middle class; yeomen, goodmen, and their wives, but below the squires who as a rule were small farmers or tradesmen. These settlers were law-abiding and religiously minded, migrating for land and homes, as well as for religious reasons and the freedom to carry on their work as in the case of the artisans.

In March 1637 the commission government terminated. It appears that the leaders in Conn. were still undecided whether or not they should place themselves under the jurisdiction of the English lords. On May 31, 1638, however, when Hooker expounded in his famous sermon on the political creed of the colony, there was no longer any doubt as to their ultimate goal. Hooker was a powerful figure, one of the most eloquent of the Puritan preachers, perhaps the most powerful pulpit preacher among the ministers of New England.

Hooker's influence was further strengthened on Jan. 14, 1639 when the freemen of Conn. adopted the "Fundament Orders." While the Fundament Orders

were not a constitution in the modern sense and did not create a democracy, they did register the gains that the free men of Mass. had wrung from the Puritan leadership prior to 1635. This document included none of the conventional references to a "dread sovereign" or a "gracious king." It makes no reference to the British or any other government outside of Conn. itself, nor does it prescribe any condition of church membership for the right of suffrage.

Hooker's pilgrims were soon followed by larger congregations. These movements not of individuals, but of organic communities, united in allegiance to a church and its pastor, were based on a fervid instinct for self government. While the Mass. colonists had brought the seeds of political and religious liberty to America, their leaders, partly from fear of losing their own influence and partly for a genuine "fear of noxious weeds," had done their best to interfere with their growth. But Hooker with his desire for personal power and greater courage than his contemporaries in the Bay Colony nursed those seeds of liberty which have since given rise to our great American democracy.

## SASKATCHEWAN VITAL RECORDS

An email inquiry regarding Saskatchewan vital records brought back the following reply. There is a central repository for these records but no one can obtain them unless they are a direct blood relative -- not even for genealogical purposes.

## NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM

The National Cemetery System, Dept. of Veterans Affairs, provides limited burial location assistance to the next-of-kin, relatives, or close friends of descendants thought to be interred in a Dept. of Veterans Affairs national cemetery.

To request a burial search on a specific individual, it is requested that the following information be provided: full name, date and place of birth; date and place of death; state from which veteran entered active duty; branch of military (Army, Navy, etc.)

No form is required and no fee is charged for this service. Simply provide the above information in a letter addressed to:

Director  
Executive Communications and Public Affairs Service  
(402B),  
National Cemetery System, Dept. of Veterans Affairs,  
810 Vermont Ave. NW  
Washington, DC 20420

(Many thanks to the members who have contributed articles to this issue. Is there anyone who would be willing to type 6 pages of indexes to this Newsletter on a database so they would be in alphabetical order, and not just by year ?? If so, please contact me. ED.)

**New England Genealogical Conference**  
**Thursday October 22 through Sunday October 25, 1998**

The Conference will be held at the Holiday Inn-By-The-Bay in Portland, Maine. When you call the hotel for reservations (1-800-345-5050) ask for the Conference rate for hotel accommodations (\$99.00 per night + tax)

There will be over fifty speakers in with a wide variety of seminar topics. As always, there will be many exhibitors with all types of genealogical materials for sale.

CORRECTION:

The last Newsletter article on censuses stated that the Worcester, MA Public Library has all the New England censuses up to 1920. This is incorrect. What they do have is New England censuses in book form up through 1850. Only the names of the heads of families are listed. The 1850 census lists all those in the household but the indexes only list the head of household as well as anyone in the household with a different surname.

Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc.  
Box 2107  
Teaticket, MA 02536



# Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 10 No. 6 Nov. - Dec. 1998

President: John Peri

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

## FUTURE MEETINGS

(2nd Sat. of every month)

**Nov. 14** John Peri will speak on Uncovering Scottish Roots

**Dec. 12** Kate Viens will talk on the Old Colony Historical Society in Taunton. At a later date a field trip to their library will be offered.

**Jan. 9** Please bring your surname lists - this will be a get acquainted meeting. Refreshments will be available.

## NOTES FROM THE AUGUST MEETING

Victoria Ryan gave an excellent talk, illustrated with slides, on a Genealogist's Basic Library. She discussed the uses of different types of books which help in doing research, the various charts, forms, maps, atlases, catalogs, computer hardware and software, and tapes both audio and video.

She distributed handouts which included book and supply companies, selected facilities for research, and many other source materials.

## NOTES FROM THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

Janice Duffy Horrigan, a member of the staff at Mass. Archives in Boston, gave a very interesting and informative talk and slide presentation on the ship passenger lists available at the Archives.

As ships came into the Port of Boston both state and Federal officials went on board to examine the passenger lists.

From 1848 - 1891 Mass. required all ships coming into Boston to give the lists to the Alien Commissioners who also were in charge of the almshouse and the poor. Ships coming into Boston before 1848 and after 1891 only have Federal lists, not state. Alien lists include not just foreigners coming into Boston but also many Americans who were returning to Boston from Europe.

The originals and the microfilms for the state lists are only available at Mass. Archives. During the 1930s they were indexed by the WPA; these have been microfilmed by LDS and are available through them.

The Federal lists have an index. Sometimes the state and Federal lists vary, so it is

well to check both records. It is important to know which list you are using. Sometimes someone is omitted from one list but included on the other.

The indexes refer you to the actual manifests which give much more information and should definitely be searched. They tell the name of the ship, the date she arrived in Boston, names, ages, occupation, where born, if they have been in the US before, where coming from, where going to, and sometimes other interesting facts very helpful to genealogists.

Some things mentioned are births and deaths on the voyage and relatives of the passengers. Longer stories may be on the last page of the manifest. Most ships arrived with stowaways on board.

Although most of the records at Mass. Archives are just for ships coming into Boston, there are a very few ships whose records are in Boston that came into New Bedford and Gloucester.

Her slides included pictures of the 3 x 5 cards, the actual manifests, and paintings of some of the ships that made many Atlantic crossings. She passed out the booklet, "Researching Your Family's History at the Mass. Archives".

## NOTES FROM OCTOBER MEETING

The Society was again very fortunate in having as our speaker Rev. David Jay Webber who now travels between Cape Cod and his position in a Lutheran seminary in the Ukraine. He is very knowledgeable about various genealogical topics including the Palatines and Cape Cod religious history. His topic today is Cape Cod Religious History 1650 - 1691. He had previously spoken to us about Cape Cod religious history up to 1650. It is always a great pleasure to have him as our speaker.

Everyone in the 17th century was interested in the religious controversies of the time because religion defined who they were. By 1650 the Pilgrims were dying off. Their children, and those who came from the Mass. Bay Colony to Cape Cod, had not experienced the religious persecution that had caused the Pilgrims to come to this country. Emotionally the first generation was tied to the mother culture but the second and third generations were not. This led to social turmoil and

a mixing of traditions.

About this time a civil war was going on in England. The Puritans, led by Cromwell, took over the government and he became a dictator which led to conflict, unhappiness and changes within the Puritan religion. The Pilgrims wanted to purify the established church, but the Separatists felt the Church of England couldn't be purified so left it altogether.

By 1650 all these changes impacted religion on Cape Cod. William Leveredge was the minister in Sandwich but he was from Plymouth Colony and therefore wasn't supported by others who had come from Mass. Bay Colony. Because of this strife he began to preach to the Indians hoping to convert them to Christianity. He learned their language, enjoyed teaching them and set up a wigwam near the church. He moved to Long Island, NY, where he could still work with the Indians but also be a Congregational minister.

For the next 20 years Sandwich didn't have a minister because no one wanted to become involved in the religious conflicts going on there. And the people of Sandwich didn't want to have a minister who might be less tolerant than Robinson or Lothrop.

Richard Bourne who had an enlightened attitude toward the native peoples decided to continue Leveredge's work. He realized that it would not be possible for the Indians to retain their tribal and nomadic culture. He persuaded them to conform as much as was necessary to the English way of life. It was because of him that the Mashpee Indians owned their own land. He had the deeds that no Indian could sell land to a white man without the Indian council approving the sale. In this way Bourne knew that the Indians could survive as a community. He continued teaching and allowed them to have leadership roles. He found them to be sincere in their Christian faith. When Bourne retired he was replaced by an Indian minister.

There were about 500 adult Indians in several villages in and around Eastham. In 1670 Samuel Treat came from Connecticut, reached out to them, and he said that none were opposed to Christianity. The size of his parish was from Harwich to Chatham. He spent time with the Indians in their villages and learned their language. He respected their culture but they never took title to the land. Nickerson says Eastham Indians moved to Mashpee later on.

Treat may have been influenced by Rev. James Fitch of Norwich, Connecticut, who was well-liked by both the English and the Indians. The work of Treat and Bourne was well done. Thomas Tupper was another person who did mission work with the Indians. The Indians were encouraged to become Christians but were not forced to convert.

When the Quakers came to Sandwich turmoil continued. Quakerism began in England in Cromwell's time. They believed that every human has access to the spirit of Christ, that priests are

not needed for someone to have access to God. They believed that a mediating priest class, or a minister to explain the scripture, was not necessary because the holy spirit would speak directly to every individual. They said that ministers and their theology are harmful to spirituality, and that God will explain himself to everyone.

Quakers didn't remove their hats to anyone, even the governor or minister. They addressed everyone by their given names and used the familiar form of address - "thou" or "thee" as opposed to the formal form "you". "How art thou", instead of "How are you".

Reformers, however, redefined the nature of things but they didn't abolish everything. They believed in the doctrine of original sin and that everyone needs social, political restraints and laws to control human nature because even believers are sinful. Puritans believed in a hierarchy. The highest class were addressed as master/mistress, the middle class were goodman/goodwife, and servants were addressed by their first names.

Quakers offended the Puritans because it was felt that the Quakers didn't respect the order of English society. They became a threat to the whole social structure, which it was felt, would lead to anarchy. In the Mass. Bay Colony the Quakers were banished; if they then returned they were whipped, then mutilated, then executed. In Sandwich they were not as severely treated but laws were passed which required everyone to also, Quakers would not swear an oath because they said they were always truthful.

Anyone attending a Quaker meeting was fined, and in that way they tried to bankrupt the Quakers. Those who were not high in the social order, such as servants, often became Quakers, although those from all classes joined the Quakers. Quakers also believed that men and women were equal, but the Plymouth Colony authorities felt if there was no gender gap immorality and adultery would be the result.

Isaac Robinson, son of Pastor Robinson, met with the Quakers to show them the error of their ways so that they wouldn't be a problem to society. The Plymouth Colony went after those who didn't agree with them.

Governor Prentice made it illegal to be a Quaker but the new king of England, Chas 2, in the 1650s, stopped the persecution as he wanted as many allies as he could find against the Puritans. The persecution of the Quakers died down, and pluralism on Cape Cod resulted.

Plymouth Colony required that taxes included support for the clergy. The Pilgrims, under Robinson, didn't believe that non-church members should support the pastors, just those who did being should support the church and clergy. In 1691 Mass. Bay and Plymouth Colony merged. It wasn't until about 1820 that church and state in Massachusetts separated.

A good book Rev. Webber suggested is "Cape Cod and Plymouth Colony in the

## MA (& NE) VITAL RECORD ERRORS

An article in the July 1998 issue of The American Genealogist (TAG) has an article by Robert S. Wakefield, F.A.S.G., that should be read by all those who use the published New England vital records. He gives examples of a few of the errors in the vital records of several Mass. towns: Rehoboth, Duxbury, Plympton, Plymouth; and the RI towns of Little Compton and Tiverton.

He states that it is important to know the source of the records, i.e., churches, graveyards, town clerks, private records (designated as P.R.), sometimes entered by the town clerks' personal knowledge, or later additions.

This is an article well worth reading. It should make us very cautious of ALL printed material.

## FORUM

The "Forum" is the quarterly publication of the Federation of Genealogical Societies (our Society is a member). The following are excerpts from the summer 1998 issue which is available to members in "our" section of the Falmouth Library.

### INTERNET SITES: new, old and changed:

- NC Gen. Soc.: [www.ncgenealogy.org](http://www.ncgenealogy.org)
- A TX radio talk show: [familyhistory.flash.net](http://familyhistory.flash.net)
- TX Confederate Pension Applications Index lists over 54,000 approved and rejected applicants. It may be searched online at: [www.tsl.state.tx.us/lobby/cpi/introcpi.htm](http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/lobby/cpi/introcpi.htm)
- OH Hist. Soc.: [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org) has added more than 67,000 pages of historical documents including OH Newspaper Indexes, the OH troop roster for the War of 1812; some Civil War correspondence and records.
- OH Gen. Soc. new address is 713 S. Main St., Mansfield, OH 44907-1644; 419-756-7294  
[ogs@ogs.org](mailto:ogs@ogs.org) (e-mail); web site: [www.ogs.org](http://www.ogs.org)
- Ontario Gen. Soc. (Canada): [www.ogs.on.ca](http://www.ogs.on.ca)
- Locating Catholic churches in Italy: [www.paginegialle.it](http://www.paginegialle.it)
- Federation of Genealogical Societies: [fgs.org](http://fgs.org)
- Librarians serving genealogists: [www.cas.usf.edu/lis/genealib/](http://www.cas.usf.edu/lis/genealib/)
- Hist. Soc. of PA: [www.libertynet.org/~pahist](http://www.libertynet.org/~pahist)  
Tel. no. - 215-732-620
- Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies (also includes central Europe): [feefhs.org](http://feefhs.org)

Polish Roman Catholic Union of America insurance death claims are available from the Polish Gen. Soc. of America., 1440 West North Ave., Suite 300, Melrose Park, IL 601

Swiss-American Historical Society publishes a

Seamen's Protection Certificates were issued to merchant seamen in more than 70 U.S. ports from 1796 until the end of the Civil War. Many gave family information such as the name and occupation of the father, where parents were living or if deceased, where the seaman previously lived, place of birth, names of witnesses who could verify the information, and sometimes physical characteristics.

The Federal Archives in Waltham has the ones for New London, New Haven, Newport, Fall River, Gloucester, Marblehead and Salem. The RI Historical Society has them for Providence. They compiled an index of about 11,000 names from 1796-1870, published by the Genealogical Publishing Co. in Baltimore.

This article by Ruth Priest Dixon, tells where protection applications can be found and how to use them. This is the second part of a 2-part article on these records and their usefulness to genealogists.

It is often very difficult to trace seamen as they never seemed to stay in one place very long. These records may provide a researcher with important information.

"International Genealogical Index, Addendum Version 2 (released 1997), by Elizabeth L. Nichols, AG, Salt Lake City, UT" is a 5-page article about the IGI.

The IGI is a very popular and important tool in genealogical research. Therefore, it is necessary to understand its strengths and limitations. The IGI is NOT a source in itself but an index.

The 1997 Addendum has about 284 million names of persons now deceased and who lived in over 90 countries., up from 240 million in the previous Addendum. The main IGI remains the same but the Addendum has been replaced with a new edition.

To understand a particular entry it is necessary to understand its exact source and the history of how it comes to be a part of this collection. For submissions by LDS members prior to 1942 the quality of information may not as high as later submissions. The 100 million Extraction entries are the ones of greatest value. How can you tell if the entry you are interested in is an Extraction entry? They include: C, E, J, K, M (but not all MI), P; also numerical batch numbers beginning with 725, 744, 745, and 754. Records with alpha prefixes that are NOT Extraction, for all areas: A, F, H, I, L; and most M17 and M13 in North America

Most Extracted entries are from records of births, christenings, or marriages, and can be traced directly to the source cited. In most cases, the sources used are the original records of these events by governments or churches. (Sometimes

they are transcribed copies). There is no submitter for Extraction records. The film number listed refers to a microfilmed copy of a record of that event or to a transcribed copy of the vital record.

This article goes on to tell why family lists may be incomplete, why marriages may not be listed, why those in Temple records aren't included in the public IGI until 110 years after their birth, or 95 years after their marriage.

While most relationships are biological this is not always true. Some early records include both biological families and "sealing" families that have no foundation in either biological or legal relationships. These "adoption" sealings for living adults were performed from the 1840s to the 1890s. Often an entire family was "adopted" to another line, but sometimes it is only one individual. This occurred because many who joined the church were without families or were disowned by their biological parents.

Records submitted between 1840 - 1942 were mostly records of living families and their immediate ancestors so that the information is a personal knowledge. However, others in that time-period may be less accurate depending on the submitter's memory.

Records submitted between 1942-1970 can be traced to a Family Group Record which will list some type of source citation, and a relationship to the name under which the work was done. These family groups are available on microfilm where they are arranged alphabetically by the surname and given name of the father or husband on the form.

Submissions for 1970-1990 can be traced to the form on which it was submitted and often to a source citation. The name and address of the submitter will be included. Submissions for 1990-1997 cannot be traced to a submitter's name and address; no other info is available.

Beginning in 1990, there was an influx of many beginners who often use only estimated dates and places in submissions. These entries do not have batch numbers but only film numbers; no other information is available. Remember that when a widow remarries she will be listed under her previous husband's surname.

The IGI entry is no better than the research that produced it. Other errors in the IGI occur from extractions of genealogies, automated data bases including Ancestral File and personal data bases. Each entry must be considered individually with its origin. The IGI can lead you to proof of a relationship.

This is a long article, and one that should be read by all genealogists. What is written here are examples of some of the subjects that it contains. The whole article in the *Forum* will be in our section of the Falmouth Library so you can read all of it.

## INTERNET SITES:

1. Twenty Ways to Avoid Genealogical Grief: [www.emartlink.com/~leverich/20ways.html](http://www.emartlink.com/~leverich/20ways.html)
2. If you want to be added to the listserve of Hessian soldiers who remained in America send "Subscribe" to [AMREV-HESSIANS-L-request@rootsweb.com](mailto:AMREV-HESSIANS-L-request@rootsweb.com)
3. The index for most user mailing lists hosted by Rootsweb see [www.rootsweb.com/~maillist/](http://www.rootsweb.com/~maillist/)
4. The Palladium Interactive Records Requests is at [www.uftree.com](http://www.uftree.com) - Also see [www.uftree.com/UFT/WebPages/](http://www.uftree.com/UFT/WebPages/)
5. More and more transcriptions of primary material are being added to the internet constantly making research possible without leaving home. [www.usgenweb.org/census/states.htm](http://www.usgenweb.org/census/states.htm) is a site where complete transcriptions of U.S. county census records are being placed online. These transcriptions include all columns of the census for each person listed on the census. I  
The following transcriptions were put online the end of August: 1810 Pendleton Co., KY; 1810 Kings Co., NY; 1830 Henry Co., IN; 1840 Ohio Co., KY; 1850 Crawford Co., AR; 1850 Clark Co., IA; 1850 Iowa Co., IA; 1850 Ripley Co., MO; 1850 Wayne Co., MS; 1870 Carbon Co., WV; 1870 Lycoming Co., PA; 1870 Coleman Co., TX
6. Another site for the 1870 Lycoming Co., PA is [ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/lycoming/census/](http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/lycoming/census/) (It is M593 Roll 1370. The 1870 census was taken as of 28 June 1870)  
[I had a problem getting into the Lycoming Co. 1870 census but discovered that I could get it by using this URL: [ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/lycoming/census](http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/lycoming/census)
- Also, I found I could get into Coleman Co., TX at [ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ny/kings/census/1810-king.txt](http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ny/kings/census/1810-king.txt) This census includes the townships of Brooklyn, Gravesend, N. Utrecht, Flatbush, Flatlands, and Bushwick.] Counties are not complete at this time.
7. Answers to questions re: rootsweb are found at [cgi.rootsweb.com/~help/index.htm](http://cgi.rootsweb.com/~help/index.htm)
8. Many hundreds of volunteers are needed to transcribe and proofread US censuses. If you would like to volunteer your time see [www.usgenweb.org/census](http://www.usgenweb.org/census) for further information.  
[Rootsweb has received 57 million requests to other web servers and exchanged 103 million pieces of email using their list servers. !]
9. Birth, marriage and death records for England

and Wales are at St. Catherine's House in London from 1 July 1837. The FreeBMD project has obtained permission to transcribe the indexes to these records and put them on the Internet. Volunteers will send in their references to a database. This process has begun but it probably won't be completed for 15 or so years. If you find a name that interests you in the index, certificates can then be ordered.

The Internet address for these indexes is [www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/StCathsTranscriptions/](http://www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/StCathsTranscriptions/)  
To be included in the mailing list send a message to [mailinglistFreeBMD-Admins-L-request@rootsweb.com](mailto:mailinglistFreeBMD-Admins-L-request@rootsweb.com)

10. The 1900 census for Skagway, Alaska, is on line through [www.rootsweb.com](http://www.rootsweb.com). Many men from all over the country were involved in the Alaskan gold rush. This would be a good census to check if you think you had an ancestor who might have been involved in that historic event.

11. For information on copyright law see: [www.duq.edu/Technology/copylaw.html](http://www.duq.edu/Technology/copylaw.html) or [lweb.loc.gov/copyright/](http://lweb.loc.gov/copyright/) or [homepage.seas.upenn.edu/~cpage/cis590/](http://homepage.seas.upenn.edu/~cpage/cis590/)

12. International Internet Genealogical Society Newsletters are online at [www.iigs.org/newsletter](http://www.iigs.org/newsletter)

13. For genealogical information on any state change the "Me" in the address below to the 2-letter abbreviation of a state that interests you. [cgi.rootsweb.com/~genbbs/indx/Me.html](http://cgi.rootsweb.com/~genbbs/indx/Me.html)

14. Maine State Archives, Library and Museum are all located in the Cultural Bldg. in Augusta. Their hours are 8-11:30 & 12:30-4 M-F except legal holidays. More info may be obtained on their web site at [www.state.me.us/sos/arc/general/admin/whrwhn.htm](http://www.state.me.us/sos/arc/general/admin/whrwhn.htm)

## WESTERN MASS. RESOURCES

1. Jones Library, Amherst, MA, has an excellent genealogical collection of local and regional history, genealogy, and Amherst authors, Robert Frost and Emily Dickinson. The latter two special collections are rich in original manuscripts, editions, and secondary research materials. The Emily Dickinson Collection contains nearly 8,000 items, and the Robert Frost Collection has over 11,000 items.

The Boltwood Local Hist. and Gen. Collection was created primarily as a repository of the history of the town of Amherst, but includes manuscripts and publications on all of Mass. and selected New England material. The facilities include study rooms, an exhibit area, and a conservation studio. It includes about 1,800 genealogical monographs of New England families, with a focus on Western Mass. Included are family histories, genealogical guides and reference

sources. The manuscript collection emphasizes the history of Amherst and the Pioneer Valley from 1730 to the present with about 20,000 documents.

Those wishing to use the collections must consult the curator. The collection is located on the climate controlled third floor, and the entrance is kept locked. For anyone with western Mass. families or interests in Dickinson or Frost, a visit to this library will be worth the trip. Call 413-256-4090 for information and the hours that the collection is available. Their address is 43 Amity St., Amherst, MA 01002. Their web site is [www.crocker.com/~sethr](http://www.crocker.com/~sethr).

2. In and near Amherst are five colleges whose museums, art galleries and libraries shouldn't be missed. Amherst has the University Gallery at the Univ. of Mass., the Mead Art Museum at Amherst College, and the Hampshire College Art Gallery. Just south in S. Hadley is the Mt. Holyoke College Art Museum. Just west of Amherst across the Conn. River is the Smith College Museum of Art, botanical gardens and greenhouses. They all have outstanding libraries.

3. Old Deerfield Village, not far north of Amherst, is this excellent museum village and is well worth a trip. In 1870 daily life in the Connecticut River valley was changing with the steady advances of the Industrial Revolution. Fortunately, a dedicated group of local residents formed the Pocumna Valley Memorial Assoc. to organize the collection of artifacts and establish a Museum in the 1798 Deerfield Academy's original building. The Museum opened in 1880.

In addition to the Museum, Historic Deerfield has 14 museum houses along a quiet main street. The houses, The Flynt Center of Early New England Life, all feature a nationally acclaimed collection of 25,000 antiques including decorative arts, Paul Revere silver, furniture, textiles, houses, etc.

For general information call 413-774-5581, or e-mail [grace@historic-deerfield.org](mailto:grace@historic-deerfield.org), or view their web site: [www.historic-deerfield.org](http://www.historic-deerfield.org)

4. Going further west, not very far from the NY state line, is "The City of Peace", the Shaker Community at Hancock, MA. It was home to members of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing for 170 years from 1790 to 1960.

Shakers were an offshoot of a group of dissident Quakers in Manchester, Eng. They dedicated themselves and their work to God, seeking perfection in all aspects of their lives. They practiced celibacy, believed in equality but separation of the sexes, kept property in common, confessed their sins, and were pacifists. Dozens of utopian communities began in the U.S. in the 19th century. Most failed after a few years but the Shaker communities have existed continuously for nearly 220 years; one remains today at Sabbathday Lake, Maine.

At its peak in the 1830s, 300 Shakers lived at Hancock in six groups called Families, all within a few miles of the central Church Family, where the meetinghouse was located.

In the 1960s the property was sold to a local group of Shaker enthusiasts who were committed to preserving the Shaker heritage. Since then the buildings have been restored and adapted to interpret 3 centuries of Shaker life to visitors. There are 18 buildings, and the cemetery, that can be visited today, along with gardens which contain herbs and heirloom vegetables representative of those raised by the Shakers for their medicinal herb, for their garden seed industries and for their own use.

5. Nor very far south of the Shaker Village, in Stockbridge, MA, is the Norman Rockwell Museum and his workshop with a wonderful view of the countryside. This Museum is well worth a trip.

6. While staying in western Mass. we drove to "Hildene" in Manchester, Vermont, the home built in 1905 by Abraham Lincoln's only surviving child, Robert. It was also the home of his descendants, all of whom are now deceased. The views are totally spectacular, and the house is large and very interesting.

#### CANADA

*Genealogy Bulletin* # 46, July/August 1998, published by Heritage Quest, has an excellent article by William Dollarhide on the Atlantic Canada Censuses, 1671-1901. He gives a brief history of the evolution of the Canadian provinces which is important to understand before doing research in those areas. You may have heard the terms, Upper and Lower Canada without really understanding what they mean. Dollarhide states that Quebec became a British colony known as "Lower Canada" due to its location on the lower St. Lawrence River. Ontario then became known as "Upper Canada". These names were often abbreviated to "U.C" and "L.C".

The censuses he discusses are the New Brunswick census for 1671-1861.; Newfoundland and Labrador 1671 - 1945; Nova Scotia 1770-1861 by county; Prince Edward Island 1798 - 1848; National Canadian censuses of the Atlantic Provinces 1871-1901. He then lists the published censuses and indexes for Atlantic Canada.

This 10-page article in "our" section of the Falmouth Library should be read by all those doing research in these areas.

In addition to the above Bulletin, the Society has four 8.5 x 11 soft cover books on Nova Scotia Vital Statistics from Newspapers 1829-1843, and also "Census of Nova Scotia 1827", and "Census of District of Pictou 1818".

#### READING BETWEEN THE LINES; FOLKLORE AND TWO COATS OF ARMS

By Robert J. Tilden

Continued from Sept.- Oct. Newsletter. In that Newsletter, p. 2, please change the spelling of the sculptor's name to MacMonnies, and the painter's to Lely.

[This article discusses how heraldry can contribute to the history of Robert Hicks and his related families in New England]

Thomas West, the second Lord de la Warr, married Anne Knollys, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, K.G., Treasurer of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, (and a descendant of Sir Robert Knollys, another hero of Poitiers). Their son, Thomas West, the Third Baron de la Warr (1577-1618), is remembered as the rescuer of Jamestown, Virginia (1610) and the colonial governor during its early critical years. His oldest sister, Elizabeth West (1575-1632), married Herbert Pelham (as his second wife) 12 February 1593/94. Herbert Pelham's son Herbert (by his first wife Catherine Thatcher) married Penelope West, the sister of his stepmother and the fourth daughter of the third Lord de la Warr.

It is clear from the family records that this Penelope brought her unusual name into the Pelham family and by them into the Winslow families. Reading between the lines one may speculate that her ties with the Wests provided insiders' information regarding settlement in North America and some of the stimulus for participation.

Herbert Pelham (1582 - 1624) and Penelope West (1582 - 16\_\_ ) married in 1599, and thereafter had thirteen children! Their daughter, Penelope, migrated to New England and became the wife of Richard Bellingham, an early Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Another daughter, Eleanor, described in the Bennett Roll as having "a black pudding arm," married Edward (A) Winslow, father of Edward [1], "The Pilgrim" and sometimes Governor of the Plymouth Colony.

Their oldest son, another Herbert (1600-1673), also migrated to America where he is best remembered as the first Treasurer of Harvard College. This Herbert Pelham married Jemima Waldgrave, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Holmstead) Waldgrave.

Whether their Waldgrave ancestor participated in the Battle of Poitiers does not immediately appear. The very simplicity of their arms: "per pale argent and gules", implies an ancient coat and a greater probability that he did. With a peerage in the family, the social position of its members was beyond doubt.

Herbert and Jemima (Waldgrave) Pelham were the parents of the beautiful Penelope Pelham, who married Josiah [2] Winslow, son of Governor Edward [1] Winslow. Their portraits and that of Josiah's father Edward [1] hang in Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Governor Edward's is

the only known contemporary portrait of a *Mayflower* passenger.

But let us go back to an earlier Pelham and consider his history as a veteran of Poitiers. Sir John de Pelham, a direct ancestor of the Pelhams enumerated above was a distinguished veteran of the Battle of Poitiers. The Pelham family arms in 1356 were: "Azure, three pelicans argent vulning themselves proper." Sir John was one of the group of knights who captured the French King John 2, for which exploit he shared in the considerable ransom collected. He also received a "coat of augmentation" in recognition of his achievement. The blazon is described as:

"Gules two pieces of belt issuing from the base palewise buckles upward argent". This event is better documented than the knighting of Sir Ellis Hicks. Fox-Davies, the pre-eminent Nineteenth Century authority on heraldry cites the episode, calling it "the earliest undoubted (augmentation) in this country that I am aware of...."

J.P. Brooks-Little doubted the "legend" claiming "... the so called 'coat of augmentation' is certainly foreign to Pelham heraldry ... until at least the middle of the fifteenth century..."

In either case it has been much used since that time. To quote Fox-Davies again: "The quarterly coat forms a part of the arms both of Lord Chichester and of Lord Yarborough at the present day [1910] and 'the Pelham buckle' has been the badge of the Pelham family for centuries."

Of course, the fact that the ancestors of two distinct families were both heroes at Poitiers does not mean that they ever met or knew each other, or ever formed family ties. It does mean, however, that both families shared the same proud heritage.

This human trait, the bond of shared experience, is unlimited by time or place, as the veterans of such events as the battle of Britain, Normandy, and the Bulge remind us. Nor is such mutual empathy limited to participants. The descendants of those who served at Lexington and Concord, or Louisbourg, or participated in the voyage of the *Mayflower* perpetuate a kinship of the spirit often much stronger than kinship by blood.

Whether the claimed participation in the bonding event is a fact or only family tradition, it serves to open doors and confer acceptance. As Shakespeare put into the mouth of King Henry V on the eve of Agincourt: (Act 1V, Sc 3)

"We few, we happy few, we band of brothers:

For he to-day that sheds his blood with me  
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,  
This day shall gentle his condition."

In the feudal world, lawfully having a coat of arms was proof positive that the bearer was "gentle"; and, if not a landowner himself, he was by definition descended from or a member of a land holding family. Consequently, when Robert Hicks met Margaret (Pelham) Winslow (?) -- if he did -- two and a half centuries after Poitiers, their families'

shared traditions which might have been of sufficient mutual interest and an adequate evidence of social background to have helped make a young and unproved stranger acceptable to the young lady's family.

The knighting of Sir Ellis Hicks confirms that he either already had a coat of arms or received one as a result. If the blazon were known, it could help identify the county and parish in which his family resided. That could lead to the discovery of primary data. As R.G. Rider pointed out (T.A.G., 54:31-34) there are a number of Hicks families. The one in Northamptonshire has nine fleur-de-lis between two pallets as its coat of arms. This family is very intriguing because it had children named William, Robert, and Thomas in every generation. The same three given names are found among the Hicks marriages listed by Torrey, p. 368.

A Hicks family seated in Gloucestershire had arms "Gules a fess wavy between three fleur-de-lis gold." The use of the fleur-de-lis on both coats could indicate that their owners both descend from the same ancestor. Having the fleur-de-lis as a charge is also consistent with its being a memento of a victory over France, e.g., Poitiers. The Gloucestershire version of the Hicks' arms is the same coat which Mary Hicks (d. 1703) brought to her marriage to Benjamin Brown, [NEHG Roll of Arms # 148]

Her father, Rev. John Hicks, was born in England and was a non-conformist clergyman. Reading between the lines, one can reasonably believe that he was trained at, or was possibly a member of the first independent (Congregational) Church in England. John Lothrop was the second minister there (Southwark, London) before being imprisoned in the Clink. Robert and Margaret Hicks lived in Southwark before they migrated to Plymouth. Were they related to this John Hicks, and, if so, how?

Whether a given coat of arms is proof of a genealogical fact, evidence of a fertile folklore, or a fragment of family tradition is not the issue. It is hoped that the perceptive reader has recognized that the examples mentioned have been drawn from all three categories. The problem for the genealogist is not the validity of the arms, but to establish proof that a given ancestral line was -- in its day -- lawfully entitled to use a specific coat of arms. Folklore may not provide much proof for resolving technical issues, but it surely raises many questions and offers many suggestions to guide further investigation.

## NEW BOOK

A notice from "The Family Tree", PO Box 4311, Boise, ID 83711 states that a new publication of NY Pedigrees: Southern NY, Issue 2, contains 100 pedigrees from submitters whose ancestors come from Dutchess, Ulster and Putnam counties in NY. This 64 page book with every-name index is \$7.00, including postage.

The following was excerpted from an article in a weekly newspaper for Sudbury, MA, in the 1950s, and written by town historian, Les Hall.

The day began with prayer and a Bible reading. A standing blessing was asked before each meal, and when it was over a thanks was given. The day was closed with a prayer and Bible reading. Children were put through a course of self-examination concerning the use of their day.

A drum summoned them to church on Sunday. The first drum roll sounded an hour after sunrise; an hour later a second drum roll announced it was time to come to church. Most families in Sudbury practiced the Calvinistic faith and were Congregationalists.

The meetinghouse was small with rough-hewn walls, very few windows and the floor was earthen. The roof was covered with a strong, tough straw thatch from the meadows by the river. The pews were just rough benches. A tallow candle burned on the pulpit for the convenience of the minister.

Men sat on one side of the meetinghouse, the women on the other. Young girls sat on little stools in the aisle near their mothers. The boys were seated near the pulpit where the tithingman could watch over their behavior.

The pulpit was above floor level so the congregation looked up to the minister, and in turn he could see everyone. He arrived when the congregation was seated - they then stood until he was seated. The minister began the service by stating news items such as births, deaths, sicknesses, followed by a 2-hour sermon. After time taken to eat lunch another sermon was heard before the congregation could return home.

No musical instruments were allowed in early churches. For music the deacon read a line, then it was sung to one of only 3 or 4 tunes, probably of English or Scottish origin.

### QUERY

Audrey C. Bowne, 1111 N.E. 80th St., Seattle, WA 98115-4348 is researching the BOWNE family. The early ones arrived from England in the 1600s & were Quakers. Places she mentions are Clayville, NY, Lowell, MA, Warsaw, IL, Holliston, MA, RI, Johnstown & Paris NY. Anyone interested in this surname is asked to contact her.

### TRIPS PLANNED

A trip to NEHGS is planned for the first Wed. in December. We will go by car to Kingston, get the train to Boston, and go to NEHGS. Connections are also available to Mass. Archives via Boston. This trip will be led by Bob Rice. If you wish to go please email him at [rrice4960@aol.com](mailto:rrice4960@aol.com)

A trip to The Old Colony Historical Society in Taunton is planned for January. The Bristol County Courthouse is also in Taunton.

This Society's Newsletter often has very good articles. They are located in "our" section of the Falmouth Lib. Subjects in the August issue include:

1. The Lost Children of Ballykilcline, Ireland. The Townland of Ballykilcline, Kilglass Parish, Co. Roscommon was decimated when the residents were moved off the land by the owners. Fifty-five households, comprising 41 surnames, were marched to Dublin, ferried to Liverpool and placed on 5 ships for New York.

This article lists the surnames. A world-wide effort is underway to find the descendants of these unfortunate people. A reunion is planned for August 1999 on the former Townland in Ireland and will mark the return of identified "Lost Children of Ballykilcline" to their homeland.

2. "Nine Months From Home" is an article about The 14th Vermont in the Civil War. This 5-page article is of interest to anyone with Civil War ancestors from VT.

3. The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections is a researcher's guide to hidden treasures.

4. Gen. 101 -- interviewing older relatives gives some good suggestions.

5. Wars around the World lists 92 (!!) wars in the US from 1565 - 1854 including 5 in Canada

6. Bureau of Land Management. You can search for your gt. grandfather's homestead quickly and easily through the General Land Office Automated Records online at

<http://www.glorecords.blm.gov>

The database can be queried by state and name. They can then select a record, and view the corresponding land patent. When a record of interest is found the user can order a certified copy from the BLM for \$1.50

### MAINE VR

The availability of vital records in New England varies greatly from place to place as well as during various time periods. Massachusetts generally has some of the best kept records (except of course for those which burned or got lost in other ways). When Maine broke away from Massachusetts in 1820 and achieved statehood, record keeping deteriorated.

According to the Oct. 1977 NEHGR p. 245, "Only 5 Maine towns possess vital records of 17th century vintage as compared with 210 communities that began their records in the 18th century. Seventeenth-century entries (in Biddeford from 1653, Kittery from 1674, Kennebunkport from 1678, York from 1681, and Wells from 1694) are of considerable interest, even though later than the settlement of the towns."

"In 1864 state legislation required town clerks to record annually births, marriages and deaths and to forward returns to Maine's Sec. of State. A few towns responded immediately while

others began later. Although most returns were shortly discontinued, the records generated (and now in the State Archives) are especially useful. In 1892 vital statistics again were legislated and the State Board of Health became the depository."

"While vital records are extensive for the colonial period, possibly reflecting Mass. practices, after statehood records became meager. Births and deaths then were rarely recorded.

~~Military records prior to statehood in 1820~~ are located at Mass. Archives in Boston except for Maine Militia Rolls and Rolls of Maine men serving in the U.S. Regular Army for the War of 1812. Annual inspection returns, orders and schedules from 1810-1817 as well as Resolves providing compensation of land or money for veterans of the American Revolution or their widows. The later are at the Maine Land Office in the Maine State Archives. More information is in a folder in "our" section of the Falmouth Library and give locations of various Maine records.

For further info on Maine records see the above article, or the LDS 10-page article entitled, "Research Outline" for Maine available for about \$.25 at one of their libraries. Or, log onto the internet - see their URL (universal resource locator) on page 4 of this Newsletter. Or, see [www.rootsweb.com/~megenweb/](http://www.rootsweb.com/~megenweb/) Another source is [cgi.rootsweb.com/~genbbs/indx.Me.html](http://cgi.rootsweb.com/~genbbs/indx.Me.html) (In order to access any other state type in their 2-letter abbreviation in place of the "Me" in the aforementioned address.

## A FEW DAYS WITH SOME BRITISH GENEALOGISTS

Joyce Pendery

I've just returned from spending a week doing genealogical research at the Family History Library at Salt Lake City. A friend who was serving as a consultant to a group of about eighty genealogists from Britain invited me to share her accommodation - an invitation too good to turn down. I did help a few British researchers who were looking for family members who had become Americans (including some who became Mormons in Britain during the 1840s and 1850s and went to Utah by ship and then by covered wagon), and I was able to attend their lectures. Apparently in Britain there is no research facility with anywhere near the quantity and variety of resources for British genealogy as the Family History Library in Salt Lake City has available to the public free of any charge (except the \$.05 charge for copies).

One of the aspects of being in America that amused the British group was the different pronunciations of words here and there. We are all familiar with words like "laboratory" which they (the Brits) pronounce la-BOR-a-tory. Following is a true genealogical joke based on differing pronunciations:

The group of British genealogists was on a sightseeing tour of Salt Lake City. As they passed

a large downtown park, their American tour guide said [read the rest aloud]: "This park is unusual. There is no symmetry here." One of the British genealogists raised his hand and commented: "I didn't realize that in America you usually have cemeteries in your parks."

One of the lectures was entitled, "Writing Up - or Down - Your Family History." (More British humor.) The point was that collecting data is only a start. This phase is generally viewed as the most fun and can be prolonged indefinitely. Writing a narrative must follow. The correct order is collect, analyze, synthesize, write. Nothing you write can be complete or completely true. You'll never know everything about your ancestors - their motivations, emotions, or personal experiences, for example. Set a reasonable goal and begin writing.

Your initial goals could be quite simple, perhaps writing all you know about one interesting ancestor or one line. It isn't necessary to write a book, but there are a few decisions to make before you begin writing:

-which individual(s) and /or line(s) will you choose to write about -- will one person or an entire line make up a section or a chapter?

-will you work forwards or backwards? People live their lives forwards in time. Begin at the beginning of a life or of a line -- keep your audience in mind, i.e., who are you writing for: Yourself? Your family? For publication as an article in a journal or as a book?

- are you a story teller or a historian? If you use conjecture, say so.

-set your narrative in the proper historical context. Bring in the social and historical background; dress, transport, housing, transportation, etc.

- think about the necessities and limitations of their lives and times and how your ancestors might have been victims: of lack of education, the laws and courts, groups they were responsible to, etc.

When you write, be relaxed, be natural, be humorous. Let your personality show through. The point is to begin now.

During the five days of 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. research I did not learn very much more than I already knew about any of the lines I am researching. Is there a message here? Yes, my next objective is to write up a narrative for each of my family lines, based on what I now know. In addition, my descendants will (hopefully) be happier with those narratives than with my files full of poorly organized notes, photocopies, and charts, plus all those ideas that have never been fully analyzed or expressed.

Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc.  
Box 2107  
Teaticket, MA 02536

Library Director Fal. Public  
Kath. Lee Bates Rd.  
Falmouth MA 02540