



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

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www.falgen.org

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

Mar. 11 Update on Genealogy On The Internet - panel of members. As you know, additions of genealogical sites on the Internet occur daily. This meeting will discuss these new additions. Please bring some that you have found to share with the group.

Apr. 8 **Sylvia Bartholomy** of the American-French Genealogical Society in Woonsocket, RI, will speak on, "French-Canadian Genealogy: Using the Resources of the American-French Genealogical Society."

May 13 **Caroline Cardell**, Secretary-General of the Mayflower Society in Plymouth, will speak on, "The Mayflower Sailing into the New Millenium".

June 10 - We have a special treat to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of this Society. We are extremely fortunate to have **Dr. George Redmonds** as our speaker for the occasion. He is one of the best speakers we have ever heard and regularly speaks at national conferences.

He is a free-lance historian from England with a special interest in name studies, international lecturer, and author of articles and books, including *Surnames & Genealogy: a New Approach*.. He is in the U.S. to be one of the speakers at the NGS Conference in Providence.

This meeting will be held at the Falmouth Congregational Church just down the street from the library.

July 8 Workshop

Aug. 12 Update on Genealogy on the Internet

Sept. 9 To Be announced

Oct. 14 - **Barbara Mathews**, CG, will speak on "Not Quite Right: Recognizing Errors in Primary and Secondary Documentation."

NOTE: If you have 2000 on your mailing label it means you have paid your dues up to May 31, 2000.

NOTES FROM FEBRUARY MEETING

Our Gab and Garb meeting was a smashing success. We had news coverage from both the Falmouth Enterprise and The Cape Cod Times. Our members showed plenty of imagination in regard to costume. Some were quite elaborate, some quite simple.

A doctor was represented by a white lab coat and a stethoscope; a chef by a large white apron and appropriate head-gear. One woman represented a male ancestor by means of a large black mustache.

The following day The Cape Cod Times had a very large article, with colored photos, of those who came as an ancestor. One came as a Salem witch who was one of the unlucky ones to be executed; she even wore a rope around her neck!. Another member came as a French-Canadian naval officer who was born in 1662 - complete with tricorne hat and sword. This family founded Louisiana and worked in the fur trade. Another member portrayed her great grandmother who lived a quiet but difficult life in IL during the late 19th century..

Another member came as her great-great grandmother who lost her father to cholera as the family traveled from New York to Oregon.

Later, in California, she took up the fight for women's rights.

Those who participated included Joyce Pendery, Dara Bowen, Barbara and John Peri, Dru Harding, Donna Walcovy, Barbara Bunker, and John Caspole. We were quite impressed by the imagination of the members - many thanks to all who participated!

BOOK REVIEWS

New Engnd Family Histories: State of Connecticut by Lu Verne V. Hall and Donald O. Virdin. \$23.50 + \$4.00 s & h. Heritage Books Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge Pl., Bowie, MD 20716, 1-800-398-7709, www.heritagebooks.com.

This 258 page book is a listing of genealogies of Connecticut families. They are listed alphabetically by surname. The titles of some include other related families.

Also included is a list of the major Connecticut libraries, codes to library abbreviations with a very brief glossary, a list of Connecticut genealogical societies, a bibliography and an index of full names.

Because so many families are included in the book, it is a valuable tool for those with Connecticut ancestry who want to see what is available in printed genealogies.

INTERNET SITES

1. www.geneasearch.com is another genealogical site with many links.
2. www.one-name.org/ is a site for the Guild of One-Name Studies in England
3. www.earl.org.uk/partners/corpoflondon/guildhal.htm is a site in England. Their email is guildhall@ms.corpoflondon.gov.uk
3. portico.bl.uk is the British Library site. Their email is reader-services-enquiries@bl.uk
4. www.pro.gov.uk/about/frc is the British Family Record Center
5. www.pro.gov.uk is another British site. E-mail is certificate.service@ons.govsq.uk
6. www.britislesgenweb.org/Scotland/genweb is an excellent site for Scottish research including queries by county and some vital

records online.

7. members.aol.com/gfsjohnf/gen_mail_country_unk.html#SCOTLAND-GENWEB is another Scottish site.

8. www.rootsweb.com/~easeurgw is a site about research in Eastern Europe

9. Two Quaker sites are:

www.aracnet.com/~pslamb/findquak.htm and

www.rootsweb.com/~quakers/queries.htm

10. A new website: www.newyorkpedigrees.com has 3 different searches: surnames; New York place names; and New York publications. In addition, there are pages for monthly research tips, genealogy facts and fun, "Murder, Mystery and Mayhem". More names and titles are added every month. You can submit your pedigree, free. (This notice comes from The Family Tree, PO Box 4311, Boise, ID 83711 - familytre@aol.com)

11. www.interment.net/us/index.htm This site has cemetery records online by state, ethnicity, Native Americans, national cemeteries and war veterans burials; some are even from foreign countries.

12.

freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/chap7061 Includes many surnames

13.

www.interment.net/column/commentary/19990915.htm has a good article on genealogical copyright - what you can copy, what you can't

14. www.canadiana.org/cgi-bin/ECO/mtq Early Canadiana Online (ECO) is a collaborate research project to provide Web access to a digital library of primary sources in Canadian history from the first European contact to the late 19th century. The collection is particularly strong in the subject areas of literature, women's history, travel and exploration, native studies and the history of French Canada. This is a full text online collection of more than 3,000 books and pamphlets.

The collection is made up of images of the pages in the selected books and pamphlets. After searching by title, author, subject, or keyword and finding a text you wish to look at, you will see a scanned image of the page of the

volume. Optical Character Recognition (OCR) has been performed on the images to enhance searching and accessing the texts. However, the OCR is not fully accurate, due to the age of the materials and the fact that they were not disbound before filming, so the page image is presented. A small group of texts may be fully processed and made available as both page images and electronic text.

Linked to this site is *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents 1610-1791*. It contains the beginnings of the complete English translation of this work. Each file represents the total English contents of a single published volume. Since a database for searching across files is not yet installed, it is recommended that you call up each volume and use your browser to search for keywords.

[Thanks to John Peri who highly recommends this site for anyone doing Canadian research.]

15. moa.cit.cornell.edu/MOA/MOA-JOURNALS2/WARD.html This site is the "War of the Rebellion"

16. moa.cit.cornell.edu/MOA/MOA-JOURNALS2/OFRE.html This site contains the official records of the U.S. and Confederate Navies.

17. www.search-beat.com/history.htm is history timelines from the history beat.

18. dar.library.net/ is Daughters of the American Revolution.

19. NewEnglandAncestors.org is the new website for NEHGS. This new upgrade includes a frequently updated format and monthly columns. "...the Society is assessing all interactive projects, as the challenge of balancing ideals of rock-solid research and scholarship with fast-evolving technologies. While addressing the growing needs of our ever-discerning members, we hope to maintain the level of professionalism and scholastic integrity which has been the Society's hallmark for over 150 years."

In addition "... this new website will be database-driven, allowing users the ability to search not only through our collections, but also through an array of discussion groups, articles written specifically for the site by noted genealogists, and much more". Several areas

will be available to members only. Members are encouraged to send an e-mail with their name and membership number to nehgs@nehgs.org.

REQUEST TO MEMBERS

One of the major objectives of this Society is to help each other find resources which will help us in our research. This is the major aim for this Newsletter. I'm sure all members have favorite websites, or other sources, which may be of great value to other members. I would be happy to include them in this Newsletter. You may email me at mg@cape.com, write to me at the address on the Newsletter heading, or give it to me at meetings. As you know, I'm always looking for articles to include. I would love to hear from off Cape Cod or out of state members - including queries. [Ed]

SOCIETY'S COMPUTER

Many, many thanks to members Ron Church and Gary Hayward who have spent dozens of hours working on our computer upgrade so that it now works well with the 1881 census of England (and some islands), Scotland and Wales. It was a monumental task and we are very grateful to Ron and Gary - it wouldn't have been done without them! THANKS!

These CD-ROM disks are a real treasure. They have been of great help to a number of our Tuesday library visitors, and to our own members as well.

CAPE COD GEN. SOC. BULLETIN

This double issue of the Cape Cod Gen. Soc. Bulletin dated Summer and Fall 1999, issue #86, is of interest to anyone with connection to the lower Cape, specifically the families of Snow and Paine. These families are described in depth in this issue. The Snow article is reprinted from the NEHGS Register Vols. 47-55, Jan 1893-Apr.-1897.

The Paine-Payne article is about 53 pages long and includes a large appendix of maps, illustrations, and copies of documents found in England about the early forebears of

this family. The article was written by H. Morse Payne who is a member of the Cape Cod. Gen. Soc., past president of the Mass. Soc. of Genalogists, and past president of the Lincoln (MA) Historical Society. His sources are included.

The article contains many interesting facts which "flesh out" this family which came from the Great Yarmouth area of England; it has been well researched there. It is also of interest to anyone wishing to know more about those who came to this country from England in the 1600s. It was enjoyable reading.

The Cape Cod. Gen. Society has a new home at the Dennis Public Library, 673 Main St. (Rt. 28), Dennisport, MA, where their collections of books, journals, family histories, fiche CD's and equipment are located. It will be open only when volunteers are on duty. They are looking for volunteers for Tuesdays 12-2PM and 3-7 PM; Thursdays 10 AM to noon.

Their regular meetings will not be in Dennisport but at the Brewster Ladies Library, 1822 Rt. 6A. They have appointed a Search Committee whose goal is to either build their own building or purchase an existing structure as a permanent home. [We wish them good luck in their search.! Ed.,]

GENEALOGICAL BULLETIN GOES ONLINE

The Nov/Dec issue of *Genealogy Bulletin* is the final issue of this Bulletin which has been in existence for about 16 years. It was begun by William Dollarhide and later acquired by American Genealogical Lending Library (Heritage Quest) with Dollarhide continuing as Editor and feature writer.

In Sept. 1999 it became a weekly newsletter on the Internet with the address: **www.GenealogyBulletin.com**. Being online means articles can be updated or added on a weekly basis. Because there are no production costs (printing, binding, mailing) it is no longer necessary to charge for it so now the online version is free to all.! Anyone with comments or suggestions can contact Bill Dollarhide at his e-mail address: bill@heritagequest.com.

This last issue has a 4-page article titled

Go Get the Death Records! by Dollarhide. It discusses the need to obtain records of siblings and other family members in order to find the total information available on the family. He notes that an Internet site with mailing addresses, costs for copies, and availability of birth and death records from all vital statistics offices for each state or U.S. territory can be found at <http://vitalrec.com>.

The names, dates, places and other information you find on a death certificate will almost always lead you to further sources. He also adds that a high percentage of all death certificates have a mistake on them, spelling being the most common. [Remember that the info on a death certificate is only as good as the memory of the person who gave the information - that person could be emotionally upset or not in possession of the facts. Therefore, info from siblings' death certificates are worth obtaining.]

The article also gives the Internet address of many North American funeral homes. It is **www.funeralnet.com**. He notes a few amusing gravestone inscriptions: Here lies Ezekial Aikle age 102. The good die young; the stone for Owen Moore says Gone away Owin' more Than he could pay; Here lies an Atheist All dressed up and no place to go; I told you I was sick!

The Bulletin has reviews of new books, maps, CD-ROMs and fisches. It is located in "our" section of the Falmouth Public Library.

PUBLISHING AT THE MILLENNIUM: A WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN

The following is an excerpt from the above-titled article from the Sept/Oct 1999 issue of NEXUS by Jane Fletcher Fiske, F.A.S.G. It describes the changes in traditional methods and sources due to the electronic age and the Internet. The previous article about the *Genealogical Bulletin* going online emphasises the changes. These changes impact publications of many organizations.

NEHGS is addressing this new challenge. They have vastly improved their Web presence with something for the casual browser as well as a "gated" area for members only. Columns can be changed frequently, and the *Cumulative*

Index to the Register (the CD version) will be put up soon.

They are working on a CD for Torrey's "*New England Marriages Before 1700*". Unlike the book published in 1985 which didn't list sources, this new CD will identify Torrey's sources, even those which are obscure.

Fiske continues to say that the electronic age is probably the most serious challenge in the Society's 154 years of existence. Info is flying around the world by persons who previously were working alone, or who were not doing genealogy at all. Another problem faced by the Society is trying to access records in locations that are in unsafe facilities where their losses could be disasterous.

According to Fiske, the Society welcomes genealogists' thoughts and suggestions.

ADDRESS CHANGE

Thanks to member Bob Chase for the following information.

Beginning in January 2000, the **Mass. Registry of Vital Records and Statistics since 1906**, has been relocated to 150 Mt. Vernon St., First Floor, Dorchester, MA 02125-3105 [next to the Bayside Exposition Center].

For credit card orders call 617-740-2606; the main number is 617-740-2600. [Remember that certified copies may also be obtained from city or town clerks where the event occurred.]

SOME CONNECTICUT RESOURCES

NEHGS has, among many others, the following Conn. resources:

1. Index Cards to Vital Records of Conn. Churches, 69 microfilm reels, P93 C6
2. Conn. General Index to Probate Records [1641-1948]. 66 microfilm reels, P93 C6
3. *Hale Collection* of Conn. Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Marriage and Death Notices, 359 microfilm reels, F93 H3
4. Conn. Federal Census 1790-1850.
5. *Barbour Collection* of Conn. Vital Records. All towns to 1850 except Bolton, Coventry, Enfield, Mansfield, New Fairfield, New Haven, Trumbull, and Vernon.

MISSING FRIENDS SERIES COMPLETED

A notice in the NEHGS's NEXUS reports that with the publication of Volume 8 of this 12-year project has been completed. There are 4,800 pages of transcribed ads with 80% or more revealing the Irish place of origin of at least two immigrants - the person sought and the person placing the ad. These volumes give the origins of more than 60,000 nineteenth-century Irish immigrants.

Volumes 1-6 are available from the NEHGS Sales Dept., 160 N. Washington St., 4th Floor, Boston, MA 02114-2130 for \$45.00 each plus p and h. Volumes 7 and 8 are \$60. each. Or, call 1-888-BYNEHGS.

BARNSTABLE CEMETERY BOOK

Paul Bunnell recently informed me that his book of gravestone inscriptions in the town of Barnstable is now out of print. The publisher, Heritage Books, Inc., needs orders of 50-75 copies before they will do a reprint. Paul already has a number of orders for it but needs more. If you would like to request a copy, or know of anyone who does, you may email him at benjamin@amesbury.net

HISTORY WEBSITE

The following is an excerpt from a recent Harvard University publication.

DoHistory.org is a website for anyone interested in history and America's past; it will be launched by the Harvard Film Study Center on Feb. 4, 2000.

It is an experimental, interactive case study that allows its users to experience the process of piecing together the life and world of an "ordinary" person in the past. Users will try to piece together the world of 18th century midwife and healer Martha Ballard, whose remarkable diary was the basis for the Pulitzer Prize-winning book and the PBS film *A Midwife's Tale*.

The website takes its users into the process of doing history, and also provides them with a practical set of printable guides to help them launch history projects of their own.

The principal investigator is Richard P. Rogers of the V.E.S. department. Professor Laurel Thatcher Ulrich was the advisor.

{This sounds like the perfect site for helping genealogists "flesh out" their ancestors.}

FANEUIL HALL MUSEUM

Most Bostonians and visitors don't even know that this museum is there, and available to the public. It is located upstairs in Faneuil Hall.

This hidden treasure is The Museum of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the hemisphere's oldest chartered military organization. It houses memorabilia from the organization's history. This second floor museum is above the meeting hall whose reputation as the "Cradle of Liberty" predates the American Revolution.

The Company was chartered in 1638 to train militia officers for the colonies defense. In 1746, the Company moved from Province House (the Old State House) to the newly completed Faneuil Hall, which has been its home ever since.

It is a history museum, an art gallery and an architectural treasure which takes visitors back in time through paintings, photos, flags, cannons and artifacts of military history. Also on display are old drums dating to the 1790s, beautiful dress swords, a waist coat worn by Dr. Joseph Warren who was killed at Bunker Hill, and J.F. Kennedy's 1955 application for membership in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Four other presidents have been members. Old tools, bayonets, cannon balls, artillery shells, helmets, medals and photos are some of the other items on display.

Although the company's original mission was to train militias, its role today is ceremonial. Members serve as the Governor's guard, perform in parades and official functions, and travel to other countries to exchange military courtesies

Although the museum is not well known, about 50,000 visitors from around the world tour it each year.

(I'm sure many of you have discovered that you have an ancestor who was a member of this company.) [Excerpt from a recent AAA

bulletin]

A GENEALOGIST'S NIGHTMARE

Do you hope to meet your ancestors when you depart this earth? If so, be prepared to meet two very angry groups when you arrive at the pearly gates!. The first group are those you thought were your ancestors but aren't; the second group are those who you ignored and denied were your ancestors!

NEW MEMBERS

We wish to welcome new members: Carlton and Kathleen Purcell, Robert Uebele, Joseph T. Reihl, Dr. Frederick L. Bach, John J. Moylan, Richard D. Truesdell, Jim Manning, Muriel Locklen, Henry and Muriel Hall, and Ellen T. Corcoran.

WORKS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

See www.unc.edu/~uncing/public-d.htm There have been several Acts under which works are copyrighted. They range from before 1923 when everything is in the public domain, to other dates when the copyright depends on the age of the author, when renewals of copyright are permitted, to a variety of other conditions which change copyright dates. These have changed over the years which makes this article well worth reading.

HERITAGE QUEST MAGAZINE

The Jan/Feb 2000 issue of this excellent magazine is in "our" section of the Falmouth Library. Features include: [1]. Using Death Records (see www.vitalrec.com and www.vitalrec.com/index.html to find where the records are located in each state.) This is a very comprehensive 10-page article. [2]. Finding a Person's Age, Birth, or Birthplace using 80 different sources. [3]. Vital Records for the Beginner. [4] The Census Was Right! [5] Vital Record Web Resources article mentions cemetery records on the internet - see www.interment.net/ [6] Don't Take No For An Answer [7] Eastern European Vital Records

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC, NEWBURY, MASS 1759-60

In 1994, when my aunt died in Newburyport, I fell heir to the contents of an old safe that had been in the Chase homestead for many years. Among the papers was a collection of documents pertaining to the Merrill families, dating back to the late 1600s. Most of these documents were little more than promissory notes on scrap paper, folded, fragile and faded with age. Others were military orders, church records, town ordinances, tax receipts, letters, wills, deeds and journals. All of these documents have since been copied and transcribed, and together they provide a narrative of what the lives of our Merrill forefathers were like six, seven and eight generations ago.

Among those documents was the journal of my gr-gr-gr-gr-grandfather, Henry^s Merrill, the son of Henry^r Merrill and Priscilla Lowell, of Newbury, MA. Henry [Henry^r, John^s, Abraham^s, Nathaniel^l] was born 15 Oct 1751, in Newbury, and died there 03 Apr 1844. He married first 25 Nov 1773, Rebecca Moulton (1750-1823), and second 10 Jan 1824, Hannah Chase (1763-1836). Subsequent marriages between our Merrill and Chase lines have helped to preserve what for our present generation is a family treasure.

Among the items in Henry Merrill's journal was the following description of the smallpox epidemic that ravaged that area of Newbury [now Newburyport], near Curson's mill, in the fall and winter of 1759-60:

*A short account of a distressing sickness occasioned by the small pox, by **Henry Merrill**, Newbury, which prevailed in school district No 1 in the road leading from the school house Now standing on the Plains (so called) to Curson's mills in which there were ten families out of which no one escaped death, and out of the heads of seven of the families there was but one left which was my father.*

***John Merrill**, an uncle of mine, was the first which suffered by the disorder. Unknown from whence it proceeded it was called [the eruptive fever] by the phisitions (physicians). **Enoch Sawyer** and two sons, **Edmund** and **Mikajah**, the(y) suffered fever. It was thought by my father to be the small pox by what he had heard of it previous to that time and he consulting with the phisitions and they ageing (arguing) with his judgement concluded to call a council and did So and was pronounced it to be the small pox.*

*From this source sixty four others contracted the disorder (including the phisitions) out of which 24 died, all of which had ar(r)ived to the age of manhood. Exclusive of the two named, those that died: **John Merrill**, **Anna Merrill**, **Margaret Merrill**, **Hannah Blake**, **David Merrill** and all of his family, his sons **Stephen** and **Moses** and his grandchildren **Moses** and **Lydia Davis**, **John Sawyer** and wife, **Samuel Davis**, **Daniel Emery**, **John Woodman**, **Joseph Mirick**, **Elephalet Sawyer**, **Benjamin Long**, **Peter Ordway**, **Benjamin Ordway**, **James Ordway**, **Samuel Rogers**, **Mary Jackman**, **Mary Moulton**, **Trustom (Tristram) Bartlett**.*

The Selectmen, taking in consideration the ravages of this disorder, inclosed this unhappy neighbourhood by fencing acrost the Road and obliging them not to provide the necessities of life for themselves but took the burden upon themselves and also were obliged to send to Boston for the Phisitions and assistants on account of the scanty numbers which were to be had (in) Newbury and the adjoining towns.

*The names of the **Doctor(s)** were **Lowell** and **Lamson**, but by the extreme (magnitude) of the disorder by the Doctors at that stage the patient(s) received no*

great benefit from them but added (further) injury by being kept to (their) rooms which was contrary to the course that ought to be persued as it is thought since that time.

The epidemic is briefly mentioned, without names, in Joshua Coffin's "A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport & West Newbury:"

In November 1759, several cases of smallpox were reported in the West parish, "near the plains," and, before the disease could be stayed, thirty-six persons, all but two of them adults, died.

John J Currier's magnum opus, "History of Newbury, Massachusetts, 1635-1902," offers a few more corroborative details:

In November of this year [1759], the small-pox made its appearance on "the plains," so called, and was for some time called the eruptive fever ... in July [1760], the small-pox ceased in Newbury. During its continuance, the selectmen fenced in the infected district, from the school-house to Emery's hill, and sent to Boston for physicians and nurses, who as the custom then was, greatly aggravated the disease, by shutting up the sick in small and heated rooms. About eighty persons had the disorder, of whom thirty-six, all adults but two, died.

Unfortunately, the outbreak can also be laid on our Merrill doorstep, as detailed in Samuel Merrill's definitive work "A Merrill Memorial," published in 1928:

JOHN⁴ MERRILL [John³, Abraham²] was born 13 Jan 1717/18, in Newbury, MA, and died there in November, 1759. An epidemic of smallpox visited Newbury in the winter of 1759/60, and caused more than thirty deaths. According to tradition, John Merrill contracted the disease by wearing a cap which he found on the bank of the Merrimack [river], and his was the first death. All the victims of the epidemic are buried together in Sawyer's Hill cemetery, Newburyport.

In 1746, John¹ Merrill married Anne Ordway, the daughter of Peter and Jemima Ordway of Newbury. John was the uncle of Henry² Merrill which may have prompted him to pen this record of the epidemic. John and Anne had five children. The youngest daughter, Anna, born in 1757, was probably the Anna Merrill mentioned in Henry's list of victims. The next name, Margaret Merrill, was probably John's stepmother, Margaret Lowell, who married John² Merrill in 1729, as his second wife.

The tragic reference to David Merrill "and all his family," probably refers to Henry's great uncle David³ [Abraham²] who was born 20 Feb 1677/78, in Newbury. His death during the epidemic can be inferred from the fact that administration on his estate was granted 07 Mar 1760. David was a joiner. He married 18 Dec 1706 Mary Morse, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Ruth (Sawyer) Morse, of Newbury, who was born 15 May 1686 and died 10 Aug 1755.

The reference to David's sons refers to Stephen¹ who was born 24 Feb 1709/10, and Moses¹ born 17 Feb 1713/14. The "Merrill Memorial" lists their deaths "before 04 Jan 1762" which appears to be the date their father's estate was proved. Moses' share of his father's estate was given to his "legal representatives," presumably for the benefit of his surviving children.

David Merrill's son Eliphalet¹ was born 07 Oct 1717, in Newbury, and married 10 Jul 1735 [or 1739] Lydia Clough of Amesbury. Their daughter, Lydia², was born 20 Feb 1740 and married Moses Davis 17 Nov 1759, in Newbury. Hoyt lists Moses Davis, born 16 Dec 1737 [son of Benjamin

and Ruth (Brown) Davis, of Newbury], whose brother, Benjamin, was granted administration of his estate 12 May 1760. The reference to David's grandchildren, therefore, probably refers to the young married couple struck down in the blush of youth.

While most of the victims were supposedly "buried together in Sawyer's Hill cemetery," the cemetery inscriptions assembled by Mrs Anna Bartlett Boyton in *The Essex Institute Historical Collections* [volume 53], 1907, include only three of the victims mentioned in Henry Merrill's account, and no mention of a common grave site:

*Here lies buried the body of Mr Benjamin Long Jr
who departed this life Jenry 2nd 1760, aged 38 years*

*Here lies buried the body of Mr Daniel Emery
who departed this life Jany 24th 1760 in the 26 year of his age*

*In memory of Mr Tristram Bartlet
who decest Janry ye 3rd 1760 in ye 80th year of his age
Son of Samuel and Judith (Coffin) Bartlett; born 13 Sept 1730*

If anyone has additional information regarding the smallpox epidemic of 1759-60 that ravaged this part of Newbury[port], or the many victims, I would like to hear from them. The area itself, along Curson's Mill road, is just north of what is now the intersection of I-95 and Route 113, in Newburyport, and adjacent to the Maudsley State Park, which used to encompass what was once the old Merrill-Chase homestead.

Submitted by: Robert C Chase
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04 Feb 2000

The following is an excerpt from "The Ledger", Federal Reserve Bank of Boston's Economic Education Newsletter, Winter 1999/2000.

An Online Glimpse at Life in a 19th Century New England Town: The Diaries of George M. Wadsworth, Franklin, Mass. (www.franklin.ma.us/community/diaries/)

Gail Lembo bought these diaries at a yard sale in 1991. After six years of editing and transcribing the original hand-written diaries, Ms. Lembo donated the fruits of her labor to the people of her hometown - Franklin, Mass. Volume One (1857-1863) is currently accessible through the town's web site. Volume Two (1866-1871) will be online in the near future. Eventually Volumes Three and Four (1882-1893) will also be on the web.

The Wadsworth Diaries are a chronicle of daily life in 19th century Franklin. They are the no-frills writings of a practical man trying to cobble together a better than average living in a New England town.

Tending to the basic necessities of life required an inordinate amount of time and effort. As is typical of any agricultural society, religion and kinship circles were important in 19th century Franklin. Yet despite the never-ending physical labor and daily drudgery, Wadsworth and his contemporaries were extremely social beings. Dances, parties, sewing circles, and sing-alongs filled many of their evenings - and not just on the weekends.

The world changed during the time of the diaries (1857-1893). The world of small farmers and artisans gave way to a more structured industrial society. The U.S. had become a very different place with transcontinental railroads, telephones, electricity, automobiles, and powered flight. Thanks to Ms. Gail Lembo for giving us this insight.

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY 2000 CONFERENCE I THE STATES

LOCAL HOST: NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE 31 MAY - 3 JUNE 2000
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Expect basic fundamentals, advanced methods, professional topics, genealogical and family history writing, computer-assisted genealogical topics, genetics and family health history.

Learn that regional and local history record repositories are not only accessible, but that information on immigrant groups - origins, settlement, and migration - abound.

Relish witchcraft, passenger arrivals, naturalizations, state census records, tax lists, early handwriting, gravestone inscriptions, mill workers, shipping, whaling, as potential subjects.

Enjoy the vast array of genealogical goods and services which will be presented by exhibitors.

The NGS 2000 Conference is on the NGS website. You may register for the Conference and join NGS online.

Web site: www.ngsgenealogy.org

E-mail: conference@ngsgenealogy.org

Tel. no.: 1-800-473-0060

Address: NGS 2000 Conference Brochure, 4527 17th St. North, Arlington, VA 22207-2399

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Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

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www.falgen.org

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Jan. 8 Workshop. There will be small groups on beginning genealogy, computers, the Internet, Canadian and UK genealogy. Our CD-ROMs will be available upstairs as well as other library resources.

Feb. 12 Garb and Gab -- Come dressed or disguised as an ancestor and role play that person as you meet and mix with other ancestors. Costumes would be a great addition.

Mar. 11 Update on Genealogy On The Internet - panel of members. As you know, additions of genealogical sites on the Internet occur daily. This meeting will discuss these new additions. Please bring some that you have found to share with the group.

Apr. 8 Workshop on using deeds and wills in your research.

May 13 and **June 10** - To be announced.

July 8 Workshop.

NOTE: If you have a 2000 on your mailing label it means you have paid your dues up to May 31, 2000

NOTES FROM NOVEMBER MEETING

Pete Hayden from the Foxboro LDS Library gave a very interesting talk on German genealogy. He emphasized that those in Germany are written in German, often in the old German script which takes some deciphering in order to read. However, there are various books which teach you how to read it. He feels that it is important to practice writing the script and that in so doing it will help you to read it.

There are several periods of time that were important in German history. The first began at the time Charlemagne became emperor. The second began in 1517 when Martin Luther started the Protestant Reformation. In 1563 the Catholics responded with the Council of Trent in Italy (which took 22 years). At that time Catholic priests were required to keep birth/baptism, marriage, and death/funeral records.

In 1772-1793 Poland was partitioned by Austria, Russia and Prussia at which time Poland ceased to exist as a separate country. In 1806 Napoleon introduced civil registration of vital records in France, Italy and the German areas of Alsace-Lorraine, Baden, Hanover, Hesse, and areas west of the Rhine River.

In 1815 Napoleon's Grand Duchy of Warsaw was renamed Kongress Polen (Poland) with Poland and areas north of Warsaw. Civil records in Kongress Polen were first kept in Latin or Polish. In Poland there were little towns that were German but the area under Russian control kept records in Latin or Polish. However, after 1863 vital records were written in Russian until 1920 when Poland was reestablished at the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1871 Bismark united Germany into the second Reich. U.S. passenger lists say "Prussia" which encompassed two-thirds of Germany today - a huge area. In 1874 civil registration was ordered for vital records, so now you have both civil and church records. One section called the Polish corridor went to the sea, Gdansk. Some parts of Silesia went to Poland, others to Czechoslovakia.

An atlas in the FHL in Foxboro, Der Grasse Shell Atlas is a modern atlas in German. Foxboro also has a film with pre-WW1 maps of Germany. The Library of Congress has the

largest map collection in the world. You can write to the Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC and tell them what map you would like copied.

Meyer's Gazeteer is a directory of places and commerce in the German Empire. It uses many abbreviations in German with Gothic print. It gives businesses, locations of railroad stations and many other landmarks.

Local records: [1] civil after 1874 except where the French occupied which may start about 1809. [2] Church records evangelesche (Lutheran). The word Protestant was not used.

Military records: each unit had its own chaplain who did baptisms, marriages and funerals. Those in the military usually stayed in at least 20 years.

German print/script: Gothic script was used from the 800s to the 1500s. Moveable type gave rise to 2 major type styles: [1] Gothic with pointed, heavy-bodied letters. This prevailed in Germany, the Baltic and Scandanavian areas. Hitler ordered the discontinuance of Gothic style in the 1930s. Suggestion: practice writing your name in Gothic script - you will develop a feel for the way letters are written, [2] Roman has lighter, simpler-shaped letters.

An umlaute is 2 dots over a, o, u and indicates a different sound. It is difficult to tell a U from an N. A bar over a consonant indicates it is a double letter. Surnames for women may have an addition of "in". This makes Langin from Lang -- remember that these two are the same name. You may find both Latin and Gothic script in the same paper. You have to know the old script in order to read the old records. In filming records the LDS usually stops at 1900 to protect privacy. There are several names for "wife" depending on social status.

A county is called Kreis, amlsgericht is a district court. Regierungsbezirk is a provincial district. He feels that not many ancestors of those who came to America are found in court records.

Church records may have separate books for baptisms, marriages and funerals, & confirmations at age 14. Family registers in southern Germany have lots of family information, some even have notations like "gone to America", or "died". Copies had to be

sent to the bishops, which means two copies may be available.

The first birth in the family in church records is important because witnesses may be the wife's family - important if wife's surname is not listed. But there are no witnesses included in the bishops' transcripts. Godparents are listed, also the mother's age. If the baby is illegitimate it will so state and the child will take the mother's surname.

Church baptism records show day and hour of birth, baptism name of the child, occupation and residence of parents, maiden name of mother, minister's signature, name, occupation and address of sponsors. In the margin the death of the child may be given if records were cross-indexed, however it was not required.

Marriage records give names, residence before marriage of both parties, occupation, ages, parents' names and residences, marriage date, and if there were previous marriages.

Death records give name, occupation, date of death or burial, parents names, spouse name, occupation, marital status, christening date, birth date, age. Under remarks Bible verses read at the funeral. may be included.

Recommended books:

1. *German Genealogical Research* by George Schweitzer. Send SASE to him at 407 Reget Ct., Knoxville, TN 37923-5807 for price list.
2. *In search of Your German Roots* by Angus Baxter
3. *German Genealogical Digest*- a magazine
4. *Decipher Germanic Records* by Edna M. Bentz ISBN 0-9615420-0-4
5. *A Genealogical Handbook of German Research*, , Rev. Ed., by Larry L. Jensen, Box 441, Pleasant Grove, UT 84062

If the immigrant ancestor had a 25th or 50th wedding anniversary go to the newspaper wherthey lived to see if it is mentioned. Other sources : insurance records, IOOF records, voting recores, first citizenship records say where the family was from, passenger lists.

Mr. Hayden distributed the LDS "Research Outline for Germany". This 52 page booklet on how to do German genealogy is available from the LDS Family History Library.

NOTES FROM DECEMBER MEETING

Mary Hunt gave a very interesting talk on Calendars, Dates, and Confusion.

The change from the Julian Calendar to the Gregorian Calendar by England in 1752 is the cause of considerable confusion and errors in dates in colonial America. To understand this, it is helpful to realize the evolution of our calendar. It is also historically interesting.

The Julian calendar was started by Caesar in about 54 B.C. The only difference from the Gregorian calendar was the frequency of leap years. Years were counted from the start of some emperor's reign. From the sixth century, with Christianity well established, years were counted from the birth of Jesus. (Modern scholars say they were off by a few years.) The year of Jesus' birth was called 1 A.D. Remember, these people were still using Roman numerals, which have no symbol for zero. In the eighth century, Adam Bede started the convention of counting years backwards from 1 A.D. The year before that was called 1 B.C. So the millenium will not start until Jan. 1, 2001.

By the 13th century, the Powers That Be realized that the calendar was getting out of sync with the sun, and by the 16th century they were off by ten days. This was important to them because the celebration of Easter was on the incorrect day. In 1572 Pope Gregory X111 appointed a Calendar Commission to study the problem and find a solution. (Sounds very up-to-date.) And in 1582 (I wonder why it took 10 years) the change was made to the Gregorian calendar. This change consisted of two parts: the leap year was skipped in years which were divisible by 100 but not by 400, and 10 days were skipped. In that year, Oct. 4 was followed by Oct. 15.

However the English, having recently under Henry V111 left the Church of Rome, continued using the old Julian Calendar, and so did the English colonies in America. And not only were the dates different, but the year started on March 26 !. They considered March as the first month. To add to the confusion, months were often written as a number. The 15 of Feb. 1644 would be written as 15d-12m-1644. The 25 of March would be 25d-1m-1655, and the next day

would be 26d-1m-1650. Sometimes they would resort to 'double-dating' for Jan., Feb., and most of March. Using double-dating, Feb. 5, 1644 would be written as 5d-12m-1644/45, thus removing the ambiguity about the year.

This went on until 1752, when England changed to the Gregorian calendar. By this time, they were off by 11 days. At this time, three changes were made: The leap years were fixed; eleven days were skipped, September 2 was followed by September 14; and the first of the year was changed to January 1. This change created much unrest in England; people claimed that 11 days were being taken from their lives. It has also created many errors in dates which give trouble to genealogists.

The most visible error has come from sloppiness in handling double-dating. When you see a double-dated year, you should always retain the double-dating. If you retain only the second year, someone later may misinterpret it. For example, I have found an instance of the same marriage dated as Feb. 1, 1726/27, Feb. 1, 1726, and Feb. 1, 1725/26. I am sure many more such instances could be found.

Errors also appear in months, from people not realizing that the first month was March. I have found many instances of this in the duplicate entries in the I.G.I. For example, the same marriage dated as 07 OCT 1582 and as 07 DEC 1582. The most upsetting one was a christening dated as 09 JAN 1647 and as 09 NOV 1647. This was, without doubt, the 11th month, or 09 JAN 1647/48. Did you ever wonder why our 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th months have prefixes which clearly mean 7, 8, 9, and 10? Now you know!

The final place which can have ambiguities is the day of the month. I found an example of this, but did not make copies and have been unable to relocate it. Occasionally, dates during this period can be followed by O.S. or N.S., meaning Old Style or New Style. New Style dates would have the 11 days added to them, even though they were before the change to the Gregorian calendar was made. For example, we used to celebrate George Washington's birthday on Feb. 23, but he was actually born on Feb. 12, before the change. Several months ago I was looking for birth dates

for a family born in the early 1700's. In the Register I found them in a list of baptisms of some church. I then looked in the Vital Records book of that town, and found the same children, but the dates were all just 11 days later. There was no indication that these dates were in New Style. I found this rather upsetting, since I have been accepting Vital Records books as true.

I suppose the moral is to always get certified birth, marriage, and death certificates. But I think it also depends on why you are doing genealogy. Many people will consider it treason, but if you are not planning to write a book and are doing genealogy for your own pleasure, does it really matter if your ggggrandfather was born on March 3 or on March 14, or if the year was 1645 or 1646? The important thing is to be sure that he really WAS your ggggrandfather, and to learn as much about him as you can.

EXCERPTS FROM OTHER NEWSLETTERS

1. The National Archives plans to release the 1930 census in April 2002. Only a few states, mostly in the southeastern U.S., have been indexed.
2. SONY estimates the maximum life span of videotape as 15 years under ideal conditions. The tape will last about 50 years but oxide on the surface of the tape separates from the tape in a gradual process. Videotape should be recopied every 10-12 years. [From the Middlesex Gen. Soc., Darien, CT]
3. The 1901 census for England and Wales, taken on 31 March 1901, will become available in January 2002 at the Family Records Centre, 1 Myddelton St., London. There is a plan to digitise the 1901 census with an every-name index link to images of the actual returns. The hope is that access via the Internet will take the considerable strain off the Family Records Centre. The cost to do this is beyond the resources of the PRO, and there will be a fee to access these records. [From the Middlesex Gen. Soc., Darien, CT]
4. The Social Security Death Index at Rootsweb is updated monthly. In Sept. it contained 62,259,198 names. See [ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-](http://ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/ssdi.cgi)

[bin/ssdi.cgi](http://ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/ssdi.cgi) [From Middlesex Gen. Soc., Darien, CT]

5. The 1820 and 1830 WI Territorial Censuses are included with the MI returns. The 1860 OK census is with AR. The 1860 Missoula Co., MT, census is with Spokane, WA. The rest of MT, as well as WY, is with NE. The 1860 NE census is with UT. The 1860 CO census is with KS. [From the Middlesex Gen. Soc., Darien CT who found this in the *Fulton County Folk Finder*, Rochester, IN]

INTERNET SITES

1. www.nic-bnc.ca is the National Library of Canada.
2. idt.net/~ppll is Plymouth, Mass. public Library.
3. www.itw.com/~dravyk/toltour/ has a tour of London
4. www.archives.ca/www/Genealogy.html is the Canadian National Archives.
5. home.navisoft.com/scrolls/dictinry.htm is a German-English dictionary
6. www.lights.com/hytelnet/ are library catalogs
7. www.vsla.edu/index.html is the Library of Virginia
8. www.state.nh.us/state/guidemnu.htm is the New Hampshire state archives
9. www.magnet.state.ma.us/sec/arc/arcidx.htm is the site for Mass. Archives. It gives location, hours, and lists holdings.
10. www.state.me.us/sos/arc/general/admin/mawww001.htm is Maine state archives.
11. www.cslnet.ctstateu.edu/archives.htm is Conn. state archives.
12. members.aol.com//rprost/passenger.html is an excellent site which locates ships' lists, gives an immigration and ship passenger research guide, shows transportation records from the National Archives of Ireland, etc. etc.
13. members.aol.com/dearmyrtle/99/990912.htm is a site with many good links, and includes German resources
- 14.

www.myfamily.com/banner.asp?TD=ANC daily914 is a surname message board with over 65,000 names

15. **www.polishroots.com/genpoland/index.htm** is a good place to find Polish sources

16. **www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/cas/fnart/fa267/bos_fill.html** This is a wonderful site describing and showing Boston geography and architecture from 1640 to The Big Dig (now). It includes colored slide shows of the different centuries and what happened in Boston. It appears to be a synopsis of a course taught at Boston College. Don't miss this one.

17. **www.cyndislist.com/citydir.htm** is a good place to find actual city directories.

18. **www.rootsweb.com/**. This is another site done by volunteers. It is a place to look to find someone to check court, cemetery and vital records all over the world. Volunteers agree to check one query a month near where they live. Each country index lists volunteers by their geographic location, their name and e-mail address as well as what acts of kindness they are able to do.

19. **catalogue.pro.gov.uk/** This catalogue contains descriptions of over 8 million documents in the Record Classes of the PRO (Public Record Office of the United Kingdom.)

20. **home.att.net/~arnielang/shipgide.html** This is another site about immigration and ships' passenger lists.

21. **www.bostonfamilyhistory.com/** is a Boston site and includes various ethnic groups, with a timeline for that group in Boston.

22. **www.army.mil/usamhi/PhotoDB.html** has photos of Civil War soldiers.

23. **members.aol.com/pointhomepg/home.htm** is the site for the American network of Italian Genealogy.

Corrections: The URL for all 60 volumes of the Union and Confederate armies is **moa.cit.cornell.edu/MOA/MOA-JOURNALS2/WARD.html**

www.lva.lib.va.us/ is the site of the Library of Virginia - the URL was changed to this one.

24. **www.nysbs.org** is the site of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. They will do searches for a fee.

25. **www.bpl.org** - Boston Public Library

26. **mel@MWA.org** is the e-mail address of the American Antiquarian Society Library in Worcester

27.

www.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/Historical_Museum/DAM/rg/rg30.htm Site for the PA state archives.

28.

www.ohiohistory.org/occ/help/whatin.html is the site for the Ohio state archives.

29.

www.ancestry.com/ancestry/search/3983.htm lists CT soldiers in the French and Indian Wars 1755-1757. Membership in Ancestry is necessary to access this site.

30. **istg.rootsweb.com/1800//index.html** Many passenger lists have been transcribed and are listed on this site. This site shows those ships arriving in America in the 1800s; if you change the 1800 to 1900 you will find those who arrived in the 1900s.

Another site for passenger lists is

www.maxpages.com/poland/Passenger_Lists. There are hundreds of lists on this site.

IGI and ANCESTRAL FILE FROM LDS

For nearly a year I have been e-mailing with 5 women from all over the country on a project relating to our common ancestors. One is a Mormon in Utah who is a professional genealogist. I know we are all aware we need to be careful about the IGI and Ancestral File but thought her remarks would remind us again.

She says - I'll take the Ancestral File information over the IGI. The Ancestry File can be corrected and the IGI can't. Lots of IGI info came from secondary sources, and maybe even from histories written by Angou (a professional genealogist who made up dates and places - and whose many books should be suspect). Like the Ancestor File, the IGI should only be used as an outline, or to find areas in which to search for the primary source. Also, she feels that a complete date of an event is more reliable than a partial date.

In checking for an ancestor of mine I found 7 citations in the IGI, only one of which is correct. It is verified by the ancestor's court document about the date and place of her marriage in England in 1637. So -- beware! [Ed.]

BOOK REVIEWS

Moravian Journals Relating to Central New York, 1745-1766., edited by Rev. Wm. M. Beauchamp, S.T.D., 1916, 248 pages, reprinted by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716 1-800-398-7709, www.heritagebooks.com. \$22.50 + \$4.00 s & h.

The Moravians were a Pietist religious sect that arrived in North America along with Germanic immigrants in the early 1700s. They believed in the importance of living the teachings of Christianity. Therefore they became involved in missionary work with the Native Americans in the middle and northern states.

This book includes a number of journals that they kept which describe their experiences with the Onondaga Indians and other tribes of the Five Nations inhabiting central New York.

The Moravians neither preached nor baptized in this area, but studied the language and habits of the native peoples. Their presence was so unobtrusive as to be nearly forgotten by the Onondagas by 1849. The journals, however, serve as a fascinating cultural study examining tribal social structure, interaction between members of the Five Nations, European cultural biases and the evolution of economic and political relations with Europeans during the French and Indian War years.

These documents have been reproduced in their entirety from the collection of the Moravian Archives at Bethlehem, PA. A new index of full names has been compiled for this edition.

Early History of Schenectady, New York And Its First Settlers, by John Sanders, publ. 1876, reprint by Heritage Books, Inc. {See above for address.}

Anyone who has tried to find early New York genealogical records know that it is not an easy task since vital records weren't generally kept until 1892. Therefore, books such as this

one is a very valuable resource into these early years.

This book is a fascinating and comprehensive history of Schenectady, the nearby Mohawk Valley as well as an insight into colonial history.

Included in this 346 page book are many biographical sketches and genealogical material relating to the first Dutch settlers in the 1600s. In addition there is an account of the terrible massacre of 1690, events during the French and Indian War, Revolutionary battles including Oriskany and Ft. Stanwix, the Erie Canal, the War of 1812. Other topics are Sir William Johnson, the Palatines, churches and their ministers.

The first two hundred pages present genealogical and historical information about the original proprietors and early settlers which reveal a great deal about pioneer life in the colony.

The appendices comprise a variety of original documents. Included are: Van Curler's letter to the Patroon from the Rensselaerwyck MSS dated 1643; a 1714 land patent with detailed descriptions of boundaries and inhabitants; the will of Arent Brant a 1673 letter from William Johnson to the foreman of a band of wood cutters; a "List of Ye People Kild and Destroyed" during the massacre of 1690; a treatise on the friendship between the Plymouth Colony and New Netherlands through the Pequot War, King Phillip's War and the first Thanksgiving.

The time covered is from the first settlement of Schenectady to about 1809. There is a ten page index.

Historical Collections of the State of New York by John W. Barber and Henry Howe originally published 1842. Reprint in 1999 by Heritage Books, Inc. (see above) \$39.50 +\$4.00 608 pages. 230 engravings

Histories published long ago have many more details about people and places that have since been forgotten. Therefore, they are a good source for information which is otherwise hard to locate. The book contains a general collection of interesting facts, traditions, biographical sketches, anecdotes relating to the

history of the state. It also includes geographical descriptions of every township in the state.

The authors spent over two years visiting every part of the state before writing this book. They have also used material from maps and gazeteers. Included is a general outline of New York history and then arranged alphabetically by county. Entries for each town are then listed alphabetically. These entries give the location of history of each town, including date of settlement, famous and notable residents, important events, population statistics, number of homes, churches, school, local Indians etc. Also included is a fold-out map of the state of New York "from the latest authorities".

The following is an example:

"Pine Plains [Dutchess County], taken from North East in 1823; from Albany 72 miles. Pine Plains, 28 miles NE from Poughkeepsie, has about 40 dwellings. Hammertown and Pulver's Corners are small settlements. The western part of this township is mountainous. In the northeastern part there was formerly an extensive plain covered with pines, -- hence the name of the town. Pop. 1,324." Churches and businesses are also listed in many towns.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LXIII 1909. \$36.00 + \$4.00. Indexed, paper. Heritage Books, Inc. (See previous page for address)

We are fortunate that Heritage Books, Inc. is reprinting many of these books originally published by New England Historical and Genealogical Register as they don't go out of date. The contents are still an excellent resource.

A few of the topics covered are: genealogies of Samuel Getchell, John Lowell, John Parish, William Partridge, Thomas Remington, James Rising, Ralph and William Sprague. Family histories include Floyd, Lakin, Lillibridge, Stevens. Memoirs of Edmund Sanford Clark, Eldridge Henry Goss, Francis Jewett Parker, Elder Phineas Pillsbury, John Harvey Treat, Jeremiah Weare, John Whiting. Also, York Co. Marriage Returns 1771-1794; New Windsor, NY, Church Records; Births and Deaths in Newport, RI; Eastbury and Eastford, CT., Church Records; Bristol Co. Probate

Records; Colonial Records of Marlborough, MA; Ahaz Allan's Record of Marriages in and around Mendon, MA; Boston Marriages in 1702; "Lovewell's Men".

Other topics are: Genealogical Research in England; lists of emigrants from England.

Biographical Notices of Distinguished Men in New England: Statesmen, Patriots, Physicians, Lawyers, Clergymen, and Mechanics by Alden Bradford, LLD. Publ. Boston 1842. Reprint by Heritage Books, Inc. \$33.00 + \$4.00. (See previous page for address).

Over 300 sketches are included showing the enormous contributions of the original New England families in politics, engineering, theology, husbandry, the arts and the forging of the United States. The sketches are alphabetical by surname. The original index of subjects and names has been retained. These men (no women) give the opinions and services of the patriots of the Revolution and also the original founders of New England through every period of its history. Their private lives, their writings and inventions are included.

Obviously, much history is included. For ex., "The number of Americans killed, April 19, 1775, was forty-nine, and wounded forty-one -- and of British, some accounts give one hundred killed, and two hundred and eighty wounded. On 17th June, about three hundred Americans killed and wounded [Bunker Hill] ; and of British, fourteen hundred and sixty -- or seventeen hundred, as some state."

A Documentary History of Yonkers, New York, Vol. Two, Part One: The Unsettled Years, 1853-1860 by Joseph P. Madden. Published by Heritage Books, Inc. (See p. 5 for address). 342 pages, paper, 1858 fold-out map of Yonkers, Index, \$33.00 post paid.

"The period 1853-1860 was a spectacular period of growth in Yonkers history. The town, and especially the village, grew rapidly in population and industry. While New York City increased its population by 58% between 1850 and 1860, the population of Yonkers grew by 187%..... The principal cause for this rapid population growth was immigration that came mostly from Ireland. Large numbers of

immigrants came from other European countries also, but by far the largest numbers came from Ireland."

The numbers of merchants also grew, gas lighting and street lamps were discussed, pipes were laid under the streets, real estate values increased as did personal wealth, except for the Panic of 1857. Local fire, police and health departments were created at this time.

Many sources were found for this volume such as the newspapers now on microfilm: *Yonkers Examiner*, *Yonkers Herald*, and the *Yonkers Gazette*, as well as the *Town Record Book*, *the Associated Documents*.

"Chapters One through Four deal with developmental and interpretive historiographics; Chapter Five deals with the micro-biographies of some Yonkers residents. The reader should be careful in this chapter because some information was gleaned from the 1860 census which has some inaccuracies."

The first volume of this series covered Yonkers' formative years, 1820-1852. Both volumes discuss the demographic, economic and political influences of the time period.

Every chapter is full of names and half the book has interesting micro-biographies of the residents. The names include those involved in town businesses, on tax lists, names and occupations of people applying for bonding or licenses such as constables, innkeepers, grocers, and justices of the peace.

It is usually very difficult to find information about New York City because it had such a large population. Anyone with family living in Yonkers during those years shouldn't be without this well-documented history.

NUMBERING SYSTEMS

The Sept/Oct 1999 issue of *Genealogy Bulletin* (A Heritage Quest Publication) has an excellent seven-page article titled, "Descendancy and Collateral Numbering Systems".

Systems discussed are the Register System, The Modified Register System The Henry System, Combining the Ahnentafel and Henry Numbering system, and ID Numbers for Anyone.

Numbering systems can be confusing

particularly when there are several spouses, step-children, etc. This excellent article is very helpful in answering questions about these systems and helps genealogists decide which to use.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

121 Hope St., Providence, RI 02906, www.RIHS.org. 401-331-8575. Directions: Rt. 195E to Exit 3 (Gano St.); right on Gano; left on Power St. to Hope. On-street parking. Open Tue-Sat 9AM-5PM; Sun noon-4PM. Manuscripts and graphics are by appointment only.

Materials do not circulate; no interlibrary loan, list of researchers sent on request.

Holdings: published and manuscript genealogical collection; most Rhode Island town records and newspapers on film; Quaker (Friends) New England yearly meeting records - which include many VRs -- 1600s-1900s (172 reels); Revolutionary pension records; Rhode Island federal and state censuses with 1880, 1900, and 1900, and 1920 Soundexes, and index to 1865 state census; Rhode Island Cemetery Database, over 370,000 records; Rhode Island VRs 1636-1900; most complete in-state collection of Rhode Island city directories

MASS. HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

1154 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02215 617-536-1608, Mon-Fri 9AM-4:45PM, Sat. 9AM-1PM by appointment only. Email:

library@masshist.org. By subway: Hynes Convention Center stop on Green Line.

Holdings: personal and family papers; manuscripts and rare printed material; books and periodicals relating to history of Mass., New England, and US; Thwing Index of early Boston residents 1630-1800; historic photos; maps; portraits. Does not attempt to duplicate sources at NEHGS.

ISLE OF MANN MAGAZINES

Anyone wishing to see these magazines which go back to 1986 may call Drusilla at 508-548-5604.

Holdings of the Falmouth Gen. Soc., located at the Falmouth Public Library

<u>General</u>	SUBJECT	CD No.	TYPE
	Family Finder Master NAME INDEX. <i>Lists 115 million individuals. Good CD to start with as it will direct you to information on other CD's. (1995- not up-to-date)</i>	0	Fam Tree
*	World Family Tree, Pre-1600 to Present: Vols. 1 thru 17. <i>(Accuracy of information is not guaranteed. It is derived from family genealogists.)</i>	__?_	__?_
*	Family Tree Maker: Family Pedigrees by United Ancestries, Inc. <i>(Done by professionals. 750,000 entries prior to 1850.)</i>	100	__?_
*	Family Tree Maker: Genealogical Records, New York 1675 - 1920.	238	__?_
 <u>Vital Records</u>			
	Birth Records: US/Europe, 900 - 1800 <i>(not complete)</i>	17	Both
	Marriage Records: IL, IN, KY, OH, & TN. 1720 - 1926 <i>(Sources are newspapers, etc)</i>	2	Both
	Marriage Records: IL & IN. early - 1850. <i>(190,000 entries, selected and spotty. Counties and dates listed).</i>	228	Both
*	Marriage Records: 1633-1850 Massachusetts <i>(not complete record)</i>	231	__?_
*	Marriage Index: Selected areas of New York, 1639 - 1916.	401	__?_
*	Marriage Index: New York, 1740's to 1800's.	402	__?_
	Death and Mortality Records; 1850 - 1880	164	Both
	Death Records, Social Security; 1937 - 1993 (A - L)	110V1	Both
	Death Records, Social Security; 1937 - 1993 (M - Z) <i>(Complete listings)</i>	110V2	Both
*	Early Vital Records of Barnstable County, Mass.; Birth, Marriage, Death, and Cemetery Records. <i>(Falmouth, Bourne, and Mashpee not included.)</i>	none	__?_
*	Early Vital Records of Suffolk County, Mass.; Birth, Marriage, Death, and Cemetery Records to abt. 1850. <i>(Towns covered are listed on disk.)</i>	none	__?_
* indicates a new acquisition (1999)			

(To be continued)

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY 2000 CONFERENCE | THE STATES

LOCAL HOST: NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE 31 MAY - 3 JUNE 2000
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Expect basic fundamentals, advanced methods, professional topics, genealogical and family history writing, computer-assisted genealogical topics, genetics and family health history.

Learn that regional and local history record repositories are not only accessible, but that information on immigrant groups - origins, settlement, and migration - abound.

Relish witchcraft, passenger arrivals, naturalizations, state census records, tax lists, early handwriting, gravestone inscriptions, mill workers, shipping, whaling, as potential subjects.

Enjoy the vast array of genealogical goods and services which will be presented by exhibitors.

The NGS 2000 Conference is on the NGS website. You may register for the Conference and join NGS online.

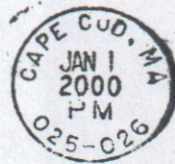
Web site: www.ngsgenealogy.org

E-mail: conference@ngsgenealogy.org

Tel. no.: 1-800-473-0060

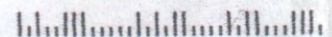
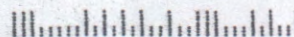
Address: NGS 200 Conference Brochure, 4527 17th St. North, Arlington, VA 22207-2399

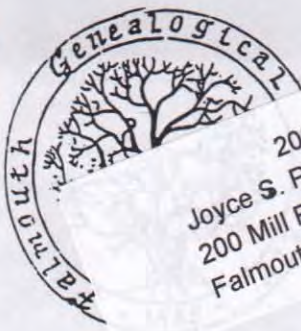
Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc.
Box 2107
Teaticket, MA 02536



2000
Joyce S. Pendery
200 Mill Road
Falmouth MA 02540

*Cherise
BB + Beagard
Carter*





2000
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Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 12 No. 3 May - Jun. 2000

President: Donna Walcovy

www.falgen.org

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

May 13 Caroline Cardell, Secretary-General of the Mayflower Society in Plymouth, will speak on, "The Mayflower Sailing into the New Millenium".

June 10 - We have a special treat to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of this Society. We are extremely fortunate to have George Redmonds, PhD as our speaker for the occasion. He is one of the best speakers we have ever heard and regularly speaks at national conferences. His topic will be Origins of English Surnames. He is from Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, Eng.land.

He is a free-lance historian with a special interest in name studies, international lecturer, and author of articles and books, including *Surnames & Genealogy: a New Approach*. He is in the U.S. to be one of the speakers at the NGS Conference in Providence.

This meeting will be held at the Falmouth Congregational Church just down the street from the library.

July 8 Workshop

Aug. 12 Update on Genealogy on the Internet

Sept. 9 Introduction to Genealogical Resources at Mass. Archives will be Janis Duffy's topic.

Oct. 14 - Barbara Mathews, CG, will speak on "Not Quite Right: Recognizing Errors in Primary and Secondary Documentation."

Nov. 11 No meeting. Library Closed

Dec. 9 Deed Workshop, Joyce Pendery, CG

NOTE: If you have 2000 on your mailing label it means you have paid your dues up to May 31, 2000. See renewal form on last page.

BOARD MEMBERS

At our annual meeting in June we will vote for Treasurer and Vice-President. The nominating committee of Marge Riley, Bob Rice, and Mary Hunt will present the slate. They are:

Treasurer: John Caspole

Vice-President: To be announced

Nominations from the floor will also be taken.

JUNE 14 FIELD TRIP TO WOONSOCKET

A private day of research has been arranged with the American-French Genealogical Society in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, for Falmouth Genealogical Society and friends.

Marge Riley and Muriel Locklin have booked Wednesday, June 14, 2000 from 10 AM to 3:00 PM.

We will meet in the town parking lot next to the library at 8:30 AM to carpool so that we can arrive in Woonsocket by 10:00 AM.

The Society has a lunch room with coffee and a soda machine for your convenience. Bring a bag lunch. There are also places where you may eat nearby, should you prefer to eat out.

The American-French Genealogical Society suggests that you have as much information as possible laid-out to facilitate filling those blank spots in your charts.

The Society needs a full count of those who will attend by May 29th so Mrs. Bartholomew will know how many helpers to call on for us. Call Muriel ASAP at 495-0870 to be included, or if you wish any other information you may have about the American-French Genealogical Society. Their mailing address is PO Box 2113, Pawtucket, RI 02861.

At the very well attended April meeting about American-French genealogy, it was stated that the resources in Woonsocket are excellent and extensive. You may visit them at www.afgs.org, or email them at newsletter@afgs.org

ADDITION

In the list of persons who participated in the Garb and Gab February meeting, Muriel Locklin's name was inadvertently omitted. Thanks again to all who made this a very interesting meeting.

ADDRESS CHANGE

Thanks to member Bob Chase for the following information.

As of January 2000, the **Mass. Registry of Vital Records and Statistics since 1906**, has been relocated to 150 Mt. Vernon St., First Floor, Dorchester, MA 02125-3105 [next to the Bayside Exposition Center].

For credit card orders call 617-740-2606; the main number is 617-740-2600. [Remember that certified copies may also be obtained from city or town clerks where the event occurred.]

RECEPTION

There will be a reception given by Ralph J. Crandall, Executive Director, New England Historic Genealogical Society, on Wednesday, May 31, 2000, 6:00-7:30 PM at the Lecture Room Lobby of the Rhode Island Convention Center, Providence, Rhode Island. This is the first day of the NGS Conference.

INTERNET

1. maxpages.com/poland/Maps_and_Towns has Maps of Poland, passenger lists, towns and cities, history of Poland, Catholic records, military records, surnames, telephone directories. Also included are records for Lithuania, Estonia, Netherlands, Germany and Hungary.

2. www.longislandgenealogy.com

3. www.citydirectories.psmmedia.com/index.html

4. www.rootsweb.com/~polwgg/polandgen.htm

5. www.blm.gov is the site for the Bureau of Land Management where land grant records can be found.

6. www.hamburg.de/LinkToYourRoots/english/welcome.htm

This site is going to be of tremendous help for those whose ancestors embarked from the port of Hamburg, Germany. About 4 million came from Eastern Europe, often first through Cracow, Poland, then on to Hamburg

The city of Hamburg, accommodated emigrants in the past and to this very day, is in exclusive possession of lists of those who passed through her utilizing the harbor. Bremen and other cities lost almost all these precious lists, but only Hamburg managed to safeguard complete records covering the flow of emigrants from 1850 to 1934.

What makes these lists so 'valuable', is the fact that even the home towns from whence the emigrants came is recorded. Any one researching a family tree will treasure this crucial factor.

The American multiple-volume Glazier/Filby reference work, "Germans to America", covering U.S. immigration from 1850 to 1890, is full of errors. However, the Hamburg Lists include all the German emigrants in addition to millions of people of other nationalities, mainly from eastern Europe.

By the year 2003, the city of Hamburg expects to be able to display the lists for the entire period covering emigration from 1850 to 1934. The Hamburg State Archive is the source and safe-keeper of all emigrant lists stemming from this period as well as records of all Hamburg history.

All the data pertaining to the emigrant lists are being processed and brought to the Internet, here at this center. In April 2000 the Hamburg Archives will offer internet access to the first years, 1890-1893. With this facility in place anyone looking for his/her "special"

ancestor will successfully be able to do so.

Making all this possible was a partnership between the public and private sectors. The software and hardware was made available by Debis, Oracle, Siemens and Sun. Twenty-five handicapped employees will enter all data as well as answer any inquiries made via the Internet.

The entire scope of data can be accessed for a fixed charge as well as the issuance of a certificate.

Due to the efforts of Albert Ballin, Hamburg achieved a leading role as a port of emigration, through the shipping company called HAPAG, the Hamburg-America Freight Shipping Corp. which he directed.

In 1900 the HAPAG, which in the meantime was renamed the Hamburg-America Line, developed to become the largest shipping line in the world and with it, the importance of the Emigration Port of Hamburg as well. Even though the same number of about 5 million emigrants passed through the port of Bremen, Hamburg emerged as the leading port right up to the last phase in 1914.

The address is: Staatsarchiv. Hamburg, Kattunbleiche 19, D-22041 Hamburg, Germany; Fax: +49-40-42831-3201;

Website

www.hamburg.de/LinkToYourRoots/english/welcome.htm

E m a i l i s :
LinkToYourRoots@staatsarchiv.hamburg.de

In addition, tours are available in Hamburg which follow along the trail of those who set out on a venture to a new world. Tour website is: www.hamburger-studienfahrten.de

DONNA'S FIND ON THE INTERNET

In mid-March, surfing on the Internet I found a web page, www.InfoSpace.com where I was able to search for e-mail and postal addresses in both Poland and Germany for my husband's Quenzel family. I found no e-mails for Quenzel but I did find 123 addresses for that surname, which should keep George busy for awhile.

Anyway, I found two e-mail addresses for

my Polish name, Walkowiak. One address was in Poznan, the area where my ancestors came from and the other somewhere else in Poland. I sent off a brief message to the one in Poznan: "Marcin, do you speak English? I am a Polish-American, my family came from Poznan, their surname was Walkowiak. I'd very much like to correspond with you. I am planning on being in Poland in early June. Thank you. Donna".

The next morning I received the following:

"Hi, what a nice mail in by box today. I wonder how did you find my address. I am only Polish, not American, but wanna visit States next year I hope still have so little time. If you don't mind I would be very kind to show you Poznan when you come here in June. Maybe my English gets better... I am 25, and work in IT market. Do you want to know more? Tell me something about you Donna. See yea., Marcin."

Donna continues, "I am so excited...I have no idea if Marcin is male or female or if Marcin is related to me But what I feel I have done is to make a connection with my great, grand parents and in June I'll be where they were over a century ago. I've bought a audio tape to teach me some Polish - I don't even know how to say hello now.

My next e-mail to Marcin I will attach my 2-page information sheet, with 2 pictures of great grandfather and his sister. (Donna Walcovy)

{Donna didn't mention that Walkowiak is a very unusual Polish name, and she knows only a few people who have it. ED.}

INTERNET SITES

1. www.nps.gov/blac/ is the site of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor located between Worcester, MA and Providence, RI.

The location of the first factory, Slater Mill, was built on the banks of this river in Pawtucket, RI, which was where the Industrial Revolution began. In 1790 American craftsmen built the first machines that successfully used waterpower to spin cotton.. This technology spread quickly and changed life forever.

These mills brought in many immigrants including many French-Canadians who went

there to work in the mills. This turning point in history can still be seen in the valley's villages, farms, cities and riverways. Scores of mills were built along the river; many are still in existence but put to different uses.

2. www.nps.gov/boaf/home.htm is the Boston African American National Site. It explores the long history of Boston's African-American community. It gives a virtual tour, a timeline, biographies, and a link to the Museum of Afro American History.

3. www.franklin.ma.us/community/diaries/ has an online glimpse of life in a 19th century New England town from the diaries of George M. Wadsworth of Franklin, MA.

At a yard sale Gail Lembo bought these diaries in 1991. When she read them she realized she was holding a local treasure that should be available to everyone. After six years of edition and transcribing the original handwritten diaries, she donated them to her hometown of Franklin, MA. One volume, 1857-1863, is available at this site. In the future volumes 2 and 3, 1866-1893 will also go online.

These Wadsworth diaries are a chronicle of daily life in 19th century Massachusetts.

4. www.nps.gov/bost/ follows the Boston Freedom Trail. It includes the Paul Revere House, the Charlestown Navy Yard and Faneuil Hall

5. www.nps.gov/fria/home.htm is the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. He was America's premier landscape architect and park designer whose projects included New York's Central Park and Boston's Emerald Necklace.

6. www.nps.gov/lowe/home.htm is the site for the Lowell National Historical Park. It looks at the evolution of a city in all aspects of industrialization. Over the years, about 40 different ethnic groups have lived there to work in the textile mills. There are links to the American Textile History Museum, and the American Quilt Museum.

7. www.nps.gov/nebe/home.htm is the site of the New Bedford Whaling National Historic Park. New Bedford was the world capital of the whaling industry in the years leading up to the Civil War.

8. www.nps.gov/sama/ is the site for the

Salem Maritime National Historic Site. It documents the development of the Atlantic triangular trade, privateering during the Revolution, and trade with Japan and China.

9. www.nps.gov/sair is the site of the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Park. Saugus was the location of America's first integrated ironworks from 1646-1668. It has 7 operating waterwheels, power bellows, a trip hammer, and a rolling and slitting mill, all within a group of reconstructed buildings.

After the battles of Worcester and Dunbar, during the English Civil War in the 1640s, Scottish prisoners were brought to Saugus to work in the ironworks. Many present day Americans are descended from those who worked there.

10. www.nps.gov/spar is the Springfield, Mass., National Historic Site. Pres. Washington in 1794 made Springfield one of the two federal armories. Later, other consumer goods were produced there. Thousands of photos of small arms and other related items are shown here.

11. www.topozone.com is an excellent topographical map site.

12. www.capecod.net/~rcarlson Bob Carlson has found about 2000 slate gravestone markers from the eighteenth century and a few from the seventeenth century on Cape Cod. He has photographed in color about 1000 of the best. On this website you can view many of them in various Cape Cod cemeteries. In addition to the ones already on this site, he has many more photographs, and he intends to expand and improve the site.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Wintrop Woman, by Anya Seton, published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston 1958.

This book about Elizabeth (Fones) (Winthrop) (Feake) Hallet, although fiction, is based on facts. The author spent four years doing research on Elizabeth, her family, and the life of the times. She does not knowingly deviate, nor change, a date or circumstance. It is a gripping story that is of great interest to anyone whose ancestors came into New England in the early 1600s as did the Winthrops who arrived on the *Lyon* (one of the 11 ships in *The Wintrop*

Fleet),

The author says, "My determination to present authentic history has necessitated a scrupulous adherence to the findings of research. And I felt that this woman, with her passionate loves, dangers, tragedies, and courage, lived a life sufficiently dramatic without fortuitous inventions. Mine has been a job of re-creation and interpretation, "putting the flesh on the bones."

Elizabeth was a rebel against the Puritan code although she was a neice of Gov. Winthrop. This book explains the diverse politics and religious problems in those early and formative years, and the politics of having dealing with the Indians, the French to the north, the Dutch in the New York, Conn. and Long Island areas, and other dangers coming in by sea.

The author continues, "Almost a third of this book is given to Elizabeth's English life. It has startled me that our early emigrant ancestors are so often treated as though they arrived full-blown from a mysterious "across the sea," and suddenly turned into "Yankees."

I read this book many years ago and have just reread it. Many of the names familiar to me are the families of the first settlers. It gives a wonderful insight into the life of the times: the pettiness, the hardships and the multitude of decisions that had to be made to start "a new world". I find it amazing that with all the differences that law and order finally prevailed and a new country was founded. I highly recommend this book. [Ed.]

The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania by C. Hale Sipe, A.B., reprinted from the 1929 edition by Heritage Books, Inc. 1540 E. Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, Maryland 20716, 2 Vol. \$35.00 + \$4.00 s & h 1-800-398-7709, www.heritagebooks.com

These very interesting books contain the accounts of the Indian events in Pennsylvania during the French and Indian War, Pontiac's War, Lord Dunmore's War and the Indian uprisings from 1789 to 1798. A history of the Pennsylvania Indians including their religion, character, tribal structure and the different tribes are described at the beginning of the first

volume. Facts have been drawn from, sources such as colonial records, the Pennsylvania State Archives, local history going back to the 1700s, as well as secondary sources.

Included, in addition to an index, is an 11-page appendix of a chronological table of events beginning in 1570 and ending in 1843. It is an excellent overview of what occurred in this area between the white invaders and the Indians native to this region. Another of the interesting appendices is 8 pages, alphabetically arranged, of the principal Indian towns in Pennsylvania. Appendix E is a 7-page list of blockhouses with their locations and dates that the author does not include in the main body of the book.

Chapter 3, entitled "The Swedes and William Penn", describes those who arrived in two ships from Sweden in 1737 and landed on the west bank of the Delaware River in March 1738. Their relations with the Indians were much better than other earlier settlers and it is said that they treated the Indian with justice.

These comprehensive historical overviews of Indian warfare in Pennsylvania describe the period from 1755 to 1798 "during which the mountains and the valleys... were literally drenched in blood. Cultural differences and misunderstandings which fueled these conflicts have been objectively presented. The military campaigns, and their impact on the settlers, resulted in the pacification of the Indian tribes of Pennsylvania through the end of the 1700s.

The Graveyard Shift: A Family Historian's Guide to NYC Cemeteries

unlocks mysteries of NYC's /cemeteries. It provides extensive information on cemeteries in NYC (all boroughs) and parts of Long Island and New Jersey. Author Carolee Inskeep lists the name of each burial ground before and after being relocated, years of use, any affiliation a cemetery has to religious or other organizations, contact information for the administration of cemeteries still in use and much more. The book's index is the only complete list of NYC area cemeteries, including those that were relocated. It may be ordered online at www.ancestry.com/shop/main.htm

or call Ancestry at 1-800 ANCESTRY.

BARNSTABLE CEMETERY BOOK

In the last Newsletter there was mention of Paul Bunnell's book, "Barnstable, Mass. Cemeteries", that was out of print. Enough copies were requested that it has now been reprinted by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. A copy may be ordered from them for \$34.00 + \$4.00 shipping. It is also available from the author: benjamin@Amesbury.net, or at Parnassus Book Store, Rt. 6A, Yarmouthport, MA 02673. This book gives descriptions of gravestones from 33 Barnstable cemeteries, including all its villages.

INDIAN SCOUT BOOKS CATALOG

The Society has received a brochure listing the many books available about American Indians from the Native American Indian Genealogy HC 63, Box 81, Monticello, UT 84535. It will be available in our space at the Falmouth Library.

1930 CENSUS

The 1930 census soon will be released to the public. How might it help you? - what questions were asked?

Address; name; relationship to family head; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; radio set; whether on a farm; sex; race; age; marital status; age at first marriage; school attendance. literacy; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign born, language spoken in home before coming to U.S.; year of immigration; whether naturalized; ability to speak English; occupation, industry and class of worker; whether at work previous day (or last regular working day); veteran status; for Indians, whether of full or mixed blood, and tribal affiliation.

This is the last Federal census taken before the Great Depression. The latter caused many persons to move around in order to try and find work. It is interesting that the 1940 census, just prior to WW2, asked several other questions about work related issues: including if working for a government agency (WPA. CCC. NYA, etc.)

or if someone was seeking work, or how many weeks were worked in the previous year, and amount of income received. One other possibly helpful fact in the 1940 census is the question about where persons lived 5 years ago (1935).

The next Federal census in 1950, the first one since WW2, would show a tremendous difference from the 1940 census. The "baby boom" began when the servicemen and women returned from war and started families. This led to sprawling subdivisions (like Levittown) and other large tracts of land developed for housing and shopping malls.

The 1950 Federal census will be the last of value to genealogists since so little family information has been asked since then. Note how little use the present census questions will be to future genealogists!

EARLY NEW ENGLAND SETTLERS

Sometimes in our search for our ancestors we forget that those who came to America as adults had lead fairly long lives in the country from which they came. But do we know what prompted them to come? Of course there are myriad reasons, including the search for adventure as is the case in every age.

Let's look at why our ancestors came from England to America in the early 1600s. Why did they leave familiar surroundings and family, gather enough belongings, plus food and equipment to sustain themselves for more than a year before crops could be planted and harvested? Why did they elect to spend 10 or more weeks on cold, smelly, unhealthy sailing ships with bad and minimal food? Can you imagine what it was like to care for small children on board these tiny, crowded ships, not to mention to give birth under these severe conditions?

It can be stated with little chance of contradiction, that most of the women who came did not want to cross a dangerous ocean and set up housekeeping in dirt-floored cabins in a wilderness filled with strange beasts and unfriendly Indians. The difficulty of their lives, i.e., almost constant childbearing, cooking, sewing cleaning, ministering to the sick, teaching the children, learning about new plants

and herbs, plus their fear of the wilderness, made their lives extraordinarily difficult. The thing that sustained them through these hardships was their religion and faith in God.

We know that the people we call Pilgrims came for religious reasons; and we know that many Puritans came because of their desire for both religious and economic freedom. But what was happening in England that made them take such a dangerous journey?

In 1534 Henry VIII announced that he was the only supreme head of the Church of England, however, he made very few reforms in the church. When Queen Mary came to power (1553-1558) she restored Roman Catholicism to England. She also had Protestant leaders, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, burned at the stake. This so infuriated the people that England remained Protestant from then on. When Elizabeth 1 came to the throne in 1558, she wanted England to be Protestant. She also felt that it was her royal right to have power over the church as well as the state.

It has been said that the infamous Act of 1593 peopled America, although it was enacted more against Catholics who might side with Spain in order to return Catholicism to England. This law stated that anyone over sixteen years of age who refused to attend divine services would be imprisoned without bail until they confessed publically and returned to the English Church.

When James 1 succeeded Elizabeth from 1603 to 1625, the Puritans hoped that since he had consented to the establishment of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, that he might reform the church. But instead of restricting the power of the bishops, he said that the Church of England was sufficiently reformed. The Puritans then realized that no reforms would be

Under Archbishop Laud of Canterbury severe measures were enacted to enforce conformity; these continued under Charles 1 and though the 1630s. When Archbishop Laud tried to impose his will on the Scottish church in 1639, the Scots invaded England.. This led to the English Civil War (1642 to 1651). Cromwell took over the army and the royalists were brought under control in battles such as those at Dunbar and Worcester, England. (Some of the prisoners from these battles were sent to Massachusetts, and some worked in the Saugus Iron Works.)

By 1627 many families with substantial lands and funds were taxed so heavily by the king that they were in danger of becoming impoverished; some were thrown in the Tower of London when they refused, or were unable, to pay the tax. Consequently, during the eleven years that there was no Parliament, about 20,000 Englishmen provisioned 200 ships and emigrated, with almost everything they owned, to America rather than live under the current conditions in England.

Those who came had enough financial resources to have been able to buy the necessary goods and pay the passage for their numerous family members and servants. It is not difficult to understand that with civil and religious power denied them, a depression in the cloth trade that impacted the entire country, a civil war about to erupt, and general unrest throughout England, that many persons would want to find a better place for themselves and their children.

Who were the Puritans, and what were their beliefs? They were Anglicans who wanted to reform the English church but stay within it. The Separatists, those we now call Pilgrims, felt that the church was so corrupt that they

of divine grace or displeasure and only allowed men who "owned the covenant" to vote. They wanted to establish a Biblical society.

Although they left England so that they would not have to conform to the Church of England, they forced others to conform to their views - or tried to. Those who did not agree with them were allowed to leave Massachusetts. This was the reason that Roger Williams, Ann Hutchinson and others, founded Providence, Rhode Island.

Many second generation Puritans were not as zealous and the Puritan age ended in 1691. Religious tolerance and the demand for liberty came out of Puritanism. It was Rev. John Cotton, a Puritan, who said, "Let all the world learn to give mortal man no greater power than they are content they shall use, for use it they will... it is necessary that all power that is on earth be limited, church power or other". He felt that checks and balances were necessary. Cotton's words influenced Rev. Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758) of Yale Univ. whose reforms liberalized the Puritan church and relaxed many of its rules.

In the book, "The Puritans", Perry Miller and T.H. Johnson, New York, 1938, state, "The Puritan mind was one of the toughest the world has ever had to deal with. It is inconceivable to conceive of a disillusioned Puritan; no matter

what misfortune befell him, no matter how often or how tragically his fellow men failed him, he would have been prepared for the worst, and would have expected no better."

"The Puritan knew that the life of faith is an arduous struggle, that sin is a stubborn fact of human existence and that affliction is frequently the lot of the saints; but he was nerved and strengthened by a great devotion to God and by a great confidence in God's overruling Providence. Later generations were fed again and again from the devotional works the Puritans produced."

(Excerpts from Encyclopedia Britannica, V.18, 1965 ed., p779-780.)

Genealogy is more than names, dates and places. It is important to know the conditions and politics in the country from which our ancestors came. Without knowing those events you will miss the human side of family research.

PBS SERIES, JUNE 2000

A brochure from PBS states that a new genealogy series will air in June. It notes that genealogy is the second most popular topic on the Internet, and that more than 2 million web sites are currently devoted to family history, and the number increases almost daily. Check out the site www.kbyu.org/ancestors/

Time is running out

Our fiscal year ends on May 31, and so do memberships. Please renew Now and save us postage.

Those who have joined since Jan. 1, 2000 have another year. Those first few months were free ! If you are in doubt, call John at 495-0050, or see him at the meeting.

If you have any suggestions for future programs, or would be interested in taking an active part in the Society, please speak to one of the Board members, or add a note to this form



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536
Vol. 12 No. 4 July - Aug.. 2000

President: Donna Walcovy

www.falgen.org

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

July 8 Workshop

August 12 Update on Genealogy on the Internet

September 9 Introduction to Genealogical Resources at Mass. Archives will be Janis Duffy's topic.

October 14 Barbara Mathews, CG, will speak on Not Quite Right: Recognizing Errors in Primary and Secondary Documentation

November NO MEETING LIBRARY CLOSED

December 9 Deed Workshop led by Joyce Pendery.

NOTE: Dues of \$15.00 were due June 1, 2000. If you have 2000 on your mailing label it means you need to pay your dues. Newsletters and meeting topics will be sent to paid up members.

NOTES FROM JUNE MEETING

We were extremely fortunate to have Dr. George Redmonds of England speak to us on Origins of English Surnames. Our former program chairperson, Joyce Pendery, who was responsible for obtaining speakers for the Providence, RI, National Genealogical Conference, is the person to thank for inviting him to speak to us at our June annual meeting (complete with a huge beautiful 15th anniversary cake made by Muriel Locklin. Muriel even had our logo on the frosting of the cake --- many, many thanks to both for a memorable meeting.)

Dr. Redmonds asked us to think of a surname as unique; it is distinctive and goes back to one progenitor. He cautioned us not to rely on books giving the origin of English surnames as about one-half of the surnames are not included, and those that are included are often erroneous. He spoke on six topics.

1. Heridity: In England surnames were in use from about 1250 - 1400.; in Ireland they are older; in Scotland they are much earlier even into the 1700s. Some, which are not hereditary, survive in 20th century Wales from before the 1500s, but in the valleys they are in the 1700s.

Earlier than these years persons had names but they were not passed on to their sons. For ex., there are Smiths in the 12-1300s but that was their occupation; Baker was a manorial office and he was in charge of the common bakehouse but he did not have a shop.

Robert was one of the very common Christian names in about 1250. Robertson, a hereditary surname, is a Scottish name. Names ending in "son" originate in northeast England and are all regional, i.e., Thompson, Wilson, Watson, Robson. The latter is entirely on the borders of Northumbria and Scotland.

Rob and Robbin were very common diminutives of Robert and were used to differentiate all the Roberts in the village. Other names derived from Robert are Dobson, Hobson, Hopkinson. These are all northeastern England in origin - Northumberland, Yorkshire, Durham.

2. Nature of origins: if you share a name you are likely to share a progenitor, although in the case of Smith a common progenitor is uncommon. However, although it is the commonest English surname, there are fewer progenitors than you would imagine.

During the last period when surnames became common (1350-1400), the Black Death killed about one-half the population of England and many surnames died out. The population at that time was about one million, and it took 100 years more to go over that number. Consequently those who survived had a small number of progenitors. In 1900 the population

was about 8 million. Keep in mind the population at the time you are searching.

Although Smith has multiple origins, a name like Saltonstall has a single progenitor and location; that family can be traced to the 1200s. It is a single origin name.

Dr. Brian Sykes, a molecular biologist at Oxford Univ. is identifying origins of European peoples through their DNA taken from blood, or from cells taken from the inside of cheeks. He can determine if those of northeast England or from East Anglia have Danish ancestors. Cells from "Cheddar Man" who lived about 8000 years ago show that a local school teacher today has the same genes!

Dr. Sykes tested 250 men with his surname and found that 50 percent had the same progenitor. The other 50 percent did not

Yorkshire. Even now, names cluster together in one area. Thousands of surnames are concentrated in relatively small areas and nowhere else.

4. How surnames expand: some have become extinct. In 1350-1550 some surnames "daughtered out" and there were less surnames in those years than there were in earlier times. Some surviving surnames have become numerous and the migrations of the families can be traced. Those living in rural areas seem to have had more surviving children possibly due to less crowded conditions and fresher food.

5. Linguistic development: many changes have been made over the years.

The "w" isn't pronounced in England. Some surnames which ended in "-ali" have been changed. When a name originates in one area

We did different places in different ways so it was always interesting. In Sandwich for instance, the Town Sergeant gave us an in-depth tour of the historic Town Hall. He also proudly showed us a picture on the wall of himself in his official regalia which was quite grand. He showed us the mace that he carried when he accompanied the Mayor to ceremonies in town and in London.

Sandwich had a very important position as one of the Cinque Ports on which the King depended to be the first defense against the French who frequently paid uninvited calls on the coast. That day we had lunch on the Fisherman's Wharf, still called that although the shoreline had silted in so the English Channel is a ways off now.

Another day we went north to the old Roman forts of Reculver and Richborough. Then we visited the Minster Abbey where the Prioress, Mother Concordia, gave us a talk on the history of the place which dated back to 670 A.D. with many interruptions such as the Viking invasion in the ninth century when the abbey was sacked, and the dissolution of the monasteries (1538).

On the way home we stopped to see the memorial where St. Augustine was said to have landed when he arrived in Britain to bring Christianity to the people. Dr. Redmonds had dug around and found so many fascinating people to talk to us and one was Brother Michael at the Friary at Aylsford who told us about the place, now serving as a retreat center, and its long and interrupted history.

One day we were down in the Romney

clock struck eleven. Everything was absolutely quiet in the Cathedral for a minute and then all within range of the ceremony repeated the Lord's Prayer together. Life then returned to normal and the tourists started chatting, but more subdued than before, and the guides returned to their talks.

There were plenty of castles, manor houses, churches and cathedrals, and we usually had guides waiting for our arrival. We ate lunch in some very interesting places - on the grounds of Leeds Castle, in the restaurant at Penshurst Place which we had just been through, the Archbishop's Palace at Maidstone, on the M.V. Princess Pocahontas as we took a trip up the Thames. After the boat trip, I am sure everyone took a picture of the statue of Pocahontas in the churchyard at Gravesend.

On our last morning we went out to the village of Chillam to see the place and visit the church. The Vicar gave us a tour of the old church and then the ladies of the parish served us scones, cakes and tarts they had prepared for us to have with our tea or coffee. We had a lovely time chatting with them and they were so interested in what we were doing.

When we went to see Dover Castle, sitting on the White Cliffs, we were taken into the medieval tunnels nearby where the British had installed their command post in WW2, and from which the withdrawal from Dunkirk was supervised, as well as most of their war effort. We were shown a video before we entered the tunnels. There was a hospital, command center, communications center, dormitory and kitchen.

time at the Archives at Canterbury Cathedral where they found a wealth of old wills, deeds, etc. At Cranbrook, where there were a number of connections to New England, the church was having an exhibit of their historic records all laid out on tables, and we had a chance to browse through them and get some good leads.

We also got some information on memorials on the walls of the church. Several people took time off from the group activity to go to places that held a special interest for them and felt quite rewarded. We had the pleasure of having Jerry Anderson from NEHGS with us and he was very helpful to many people on their genealogical quests.

That is not everything we saw or heard or did, but it gives you an idea that we had a very full ten days and came home full of memories and ideas for future searches.

[We'd love to hear from more of you on your genealogical trips - your comments and experiences are a help to others (which is what this Newsletter is all about! Ed.)

HALLET(T) FAMILY REUNION

Members of this old Cape Cod family will have a reunion on Sept. 23, 2000, at The Federated Church of Hyannis, 320 Main St., Hyannis, MA, 11 AM - 3:00 PM. Those 18 and older \$15., 12-18 \$12.00, 5-12 \$7.50, under 5 free.

For membership send \$6.00 prior to Sept. 1st. Membership gives you 10% off luncheon, Hallet(t) address book and newsletter.

Send check with self addressed stamped envelope and phone # to Cathy Anderson, PO Box 183, Sagamore, MA 02561. For more information call Karen Hallett-LaRoche, 508-428-0041, or Kallettla@aol.com.

AMERICAN -FRENCH GEN. SOCIETY

The Library holdings of this Society are into a second reprint. The book is an up-to-date (Jan. 2000) listing of all histories, references, biographies, family histories, microfilm, fiche, and CDs currently in their library. It includes all the material purchased from the Drouin Library (over 2,500 volumes) as well as the complete set of Jesuit Relations. It is a must for those who wish to use the library to its fullest. It will be sent

to you unbound.

Send check for \$15.00 (\$18.50 Canadian) to AFGS, PO Box 2113, Pawtucket, RI

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR BRITISH GENEALOGY AND FAMILY HISTORY

This Society is for anyone researching British ancestry - those who left Ireland in the potato famine, those who went to Australia with the first fleet, Scots who fled to Canada, a Welshman traveling to Patagonia, or an Englishman settling in the plantations of the West Indies.

This Society exists to help unravel the mysteries of research overseas, and to share research available on a worldwide basis. This applies equally to anyone whose ancestors came from the British Isles and settled anywhere in the world, as it does to family historians living in Britain today. US membership is \$15. Make check payable to ISBGFH. and mail to PO Box 3115, Salt Lake City, UT 84110-3115.

ONLINE INDEPENDENT STUDY

Norwich Univ., 36 College St., Montpelier, VT 05602 803-828-8503, lifelong@norwich.edu, homepage www.norwich.edu/ce, has an online seminar Introduction to Family History. It is a collaborative, interdisciplinary online research seminar consisting of a series of learning modules designed to introduce participants to the basic components of family history research. The 10-week seminar can be taken for personal development or for credit. All work is done online including individual discussions with a professional researcher and a group of 10-15 others. New sections begin several times a year.

A B.A. in Liberal Studies with a concentration in family history or other interdisciplinary areas is available; also a M.A. with concentration in family history.

Norwich Univ. is accredited by the New England Assoc. of Schools and Colleges. Check out their website above.

Another Intro. to Genealogy course, this one sponsored by NGS, is also online. at www.ngsgenealogy.org. The cost to NGS members is \$35., others \$50.

WHITE WASHING THE BLACK SHEEP

[Humor submitted by one of our members]

The children in a prominent family decided to give their father a book of the family's history as a gift. They hired a professional biographer and told him of the family's "black sheep" problem. This is what the biographer wrote, "Uncle George occupied a chair of applied electronics at an important government institution. He was attached to his position by the strongest of ties and his death came as a real shock."

SITES FOR SWEDISH RESEARCH

(Taken from Plymouth County Genealogist, Inc.)

1. viking.hgo.se/Members/members_area.html
2. www.pastforward.co.uk/vikings/index.html
3. archaeology.about.com/education/archaeology/library/atlas/blsweden.htm
4. www.spoon.demon.co.uk/vikes/index.htm
5. www.libertynet.org/viking/

The Newsletter (June 2000) of the above-named Society has 2 pages of records of **U.S. Passenger arrivals** that are now on microfilm at the National Archives with some for the major ports of entry available from the Family History Library. The ports, years, and microfilm numbers are in this issue of the Newsletter. Most date from about 1820 although in NYC from 1789 - 1919 there is a register of arriving vessels. These pages are too long to copy here but they will be available in "our" section of the Falmouth Library, and at the next meeting.

The ports included are New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Key West, FL, Portland-Falmouth, ME, Galveston, TX, Passamaquoddy, ME, plus 24 other ports of entry. Since the microfilm numbers are given for each film, it is easy to order them from a Family History Library.

NEW CD-ROMS

Lewis's Gazetteers of England, Ireland, and Scotland are now on one CD. Order from Genealogical Publ. Co., Inc., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202-3897, 1-800-296-6687. Cost is \$39.99 + \$3.50
Historic Map Libraries for Windows or

Macintosh. include The US and Canada Before 1800, Europe From 1856 to 1920, The British Isles from 1856 to 1920, North American Railroads from 1870 to 1917, Eastern UN 1887, Western US 1887. Each CD is \$29.95 + \$3.00 per order shipping charge.

See www.goldbug.com. Order from The Gold Bug, PO Box 588, Alamo, CA 94507

BOOK

At the Providence Genealogical Conference I bought a book, The Genealogist's Virtual Library by Thomas Jay Kemp published in 2000 by Scholarly Resources Inc., 104 Greenhill Ave., Wilmington, DE 19805-1897 \$29.95
www.scholarly.com

This 267 page 8.5 x 11 paperback lists full text books that have been digitized and are available free on the Internet. Researchers can read, consult, and study many local histories, genealogies and personal histories that have been published over the past 200 years. A CD-ROM is included with the book for fast computer searches.

The book is divided by family histories, local histories by states, general subjects including most countries, African Americans, Native Americans, Civil War by states, Quakers, maps and gazeteers, etc.

I found that there are many titles included that I'd never read, however, there are others I find worthwhile checking out. I can't imagine reading an entire book via a computer but as genealogists we know that we don't read entire resource books, instead we look for a few pieces of information.

One topic that may be very useful is whole city directories, most are dated 1859. Included are Hartford, New London, Boston, Fall River, Fitchburg, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester, New York City, Poughkeepsie, and cities in other states as well. Since they are alphabetical, it would take only a short time to look for the name of a person.

Other subjects included are some military records through Desert Storm, some VRs. Passport records at the National Archives can be found on www.nara.gov/genealog/passport.html. Helpful books about other countries include

familysearch.org/sg/WLPolish.html which is a genealogical word list; also, a Portuguese word list at familysearch.org/sg/WLPortug.html

The URLs would take up too much space in this Newsletter but if anyone wants me to check for a certain city directory, email me at mg@cape.com and I'll see if it is included. I will bring the book to the July meeting.

UK MAP SITE

Would you like to find a town in England and other United Kingdom locations? A map of the area is included. Go to uk.multimap.com, and type in the name of the town. Streets in London are also available.

CATALOGS ONLINE

Have you ever made a trip to a library to find a certain book, and it's not there? Now there are many catalogs of libraries online - a few are listed below.

1. Los Angeles Public Library - www.lapl.org/
2. Library of Congress - lcweb.loc.gov/homepage/lchn.html - also, catalog.loc.gov
3. DBI-Link (3,000 German libraries) - www.dbilink.de/en
4. Library of Virginia - www.lva.lib.va.us/
5. The Huntington Library in California - www.huntington.org
6. Conn. State Library, history and genealogical unit - www.cslib.org/handg.htm

You might try emailing a library that you can't go to, and ask their reference librarian to look up something for you in a book that they have. I have done this, and with good results.

Go to www.ask.com, type in the name of a library and it will probably give you various sources for the URL. This is a site I use all the time as you just type in whatever it is you are looking for, and it will give you numerous sites.

7. Another library site is for Rhode Island Historical Society which holds the original Friends Records for Providence, Kingstown, and some nearby areas in Mass., among many other things. Their web address is www.RIHS.org
8. The State Library for New Hampshire is www.state.nh.us/nhsl/history/index.html

Their State Archives site is www.state.nh.us/state/genealogy.html

RHODE ISLAND CEMETARY RECORDS

This Rhode Island cemetery database is available at NEHGS, Rhode Island Historical Society, and the East Greenwich Public Library. It is now accessible online at www.rootsweb.com/~rigenweb

As you can tell, this is a genweb site, which includes all states in the US, and there is also a worldwide genweb.

INTERNET SITES FOR QUERIES

1. LDS site for queries is familysearch.org/Share/signon.asp where you may sign on
2. Ancestry Com's site for message boards is www.familyhistory.com/search.asp and also www.familyhistory.com/messages/requestform.asp. Available categories are surname, country and topic.
3. To find genealogical societies web sites search www.familyhistory.com/societyhall/
4. Genealogy com's site for adding a forum is genforum.genealogy.com/new.html Their search page, which I find very useful, is genforum.genealogy.com or www.genforum.com. You can add a name, i.e. www.genforum.com/smith and only those posts will come up. In order to narrow down which Smith you want, you can then add a name in which case only posts with those words will come up. For example, if the only Smiths that interest you are in Newbury, Mass., just add Newbury; or, if your Smith married a Howard, type in Howard and only those with that name will come up.

The nice thing about these posts and query sites is that you can almost always find someone who has done very extensive research on a family, often they are writing a genealogy. You can then either add a post, or email them with your question and they will usually give you the source of their material.

So many genealogies were written a hundred or so years ago before there was such a great interest in genealogy that they are out of

date. Much research has been done since their publication.

5. Another site with thousands of user mailing lists is hosted by RootsWeb. These lists include surnames, regional, and ethnic groups, software, and general interest mailing lists. Find them at www.rootsweb.com./maillist/

INTERESTED IN WITCHES?

1. 17th century Colonial New England, with emphasis on the Salem witchcraft trials is www.ogram.org/17thc/

2. Witchcraft in Europe and America: www.witchcraft.psmmedia.com/abstract.htm

3. Putting the Pieces Together... The Puzzle of Salem, 204.165.132.2:90/crucible/background/salem.html

4. Witchcraft in Salem Village Now Danvers, Mass : etext.virginia.edu/salem/witchcraft/

ENGLISH GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES VIA THE INTERNET

This was one of the lectures I attended in Providence. Alan E. Mann, A.G., gave us 4 pages of resources for searching for English genealogy. I have used English sites for research for some time, but had no idea what I was missing until I listened to Mr. Mann. One of the best sites is www.genuki.org and also followed by uk/big. I have used that site for some time but didn't realize it encompassed so much.

Genuki is a term which means genealogy in the United Kingdom including Ireland. It includes probate records, directories, church records, military records in addition to other subjects.

Are you interested in medieval records? See soc.genealogy.medieval which is devoted to research in the pre-1500 time period.

A place to leave queries is www.worldgenweb.org or www.britishislesgenweb.org

Another excellent source is UKGenWeb at www.britishgenweb.org/ It includes a county map and email address of the page maintainer, surname lists, mailing lists, querypage and

lookups.

ARE YOU VISITING A COURTHOUSE? WHAT TO DO BEFORE YOU GO.

Before taking the time (and trouble) to visit a courthouse find out what you can about the county, i.e., when did it become a county, were some records burned or lost, did it always have the same boundaries, what records does the courthouse contain (they vary from state to state i.e., deeds and wills are in MA court houses but in CT and RI they are in the town archives).

You can log on to your state and county genweb site, and often get some of that information. Genweb county sites are a wealth of information, and, they usually have a place for you to submit a query.

At the courthouse If it is possible to photocopy a will, deed, etc. it is very worthwhile to do so. By handwriting it, you will often leave out something you wish later that you had included. Do your homework before you go.

THINGS ACTUALLY SAID IN COURT

- Q. Now doctor, isn't it true that when a person dies in his sleep, he doesn't know about it until the next morning?

-Q. She had 3 children. Right? A. Yes Q. How many were boys? A. None. Q. Were there any girls?

-Q. Dr., how many autopsies have you performed on dead people? A. All my autopsies are performed on dead people.

Q. Were you present when your picture was taken?

WHAT KIDS AGES 6-10 SAID ABOUT MARRIAGE

Q. When is it okay to kiss someone? A. When they're rich. Pam age 7.

Q. What do you think your Mom and Dad have in common?

A. Both don't want any more kids. Lori age 8

Q. Is it better to be single or married?

A. It's better for girls to be single but not for boys. Boys need someone to clean up after them. Anita age 9



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 12 No. 5 Sept.- Oct. 2000

President: Donna Walcovy

www.falgen.org

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

September 9 Introduction to Genealogical Resources at Mass. Archives will be Janis Duffy's topic.

October 14 Barbara Mathews, CG, will speak on Not Quite Right: Recognizing Errors in Primary and Secondary Documentation

November NO MEETING LIBRARY CLOSED

December 9 Deed Workshop led by Joyce Pendery.

NOTE: Dues of \$15.00 were due June 1, 2000. If you have 2000 on your mailing label it means you need to pay your dues. Newsletters and meeting topics will only be sent to paid up members.

WHAT ARE SMOCK MARRIAGES?

These are marriages where the bride appeared dressed in a white sheet or chemise, and sometimes without any covering whatever. The reason for this was the belief that if a man married a woman who was in debt he would be held liable to her creditors if he received her at the hands of the minister or magistrate with any of her property. And, if a woman married a man who was owing debts, his creditors would not take her property to satisfy them if he received nothing from her.

In Birmingham, England in 1797, a woman came to her wedding with nothing on and the minister at first refused to perform the ceremony. However, he found nothing in the rubric that would excuse him from the exercise of his professional functions and he married the pair. The public was incensed at the clergyman, and the event made considerable newspaper comment.

In order not to appear in public naked, the

placed her hand through a hole cut in the door, or stood behind a cloth screen. Or, sometimes the groom would give her a white sheet, or, she would stand in her chemise, smock or shift.

Sometimes the groom, observed by witnesses, would furnish all the clothes worn by the bride. A marriage of this kind occurred at Bradford, Mass., in 1733; the following is a copy of the record.

"11 Bradford Dec. ye 24, 1733. This may certifie whomsoever it may concerne that James Bailey of Bradford who was married to the widow Mary Bacon Nov. 22 last past by me ye subscriber then Declared that he took the said person without anything of Estate and that Lydia the wife of Eliazer Burbank & Mary the wife of Thos. Stickney & Margaret the wife of Caleb Burbank all of Bradford were witnesses that the clothes she then had on were of his providing & bestowing upon her.

William Balch, Minister of ye Gospel."

It is noticed by the writer that in all cases of "smock marriages", that he has seen, the brides are widows. Widows were always liable to be owing debts for the support of their families. Unmarried women were usually married young before they had contracted debts. With the lapse of years the sentimental glow of youth somewhat abates, and the matter of factness of life has more control of human judgment.

(Excerpted from Essex-Roots Newsletter, June 2000. They took this article from The Essex Antiquarian, Vol. 1 1897, written by Sidney Perley.)

WHAT DO THESE INITIALS MEAN?

The following is taken from the above Newsletter and submitted by Sally Gustafson. They are

found in old wills and documents.

- + a.a.s. - died in the year of his/her age (anno aetatis suae)
- + d.s.p. - died without issue (decessit sine prole legitima)
- + d.s.p.l. - died without legitimate issue (decessit sine prole mascula supesita)
- + d.s.p.m.s. -died without surviving male issue (decessit sine prole mascula supersita)
- + d.s.p.s. - died without surviving issue (decessit sine prole supersita)
- + d.unm. - died unmarried
- + d.v.p. - died in the lifetime of his father (decessit vita patris)
- + d.v.m. - died in the lifetime of his mother (decessit vita matris)
- + Et al - and others (et alia)
- + Inst - present month (instans)
- + Liber - book or volume
- + Nepos - grandson
- + Nunc - nuncupative will, an oral will, written by a witness
- + Ob - he/she died (obit)
- + Relict -widow or widower (relicta/relictus)
- + Sic - so or thus, exact copy as written
- + Testes - witnesses
- + Utl late - (ultimo)
- + Ux or vs - wife (uxor)
- + Viz namely - (videlicet)

DEED LANGUAGE UNITS OF MEASURE

- + acre = 160 square rods or 4 roods
- + rood = 40 square rods or 1/4 acre
- + 100 rods = 1/2 mile
- + 6 rods = 99 feet
- + chain = 66 feet or 4 rods or 100 links
- + rod = 16.5 feet or 25 links
- + link = 7.92 inches
- + mile = 80 chains or 320 rods

CARGO BROUGHT ON THE FELLOWSHIP IN 1639

Have you ever wondered what emigrants brought in the early ships to New England? What did they think would be necessities in order to sustain them until crops could be grown and harvested? The supplies brought by this ship with 250 men, women and children has

survived although most of the passenger list has not.

- 300 barrels of beef
- 20 hogsheads (casks or barrels) of malt
- 80 hogshead meal
- 300 dozen shirts, shoes, stockings, suits of clothes, drawers [underwear]
- 20 dozen hats
- 40 dozen monmouth caps
- 400 ells (cloth measuring 45") to make shirts
- 40 pounds worth of iron tools
- 2000 weight (of a normal or standard unit) of candles
- 40 tuns of wine
- 200 gallons of oil
- 20,000 nails
- 3 tuns strong water
- 8 barrels powder
- 40 muskets
- 1000 weight of small shot
- 30 hogsheads oatmeal
- 20 hogsheads of peas
- 500 weight pewter
- 1000 weight of soap
- 2 tuns vinegar

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO MASS. AVAILABLE FROM SCHOLARLY RESOURCES

The above named company located at 104 Greenhill Ave., Wilmington, DE 19803-1897 800-772-8937, FAX 302-654-3871, sales@scholarly.com, www.scholarly.com, has several pages of Mass. publications that they have available on microfilm.

They include books; Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture; Lib. of Congress microfilm including newspapers; early state records; African-American Newspapers Mass. military records; Naturalization records; passenger and crew lists.

Call for their publication list, or, contact them online.

AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOURCES

The following is excerpted from The Conn. Nutmegger V. 10, # 1, June 1977, a lecture given by Ronald A. Bremer. He spent several years as a Research Specialist for LDS in Salt

Lake City. His entire article is well worth reading.

Use printed genealogies for guides, for clues, aids, but do not extend your pedigree solely on them.

"But when we cross the pond, we develop what we call "parish syndrome" - it will never be possible in any part of Europe to use parish registers only. You will not get all the children - invariably you will get off on the wrong surname. Use Manor Court Rolls in England and Scandinavia. Or the Notarial Records in France, Italy or Holland.

Vital Records: we don't have a wealth of VR, even in New England. Nor are they all recorded properly.

Probate: Deeds, mortgages, tax lists. Never write and ask for a will - he may not have had a will. Ask, "Do you have any testate or intestate proceedings" for _____

What are the records that list most of the Americans since the year 1607? They are judicial court records. Our laws are interpreted by the courts. They took care of things that today would be taken care of by agencies.

For ex.: In a docket of 1662 - 2 men are in court for beating their wives; another man has a petition to distill strong liquors; another is entertaining Quakers in his home and that's illegal. Drunkenness, dozing in church, a cow got out and ate a neighbor's corn, a woman was in court for being a gossip. Our ancestors feuded, fought and litigated. Become familiar with the judicial system. Read Dr. Roscoe Pound's "Organization of Courts". It tells you why in all New England research the Court of Common Pleas is so important.

Search all the records that exist and in sequence. Don't jump ahead. Use the surname, the locality, the dates and the sources.

The largest genealogical libraries in the U.S. [this article was written in 1977] are:

1. The American Antiquarian Soc. in Worcester, MA
2. Library of Congress
3. New York Public - it also has the Maps Division - you can write to them and they will send a copy of a map that is of interest to you.
6. Newbury Library

The author feels that the most important genealogical tool in all of America is the W.P.A

Bibliography No. 7 - this is a huge bibliography.

These excerpts are only highlights of the article, which is in our section of the Falmouth Library..

LOUISIANA SLAVE DATABASE

The following is an excerpt from the Sunday, Aug. 6, 2000, Cape Cod Times.

Gwen Midlo Hall, New Orleans, age 71 and a retired history professor, has gone through thousands of pages of handwritten Colonial-era documents salvaged from courthouse basements across LA and as far away as France and Spain. Her research is available on CD-ROM, and covers over 100,000 slaves. Most blacks in America descend from West Africa, but because of her work, some, if lucky, may be able to get very specific.

Unlike the English Colonies, where slave transactions were kept private between buyers and sellers, Louisiana transactions were recorded in detail and filed by notaries, often in Spanish or French. Ms. Hall has found court transcripts with testimony from slaves, documents that recount how slaves either bought or were granted their freedom, and even papers listing their birth countries and languages they spoke: Creole, French, Spanish, English, African languages and even American Indian ones.

Many of the slave names she found were Afro-European hybrids, such as Jean dit Mamadou. - an Islamic African name for Mohammad.

While searching court records in New Roads, LA, she found documents written by French-speaking notaries detailing the specific African origins and ethnicities of slaves.

By the time her book was published, she had collected 3,000 slave names and determined to expand the project. She went overseas when she found colonial governments had taken their files with them. The National Endowment for the Humanities helped fund the project.

Her work was translated and transcribed to computer files that the Louisiana State University Press released on CD-ROM in March 2000. She also published in 1992, "Africans in Colonial Louisiana" The Development of Afro-

Creole Culture in the 18th Century."

See www.afrigeneas.com for the Afrigeneas genealogy site, also, www.tulane.edu/amistad/ for the Amistad Center.

TIPS ON SCOTTISH RESEARCH

(Excerpted from The CT Nutmegger, V.1, No. 1, June 1982, and written by Dr. Robert G. Caroon, C.S.G.)

+ The Sasine Register deals with the transfer of land from one person to another.

+ Notarial Records, recorded by the notary as he stood on the property and listed a description in a book called a Protocol Book. He wrote down the description of the property, name of the owner, and any other pertinent information. In 1617 the Lord Clerk Register took over the direction from the Notarial officers and it was moved to the New Register House in Edinburgh.

+ Brieves of Mort Ancestories (legal term for brief). Along with the Sasines the sheriff would impanel a jury when there was a question to determine the ancestor of the person who had lands in case of a dispute. As part of their hearing they would trace that person's genealogy, not only his relationship to the person who owned the land but his genealogy showing how he had come to claim the land. The Brieves of the Mort Ancestry are all at the New Register House and are complete from 1600: some are indexed, others are not.

+ Testament, Scottish term for Will and Administration, dealt only with movable property in wills, because land property came through a separate legal system which was governed by the Sasines. These are all indexed by the Scottish Record Society up to 1800; some U.S. libraries have copies.

+ Commissariat dealt with matrimonial cases (divorce wasn't allowed unless it could be proved the marriage never existed). These records dealt with slander and cases of legitimacy. The latter was a problem due to "hand fast" marriages. In this case a couple stood up in front of members of their families in their village holding hands and agreeing to be husband and wife. Many times these marriages were not recorded and are frequent in the

Highlands.

+ Parish records for baptisms: if a boy, the grandfather is often a witness. If the child is illegitimate, the godparents are the town clerk and the parish beadle (the sexton that rings the bell.) There are only 21 parish records that still exist prior to 1600, and Civil Registration in Scotland did not begin until 1855.

Banns were read in the parishes of both bride and groom and sometimes they alone were recorded.

+ Burials often were unrecorded. The Mort Cloth which went over the casket, or right over the body, was rented from the parish -- depending on what you could pay determined if you got one with lace trim, or a plain one. If the family couldn't afford to rent it, the burial often didn't show up in the Burial Register.

+ Women kept their maiden names legally and that's the way their names appear on all legal documents. - an important thing to remember.

+ Tombstones: often they weren't erected, and even if they were they may have been taken down a few years later, cleaned and reused again, or written on the back -- don't make the mistake of believing that the two people were related.

+ Cess List - lists everyone who had to pay a tax

+ Window Tax: lists all householders and the numbers of windows they had. Many houses had few windows because they didn't want to pay the taxes on them.

+ Chimney tax: the more you had, the more you had to pay. In order to keep the number of chimneys low, they had flues between the walls.

+ Register of Deeds may contain Civil Suits and some Burial Registers.

+ Military Records: including the Records of Scottish Regiments raised for service, particularly during the American Revolution, are in the Scottish Record Office. There is a list of American documents in the Scottish record office - a goldmine for genealogy. Those records may contain lists of the men who had been recruited in Scotland who came to Nova Scotia to join the Regiment in 1775, and were listed by name, their farm was also listed. After the Revolution they all received land grants in Canada. By checking a Scottish Ordnance map, locations of where these men came from

can be located.

(This is a 10-page article, and I have only excerpted a little of it. It's located in our section of the Falmouth Library. ED.)

1870 U.S. CENSUS INDEXED !!!

The 1870 U.S. census, after months of intensive work, has been indexed. This census contains detailed information that no previous census enumerated. Not only that, but previous indexes of the 1879 census contained massive errors, like the omission of entire counties, and literally thousands of names.

How was the information found that was left out of previous indexes? The precision indexing process is accomplished by professional Document Extraction Specialists, followed by a comprehensive, proprietary computer edit. Data is re-checked several times against the original source documents.

This was the first Federal census to enumerate freed slaves as families, thus making it of singular importance in doing African American genealogical research.

The index identifies the heads of households by name, age, sex, race, birthplace, locality, and county, along with film number and page reference. It includes different surnames within the household, males 50 and over, and all females 70 and older.

Call 1-800-760-2455, or visit www.HeritageQuest.com.

(Excerpted from "Genealogy Update: A Heritage Quest Newsletter", July 28, 2000.)

INCORRECT INFORMATION ON THE LDS ANCESTRAL FILE

Ancestral File at the LDS Library is a computerized collection of genealogies that links individuals into families and pedigrees. It is part of FamilySearch, an automated system for family history.

Have you found inaccurate dates or places that you know are wrong because you have primary source documentation? If so, corrections may be submitted to Ancestral File by paper or disc. You must provide a source or reason for each correction and your own name and address. Mail them to Family History

Department, 50 East North Tempole St., Salt Lake City, UT 84150.

(From the above Heritage Quest Newsletter, this one is dated June 20, 2000.) [Although a great many errors are on the IGI, it cannot be corrected.]

INTERNET SITES

1. Genealogical Society of Ireland
welcome.to/GenealogyIreland/
2. German emigrants/immigrants throughout the world, any time period
www.germanmigration.com/default.asp
3. Saskatchewan Cemetery Index
190,000 names from 1,699 of the 3,033 cemeteries and farm burials
www.saskgenealogy.com/cemetery/cemetery.htm
4. American Battle Monuments Commission
www.americanwardead.com
5. German maps 1801-9
www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/reference/maps/freeimages.asp?TimageID=301
6. American Genealogical-Biographical Index (AGBI). This has been called the eighth most important genealogical source. It can be purchased now on 2 CD-ROMs at Ancestry E-Store for \$39.95, instead of the usual \$49.95. It consists of the equivalent of 200 printed volumes. and has millions of records of people whose names appear in printed genealogical records and family histories. Log on to www.ancestry.com.
7. Military history from the Peloponnesian War to the Persian Gulf War.
www.cfcsc.dnd.ca/links/milhist
8. New Brunswick records of land settlement 1765-1900.
gov.nb.ca/archives/ols/ols.htm
9. Current value of old money - how much was an English pound worth in 1770 vs. today?
www.ex.ac.uk/~RDavies/arian/money.htm
Scroll down to Other Sources of Monetary

History and click on current value of old money. There are links to:

- How much did things cost in Roman Times?
- English Consumer Prices, 1264-1998
- Treasure and prices in Spain 1505-1650
- US inflation calculator, 1800-1999

10. . More than 1300 Italians returned to Italy in the fall of 1918. See:

www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/pa/pafiles.htm & click on emigrants.

11. The Gen. Society of Ireland publishes a monthly newsletter online.:

welcome.to/genealogyireland/

- email - GenSocTre@aol.com

12. Civil parishes and townlands of County Donegal:

freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bhilchey/

13.. WW1 civilian draft registration

userab.rootsweb.com/ww1/draft/

14 www.quintinpublications.com is located at 22 Delta Dr., Pawtucket, RI 02860-4555, 401-723-6797, 1-800-747-6687. Material for: French-Canada, British Isles, Ireland, CD-ROMS.

15. Utah Genealogical Society web site
www.infouga.org/

16. Vital Records of Braintree, MA

freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~dye/r/braintre.htm

17.. Soc. Sec. Death Index and Railroad Retirement Board records

rwguide/lesson10.htm

18. What's What in Irish Genealogy

indigo.ie/~gorry/index.html

19. Barnstable County, MA 1855 census

www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/inddb/4815.htm

20. Italy -- more than 1300 Italians returned to Italy in the fall of 1918. See

www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/pa/pafiles.htm

[s.htm](#) and click on emigrants

21. New Bedford, MA city directories 1887, 1889-90

www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/inddb/4854.htm

22. Rehoboth, MA VR 1642-1896

www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/inddb/4824.htm

23. Maps of Ireland 1550-1653

www.ancestry.com/rectype/reference/maps/freemaps.asp?ImageID=72

24. Cemeteries - world-wide

www.interment.net

25. Many genealogy sites

www.genealogylinks.net

26. Censuses

censuslinks.com

27. American Battle Monuments - 25 cemeteries on foreign soil where American servicemen are buried.

www.usabmc.com

FRAUDS, HOAXES, FORGERIES

Genealogical research is difficult enough without having some unscrupulous genealogists fabricating and making up vital records, wills, etc. One of the most well-known genealogists who did this for profit was Gustave Anjou, 1863-1942. Another was Horation Gates Somerby.

It is very difficult to determine whether material has been fabricated because they were often careful to cover their tracks. The only way to determine if the records are correct is to view them yourself, something often impossible to do because of time and/or distance.

Recently I was reading the genealogy of the Ogden family of Connecticut which gave dates, wills, etc. of the first Ogden in America complete with his ancestors in England. The person who wrote the genealogy hired a professional genealogist to do research for him in England in order to determine the town from which the family had originated. Unfortunately,

he paid the researcher a large sum of money for this material because the researcher just made it all up -- including a name of a town in England which does not exist.

In addition to the Ogdens, an article in the Utah Gen. Journal, Vol. 19, No.'s 19, 1 & 2, 1991 gives an example of Anjou's work in the Blaisdell Family Manuscript, published in 1973 by The Blaisdell Family National Assoc. Anjou claimed to find their English origins and connected them to many other immigrants, something that is typical of his work.

Another of his hoaxes is the proposed English origin for Richard Higgins of Plymouth Colony and New Jersey. In this case, he invented whole parishes in England. He also cited documents that actually exist and they contain what he says they do.. But he also included invented documents, without citation, which appear to support the various connections. Later family researchers who check his sources may believe they are all correct when only some - or none - of them are.

Somerby 1805-1872 didn't always "connect" a family to nobility, famous persons or to royalty. If you find such a connection check out the sources. A book he wrote was *A Record of the Blakes of Somersetshire, Especially in the Line of Wm. Blake of Dorchester, MA...* See TAG Jan. 1999 V. 74 No. 1 which also mentions his work on the Lawrences of Groton and Watertown, MA, and the ancestry of Roger and Wm. Billing(s) of Dorchester.

Another forger's work to beware of is that of Harriet Bainbridge de Salis. It is believed that Anjou fabricated about 2000 pedigrees. Early New Englanders seem to be favorites of these forgers. Also, see TAG Jan. 1999 V. 74 No. 1.

Excerpts for this article are from the Journal mentioned above written by Robert Charles Anderson, editor of *The Great Migration Begins*. It is titled, *We Wuz Robbed*. . and names 103 genealogies attributed to Anjou. To find the list, go to www.cyndislist.com, and scroll down to Myths and Hoaxes.

Unfortunately these hoaxes have been perpetuated by others who have copied them and passed them on without going back to the original records. This demonstrates the necessity of reading the originals yourself whenever possible. If anyone knows of other

hoaxes please contact me at mg@cape.com and I will include them in the next Newsletter.

WOMEN IN COLONIAL CONNECTICUT

Women in Connecticut are very hard to find before 1723 unless they are in vital records or church records. During the 17th and 18th centuries they had no property after marriage because it all belonged to their husbands. They could not execute valid contracts nor convey property brought to their marriage until 1723 when the CT Legislature passed, an Act For Preventing the Sales of Real Estate of Heiresses Without Their Consent. They had to go before a Justice of the Peace in order to acknowledge a deed; this was strictly enforced.[Excerpted from an article in TAG Jan. 1994 V. 69 No. 1, by Marsha Hoffman Rising, entitled, *Researching Women in Land Conveyances*.]

I recently discovered an example of a Connecticut woman who although she brought 3 pieces of silverware to her first marriage obviously did not own them. The will of her third husband (apparently the union was not a happy one) says in part ,"... beside when I married my wife She brought mee A silver bowle a silver porringer a silver spon She sent or gave them to her son James Hill without my consent." The husbands of this woman can be traced because these same 3 pieces of silverware are also listed in the inventory of her second husband.

ff

In addition to the long s that looks like our t, you will find 2 f's -- ff -- and you may wonder why they were written that way at the beginning of a word. That is the way a capital F was written in early English legal handwriting in the Middle Ages which had no capital F. This way of making a capital F continued into the 1800s.

JULY-AUGUST HERITAGE QUEST MAGAZINE

Many pages in this issue are devoted to methods of finding your Civil War ancestors. The first article gives a general overview of how military records can provide important clues for you. They include information about immigrants

who were also in the military.

Did you know that 20% - 25% of so-called Hessian (German) troops remained in North America when the American Revolution ended? The article (page 8) gives sources where more can be discovered about these men.

Did you know that in the Civil War (1861-1864) from 3 to 3.5 million men served on both sides? Most Americans had one or more family members in that war, including immigrants, some of whom enlisted as soon as they reached this country.

No matter how long a man served, the government should have a record of him. In Massachusetts there is a set of books listing all the men from this state who were in the war. (There is also a set for those who served in the American Revolution). Both of these sets are at the Falmouth Library.

At the old armory in Worcester there is an amazing amount of information about these men, including artifacts. Anyone with an ancestor in the Civil War from Massachusetts should take a look at what they have there.

See nfis.com/~eileen/index.html for information on women and the Civil War.

WORLD WIDE GEN WEB

Are most of your ancestors outside the US and you can't find information about them easily in this country? --(except of course through the films at LDS libraries.)

The www.worldgenweb.org/ divides the world into 15 regions:

AfricanGenWeb; AsiaGenWeb,
BalticSeaGenWeb; CanadaGenWeb;
CaribbeanGenWeb; CenEuroGenWeb;
CentralAmGenWeb; EastEuropeGenWeb;
MediterraneanGenWeb; MexicoGenWeb;
MidEastGenWeb; PacificGenWeb;
SouthAMGenWeb; UKGenWeb and
USGenWeb. Each of these web sites tries to list whatever is available for these locations. The two that have the most information are UKGenWeb and USGenWeb.

The www.britishtislesgenweb.org/ shows the counties with links to the county page as well as the email address of the page webmaster. There are surname lists someone is

researching; email message mailing lists; query pages you can read, or on which to contribute your query; lookup services where volunteers offer to look up something for you in a book they may have, or a resource near them. Information regarding the UK was also being done prior to the UKGenWeb site on www.genuki.org.uk/big/, so UK genweb just added links to that site when appropriate.

Likewise, the US Genweb site, www.usgenweb.org/, has locations by state, then by county. The webmaster promotes the creation of indexes, abstracts and record transcripts. Queries may be submitted, and you may read queries that others put in.

In addition, names and addresses of societies, archives and libraries in the state are included, and possibly biographies, obits, genealogies, Bible records, census and military information for that state. Cemetery locations and inscriptions are other resources that you may be able to find. Remember that more is going on all the time so it is well to check back often.

MIGRATION FROM NEW ENGLAND AFTER THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

About 1790 when the population was increasing, and the best land was already in use, many New Englanders began moving west. In west - central New York over 2 million acres were ceded to Mass. in 1786 to settle an old land dispute. It was sold to Oliver Phelps and Nathanaiel Gorham for \$100,000, who then divided it into townships of 160 acre tracts.

Other New Englanders moved to Ohio in an area called the Western Reserve, know in New England as New Connecticut. It is a narrow strip of land running west from the Pennsylvania border and paralleling Lake Erie which the State of Connecticut withheld when all lands west of the Appalachian Mountains were turned over to the federal government .

When the Erie Canal opened in 1825, westward migration was made much easier. After arriving in Buffalo, they could board vessels to cross Lake Erie to Cleveland, Toledo, or Detroit, then continue on overland to Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and further west. {Excerpted from a talk by Ralph J. Crandall}

Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

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President: Donna Walcovy

www.falgen.org

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

November NO MEETING LIBRARY CLOSED

December 9	Military Records, John Peri.
January 13	Workshop
February 10	Genealogy on the Internet
March 10	Black Sheep, or Gab and Garb
April 14	Deeds, Joyce Pendery

NOTES FROM SEPTEMBER MEETING

Janis Duffy gave an informative talk on the holdings at the Mass. State Archives located at 220 Morrissey Blvd, Boston, 02125. Some things she included in her talk which are housed there include:

- Transcripts of Mass. Vital Records from 1841 - 1905. The originals are in the cities or towns. They can be copied from microfilm. A certified copy is \$3.00.

- Before 1841 the vital records are in the cities and towns. Those from 1905 to the present are now at 150 Mt. Vernon St., less than one-half mile from the Archives next to the Bayside Expo. Center.

- It is VERY important to remember to check for all spelling variations of both first and last names. Be creative because most any name can have many variations, including nicknames.

- Archive transcripts don't say where a person is buried. Some original records have more information than the transcribed records at the Archives. Cemetery records are not in the Archives.

- Boston has city directories back to the early 1700s but the Archives have them from only 1790 to 1900; the others are at the Federal Record Center in Waltham.

- Mass. took censuses in the years between the Federal censuses from 1855 - 1975, but only the

1855 and the 1865 still exist, nor are there any indexes except for some in Essex Co. and Charlestown.

- Passenger lists for Boston only are in the Archives. In 1848 Mass. asked for passenger manifests; two lists were made, one for Mass. and the other for the Federal Government. They are bound in big books. In the 1930s the WPA indexed them. The manifests may give further information than the list gives, therefore, it is important to look at them.

- Naturalization records prior to 1906 for New England are at the Federal Records Center in Waltham. They include declaration of intentions for citizenship although some never followed through so did not obtain citizenship papers.

- The censuses of 1900, 1910 and 1920 asked if the person was naturalized. Women became naturalized at the same time as their husbands until 1920 when women were allowed to vote. Aliens automatically became citizens when they joined the military.

- The Mass. Archives Collection are very old papers. They begin in the 1600s and go into the 1800s.

- Institutional records such as prison and state hospital records are at the Archives. Some are restricted.

NOTES FROM OCTOBER MEETING

Barbara Mathews, CG, gave a slide presentation emphasizing errors in birth, marriage, and death certificates, obits, probate, deeds, census, Bible, town and family genealogies. Her topic was Not Quite Right: Emphasizing Errors in Primary and Secondary Resources. A document created by an eye witness is her definition of a primary source.

Great care must be taken the further away you are from an original document. For ex., death certificates often have incorrect information because the deceased does not supply it. This is not a primary source for information about his/her parents or their birthplaces.

New birth certificates for adoptees are made at the time the child is adopted. The old certificate is closed and the new one shows the adopting parents are the birth parents.

When reading the Barbour Index for Connecticut, look at the front of each book to see from where the information came.

Be aware that on marriage records a woman may have used her step-father's surname as her own name. In obits it is important to know who gave the funeral director the information so you can judge its accuracy. Also, newspapers often remove material given them by the funeral home, and make their own changes.

In probate and deed records watch for relationships. In old deeds terms were different than we use them today. Sometimes sections of old deeds are just included in the new one. In that case wording such as "land given me by my mother Mary Smith" may still be in there but unless you realize she was the mother of the the earlier landowner, you will be misled.

In old Bibles, check the date it was published to see if the dates in the family records were added before or after the book was published. If afterwards, the person who wrote it may not have remembered the dates correctly.

SCOTTISH HIGHLAND GAMES

The 25th annual Scottish Highland Games were held at Loon Mountain Ski Resort in Lincoln, N.H. the second weekend after Labor Day. There were four classes on Scottish genealogy given on three days, and member John Peri was one of the four speakers.

This is a very large event with everything Scottish imagineable - food, clothing, jewelry, flags, games competition, many vendors and about 60 clan booths, bagpipe bands, demonstration of spinning and sword fights. etc. This annual event means that accommodations

are sold out months in advance so reservations should be made very early. It was the first time that I have attended and I had a great time. [Ed.]

There are other Games, often for one day only, around the country with many closer to Cape Cod. Listed below are a few of them with the dates and web sites which give pertinent information.

- Boothbay, ME. - weekend before Memorial Day - email: wherlihy@biddeford.com

- Westerly, Rhode Island - Sat. before Memorial Day weekend. www.riscot.org; email: riscot@edgenet.net

- Greenfield, NH - 1st St. in June - www.snhscotcelt.org - email: mreynolds@conknet.com

- Brimfield, MA - 4th Sat. in June - wmhg.electricscotland.com - email: greatscot@the-spa.com

- Norwalk, CT - 1st weekend of July - www.roundhill.org - email: secretary@roundhill.org

-Westfield, MA - 3rd Sat. in July - www.lucasbooks.com/scotfest.html - email: glsf@lucasbooks.com

-Brunswick, ME - 3rd Sat. in August - www.mint.net/bravehrt - email: bravehrt@mint.net

Q u e e c h e e , V T - sasvt.hypermat.net/queechee/index.html -email: icing@together.net

- Goshen, CT - 1st Sat. in Oct. - contact SASCT, PO Box 1195, Litchfield, CT 06759, 203-366-0777

- Scotland, CT - Sun. of Columbus Day weekend. Contact The Scotland Pub. Library, 9 Devotion Rd., Scotland, CT 06264 860-684-6584

DONNA'S COMPUTER TIPS

Are you on the net? Do you know we have a website, www.falgen.org ? If you are on the net, please send an e-mail to our President Donna E. Walcovy kona@konadesigns.com so you can be included in our FGS Members Internet Data Base Falmouth Gen. Soc. web page.

You don't have to be online to have your ancestors added to our Web Page Data Base. Instead of listing your e-mail, we can list your

postal address. If you would like to contribute to our FGS Web Data Base, e-mail your information to me at the above e-mail address and follow these few simple rules:

Type or Print your information in the following manner:

List all ancestors alpha by LAST name, then first name, i.e. CALLAN, Michael; the location of that ancestor, i.e., Dundalk, Co. Louth, IRE.; the dates you are researching, i.e., 1800-1879.

Be sure to include your name and address, either snail mail or e-mail.

Did you know you can save on paper and ink when printing articles, e-mail, whatever?

When you select File, then PRINT from the drop down menu (or CONTROL + P for PC folks) a clickable box appears. Look at the Print Range.

You can make a selection of printing all pages or just specified pages.

If you use Netscape you can preview a web page in PRINT PREVIEW. This will give you information about what is on which page.

Instead of printing the entire document, you may just want to select certain pages. Page ___ to ___. I set this as : Page 1 to Page 1 for most e-mail.

How many times have you printed e-mail and the second page is just information about the sender or a poem?

Save paper. If you click the PROPERTIES box, again you can make selections about printing. Under SET-UP, for most items, I select EconoFast. It's faster and doesn't use as much ink. Under COLOR you can select various options and I usually select PRINT IN GREYSCALE. This saves my colored inks.

Your Printer Box may be a bit different if you used MAC and also depending on your printer. But it's worth the effort to see what options are available on your printer that can save you some money in the long run.

Windows 98 Tip: Did you know you can print the current screen you see on your computer monitor without a special program? Yes, it can be done if you are a Windows 98 user. Here's how. Open your Word Processing program Go on-line to the Net. When you find a page and you just want to print the entire screen as you

see it - press the WINDOWS LOGO key and the PRINT SCREEN key at the same time. The image will be copied set automatically to your Clip Board. Select your Word Processing Program, (the little icon at the bottom of your screen), to open your Word Processing program and click on PASTE. If you want a copy select PRINT. It's that simple.

CAN YOU HELP?

The Society currently has 7 committees which help guide the direction and interests of the membership. There are openings on each committee. If you would like to serve on one of these committees the contact person is listed below. If you do not have e-mail you can write a note to that person c/o Fal. Gen. Soc. (address at top of Newsletter).

Budget and Finance:- John Caspole - jcaspole@capecod.net

Library - Eleanor Baldic - egb61@aol.com

Membership - Marge Riley MYMARJIE@aol.com

Newsletter - Marjorie Gibson - mg@cape.com

Nominating - Mary Hunt - mmhe@webtv.net

Program - Joel Whitehead jrwhitehead@msoboston.uscg.mil

Publicity - Dara Bowen - DLBowen@cape.com

INTERNET ADDRESSES

1. A Researcher's Dilemma: Errors in Online Data, Juliana Smith

www.ancestry.com/library/view/news/articles/2305.asp

2. Dates: When You Don't Have a Record, Patricia Law Hatcher

Same address as above - just substitute **2314** for 2305.

3. International Laptop Travel, Eliz. Kelley Kerstens.

Substitute **2323** for 2305

4. The Historical or Genealogical Soc. Library/Museum, by Michael John Neill

Substitute **2309** for 2305

5. Fairfield, CT
www.usgennet.org/~ahctfair/index.html

6. A substitute 1890 census is being prepared using many sources including city directories.

www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/census/1890sub/main.htm

7. www.capecod.net/~rcarlson is an excellent site for photos of many pre-1800 gravestones on Cape Cod. Click on the town, then the cemetery, then the name of a person and you will see his/her gravestone. Presently there are about 500 photos but more are being added, so come back to the site periodically.

DAGUERROTYPE DETAILS

If you have these photos that are dark and hard to see, scan them into Printmaster program. They will scan in much larger and you can control the contrast. The page can be printed onto photo paper and they print beautifully.

(Source: ancestry.com newsletter)

DECIPHER CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

Use a digital camera to photograph gravestones, especially the difficult-to-read kinds. Then at home on the computer play around with the color balance, contrast, and special effects. You can "see" through the lichen and moss to make out the faded letters that defy deciphering "in the field." In addition, photograph the church, the graveyard and views of the village which can then be e-mailed to family members around the world. (Source: Ancestor.com newsletter)

BOOK REVIEWS

History of Carver, Massachusetts 1637 to 1910, Henry S. Griffith, 1913, reprint by Heritage Books, Inc., 2000, 1340E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716, 1-800-398-7709, www.heritagebooks.com, \$36.00 plus \$4.00 S & H.

This is an excellent town history of Carver which abutts Plymouth, Wareham, Kingston and Middleboro, and Plympton. Carver separated from the latter in 1790. Names of persons living in those towns may also be recorded in Carver records.

The first and second chapters titled, "Natural Conditions" and "Indians", list names of birds, trees and native plants, and gives a history of the local Indians. Other chapters

discuss schools, churches, various homesteads, individual families, cemeteries, cranberry industry, the churches, various early laws, and the temperance movement.

Drunkenness was a serious problem everywhere which often led to the impoverishment of families. The taverns were not just places where stages stopped and where news was disseminated, but it was also the place where loafers and many others spent much time. Laws were passed regulating the sale of liquor but they did not work. Liquor was allowed for "medicinal" purposes, and one town official in 1856 was authorized to purchase a gallon of gin and a gallon of New England rum for medicinal purposes!

Other chapters list members of the various churches, the three iron manufacturies, furnaces and foundaries including the names of some of the workers, the number of barrels of cranberries harvested from 1904 - 1912 the names and rank of men who served in the military. Other chapters include "Miscellaneous Industries", "Chronological Events" from 1698 to 1908, church members, many biographical sketches, names of ministers and town officers. This is an interesting and informative book.

Selectmen's Minutes From 1764 Through 1768 [from Boston, Mass], 1889, reprint from Heritage Books, Inc. [see above for address]

This may seem like a dull book until you begin to read it. For genealogists and historians these Boston Selectmen's Minutes have valuable information about persons who may not be available elsewhere, particularly if they are transients, blacks, Indians, seamen and the poor.

Beginning on page four, Jan. 16, 1764, five families are mentioned because of the current smallpox epidemic: at the Widow Fommetts, Mr. Benjamin Adam's, Mr. Thomas Anderson's, Mr. Daniel Warrens', all in Fish St. and near the Old North Church, and at Mr. Benjamin Labrees'. Others are also named. It appears that it may have been brought to Boston by Mr. Bulkley who lived near the Sign of the Schooner, but who had returned from Newfoundland on Dec. 21 and died.

If families did not want someone who had

smallpox to go to the Pest House on Rainsfords Island, a flag would have to be placed at the house, a watch was put on the house, the house was closed and carpenters barred and fenced the passages leading to the house, the house had to be smoked and cleansed. There was also the Province Hospital at New Boston where victims would be cared for. Innoculation was mentioned.

When Mrs. Adams died the selectmen ordered that she be put into a "Tarr'd Sheet and Coffin", and taken in the dead of night to be buried. A man was to proceed the body to the grave and give notice to anyone passing. Those carrying and burying the body were to cleanse themselves. Bedding, etc., was not to be burned but was to be carefully taken on a boat making sure that the streets and wharf were empty at the time.

Page 111: "Susannah Ellis informed the Selectmen of her having taken into her House - John Reynolds, his Wife Dorothy & five Children namely - Samuel, Benjamin, John, Edwards and William Reynolds - all who came from the Town of Providence."

Page 135: Strangers in town on Feb. 20, 1765, included John Kinney, Edmund Whayland, One Luke who were all from Newfoundland, Jacob Hall from RI has been in town at times near 2 years though not twelve months together. he is a journeyman taylor and lives at Mr. Smiths' house. A sailor, Edmund Connor also lived there. Hutchinson who came from Albany lodges at John Mulloys. Margaret Butt from Dorchester, a widow, lived in a house in Fitches Lane.. Sarah Bowdoin and her daughter Molly came from Marblehead. Anna Gaut from Rutland lives in Auchmutys Lane. James Thompson and wife came from Charlestown. Sarah Thomson, an Indian, lives in the same street.

Page 164: The keeper of the almshouse was directed to receive Paul Bejean, a French neutral, who had been placed at Philadelphia, but came here from Hyspaniola because he was sick. Also, John Fabre, a blind Frenchman, and his wife Margaret, they being strangers. [Could these have been Acadians removed from Canada by the British?]

Page 317: Nov. 28, 1768. Mr. Ireland,

Constable of the dock watch, complained of being insulted by some officers of the regiments in town. The officers were called before the selectmen, and acknowledged the charge, but said they were drunk at the time. They were cautioned against such behavior in the future. [This occurred shortly before the start of the American Revolution.]

This book has diverse info about residents, businesses, officials, shiip's captains, recent immigrants and many others. It is very helpful for anyone who thinks they had, or may have had, ancestors in or around Boston during those years. Have you searched the selectmen's minutes for towns where your families lived?

A Search for Power - The "Weaker Sex" in Seventeenth-Century New England, Lyle Koehler, Univ. of Illinois Press, 1980.

This out-of-print- book, which can be found in many libraries, is a wealth of information about women in that century. The rules and laws laid down by the Puritans, who left England due to religious persecution, made life hard for everyone. But women were considered to have an inferior mind and they were supposed to be meek and submissive to their fathers and husbands. It was believed that they could not understand theology, business or politics, nor were they allowed to speak in church. It is impossible for us to even imagine the mindset of that time in our country's history. Women had to be very frustrated and depressed. Spousal abuse was quite common.

The author lists the petitions for divorce in NE from 1636 to 1699 in Appendix 1, and gives the dates, the names, the causes for divorce, the dispositions of the cases, and the sources from which the petitions were taken. In these 63 years, 54 divorce petitions were heard by the courts in Mass., 45 in New Hampshire, 2 in New Haven Colony, and 16 in Rhode Island - a total of 117. Horod (Long) petitioned for divorce twice, first from her husband John Hicks in RI in 1644/5, second from George Gardiner in 1665. [She then married John Porter the same year, who at the same time, divorced his wife Margaret - more has been written about her in previous Newsletters.]

Appendix 2 lists 139 female innkeepers

and liquor sellers in New England in the 17th century; most were widows. Appendix 2A lists 88 women on the 1687 Boston tax list, again nearly all widows. Appendix 2B lists 3 women on tax lists from Boston suburbs. Appendix 3 lists 66 male and female suicides in NE 1620-1709, 24 were women. One woman killed herself when she discovered she was pregnant with her 20th baby. Appendix 4 lists 35 women who were suspected of killing their children, mostly infants. Sixteen were hanged, 10 were acquitted, 5 were whipped, and there is no record of the final disposition in 4 cases. Most were in Massachusetts. Appendix 5 lists 315 accused or suspected as witches, again mostly women.

The author was criticized as only showing the dark side of this century, but not only does he give statistics but also gives detailed information about each person from sources which he names. He states that there is still much to learn about the lives of women in these years. Many gave in, were meek and submissive, but a great many were not. There are many cases of fornication which appears to be a form of rebelliousness on the part of both men and women. While in labor, women who were unmarried were asked to name the father. It was felt that during the birth process women would gladly tell his name. Some did, however, others named the most eligible bachelor or the bachelor with the most money. Some women did find ways of asserting themselves in repressive Puritan society.

This 561 paged book has endnotes after each chapter, and a bibliography of 44 pages, and a 22 page index. Anyone with early New England ancestry will find this a very interesting book.

Murdering Mothers: Infanticide in England and New England 1558 - 1803, by Peter C. Hoffer and N.E Hull, Linden Studies in Anglo-American Legal History, New York Univ. School of Law, NY Univ. Press., 1984.

This book is divided into 2 parts. Part 1 "views the prosecution of infanticide in the administration of criminal justice. The intrusion of parliament and the king's courts into the area of sexual morality, the rise of Puritanism, and the

emergence of a landless laboring class begin this story. Part 2 portrays the criminal law from the perspective of the defendant."

The previous book, and this one which has a 15 page bibliography, are not happy books to read, however, the events are part of human history and impacted the lives of our ancestors regardless of their country of origin. Regardless of the era, it appears that human nature is human nature.

The Devil in the Shape of a Woman - Witchcraft in Colonial New England, by Carol F. Karlsen W.W. Norton & Co., New York 1987.

This is another well-researched book on a not well understood subject. Salem was not the only place, nor was 1692, the only time when women were accused of being witches in early New England.

Reviewers have commented on the book as follows. "A pioneer work in what might be called the sexual structuring of society. This is not just another book about witchcraft. Carol Karlsen has uncovered the assumptions, explicit and implicit, that governed the everyday relationships of men and women in early New England." (Edmund S. Morgan, Sterling Professor of History Emeritus, Yale University.) Mary Beth Norton, Professor of American History at Cornell University: "This is a remarkable achievement. The "witches" come alive in this book, not as stereotypes, but as real women living in a society that suspected and feared their independence and combativeness."

Books such as the three named above begin to give us insight into the lives of those who lived in early New England. But more importantly they are giving us details into the lives of women who up to now have almost always been just shadows in the background of our early history.

HERITAGE QUEST MAGAZINE

The September/October 2000 issue is a special beginning genealogy issue. Topics include, "Begin the Search Online", "In the Beginning", "Ghost Stories Unravelled", "Jewish Genealogy", "How Do you Find and Use Census Records?", "The Ten commandments of Genealogical

Research", "Immigration Sources and Strategies", Researching Railroad Records", and new software releases. These are a few of the topics. In addition there are questions and answers about Scandanavian, British and Germanic topics. This magazine are located in our section of the Falmouth Library.

Murdered By His Wife - an Absorbing Tale of Crime and Punishment in Eighteenth-Century Massachusetts. by Deborah Navas. Univ. of Mass., Amherst: 1999.

In March 1778, in the small town of Brookfield, Mass, (18 miles northwest of Worcester), Joshua Spooner was murdered in his dooryard on a moonless night and his body stuffed down his own well. The next day in Worcester two escaped British soldiers, (James Buchanan of Glasgow, Scotland, and William Brooks of England) , and Ezra Ross, a seventeen year old Continental soldier, confessed to their crimes after being observed wearing Spooner's clothes, his silver shoe buckles and watch.

They implicated Spooner's wife, 32 year old Bathsheba, as the instigator of the murder. She abhorred her husband and had been trying for some time to have him murdered. Four months after she succeeded, on July 2, 1778, the four were hanged in front of a crowd of 5,000 in Worcester. The next day an autopsy was conducted on Bathsheba's body and it was found that indeed she was five month's pregnant as she had claimed - probably Ross was the father. About 14 midwives including men, after two very rough examinations, had denied her pregnancy. Therefore, this resulted in the state committing a murder while in the act of punishing a murder.

Bathsheba (Ruggles) Spooner was born in Sandwich, Mass., in 1746, daughter of Brig. Gen. Timothy Ruggles. He was a participant in the French and Indian War, an attorney, a member of the Mass. Legislature, and later became a Loyalist in the American Revolution and run out of town for his views.

Bathsheba's mother was Bathsheba (Bourne) (Newcomb) Ruggles, born in Sandwich daughter of Judge Melatiah and Desire Bourne, and a member of a very

prominent Sandwich family. She was a widow with seven children aged 2-13 when she married Ruggles. When their daughter Bathsheba was seven (1753), Ruggles and his family moved to the sparsely populated town of Hardwick where Ruggles had a grant of 1 square mile. This move involved 24 related families from Cape Cod to almost a wilderness area with very different topography. Ruggles and his wife did not get along, but Bathsheba and her father were very close.

Many well-known men and women appear in this extraordinary tale. Their story becomes more and more bizarre as the facts emerge from well documented court records.

One surprising twist in this story was only found a few years ago in what is now the home of the West Boylston Historical Society, but was a tavern in 1778. When electricity was being installed in the dark attic, chalk drawings were discovered on the attic walls. One drawing was of what is presumably Bathsheba in her wedding dress, in which she was hung, and another drawing of four persons hanging from a scaffold. The name "Lucy" was also scrawled on the wall.

This tavern is seven miles from Worcester and it is speculated that the Ross family who was from Ipswich, may have stayed there on their way back home after the hanging. Was Lucy the girlfriend of Ezra Ross from Ipswich, and also pregnant with Ross's baby? Ross was only 15 when he enlisted for a year and participated in Washington's battles in N. Jersey. He was very ill and on his way home to Ipswich when he walked past Bathsheba's house. She took him in and nursed him back to health. After returning to his home in Ipswich he again enlisted, and on his way back to another battle stopped at her house.

I first heard of this sad story when I was in the West Boylston Historical Society 18 months ago, and was taken to view the drawings in the very dark attic. I discovered the book written about this historic event a week ago and read it. No fiction writer would ever have been able to sell a book with such bizarre events. But, as the saying goes, the truth is stranger than fiction.

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