

The Falmouth Genealogical Society

Newsletter

February – April 2008

Vol 20 Number 1
P. O. Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536
www.falgen.org

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

Program Notes From Meetings

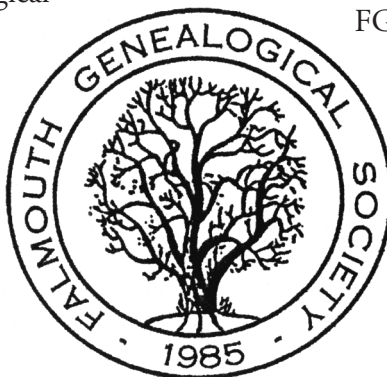
Joint Meeting of FGS and CCGS – November 10, 2007

at West Parish Meeting House, West Barnstable

by Joyce S. Pendery, CG

About forty members of Falmouth Genealogical Society and Cape Cod Genealogical Society met for a joint genealogical workshop from 10 a.m. to noon on Saturday, November 10th. The turnout was about equally divided between members of each society.

CCGS Co-President David Martin and FGS President Joyce Pendery co-chaired the meeting. After welcoming remarks, participants selected from four roundtable discussions from 10:15 to 11: French-Canadian Genealogy with leader John Peri of FGS, British-Colonial Genealogy with leader Phyllis Kosco of CCGS, Irish Genealogy with leader Pat Concannon of CCGS, and Computers in Genealogy with leader Nancy Daniels of CCGS.



The second session, from 11:00-11:45, included DNA Research for Genealogy with leader Bob Rice of FGS, Preparing Lineage Society Applications with leader Joyce Pendery of FGS, Planning a Genealogy Research Trip with leader Ralph Wadleigh of FGS, and Writing Your Family History with leader David Martin of CCGS.

Participants unanimously agreed that the meeting was very successful and that another joint meeting should be planned for next year. Possible topics and venues were then discussed. The morning concluded with a self-guided tour of the remarkable West Barnstable Meeting House, built in 1717.

Continued on page 2

Calendar of Meetings for 2008

Saturdays, 10 a.m., Falmouth Senior Center, Dillingham Avenue*

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Feb. 9 | FGS Members – What's New on the Web |
| Mar. 8 | Leslie Albrecht – Jumping Over Hurdles in German Research |
| Apr. 12 | Diane Rappaport – Tales from the Colonial Courthouse |
| May 10 | Tom Howard – New England World War I Research |
| June 14 | Annual Meeting |

****Meeting Place Change****

While the Renovation of the Falmouth Public Library is underway our meetings are being held at the Falmouth Senior Center on Dillingham Ave., Falmouth. Our Tuesday afternoon help sessions are at the Cataumet LDS Family History Center on County Road from 2 to 4 p.m.

Spinsters and Widows – Gender Loyalty Within Families – December 8

Presented by **Laura Prescott**

by *Joyce S. Pendery, CG*

Laura began her talk with a review of several background aspects of 19th century American social history that influenced the roles and perception of women, and in particular women who were not married: spinsters and widows. She discussed the effects on women's lives of migration with increasing responsibilities at home; improved educational opportunities; new opportunities for social activities outside the home; "intellectual women" who might serve as role models; new work opportunities in factories that also resulted in the development of social communities of women; and the continuing effect of legal restrictions on women's property rights.

The definition of "spinster" changed over time from an occupational description, "a woman who spins," to more social versions. A woman who never married because she was doughty or not attractive was sometimes called an "old maid" or "spinster." However, "old maids" or "spinsters" could also be unmarried, educated, genteel ladies who chose not to marry. The term "spinster" was used in 19th-century legal documents to refer to a widow who had her own rights and was legally responsible for herself. Hence, the term could be used legally to describe a woman who had been married, had children, but was widowed and managed her own affairs.

Wills and other legal documents of such women sometimes provide comprehensive lists of family members, both living and dead, to whom bequests were given. Often, there is a difference in the way men and women give away their property. Women tend to be more personal, to describe each bequest, and to name family

members individually rather than saying "to my nieces and nephews," for example.

Laura discussed the will of her great great grandmother's "spinster" sister who gave bequests to all of her siblings, nieces, and nephews, among others, yielding 23 new family names for research. Eventually, Laura was also able to trace the family back another generation or two because of information in this will.

Other sources of information about the families of spinsters and widows may be found in:

Preuptial agreements that 19th century spinsters who eventually married often drew up to designate eventual disposition of their personal and real property.

Deeds of spinsters that sometimes list all their children and their spouses.

Civil War Window's Pension files that often include legal documents and letters that list family members.

Diaries and correspondence that also reveal family relationships.

In conclusion, Laura suggested that genealogists identify, within their family lines, women (usually spinsters or widows) who had personal and/or real property, but no spouse to whom they could leave their property. These people usually left their property to sisters, brothers, nieces, and nephews. The documents they left behind also reveal information about the social status and life-style of the deceased.

Using Your Computer in Genealogical Research – January 12

Presented by **Nancy Daniels**

by *Janet B. Chalmers*

Cape Cod Genealogical Society member Nancy Daniels talked to our Falmouth group about using the computer in genealogical research, emphasizing that the computer is not just for email anymore. She introduced the mnemonic **OREOS** to outline her presentation – **O**rganization, **R**esearch, **E**ducation, **O**riginal

Documents, **S**haring with Others, then shared many tips including websites that have helped her.

Under **ORGANIZATION** she suggested forms to use including family group records, ancestor charts and research logs; software programs including Legacy, Family Tree Maker, PAF and the Master Genealogist; saving

Continued on page 3

Using Your Computer in Genealogical Research

Continued from page 2

original document information with Clooz, and helpful sites for confirming information including Gen Smarts and AniMap.

Under **RESEARCH** she suggested places on the Internet to start looking for relatives including the card catalog on Ancestry.com, GenealogyBand.com, WorldVitalRecords.com and FindaGrave.com. She said that many states and countries, volunteer organizations and individuals have research sites worth checking out including ProGenealogists.com, USGenWeb.com and WorldGenWeb.com plus the Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness site. Nancy said not to overlook using Google and Cyndi's List.

Under **EDUCATION** she said that there are loads of places including FamilySearch.org to help teach people how to research better, find information and solve problems. Places to learn where to begin are Dear Myrtle, the learning center on Genealogy.com and message boards on RootsWeb.com.

Nancy said that every day there are more and more **ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS** coming online. She spoke about passports on Ancestry.com, and Georgia death records and Missouri birth and death records being recently available.

Nancy finished by talking about **SHARING WITH OTHERS**, saying that although a solitary endeavor, genealogy is much more fun when shared the people who care about the same ancestors. She suggested printing out reports and either printing and mailing or attaching an email to share with others. She also talked about the benefit of message boards on Rootsweb and Ancestry.

Useful Websites:

- AniMap
<http://www.goldbug.com/AniMap.html>
- Free Genealogy Stuff online:
<http://www.researchguides.net/free.htm>
- Clooz
<http://www.clooz.com/>
- GenSmarts
<http://www.gensmarts.com/>
- * Ancestry
<http://www.ancestry.com/>

- GenealogyBank
<http://www.genealogybank.com/gbnk/keyword.html>
- WorldVitalRecords
www.worldvitalrecords.com
- US Gen Web
www.usgenweb.com
- World Gen Web
<http://www.worldgenweb.org/>
- Cyndi's List
<http://www.cyndislist.com/>
- Family Search
<http://www.familysearch.org/>
- Find A Grave
www.findagrave.com/
- Rootsweb
www.rootsweb.com
- Genealogy.com
www.genealogy.com
- Georgia's Virtual Vault
<http://content.sos.state.ga.us/cdm4/gadeaths.php>
- Missouri Birth & Death Records Database, Pre 1910
<http://sos.mo.gov/archives/resources/birthdeath/>
- Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness



From the Editor: I received this note with tip from long-time FGS member and newsletter editor Marge Gibson .

I ran across a link today that you might like to add to the Newsletter. As you know, Anjou falsified a great many genealogies for profit – over 300 – and made up ancestors and places. Unfortunately they are in many libraries and have been used in writing family histories, some of which I'm sure do not "credit" him with the source of the information.

I thought you might like to include the website that lists them so no one will be fooled into using his material. Some of these genealogies may not credit him, so those using them should be careful! Take a look at the website below.

I really miss coming to the meetings as I'm now living too far away. FGS is a great group.

Marjorie Gibson

<http://personal.linkline.com/xymox/fraud/anjousbu.htm>

From the President

Joyce S. Pendery, CG

JSPendery@msn.com

Why Genealogy Is Good For You

Genealogists know that our special interest in, hobby of, or passion for genealogy has multiple aspects, challenges, and rewards. Because genealogy is a personal quest, we learn more about ourselves, our ancestors and our backgrounds. Because genealogy is social, it brings us into contact with other family historians with whom we can share information and develop friendships, in person and on line. Because genealogy is an intellectual activity, during our research we may pursue our interests in history, geography, economics, religion, migration patterns, and genetics, to mention a few areas of special interest. Because the majority of our ancestors moved around we can plan travel adventures to visit ancestral homes if we are so inclined. Because many other skills can be incorporated, we may expand our computer know how and use our photography skills to record ancestral homes, graves, schools. Because sharing our family history, in bits and pieces or in toto, is an acknowledgment of our knowledge of our family history, we can use our writing skills to record the history of one person, one line, or our entire lineage. We can also volunteer our services to non-profit genealogical societies, whether local, state, regional, or national.

And now according to an article in the December 2, 2007 *New York Times*, titled "Hobbies Are Rich in Psychic Rewards," we learn that activities that make us feel good stimulate an area of the brain that regulates how we feel about life. The heightened focus and concentration of working on a hobby increase levels of important neurotransmitters. Hobbies enhance creativity, stimulate clear thinking, sharpen focus, improve problem-solving ability, develop new ways of thinking, and enhance self esteem and self confidence.

Who could ask for anything more?



Newsnotes

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists has announced that in Summer 2008 they will launch a new publica-

tion, *The CSG News Magazine*. The short, lively articles and features of this publication will feature news and information of immediate focus. CSG will continue to publish scholarly genealogical articles with a Connecticut focus in *The Connecticut Nutmegger*.

On another note: FGS has sent their donation of \$500 to the Falmouth Public Library Foundation to be used for the genealogical section of the library. A FGS Board member has also donated \$100 for a brick to be inscribed: "Falmouth Genealogical Society."



Falmouth Vital Records Online

Falmouth Vital Records to 1850, compiled by Col. Oliver Brown are now available online at www.newenglandancestors.org, the web site of New England Historic Genealogical Society. As members know, access to this web site is available free of charge, courtesy of FGS, at the Falmouth Public Library and the LDS Family History Library in Cataumet. The online version will be of great help to researchers who live outside Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Vital Records from 1850-1910 are also available on the same web site, making it possible for researchers to trace and document their Falmouth ancestry online from the late 1600s through 1910.



New Members

We welcome the following new FGS members:

Members 362: Brian and Mary Nickerson of Falmouth. They are in the Nickerson Family Association and are also researching Winn in New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts.

Member 363: C. David Burt, new resident of Teaticket. He is researching Burt in Connecticut, Mahady in Boston, and Francis in Connecticut. David is Janet Burt Chalmers' brother.

Gene Genealogy Surprise

by Edward I. Shibata

When I traced my Japanese ancestry, I found out that my surname, SHIBATA, was the result of the adoption of my great grandfather Yokichi by Mankichi SHIBATA. As second eldest son of Ichizo MIZUKAMI, Yokichi was not in line to inherit the Mizukami family property and responsibilities. However, Mankichi SHIBATA had at least two daughters, but no sons. In order to preserve the SHIBATA line, Mankichi SHIBATA adopted Yokichi by arranging his marriage to his eldest daughter, Sayo SHIBATA. Thus, my great grandfather became Yokichi Shibata. As I read more about Japanese customs, I realized that it was likely that several adoptions, and hence surname changes, have occurred in my ancestry. Thus, I realized that it would be difficult to trace my blood line.

During the past few years I became aware that DNA tests could establish the paths of my paternal and maternal blood lines. I expected to see migrations from Africa, where Homo Sapiens originated about 50,000 years ago, to China about 20,000 years ago and then to Japan. However, the analysis of my Y-DNA by the IBM-

National Geographic Genographic Project surprised me. It indicated that it was unlikely that I have Chinese ancestry in my paternal line. Instead, my paternal ancestors were of the Coastal Clan that skirted the shorelines of Southeast Asia and eventually made it to Japan. They emerged from Ethiopia/Kenya/Tanzania to go to Yemen, Oman, the southern tip of India, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Singapore, the Phillipines, and then to Japan. Some of this group did go to China from Japan about 20,000 years ago, but it is doubtful that their offspring came back to Japan.

Later I sent my mitochondrial-DNA for analysis and found that my maternal bloodline did indicate a Chinese ancestry. The indicated path from Africa was to Saudi Arabia, to Iran, through the Russian Empire, into China, and then to Japan.

I am one of the two Shibatas in FamilyTreeDNA; however, I know that I am not a Shibata by blood since my great grandfather was adopted by Shibata to carry on the Shibata family name.

Tidbits from Ralph Wadleigh

Alice Morse Earle (1851 – 1911)

Folks researching family ties in Colonial America will find reading some of Alice Morse Earle's books enjoyable and informative. These works, some now over a century old, provide excellent descriptions of life in Colonial times. Using diaries and letters, they tell us, among other things, what our ancestors ate, what their medicines were, how they celebrated marriage and what a Colonial funeral involved. A review of Colonial wills provided a long list of furnishings and tools listed using unfamiliar terms. Likewise, lengthy descriptions of Colonial dress include many unfamiliar words now out of use. That word you haven't been able to decipher in a letter or will could be explained in one of these titles.

Here's a list of some of Alice Morse Earle's publications:

Customs and Fashions in Old New England (1894)

Child Life in Colonial Days (c1927)

Curious Punishments of Bygone Days (1896)

Home and Child Life in Colonial Days (1969)

Home Life in Colonial Days (1898)

The Sabbath in Puritan New England (1891)

Stage Coach and Tavern Days (1900)

Many of these are available at the Falmouth Public Library. Others can be easily reserved through CLAMS.

A humorous note: At a recent performance of *The Mikado*, I heard the following exchange between Nanki Poo and Pooh-Bah:

Nanki Poo: But how good for you (for I see you are a nobleman of the highest rank) to condescend to tell all this to me, a mere strolling minstrel!

Pooh-Bah: Don't mention it. I am, in point of fact, a particularly haughty and exclusive person, of pre Adamite ancestral descent. You will understand this when I tell you that I can trace my ancestry back to a protoplasmal primordial atomic globule. Consequently, my family pride is something inconceivable. I can't help it. I was born sneering.

One never knows when genealogy will come up!!!

Bookends

Notes from the Library Committee

Janice Zlatev, Chair



There have been some recent additions to the collection at the Falmouth Public Library that may be of interest to our members. The first of these is the 3rd edition of *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors: the complete guide* written by John Grenham

and published in 2006 by Genealogical Publishing Co. The library has both a reference copy and a circulating copy at 929.1072 GRE.

On order for the library is the 2nd edition of *Ancestral Trails: the complete guide to British genealogy and family history* written by Mark D. Herber and also published in 2006 by Genealogical Publishing Co.

For entertainment, I read *The Genetic Strand: exploring a family history through DNA* written by Edward Ball and found at 929.2 Ball. Edward Ball is a writer who in 2000 returned to Charleston, SC, the home of his father's family for generations. He bought a home and also purchased some family furniture from a relative

who no longer wanted it. One of the pieces was an old desk (more like a secretary and bookcase) with a secret drawer. In this drawer Edward found a collection of folded papers each containing human hair. Each packet was labeled with a name and date for the contents, starting in 1824.

Edward Ball decided to have the DNA of the hair samples tested and the book is the story of what he learned about his ancestors and also about DNA testing as a science. He sent samples to several different labs and also submitted cheek swabs from himself and a female cousin. He had several different results on the same sample from the various labs. Sometimes the technical aspects of the testing are a little too detailed, but overall the book is an interesting read.

The temporary library on Carlson Lane will be closing on February 6th to move the materials back into the renovated Main Library. The branches at East Falmouth and North Falmouth will have extended hours at this time. The grand tour for the public is scheduled for March 16, 2008 with the library opening for business on the 17th of March.

December 20, 2007

Dear Ms. Pendery and members of the
Falmouth Genealogical Society,

On behalf of the Trustees of the Falmouth
Public Library, I would like to thank you for your
generous gift of \$500. Your donation will enable
us to provide the community with a truly state-of-
the-art library, which we could not do without
the support of people like you.

Thank you so much!

Sincerely, Lysbeth Abrams

Falmouth Public Library Board of Trustees

Our president Joyce Pendery passed on this thank you note and letter on the next page expressing appreciation for the Falmouth Genealogical Society's gift of \$500 to be used in the genealogical section of the new library.



Falmouth Public Library Foundation, Inc.

Capital Campaign 2006-2007

"Opening the Door to the Future"

December 17, 2007

Falmouth Genealogical Society
C/o Joyce Pendery
PO Box 2107
Teaticket, MA 02536

Dear Joyce,

On behalf of the Falmouth Public Library Trustees and the many thousands of children, adults and families served by the Library, we would like to express our appreciation for the recent gift of \$500.00, from the Falmouth Genealogical Society, to the Falmouth Public Library Capital Campaign.

We have noted that you wish to earmark these funds for the furnishing of the Genealogical area in the Falmouth Public Library. We hope that you all will enjoy this new space when the Library opens in mid-March 2008!

Thanks to concerned and generous community members like you, the Falmouth Public Library can continue to move forward with the furnishing and equipping of its facilities to meet the needs of Falmouth's citizens.

This tax deductible gift specifically, and the overall support of people like you, are what make it possible for us to expand our Library and enrich the services we provide. Again, thanks for your contribution to help us continue this important work and we hope that you will enjoy visiting our newly renovated Library when it opens in mid-March 2008!

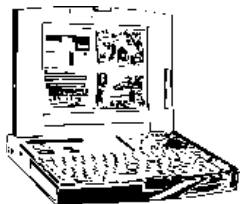
Sincerely,



Joan Bates
Capital Campaign Co-Chair



Peter Clark
Capital Campaign Co-Chair



Online Tips/FYI



From the Editor: Donna Walcovy suggested I include the following information about a genealogy cruise she is considering taking. It sounds wonderful!

Irish Genealogy Conference at Sea

Dates: January 10 – 18, 2009

Ship: Royal Caribbean, Independence of the Seas

Itinerary: Eight night Eastern Caribbean route; cruise begins and ends in Fort Lauderdale with day visits to San Juan, Puerto Rico; Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; Philipsburg, St. Maarten; and Royal Caribbean's private beach at Labadee, Haiti

This trip is being organized by TIARA (The Irish Ancestral Research Association). You do not have to be a member to join the cruise at the special rate or to attend the genealogy conference. For more information, visit Tiaras website: <http://www.tiara.ie> and click on "Trips." Any questions? Contact Mary Ellen Grogan at megrogan@ix.netcom.com.

A minimum of eight genealogy lectures and workshops will be held during each day at sea (3 days). The principal focus will be on Irish genealogy. The first 30 registrants will be given a one-hour private consultation with one of the professional genealogists on the program.

Speakers:

Valerie Adams, Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast

Mary Ellen Grogan, TIARA, Boston

George Handran, Boston (expert on Griffith's Valuation)

Michael Leclerc, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston

Gregory O'Connor, National Archives of Ireland, Dublin

Eileen and Sean O'Duill, Dublin

[John Grenham sends his regrets. He has already committed to a conference in Australia.]

During the "At Sea" days, the professional genealogists will host breakfast and luncheon tables in the dining room.

The genealogy lectures and workshops will be held in the Conference Center on Deck 2. The Conference is scheduled for the three "At Sea" days. It will not conflict with opportunities to visit the ports.

All speakers and workshop leaders have presented at national genealogical conferences and are recognized as knowledgeable in their fields. There will be two tracks. Track 1 will have lectures on basic resources and techniques for Irish research. Track 2 will focus on more advanced topics and is intended for those with experience in using Irish records; however, anyone can go to any session. There are no restrictions.

All registrants will be given a book that will have background information on each topic (up to four pages per lectures). Everyone gets the information on every lecture. If you don't go to that presentation, you will still have the handout. Make sure that you bring pen and paper for notes.



Matt Coombs of Lewisville, NC asked me to include this:

I have written a genealogy software program called "Surname Suggestion List" to make it easier to search the internet for a particular surname and other surnames which sound like that surname. The web page for the software is located at <http://home.triad.rr.com/combsfamily/sslmain.html> I would appreciate it if you could let your society members know about the program, so they could download it and give it a try. If you do try out the program, be sure to use the additional search terms and the wider search option for better results. Please let me know how it works for you.

mattcombs@triad.rr.com

The Falmouth Genealogical Society

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May – July 2008

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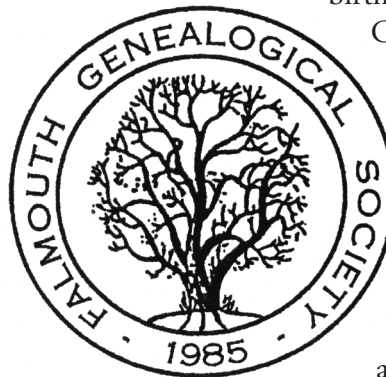
Program Notes From Meetings

What's New On The Web – February 9, 2008

by Ed Shibata

Using the Falmouth Senior Center wireless network and Richard Harbison's PC laptop, six members of the Society presented some of their favorite websites at the February 9, 2008, meeting. Richard had bookmarked the sites before the meeting and then manned his laptop to help all of the presenters maneuver about their websites.

John Caspole showed Family Tree DNA, the world's first and largest genealogy-driven DNA testing service, at www.familytree.dna. He showed how one can search for a particular surname to see how many individuals are in the database for that surname. If there is a Surname Project for that name, you can join that project, get a discount for a DNA test, and get in contact with



others in the same Surname Project. John also showed the online national Dutch genealogical database at www.genlias.nl. On Genlias, one can find records of births, marriages, and deaths after 1811 from the Civil Register as well as some parish records of baptisms, weddings, and funerals dating well before 1811.

Richard Harbison showed two of the sites he has come upon in his genealogical research that have been particularly productive for his research. The Dyer County, Tennessee TNGENWEB, located at www.rootsweb.org/~tndyer, has a huge amount of information, including funeral home records, Bible records, photos and family histories. The outstanding feature of this website is the prominently

Continued on page 2

Calendar of Meetings for 2008

Saturdays, 10 a.m., May – August at Falmouth Senior Center; September on at FPL*

- | | |
|----------|---|
| May 10 | Tom Howard – New England World War I Research |
| June 14 | Annual Meeting and Genealogical Swap – Our Own Yard Sale! |
| July 12 | Tales of Our Ancestors – Stories from Members |
| Aug. 9 | What's New on the Web |
| Sept. 11 | Diane Rappaport – Tales from the Colonial Courthouse |

****Meeting Place Change****

We will continue to hold our meetings at the Falmouth Senior Center on Dillingham Ave., Falmouth, through August. We plan to return to the Falmouth Public Library in September. Our Tuesday afternoon help sessions are at both the Falmouth Public Library in our new Genealogical Society area and at the Cataumet LDS Family History Center on County Road. FGS volunteers are manning both sites from 2 to 4 p.m.

Jumping Over Hurdles in German Research – March 8, 2008

by John Caspole

Leslie Albrecht Huber is a genealogical lecturer and free lance writer. Her articles have appeared in several prominent magazines. Her areas of specialty are Western European, particularly German, research and immigra-

tion research. Her talk at FGS reinforced many of the techniques I have found doing German research on my family line. You will find the information from her ex-

Continued on page 3

What's New On The Web



Continued from page 1

featured search engine, which enables one to search either the whole site or specific parts of the site, such as the cemetery records and photographs of tombstones. It is a model for county websites, since it does not make visitors waste time with links to sites with no data in them. The Illinois state archives, located at www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/archives.html, have numerous databases besides vital records including Illinois veteran records. The site also has a land purchase database that is easy to search and navigate, with a helpful guide to interpret the meanings of section and plat maps. For photocopies of some records, the fees are clearly stated. In general, this Illinois site is well organized, easy to navigate and provides an outstanding model for state websites.

John Peri presented two Canadian websites. Automated Genealogy at www.automatedgenealogy.com is fairly new and gives a new, easy way to research Canadian ancestry. In particular, it has almost completed the indexing of the various Canadian censuses and links records associated with a person from several sources as well as between the censuses. www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/libraries/index-e.html is the more conventional gateway to Canadian research. John also showed some of the electronic files available at the Boston Public Library (BPL) at www.bpl.org/electronic/index.htm; these files can be accessed by any Massachusetts resident if they have a BPL card or get a BPL e-card online. Of particular note is the access to many historical newspapers. Finally John discussed the Genealogy Gateway at www.gengateway.com, which is a recently-redesigned gateway to genealogy online.

Janice Zlatev showed www.dis.se, which has data input by members of the Computer Genealogical Society of Sweden. However, this site has only information on

families that someone is researching. She also showed some of the things available at a free website, www.ddss.nu, whose long range goal is to have church records on births, marriages, and death for Southern Sweden. Janice is also trying a trial subscription www.genline.com. This is a site that shows Swedish church records, which are basically an online version of what can be seen on microfilms at the Family History Center. One can access a few selected counties of the Swedish Church Records archive as a test user.

Barbara Bunker showed the East Carolina Roots website, www.eastcarolinaroots.com, a rich resource for anyone whose forbears originated in any of the easternmost counties of North Carolina. It is a recently-established site inviting the contribution of material such as family trees, family bibles, etc. It includes a DNA project, as well as links to many valuable sites, including Craven County Genealogical Society, North Carolina Archives in Raleigh Online, and Eastern North Carolina Digital Library maintained by East Carolina University. There are also digitized Craven County censuses and school censuses for 1840 and 1850, as well as a link to the pirates of the Outer Banks.

Ed Shibata showed Linkpendium (www.linkpendium.org) which gives two sections for (1) straightforward searches for information available in all of the states and (2) surname searches. These sites are worth a check to avoid repeating research that has already been done. He also showed www.epodunk.com and ca.epodunk.com in which one can quickly find out in which counties a town in the U.S. or Canada is located; in addition, information about the town is available. Although one can use the Geographic Names Information Service of the U.S. Geological Survey at geonames.usgs.gov to do the same job, the epodunks are easier to use.

Jumping Over Hurdles in German Research

Continued from page 2

cellent handout starting below. I will add some supplementary comments here to be read with her handout. She pointed out that prior to 1871 there was no German nation, just a bunch of independent states including Bayern, Prussia and Saxony.

Hometown hurdle: Almost as difficult as finding Irish townland of your ancestors. For example, information I had indicated a birthplace as Lippe-Det. I assumed it meant GGGF was born in Detmold, Lippe, Germany. Emailing a German researcher I learned that this meant GGGF was born in the principality of Lippe whose capital was Detmold, so I still don't know what town. Another case a GGGM birth was listed as Bohn, Hannover. I was able later to obtain a translated death record which fortunately included her birthplace and I learned she was born in Sappemeer, Groningen, Netherlands. US Census records are a great source for detail but beware; many times people tell the census taker they were from Baden but that is like saying I'm from Massachusetts. Hometown is not there. Those are good les-

sons for obtaining primary documentation. Secondary information as found in compiled records really needs to be verified.

Immigration sources: Leslie also stated that the books *Germans to America, 1840-1897* and *Palatines to America* are good sources.

Finding Ancestor's church: She stated that frequently several small villages would support a parish in a nearby town. Therefore, learn how to use the gazetteer, Meyers Orts.

Language Hints: I found German records very standardized and organized so I made word lists with the English word as birth and the German translation geburt or born is gebaren.

Check out all the info from Leslie's handout. It is extremely helpful and useful with URLs for German research. Thanks Leslie for your very helpful talk.



Jumping Over Hurdles in German Research Handout

from handout by Leslie Albrecht Huber

www.understandingyourancestors.com

“Oh, I can't trace that family – they're German.” Have you ever said something like this? People often catch sight of some of the hurdles associated with German research (locating a hometown, accessing the records, and dealing with the language and handwriting) and decide to run down another track instead. From a distance, these hurdles can appear nearly insurmountable. But, as you approach them, you might be surprised to find they aren't nearly as high as you first thought. With a little training and practice, you can leap over these hurdles and continue down your path of tracing your German family.

THE HOMETOWN HURDLE

Before you can start uncovering your family tree in Germany, you need one key piece of information: the name of the town in Germany in which they lived. You need this town name to access parish records – the key to German research. Here are some steps to help you find it:

1) **Focus your search for the town name.** Any source with information about your ancestor could have the town name; but, none is guaranteed to have it. Some are more likely than others. Try:

- **Family records** – papers and photos
- **Compiled genealogy records** – online family trees, IGI, published family histories, county histories, etc.
- **U.S. records** – Church, vital, and naturalization records are more likely to contain the information you need.

You can also try obituaries, census records, and others.

Continued on page 4

Jumping Over Hurdles Handout

Continued from page 3

- **Immigration sources** – Look for your ancestor in compiled immigration sources (such as Germans to America), U.S. Passenger Arrival Lists (many are online and indexed now), European Passenger Departure Lists (most notably Hamburg), and European emigration indexes (if you already know the state).

The best and most comprehensive guide to German immigration and emigration records is Joe Beine's German Roots site: <http://home.att.net/~wee-monster/ei.html>

- 2) Beware of hometown pitfalls.** The town name given in a record might not be the actual town of birth you are looking for. Instead, it could be:
 - The nearest large town
 - The name of the country or state
 - Your ancestor's most recent residence
 - Not in existence anymore
 - A translation
 - Too small to have records of its own
 - Simply incorrect
- 3) Follow a guide for more detailed suggestions.** One of the best is the German Research Outline (www.familysearch.org – choose “forms, maps, and guides” then “Research Outlines.” Also try Tracing Immigrant Origins by Genealogy Research Associates at <http://www.genealogy.com/uni-immi.html>).

THE RECORDS HURDLE

Now that you have a town name, you need to locate records. How?

- 1) Find where your ancestors went to church.** Not every town had its own church. You must find out what parish included your ancestors' hometown. Historical gazetteers can help.
 - Look in **Meyers Orts und Vekehrs Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs** which covers Germany as it existed from 1871 to 1918. It will tell where the town was located and if it had a church. The gazetteer is available even without a subscription through www.ancestry.com as well as at many genealogy libraries. FamilySearch (www.familysearch.org) has a guide called “How to Use the Meyers Gazetteer” available online under Step-by-step guides. If the town doesn't have a church, you must consult a local gazetteer.
 - **Other options.** <http://www.progenealogists.com/germany/mecklenburg/intro.htm>. Not all, but many, German states are included on this fabulous website. Choose a state, then scroll down the towns listed in alphabetical order to find the parish names. You can find a map at <http://www.library.wisc.edu/etext/ravenstein/> and other information at <http://gov.genealogy.net/>.
- 2) Find microfilmed copies of the records.** The Family History Library in Salt Lake City has many of the German parish records available on microfilm. For a small fee, you can order these to your local family history center to use. Check the Family History Library Catalogue online at www.familysearch.org (choose library and then FHLC).
- 3) Check other online records.** There are many immigration sources available online, but there are few German parish records online. Expect this to change in the future. For now, try a search on Google. Some family lineage books are online at <http://www.online-ofb.de/>.

Continued on page 5

Jumping Over Hurdles Handout

Continued from page 4

4) **Write a letter.** If you can't find the records any other way, you can write a letter asking for information.

- **Translate it into German.** This is the easy part. You can use a letter-writing guide (some are available at www.familysearch.org under "forms, maps, and guides"). Include a donation and return envelope with postage for best results.
- **Locate the address.** This can be more involved. Different states do things differently. For parish records, you should try writing to the local church first. Look up the postal code online at <http://www.deutschepost.de> (choose "English," then "postal code search."). There are other types of archives with different types of records. Consult a research guide for more information.

THE LANGUAGE HURDLE

How's your German? Not quite up to fluent yet? Don't worry. Fluency isn't required for genealogy research. But, some knowledge of the language is. Some resources can help.

- 1) **Become familiar with the records.** It's a lot easier to make sense of the records if you know what to expect and what kind of information is usually included.
 - **Read introductory material.** Try the Germany Research Outline (at www.familysearch.org) or German Church Books by Kenneth Smith.
 - **Learn the format.** Parish records generally follow predictable patterns. They are often in tables or at least in paragraphs with consistent formats.
- 2) **Find a translation resource.** There are several options.
 - **Consult a genealogy word list.** You can find one through www.familysearch.org by choosing "forms, maps, and guides" on the side, then "Word Lists." You'll find both a German and a Latin word list here.
 - **Use an online translation service.** Several, such as www.freetranslation.com, are available. These work well for single words, not so well for longer phrases.
 - **Buy a good dictionary.** The best is The German-English Genealogical Dictionary by Ernest Thode.
- 3) **Draw on outside assistance.** Have a genealogy friend look at it with you. If you visit a research library with experts in the geographic region in which your ancestors lived, ask for their help. For more complicated documents, hire a professional.

THE HANDWRITING HURDLE

The final hurdle, handwriting, often combines with language to make a double hurdle. There's no magic solution for working with handwriting, but you can do it! You'll need patience and practice to get over this hurdle.

- 1) **Understand the script.** The Gothic script was used in Germany until 1941. During this time, people used a consistent handwriting method very different from what we know. Learn how the letters were made so you can recognize them. Try the "Handwriting Guide: German Gothic" Research Guide available through www.familysearch.org.

Continued on page 6

Bookends

Notes from the Library Committee

Janice Zlatev, Chair



After the ceremonies for the reopening of the renovated Falmouth Public Library on Sunday March 16th, it was back to business for the library on Monday the 17th. On Tuesday afternoon, March 18th, from 2-4 p.m., members of Falmouth

Genealogical Society were back offering help to those seeking information on their ancestors. There were two terminals facing the reference desk which were available for Ancestry.com and the area behind the reference desk had been set aside for the use of the FGS members who were there to help. The Society has purchased a laptop for the help sessions and it will be stored in the reference area.

The first Tuesday was busy in the genealogy area of the reference department, but most people were doing independent research. The two low units of shelving were crowded. The low units were planned to offer a surface

for looking at materials without having to carry them to a table. With the greater than usual number of people, this was a small problem as people spread materials on the top to read them and others tried to access the books on the shelves below.

Two shelves of space were set aside for the FGS collection of materials. Our collection of periodicals can be shelved there. After consulting with the Head of Reference and Library Director, FGS was offered the opportunity to have our books accessioned and filed into the library collection. Some of our collection was weeded as being obsolete as newer resources have become available. The FGS collection of CD-ROMS can be stored in a locked cabinet behind the reference desk as well as other materials we want to have available.

The genealogy area is bright and open feeling. The area behind the reference desk works well for meeting with people and access to the genealogy and local history sections is close at hand. Tutorial rooms can also be reserved if we anticipate a need for them.



Jumping Over Hurdles Handout

Continued from page 5

2) **Don't get frustrated.** Try some of these strategies instead:

- Take it one letter at a time.
- Look for context clues.
- Recognize the pattern.
- Find the letter elsewhere.
- Use a magnifying glass.
- Locate a better copy of the record (if one exists).

3) **Get help.** If you get stuck on a word or two, take the document to a friend or to a genealogy group and see if someone can help you. For more complex documents, consider hiring someone.

A few other German resources to know:

- Genealogy.net <http://www.genealogienetz.de/genealogy.html>
- *The German Research Companion* by Shirley Reimer
- Germany GenWeb <http://www.rootsweb.com/~wggerman/>

DNA Confirms That We Are All Brothers and Sisters

Don't Despair If You Get A Lot of Other Surname Matches

by Bob Rice

The simplest YDNA analysis is often for 12 so-called markers. They are markers that identify small pieces of our DNA. These pieces repeated many times are found in NON GENE areas of our very large DNA molecule. For example ATAATAATAATA, where A= adenine and T= thymine, two of the bases in DNA. The number reported by each marker is the number of repeats of that marker. So in the above it would be 4 repeats of ATA.

When DNA testing companies such as FTDNA report results of DNA analysis they also report the names and emails of people previously tested whose results match, if that person signed an agreement to that effect. Most people do sign because they want to know who matches in the hopes that it will be a long-lost relative or descendant of a common ancestor. As new results are available any matches to your haplotype are also announced.

The trouble is that many, sometimes all, of the matches are from males with completely different surnames. FTDNA reports near matches as well such as 11/12 or 10/12. Some 12 markers of YDNA are so common that a great many matches are made. My own 12 marker matches are with 78 men with different surnames and not one with Rice! When the match is near like -1 (11/12) I begin to pick up other Rices. Now, the genealogy of the descendants of Edmund Rice has been published since 1858 with additional books up to 1985 and I am actually in the latter. So what is going on?

Well, in my case I have a single mutation from the reconstructed haplotype of Edmund Rice, our founder in the USA. And this mutation occurs in the first 12 markers so only other male Rices in my family branch will appear as exact matches. We know our lineages well enough that in many cases we can go to our computer database (130,000+ names) and find a male in my Rice branch line that should have the same mutation. We did that and a male Rice cousin exactly matches me. Actually finding mutations allows us to **discover** lineage branch points by mutations. In my case the branch was already known and the DNA analysis confirmed. In other cases the branching discovered via DNA can be investigated by conventional genealogy for details.

I became responsible for one male's YDNA by helping at the Falmouth Public Library. Two sisters found an uncle willing to have his DNA analyzed and one came to the library looking for help. The one sister who approached us did not have a computer so I ended up being their email contact. As a result I get each and every update of their uncle's DNA analysis, both Y and mt!! He now has **1301 EXACT** matches of other surnames for 12 markers. They also had his mtDNA done and there he has only 880 exact matches! So what is going on?

Our DNA is inherited from our ancestors back in time before surnames were necessary as well as in genealogical time. Population geneticists have been tracing the movement of people who lived thousands of years ago for several decades first with blood types but then with DNA. They don't normally use the same markers that we do for genealogy but there is an overlap. One particular set of markers (haplotype) that the population geneticists came across is the Atlantic Modal that has six different markers. These were found to be extremely common among men in Atlantic Europe and particularly in the British Isles and the Iberian Peninsula reaching 33% of men in Portugal. FTDNA and most other labs include five of these six markers in the first 12 that they analyze. There are also other sets of markers common to other groups; for example, those derived from Genghis Khan, or Neills of Northwest Ireland.

As far as genealogy goes 12 markers are NOT SUFFICIENT to delineate most surnames. The easy solution is to analyze more markers. At 25 markers I begin to pick up other Rice males and many fewer other surnames. For other reasons we have gone to more than 70 markers in my case and at 67 markers the other Edmund Rice descendant males and I are matching at 65/67 because I picked up another mutant. If we had further analyzed YDNA from my closer cousin first mentioned above, that match should be 67/67 or 66/67 if he has another mutation. When the paper genealogy is well known then the first 12 is often sufficient.

Continued on page 8

DNA Confirms We are all Brothers and Sisters

Continued from page 7

But where the conventional genealogy is not well known some people are going crazy trying to find genealogical connections. The two sisters haven't been heard from for some time. One of them does now have a computer and should be getting all the same reports I continue to get. They were counseled about the vast response back when it was only a few hundred matches. **We have to remember that DNA is so powerful in identifying our deep biological connections that conventional genealogy is left behind.** These matches are real. They are not mistakes in chemical analyses. They are probably not all results of paternal mishap either. They simply reflect a biological connection back before genealogy is possible like 1,000 or more years. In the Rice case for the male line we only know back to 1594 for certain. Surnames for common folk were not used until, say 1200AD for the earliest. More likely 1300 AD.

The message for genealogists is that 12 marker matches with other surnames without good genealogy connecting them usually will be a waste of time to explore. If you suspect name changes in the past or "hanky panky" for certain of your ancestors then by all means investigate. A far better response would be to order more markers to be analyzed. The additional cost will be worth it up to a point. So far in the Edmund Rice DNA project no one has had to go to 67 markers but in Rice families other than Edmund's some few are going that far. Usually 37 markers are enough to clear out the other surnames. Of course if you have posted your haplotype for some years and no one of your surname has matched then more markers probably won't help.

However, there are a few cases that are partially contradictory to what was just stated. One involves Rice and another surname. It is from a group of Rice males who have not been able to fit into any of the twelve Rice families established so far. One of these family researchers found another surname family with identical or nearly identical markers. The origin of this Rice family appeared to be in Virginia in the late 1700s in the same county as the other surname. At this writing three of the other surname nearly matches with two Rices. The question is which of the two surnames was the original? But remember sufficient normal genealogy had been done on both families before the DNA was analyzed. The

original branch Rice haplotype remained on our unassigned list for five years before he found his first match so patience is required.

For years various spiritual advisors have taught that we should love our neighbors as ourselves. The reason is now clear for we are all connected via our DNA!

All the above is not meant to discourage, in fact, recent success with an umbilical line and mtDNA analyses should encourage more people to research their own. Some years ago two males of the Edmund Rice Association discovered that their own umbilical lineages ended up at the same woman living in Sudbury, MA in the early 1600s. One of these men was not named Rice but was from a female Rice line and his umbilical ended with Agnes Bent. Mine ended with her sister Martha Bent born ca 1643 at Sudbury, MA the town that the Rices along with fifty or more other English settlers founded in 1638. The mother (also named Martha) of the two and others had married John Bent in England.

At the time we did the conventional umbilical genealogy neither of us was certain of our research. In my case starting with my mother who came from a Scottish family that settled in St. Lawrence County, New York in the early to mid 1800s it just seemed highly unlikely that her umbilical lineage would go back to Sudbury 1638 especially since she had married my father whose lineage did go there. I don't like coincidences and Upper New York State is notorious in genealogical circles as being something akin to the "Black Hole of Genealogy."

The other man's umbilical line behaved properly by remaining in New England all the time. But after several years of checking each woman's genealogical data I decided that the main weakness in my line that went from Lisbon, NY to Sudbury, MA was in a museum in Lewis County, NY adjacent to St. Lawrence County. I had been told via email that a museum there had notebooks prepared by a descendant of Almira Stoddard, my great great grandmother. The trouble was there were a number of Almira Stoddards in New York State at that time. Last summer my son and I drove up to Lowville,

Continued on page 9

DNA Confirms We are all Brothers and Sisters

Continued from page 8

NY where the Lewis County Historian's office was now located. A telephone call to her had not been fruitful for she knew nothing about a Stoddard notebook. When I got there, however, there was a Crawford notebook filled with numerous surnames and it included Stoddard and at the correct notebook number (4) and page (12). A woman by the name of Crawford had included many Stoddards in her research of vital records, wills, and deeds. The information confirmed that this Almira Stoddard was my ancestor and supplemented the fact that a census had Almira's sister living with them in Lisbon, NY where and when they should have been.

My mtDNA had already been analyzed so I told my counterpart in the Rice association and he submitted his. We were on pins and needles, so to speak, for the weeks it took for his analysis. When it came we had **identical** mtDNA thus proving that each of our conventional genealogies was correct. Thus chemical analysis confirmed

the conventional searching for records of each woman's vital data in town clerk's offices and courthouses, in U.S. Censuses, wills, and all the other places we have to dig into. To me this verification is exciting and brings a new dimension to genealogy. The beauty of it is that both sexes can develop their umbilical lineage because mothers give their mitochondrial DNA to both males and females. Both types of evidence go together for one alone may leave a question especially with umbilical genealogy. We have since started an mtDNA geographical group centered on surnames from Colonial Sudbury

and immediately found a non-Rice surname participant.

When YDNA was first introduced to genealogy in 2000 many genealogists were unhappy that men's YDNA was the only real use in assisting conventional genealogy. Yet Professor Sykes' book emphasized mtDNA and quite artificially promoted the division of Eve's descendants into mythical seven daughters. Sykes used mtDNA because he was not engaged in genealogy but population genetics and mtDNA survives over much longer

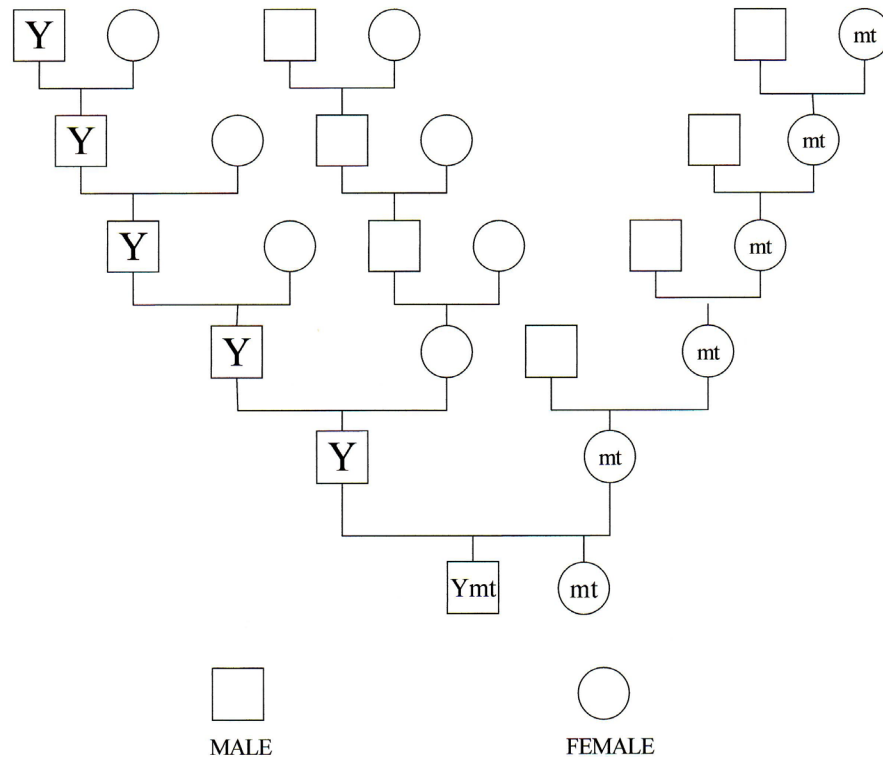
time periods (hundreds of thousand years) than YDNA. The result was some confusion and many people ended up by ordering mtDNA and then were disappointed that all they got was a tenuous connection to one of Sykes' seven daughters. Many of us counseled people to ignore mtDNA for genealogical purposes but now there has been enough mtDNA results reported and available (FTDNA lists 61, 937 mtDNA results at this writing) so we really can get important genealogy

but only by comparison, i.e., matching two or more mtDNA results with conventional umbilical genealogy.

We do know the line of Edmund Rice's first wife back to about 1450 and if we could find a live female descendant in her umbilical line (mother to daughter, to daughter, to daughter, etc.) it would be great. Three of us have looked hard and we have not been able to find a living descendant mostly because the records for females just are not as good as for males even in Massachusetts.

Continued on page 10

Transmission of DNA according to sex



Swedish Church Records

by Janice Zlatev

I have recently purchased a one-year subscription to www.genline.com. This is an online database for the Swedish church records. Genline has digitized the Mormon microfilms for Swedish church records and put them online. They are the same records that you can see by ordering the microfilms at the Family History Center, but an advantage is the ability to access them whenever you want.

Another plus is the opportunity to move from one parish to another or from one time period to another without ordering and waiting for a new film. I have found one ancestor who moved four times in about 10 years and each move would have meant another film. I find myself moving back and forth in the records to trace an ancestor.



DNA Confirms We are all Brothers and Sisters

Continued from page 9

Others may have more luck.

Actually mitochondrial DNA that is found as a circle or plasmid is analyzed in three complexities, HVR1, HVR2, and the complete sequence of 16,569 base pairs. HyperVariable Region 1 is the initial analysis and is considered low resolution, HVR2 increases the resolution and the complete or Mega has also just been used to verify conventional umbilical genealogy¹.

All of us can use both YDNA and mtDNA to help delineate the only two small bits of our DNA presently possible for analysis. The great bulk of DNA is still not available to us. All the chromosomes from all our ancestors may contribute to our total DNA content but only these two small bits can be reliably analyzed for genealogy at present.

The chart on page 9 shows how both sexes obtain YDNA for males and mtDNA for both male and female. Note that only one **other** genetic path among many is shown. Only Y and mt are useable.

1. Ann Powers Turner, MD, *My "Marginal" Mega mtDNA Match*, New England Ancestors, Fall 2007.

The same as with the microfilms, you need to know the parish for an ancestor in order to use the database. There is no index to personal names. To know the farm in the parish is a distinct advantage as some parishes run to over 500 images. From 1860 to about 1895 there is a record of births by province which is then broken down by years and then by parish.

If anyone is interested in trying Genline, I could bring my laptop to the Tuesday afternoon helps sessions at the library. Please let me know if you are interested.

My email address is janicez2@hotmail.com.



CCGS Invites FGS Members

To Upcoming Events

from David Martin, Cape Cod Genealogical Society

Wednesday, May 21 – Bus Trip to Boston for genealogists, stopping at Histgen, BPL, State House Library, Congregational Library on Beacon Street, and Boston Athenaeum. \$35 round trip, departing from Sagamore parking lot at a bit after 8 pm and returning around 5pm.

Saturday, Sept. 27 – Special Workshop with Maureen Taylor on Identifying and Preserving Old Photographs (I realize FGS has had her previously but perhaps there are some that might like to join in anyway). Workshop is 10am to 2pm; cost for FGS and CCGS members is \$25, and for non-members of either society it is \$35. At Brewster Ladies Library

Saturday, Oct. 4 – Follow-up Special Workshop on hands-on practice in preserving photographs and family artifacts, using Picasa software and Fototagger, and related areas; workshop will be 9:30 am to 12:30 pm. Cost is \$10 for FGS and CCGS members and \$15 for others. At Brewster Ladies Library.

I'll be at the May FGS meeting and would like to give a special open invitation to FGS members to come to hear our regular monthly speaker on Wednesday, May 14 – Kay Mayhew talking about Vineyard genealogy, which I know is of interest. No cost since it's a regular program.

Genealogy in France

by Joyce S. Pendery, CG

Over the years, I have talked with several FGS members about researching French ancestors. Since my husband and I each had French ancestors (his were Huguenots and mine were Alsatians), I have visited four research centers in France for personal research: a genealogy library in Paris on rue Turbigo (now closed); municipal and library archives in Vitre, Brittany; municipal archives in Mulhouse, Alsace; and the Departmental Family History Center for the Upper Rhine area in Guebwiller, Alsace (where there are almost no indexes). Needless to say, reading French is essential at these archives. Much to my disappointment, I was not able to identify our ancestors in any of the records I looked at.

Curious about how the profession of genealogy is organized in France, I recently arranged to meet in Paris with Myriam Provence, Vice President of the “La Chambre Syndicale des Genealogistes et Heraldistes de France” (Trade Society for the Profession of Genealogist and Heraldist in France). The Society’s purpose is to group together professional genealogists to defend the interests of members and the profession and to guarantee a quality product for clients through rigorous controls of members’ work.

I wondered how the French Chambre Syndicale des Genealogistes compared to the American Board for Certification of Genealogists. I learned there are some similarities and many differences. While qualifications for membership and admission requirements are somewhat similar, and members of both groups must adhere to professional standards and a genealogist’s code, the French process for admission is more stringent. Applicants must already be historians, and their dossiers must be passed by nine judges instead of three, as for the American BCG. The French government has, since 1981, formally recognized genealogy as one of the French liberal professions with stated requirements for membership, purposes, rules, and regulations, setting it apart from American genealogy.

Most chamber members focus on family history research, and a few also specialize in heraldry. After receiving a research request, the French genealogist carefully prepares a research plan and estimate of time, specifies

details and conditions for the research, and provides a contract to be signed by both parties. Other chamber members specialize in establishing the identity of heirs and lines of lawful succession for inheritance purposes, as well as locating identified, but missing, heirs. The conditions of work, as well as terms and methods of payment for inheritance specialists are determined in a different way.

Admission to many French archives, especially in Paris, is limited and strictly regulated, and in some cases, is available only to professional genealogists who must obtain permission for each visit in advance. Often, the number of records they can consult during a morning or afternoon (of course the archives are closed during the lunch break) is also limited. Myriam said she can sometimes only call for three records each half day. (This requires figuring out where to productively spend the next two or three hours until the archives reopen after lunch.) Most vital records from the past 100 years are also closed to all but professional researchers to protect privacy.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has microfilmed many French parish and other records. A few unique French records are available only on microfilm at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, so she and other French genealogists occasionally go there to see those particular French records that they can not see at home!

Because members of the Chambre Syndicale des Genealogistes are considered French professionals, they are subject to the same taxes as other professional workers in France. This means they add the TVA (Value Added Tax) of 19.6% to their bills and pay an additional 40% of their income in other taxes such as family allowances, medical insurance and complements, social security taxes, insurance, etc., etc. And then they pay French income tax on any profits. This means that in Paris, hourly fees can be around \$90 (60 Euros), half days \$250 (180 Euros), and full days \$450 (305 Euros). Fees are lower in the provinces or for nonprofessional genealogical researchers.

Continued on page 12

Genealogy in France

Continued from page 11

There are, of course, many nonprofessional genealogists in France. They can be located through one of the local or regional associations. I concluded that any American with French ancestry should begin by using microfilms from the LDS Family History Library, and only, if that fails, look around for a genealogist in France.

For more information concerning La Chambre Syndicale des Genealogistes and Heraldistes de France, (mailing address only) 231 rue Saint-Honore, 75001 Paris, France, Telephone/Fax from U.S.: 011-331-42-60-02-04

Email: allain.chapellier@wanadoo.fr

Web site: www.csghf.org

The web site lists members of the chamber, alphabetically and by region, with contact information.

For more information about French genealogists and genealogy:

www.bibgen.org

This is the web site for the defunct library in Paris which still has an organization and volunteer members. The text is in English as well as French. Through this web site, you can ask questions and do a bit of searching. At the bottom of the home page, clicking on "Links" will bring up a list of genealogical organizations and



Three FGS Officers Up For Reelection At Annual Meeting

The Falmouth Genealogical Society nominating committee consisting of Janet B. Chalmers, chair; Ron Church and Betsey King propose the following slate of officers to be elected at the June 14, 2008 meeting of the Falmouth Genealogical Society:

Vice President: Ralph Wadleigh

Second Vice President: Janice Zlatev

Treasurer: Ed Shibata

web sites that focus on French genealogy in France and elsewhere.

<http://membres.lycos.fr/numa/assgensurnet.html>

Scroll down the page to "Les associations et unions regionales" and you will find 8 pages of regional associations and unions in France and elsewhere. Click on any of them to go to their web site.



Don't Miss Our "Swap Meeting" on June 14th

FGS will hold a genealogical garage or yard benefit sale on Saturday, June 14, at the Falmouth Senior Center on Dillingham Ave. as a new and exciting part of the club's Annual Meeting. Everyone is encouraged to bring some genealogical related things, books, brochures, blank forms, maps, research guides, magazines, photographs, software, CDs, office supplies and equipment, that they no longer want or need. Meeting attendees may browse and choose whatever they want and if they have found something valuable to them, they put a donation in the FGS poor box. Whatever is left over gets recycled. The swap has three benefits: the donor cleans out an office or basement or garage, the receiver gets something that may be of use and everyone has a good social time! Maybe if some folks don't have anything to bring for exchange, they could bring a couple of canned goods which we could give to the Falmouth Service Center.



Letter

from Marge Gibson

I just ran across an interesting website you might like to include in the newsletter since these orphan records are so hard to find. It even includes a site for the British children who were sent as servants to Canada. One of the FGS members a few years ago had an ancestor taken from her home in Eng. and sent to Canada. Some of these children weren't really orphans. The site has some good links – take a look at it.. It is www.olivetreenealogy.com/orphans/

I miss our meetings – Marge

The Falmouth Genealogical

Newsletter

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President: Joyce S. Pendery
Editor: Janet Burt Chalmers
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The Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter is published four times a year and is dedicated to news, events and ideas that will help members enhance their genea-

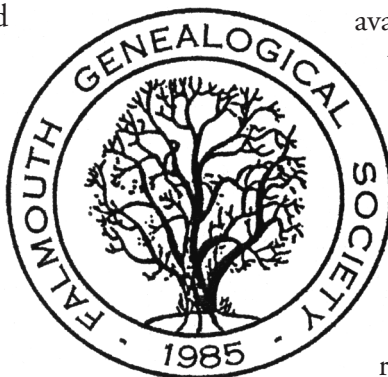
Program Notes From Meetings

Southern New England World War I Research – May 10, 2008

Presented by Tom Howard

by Tom Howard

On May 10th Tom Howard made a presentation to the FGS entitled “Southern New England World War I Records.” He stressed the importance of WWI records as a bridge to the old country because so many foreign-born men were called up for the draft and service to their country. Every male born between 1870 and 1900 was called up for the draft, some 24.2 million men or one fourth of the U.S. population. 2.8 million were drafted. 4.8 million served in the military. They were asked a lot of personal questions very helpful to a family historian.



Tom summarized the federal, state and local records available to researchers. He showed visuals of the contents of many WWI records that included: Draft Registration cards 1917-1919 available at Ancestry.com; military discharge papers found where land records are available in either the towns or county seats; state Adjutant General summary reports for some New England states that gave birth places and military service records; veteran surveys (at least in Connecticut) before and after service were a treasure of personal information. Tom noted the Massachusetts

Continued on page 2

Calendar of Meetings for 2008

Saturdays, 10 a.m., Falmouth Senior Center. Dillingham Ave., Falmouth

- Aug. 9** **What's New on the Web**
- Sept. 13** **Diane Rappaport – Tales from the Colonial Courthouse**
- Oct. 11** **Donna Walcovy – Genealogical E-zines and blogs**
- Nov. 8** **Joint Meeting with Cape Cod Genealogical Society**
Technology and Genealogy of Houses
- Dec. 13** **TBD – Ideas Welcome**
- Jan. 10** **Rev. Douglas Showalter – Congregational Church History and Records**

*****Meeting Place Update*****

We will continue to hold our meetings at the Falmouth Senior Center on Dillingham Ave., Falmouth, until further notice. Our Tuesday help sessions are from 2 to 4 p.m. at the Falmouth Public Library in our new Genealogical Society area and by appointment at the Cataumet LDS Family History Center on County Road.

New England World War I Research

Continued from page 1

Gold Star Record with its outstanding genealogical research on those who died in the war was really special. Towns also contribute significant resources such as Memorials, town histories, and histories of the towns participation in the war effort. Finally, there are the personal papers and histories of military units, diaries and journals and burial records.

He left a series of handouts for the members present and spent time answering questions from the group. The group came away with useful information and appreciated Tom's enthusiasm for his subject.

Tom is a former high school history teacher, who lectures on many subjects. He is currently the President of New England Regional Genealogical Consortium, the group that FGS belongs to and that sponsors conferences every two years. Next April 2009 the conference will be in Manchester, New Hampshire. Tom is currently researching 'the genealogy' of an historic Concord Coach his local historical society owns. He just completed a history of the Mysteries Surrounding the Smallpox Cemetery in his home town East Granby, CT.



Annual Meeting & Genealogical Swap – June 14, 2008

Members of the Falmouth Genealogical Society met Saturday, June 14, at the Falmouth Senior Center for the Annual Meeting and a Genealogical Swap. President Joyce Pendery presided. Members endorsed the nominating committee's slate of officers, voting in Ralph Wadleigh as vice president, Janice Zlatev as second vice president, Ed Shibata as treasurer and Janet B. Chalmers

Ron Church and Betsey King as nominating committee.

Following the meeting members pored over tables covered with genealogical magazines, books, newsletters, atlases, charts, blank forms, CDs, software, equipment and other enticing offerings donated by FGS and members.



Tales of Our Ancestors – July 12, 2008

Presented by FGS Members

David Leeds Gallup

Presented by Edward I. Shibata

Ed Shibata's "ancestor" is David L. Gallup, for whom his hometown of Gallup, New Mexico, is named. For years Ed knew that David L. Gallup was paymaster of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and that railroad workers, coal miners, sawmill workers, and food suppliers went to him for their pay. David L. Gallup had specified that a construction headquarter be built at mileage marker 157.5, and that two-story headquarter served as his office in 1880. By 1881, the town that grew around this mileage marker was officially named Gallup. Ed had not thought much more about this until he encountered Kelly M. Edgar, CEO of Census Microfilms, when he was seeking a lens to view 16 mm microfilms at the

Family History Center in Cataumet. In a discussion Kelly mentioned that he had once dated a Julie Gallup who said that Gallup, New Mexico, was named after one of her ancestors. Since he had never encountered a Gallup, Ed called a Gallup, New Mexico, historian who said that little was known about where David L. Gallup came from and where he went after he left Gallup.

It turns out that David L. Gallup is a New Englander. His ancestor John¹ left Dorset County, England, and landed at Nantasket, Massachusetts in 1630. His wife and six children had remained in England, and John¹ was going to return to England. However, Governor John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony did not want to lose a man of John¹'s talents, so he wrote

Continued on page 3

Tales of Our Ancestors: David L. Gallup

Continued from page 2

a letter to a Dorset clergyman to persuade John¹'s wife Christobel and their six children to come to America. The plea was successful, and the rest of the family came to Boston in 1633; John¹ himself piloted the ship through a passageway in Boston harbor that he had recently discovered. In 1652-3 John² was given land in New London County, Connecticut, for the meritorious services of his father. In 1675 John² was killed in the fearful swamp fight at Narragansett, RI, and his widow was given more land as partial compensation. Thus, many of the Gallup descendants come from the southeast corner of New London County, Connecticut. David Leeds Gallup is in the 9th generation of Gallups in America; his middle name is the maiden name of his mother. He was born on December 17, 1842, in Mystic, Connecticut. On September 30, 1865, he married Fannie Smith Noyes, who was born in Stonington, New London County, Connecticut.

In 1880 David L. Gallup happened to be working in downtown Boston as an actuary at a very opportune time for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (ATSF), which had its main office in downtown Boston as the result of being controlled by Boston financiers at the time. A so-called "Treaty of Boston" allowed the ATSF to put a railroad line through Raton Pass, which gave it passage from Colorado to New Mexico. Initially the ATSF thought that a line to Mexico was a priority. However, the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (A&P) had a land grant to build a railroad line to California along the 35th parallel, but had encountered financial difficulties. Those financial difficulties led to the A&P's control by the ATSF and Frisco Railroad. One of the Boston financiers, Thomas Nickerson, the son of a Brewster fisherman, was able to get the Frisco to agree to use the A&P land grant to put in a railroad line to California. Since David L. Gallup and his family were living in Jamaica Plain when the 1880 U.S. Census was enumerated, he must have been hired by the ATSF soon thereafter. Later in 1880 David L. Gallup specified that a construction headquarter be built at mileage marker 157.5 and became the paymaster at that location. In 1881 the community that grew around mileage marker 157.5 was named Gallup. Mr. Gallup may have left as early as 1881 to become a cashier in Albuquerque, NM.

He is known to have been a Secretary and Treasurer in St. Louis, MO, and then worked in Chicago, IL, from 1888 through 1900. In 1901 he moved to New York City first as Assistant to the Chairman of the Board and as Comptroller 1905. He became known as "The Grand Old Man of the Santa Fe Railroad." David Leeds Gallup died on February 9, 1924.

Ed noted that other famous Gallups who are descendants of John¹ and John² include George Horace Gallup of the Gallup Poll, U. S. President George Walker Bush, and poet Emily Elizabeth Dickinson.



The Hochstetler Massacre: An Incident of the French and Indian War

Presented by Richard Harbison

One of the reasons that genealogy is so fascinating is that the genealogist is almost always pleasantly surprised by learning some previously unknown fact about a relative. In my case, one of the first surprises I had when I started doing genealogy in 2005 was that my maternal grandmother, Mary Elizabeth Troyer, was of pure Amish-Mennonite descent. This fact had been discovered by one of my maternal first cousins, Phil Chamberlain. When I asked him why my mother never told me about her background, he simply replied, "She probably didn't know it herself." To understand how this could be, I realized that I needed to learn more about Amish culture, and so started reading about these odd, fascinating people. If one is fortunate enough to have Amish ancestors, most of the genealogical research on them has already been done, and is summarized in the massive Amish and Amish Mennonite Genealogies (Gingerich and Kreider, 2007).

Mary Elizabeth Troyer (b. Sept. 16, 1869 Howard County, IN – d. July 3, 1919 Howard County, IN) was the 4th child of Aaron B. Troyer (b. June 12, 1837 Holmes County, OH – d. Feb. 23, 1911 Miami County,

Continued on page 4

Tales of Our Ancestors: Hochstetler Massacre

Continued from page 3

IN) and Veronica “Fannie” Smoker (b. Apr. 17, 1840 OH – d. May 22, 1905 Miami County, IN). Aaron was a descendant of Michael Troyer (b. ca. 1734 Europe – d. Apr. 1807 Somerset County, PA), who emigrated from Europe in the first wave of Amish migration to America in the early part of the 18th Century. Fannie Smoker was a descendant of Christian Schmucker (b. ca. 1718 Europe – d. 1782 Lancaster County, PA) who emigrated in the same time period. The places where both of these ancestral patriarchs were born are not clear, since the Mennonites were being persecuted all over Europe, and thus had to constantly be on the move or be executed, often in terrible ways. Many of their persecutions are detailed in the “Martyr’s Mirror,” (van Braght, 1660), a book that is still commonly found in Amish and Mennonite homes today.

Why were the Mennonites so hated by Catholic and Protestant alike? They had a number of heretical practices, but the worst, to most people, was that they were Anabaptists (a Greek word meaning “Double Baptists”). They baptized infants, but also baptized young adults a second time when they joined the Church. Further, they could not count on support from any government, since they were also pacifists, and refused to serve in the military. This, for all practical purposes, meant that there was open season on Mennonites all across Europe. By the beginning of the 18th Century, the situation in Europe had become intolerable. To make matters worse, the Mennonite Church was also divided by a deep schism. One group, led by Elder Jacob Amman, disagreed with many of the practices of a number of Mennonites. His group, called “Amish,” after Amman’s name, practiced excommunication, popularly known today as “shunning.” A member of the Church who is shunned is effectively dead to the congregation, who are not allowed to speak to him. In a surprising move, Amman excommunicated many prominent Mennonite leaders, permanently dividing the Church. He later came to regret his action, and volunteered to excommunicate himself, but it was too late – the schism had become irrevocable.

One of Elder Amman’s close associates was Minister Jacob Hochstetler (my 7th great grandfather). He was from Winterkraut near Schwarzenburg, Bern, Swit-

zerland but moved to France ca. 1720, because of the persecutions in Switzerland. He returned to Switzerland to try to obtain the release of some Anabaptist prisoners, whereupon he was imprisoned. Upon his release, he returned to France, and was preaching with Amman until about 1728. His date of death is not known, but he died in Europe. His second son, also named Jacob (my 6th great grandfather), was probably born in Switzerland.

On Nov. 9, 1738, Jacob Hochstetler arrived in Philadelphia on the ship *Charming Nancy* with his wife, Anna Burki, and at least two children born in Europe, John and Barbara (my 5th great grandmother). They quickly relocated to Northkill, Berks County, PA, and were among the earlier members of what soon became the first major Amish settlement in America. The community prospered, and at its peak had about 40 Amish families. The first Amish Bishop in America, Jacob Hertzler (my 6th great grandfather), ordained in Europe, took charge of the Church in Northkill in 1749. Barbara Hochstetler married Christian Stutzman (my 5th great grandfather) in 1753, and was not living close to the Hochstetler homestead. Barbara’s brother Joseph had married Catherine Hertzler (daughter of Bishop Hertzler), and was living next door to his father. There were a large number of non-Amish families living at Northkill as well, and prospects for the settlement looked bright.

In 1754, with the outbreak of the French and Indian War, this all began to change. Although the attack on Jacob Hochstetler and his family did not occur until Sept. 28, 1757, the effects it had on his family were similar to experiences of other families in the area, Amish and non-Amish alike. On that day, there had been an *Apfelschnitzung* at the Hochstetler homestead, with many people helping to cut up apples for drying. As a result, everyone got to bed later than usual. In the middle of the night, Jacob’s eldest son who was living with him, also named Jacob, was awakened by a strange sound from the dog, and opened the door to see what was going on. As soon as he opened the door, he was shot in the leg. He saw about 10 Indians outside.

Continued on page 5

Tales of Our Ancestors: Hochstetler Massacre

Continued from page 4

Jacob's other two sons, Joseph (13) and Christian (11), quickly picked up guns to defend the family, but Jacob told them to put down their guns, reminding them that they must never kill another human being. The family waited inside. There were seven people in the house: Jacob, Anna, Jacob Jr., Joseph, Christian, a daughter whose name is not known, and Barbara Stutzman, who might have been a sister of Christian Stutzman. For a while, the Indians did nothing. Then they set fire to the house. The family moved to the basement, and put out the burning embers that fell into it with old clothes and apple cider. Jacob's son John, who lived next door, came over to see what was going on. When he saw the Indians, he went back to his own house, to avoid capture.

The fire died down as dawn approached, and it appeared that the Indians had left. After waiting until the sun came up, the family left the house through a basement window. Anna, who was described as a "fleshy woman," had considerable trouble getting through the window. Unfortunately for the family, one of the Indians had remained behind, collecting peaches, and he quickly alerted the others, who came back and captured all the inhabitants of the house.

All of the female captives were killed and scalped. Jacob Jr., who had been wounded in the initial attack, was also killed and scalped. The remaining three males, Jacob Sr., Joseph and Christian, were taken prisoner. As they were carried off, Jacob told his sons to remember their names, and to recite the Lord's Prayer. All three were separated from one another, and were not to meet again for many years.

Jacob gradually won the trust of the Indians, who allowed him to hunt on his own, and after three years in captivity, escaped. His return to Berks County was marked by numerous hardships. At one point, he was so hungry that he ate the maggot-infested carcass of a possum. Close to the end of his strength, he had a vision of his wife, who told him to press on, since rescue was close at hand. A few days later, he came to a white settlement near Harrisburg, PA, and was back in Berks County by 1761.

Joseph and Christian were not released until the end

of the war, in 1764. Christian, who had only been about 11 at the time of his capture, was reluctant to leave the Indians. It is said that he appeared at Jacob's homestead, dressed as an Indian, and said in broken German, "I am Christian Hochstetler," whereupon his father embraced him. Christian's time with the Indians apparently changed him, and he became a member of a group called the "Dunkers," who held many of the same beliefs as the Amish, but were more liberal in the way they lived. Today, they are called the Church of the Brethren. Joseph, although he was formally adopted by the Indians, returned to the Amish Church and was baptized in it, apparently with no regrets. In the wonderfully Christian way of the Amish, although he had watched the slaughter of his mother, his sister, and his brother, he maintained his friendship with the Indians throughout his life.

During the war, over 200 people in Northkill were slain, so the attack on the Hochstetler family is only a small part of the suffering that was experienced in the Northkill settlement during the war. The result was that the settlement began to die, as more and more people moved on to safer regions. Bishop Hertzler remained at Northkill until his death, tending an ever diminishing flock. Jacob remained in Berks County until his death, as did two of his surviving four children, John and Barbara (my ancestor). However, Joseph and Christian moved away, as did all of Jacob's grandchildren.

Although the Amish suffered many hardships in America, these were minor compared with what they suffered in Europe. As a result, there are no Amish communities in Europe today. While all the Amish and Mennonites in Europe were exterminated or forcibly assimilated, Amish and Mennonite communities thrived and grew in the U.S. and Canada. The Old Order Amish, for example, with one of the fastest population growth rates in America, have increased from about 5000 in 1900 to over 200,000 today. Their population has been doubling about every 20 years since 1940. The Amish and the Mennonites provide an outstanding example of how a small, non-violent minority group can keep their traditions, values and way of life in the midst of a radically different culture.

Continued on page 6

Tales of Our Ancestors: Hochstetler Massacre

Continued from page 5

For those interested in learning more about the massacre, there are numerous detailed narrations on the web. All you have to do is a Google search on "Hochstetler Massacre." For those interested in the Amish, I recommend Kraybill et. al., 2001 and Nolt, 2003. For those with a bit of German, there is even a Wikipedia in Pennsylvania Dutch! Its URL is: <http://pdc.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hauptblatt> . I can't imagine the population it is serving, since there can't be very many Amish with computers.

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Rev. Joseph Hull

A Founder of Barnstable

Presented by John Peri

The Reverend Joseph Hull, a probable (possible?) ancestor of mine, and the certain ancestor of many Falmouth and Cape Cod residents, was one of the founders of Barnstable. He left his family of 17 children in America with many descendants in New England and elsewhere. He was born in 1595 in Crewkerne, Somerset, England and died in 1665 in the Isles of Shoals, New Hampshire, after a long and eventful career. After graduation from Oxford in 1614 he was ordained a minister of the Church of England in 1619. After serving as Rector in Northleigh, Devonshire, for 11 years, he returned to Somerset near his birthplace and preached there. This was a time of much religious discord and his preaching led to his expulsion from the Church of England in

1635. Hull gathered a flock of 21 families who shared his views, and, shortly after his expulsion from the church, he, with wife, seven children and his flock set sail for Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts Hull and his flock first settled at what is now Weymouth, and were joined there by others from Boston and Dorchester. His religious views were not in accord with the Puritanical and Separatist views of some of his congregation and soon led to his replacement by another minister. In 1636 he obtained a grant of land in Hingham and remained there for several years involved in civil affairs and cattle raising along with religious activity. Soon he was again looking for a new home. In 1639 he and his remaining flock moved to Plymouth Colony and were among the earliest settlers of Barnstable. They were there when Rev. John Lothrop, often regarded as the founder of Barnstable, arrived with his church from Scituate in October, 1639, welcomed by Hull and his flock.

Hull and Lothrop were both strong minded and, Lothrop's congregation being more numerous, Hull performed no ministerial functions after Lothrop's arrival. Being of the roving kind, Hull moved to Yarmouth about a year later where at the request of some of the residents he acted as their minister. Because he had not obtained approval of the Barnstable church to serve as minister in Yarmouth he was excommunicated in 1641. After serving in Yarmouth for a little over a year he began preaching elsewhere in the colonies. In 1642 the court of Plymouth issued a warrant for his arrest if he should exercise ministerial duties within the Plymouth Colony.

Hull was readmitted to the Barnstable church in 1643, "having acknowledged his sin," but soon moved with some of his younger children to the Episcopal colony of Sir Ferdinando Gorges in Maine and served as minister at what is now York and in the Isles of Shoals. He remained there until the Massachusetts Bay Colony subjected Maine to its jurisdiction and a sound Puritan minister was sent to replace him.

Returning to England in 1652 Hull served as Rector of

Continued on page 7

Tales of Our Ancestors: Rev. Joseph Hull

Continued from page 6

St. Burien in Cornwall for 10 years after which he was again ejected from his parish. He returned to Oyster River, now Durham, New Hampshire, where he had trouble with Quakers. He then moved to the Isles of Shoals where he continued his ministry until he died in 1665. He was described by Governor Winthrop as “contentious” but he was clearly a very able man who was seeking to bridge the gap between the Anglicans and the Puritans and Separatists. Much more information on his life and family is available on the internet and elsewhere.

My talk, however, mainly concerned the problems I encountered in establishing a connection to Joseph Hull from a probable great grandson who married a French woman in Quebec in 1711. Working up a family tree in Quebec normally involves looking at marriage records where the names of the parents of bride and groom are normally given. To locate these and other parish records use is made of two major genealogical dictionaries – by Tanguay (now online) and Jette and the records of the PRDH of the University of Montreal (now online). These sources showed that I was descended from Joseph Robert (English) and Madeleine Demers and that Joseph’s parents were Jean Robert and Anne Austin. It seemed most likely that Joseph had been a captive in an Indian raid, but no marriage record could be found for his presumed parents. However, Jette did list Joseph as Robert dit Watson, (the “dit” meaning “also known as”).

Joseph was baptized in Quebec in 1707 (at age 17?), was married twice, and buried in Quebec. He was apparently illiterate when baptized in Quebec, and the French priest then recorded his name as Joseph “Houatsen,” pronounced in French is “Watson.” Unfortunately this baptismal record was damaged and the names of his parents were missing. When he was married in 1711 to Madeleine Demers the record gave his mother’s name as Anne “Oisten” which both Tanguay and Jette transcribed as “Austin” although the French pronunciation would be “Wasten” not Austin. Then, strangely, his father’s name was given as Jean Robert. These names for his parents were then accepted by both Tanguay, and Jette. The baptismal record of his daughter, Marie Joseph, (my ancestress) in 1715 gave his

name as Joseph Robert “Ouetson” (Watson), and the record of his second marriage in 1717, calls him Joseph Robert Ouatsenne (Watson) and stated that he was the son of Robert Ouatsenne and “Anne Hesmenne” (Jette gives “Barbe Stesemenne”). This name is not found in New England or Quebec. Possibly after giving the Watson surname of his father and asked for his mother’s name he said in poor French “c’est le meme” meaning “It’s the same.” The priest expecting to hear his mother’s maiden name took this to be her surname. Joseph’s burial record gives his name as “Ouatsen” (Watson). Watson is not a French surname while Robert is. It was advantageous for Joseph to use the name Robert rather than Watson in his business and social affairs. Why his father’s first name was given as Jean in the record of his first marriage might be that the name Robert Robert would be awkward. In any case it is clear that his parents were Robert and Anne (Anna or Hannah with silent H) Watson.

With this information it was easy to find further evidence and a probable (possible?) connection to Reverend Joseph Hull. Relying only on the usual sources without looking at original records this would have been difficult if not impossible.

A good account of the death of Robert Watson and the capture of his wife Hannah and son Joseph in the Great Massacre of 1694 at the Oyster River Plantation (now Durham, NH, and Joseph’s baptism and marriages is found in “New England Captives Carried to Canada” by Emma Coleman, (who apparently did look at original records). Additional information on this Indian raid and on the genealogy of Hannah Watson can be found in “History of the Town of Durham, NH (Oyster River Plantation” by Stackpole et. al. and in the “Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire” by Noyes, Libby and Davis. Joseph’s mother was probably Hannah (Kent) Watson the daughter of Oliver Kent and Dorothy Hull, who was the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Hull. Torrey, and Savage, both list the marriages of Dorothy Hull and Hannah Kent with question marks. Anderson in “The Great Migration” lists these marriages but states that the supporting evidence is slim.

Continued on page 8

From the President

Joyce S. Pendery, CG

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The Year 2007-2008

Focus on International Research

While reviewing the very successful programs Ralph Wadleigh planned during the past year, I noted that intentionally or not, many of our programs, as well as articles in the Newsletter, focused on researching ancestors born abroad. Several speakers discussed their personal overseas research trips; others have provided very helpful suggestions on how to find information online about our immigrant ancestors and the families they left behind in the old countries. (More and more records are being digitized and put online.)

We appropriately started out with Midge Frazel's talk on the "Ellis Island Experience," the introduction to America for many of our immigrant ancestors. Kay Sheldon next presented an informative talk on "Researching Scandinavian Ancestors." In the May Newsletter, Janice Zlatev had more suggestions on that topic. Next was Ralph Wadleigh's report on "A Research Trip to the Orkneys," with a focus on the importance of careful planning for your research trip abroad. Leslie Albrecht informed us about "Jumping over Hurdles in German Research," while in April, George and Barbara Hampson of North Falmouth shared their travel experiences of "Finding Our Roots in the Czech Republic."

Continued on page 9



Tales of Our Ancestors

Continued from page 7

How Close I Came To Not Being Born

Presented by Bob Rice

Edmund Rice (1594-1663) had 10 children who married and had large families. I descend from his son Thomas who had 12 children.

Then Jonas had four, another Jonas six, Thomas again with 10 but his son Thomas (1766-1849) only had four.

Google reported first Condom factory in MA 1840.

My gg grandfather Nathaniel had two sons.

Only one son had children, my great grandfather Carlo, had a son with his second wife when he was 44. She was 20.

My Grandfather, Ernest Rice had only one child, a son Laurence who had me and two daughters.

A population needs 2.33 children per woman for stability. Europe has a much lower rate but the US is OK because of Hispanics.

On matrilineal side my ggg grandfather John Middlemist (1781-1872, Morebattle, Scottish Borders) had at least six children who lived to marry.

My gg grandfather George Middlemiss was born 1814 at Harbottle, NU, England. immigrated to Northern NY in 1832 and at age 27 married Jane Rutherford on Jan. 6, 1841.

He died 49 days later on Feb. 24, 1841. This resulted in a letter back to Scotland that eventually enabled us to discover his family in Scotland.

Jane raised their son, George Rutherford Middlemiss, b Oct. 10, 1841 back on her father's farm. He married a very pretty Scottish girl, Ellen Henry, and eventually I was born.

I survived WWII although my best friend died of what is now known as Legionnaire disease. About six months after going back to college I contracted an infection that Penicillin did not touch. After hallucinating for a week a new sulfur drug cured me. Sulfanilamides= sulfadiazine, sulfaguanidine, sulfathiazole were developed about 1946.

From the President

Continued from page 8

In the November 2007 Newsletter, John Peri wrote about "Quebec Records Online," and in February Ed Shibata explained how his surname is due to Japanese customs pertaining to adoptions and name changes.

I wrote about professional genealogy in France, and now I would like to tell you about participating in a late-April Elderhostel on "Discovering German Roots." The focus was on 18th and 19th century life in and immigration from southwest Germany (Baden and Wurtemberg) and neighboring Alsace. Not all German immigrants of that time period came to America. Many went down the Danube to Eastern Europe and Russia! A week-long, optional Elderhostel extension continued to Hanover and Oldenburg in the north.

Participants met at Stuttgart Airport and disbanded at Basel Airport, although some made independent travel arrangements. Experiment in International Living manages these programs for Elderhostel. My group had 15 participants, all dedicated genealogists with German ancestors. Our leader was a German woman with a Ph.D. who spoke English perfectly and had all the knowledge and skills necessary to make everything work out smoothly! We stayed at centrally located 3-star hotels in the university cities of Tubingen and in Freiburg, where we had breakfast daily and sometimes dinner at the hotel. Lunch was usually provided wherever we were touring, and a few meals were on our own

Our days were filled with talks on local and regional history, with emphasis on why, when, and how people left the area; guided visits to towns and historic places in the areas we visited; visits to many local, regional and church archives with lectures by their directors who explained the extent of their holdings and how to access information; and visits to local and regional historical museums. We learned about the economic, religious, and political reasons for immigration from the area, about how much information regarding the logistics of migration was circulating in the towns, and about the migration routes from Germany to port cities.

Unfortunately, although we each sent in advance a list of the surnames and locations of interest in our research, we had almost no time for individual research. Archi-

vists had done some research on the names we had sent, however, and one other participant and I did receive some helpful information from them.

Elderhostel Program # 12242LPU focuses on ancestors from Wurtemberg, Baden, and Alsace and spends six nights each at Tubingen and at Frieburg. Program #15523LPU includes six additional days in northwest Germany at Hamburg and Bremen. More information is available at www.elderhostel.org or at 877-426-8056. The next trips are scheduled for Sept. 12-25, 2008 and April 30-May 13, 2009.

For Your Information

Meeting Location

Until further notice, Falmouth Genealogical Society will continue to hold monthly membership meetings at the Falmouth Senior Center where we can darken the room for Power Point and slide presentations.

Tuesday Afternoon Research Assistance

Volunteers will continue to be available at Falmouth Public Library every Tuesday afternoon from 2-4 p.m.

The Family History Library in Cataumet will be closed during August, and beginning in September, will be open on Tuesday afternoons from 2-4 p.m. for research and use of LDS microfilms BY APPOINTMENT ONLY. Please call Shirley Faitoute, the director of the FHL, at 508-457-7997 to make an appointment if you wish to use the LDS Family History Library. She will then contact a FGS volunteer who will be at the library.

Publications of FGS Members

Highlights of Spring 2008 are the publications of two FGS members.

First Vice President Ralph Wadleigh's article, "The Chloe Coes of Winchester, Connecticut, and Jewett, New York," was published in the March 2008 (vol. 40., no 4) issue of *The Connecticut Nutmegger*. In his

Continued on page 10

From the President

Continued from page 9

article, Ralph sets the record straight on the identity and descendants of three contemporary women, all named Chloe Coe, who also all descend from a common ancestor, Jonathan Coe (1710/11-1795) of Torrington and Winchester, Connecticut.

Member Marjorie Hubbell Gibson, compiler of Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable County, Massachusetts (Falmouth Genealogical Society, 1995) is the co-author of the recently-published Hubbell by Choice: The Ancestry of Some Early Connecticut Women, a labor of love, more than eight years in compilation. Marge, a descendant of immigrant Richard Hubbell, and the other Hubbell descendants with whom she worked have traced the ancestry of the mother of immigrant Richard Hubball, and the ancestry of his three wives, and the wives of his sons and grandsons back to their immigrant ancestor or earlier ancestors, if possible. Arrangement follows the Ahnentafel format. Because of the scarcity of direct evidence concerning the lives of these women, the authors have included

segments of social and cultural history of their times to shed light on lives and living conditions of those times.

Each section concludes with an extensive bibliography, keyed to the 14-page Master Bibliography at the end of the volume.

Prices for the 368-page, 8 ½ x 11” volume are \$45 for the hardcover and \$30 for the soft cover, plus shipping. Order from www.lulu.com or www.hubbell.org.



FGS Welcomes New Members

#364, Edward J. and Barbara A. Bandoni, Mashpee, MA

#365, Charlet E. Roskovics, North Falmouth, MA

#366, Anne and Marilyn Carlson, West Falmouth, MA



New England's Yellow Day

by Ralph Wadleigh

My brother recently told me that he was reading a recollection of our great grandmother which spoke of a Yellow Day. I had heard of New England's Dark Day on May 19, 1780 (New England Ancestors, Spring 2008, Vol.9, no. 2, p42) but never before of a yellow day. So, turning immediately to Google, I found that on September 6, 1881 certain hot, humid conditions like we are experiencing now, caused an alarming and dramatic change in the day's light.

Witnesses spoke of a day which started with ground fog and as the sun rose through it, the sky took on a reddish color which changed to a yellow, brassy cast by noon. Natural colors were distorted with yellow flowers appearing gray and grass tinted blue. Gas and electric lights were left on all day. Later in the afternoon, the phenomenon began to pass but not before the sun shown red again surrounded by yellow clouds. While some speculated the conditions were caused by fires, there was no record of major fires at that time.

Who knows, if it stays as humid and hazy as it is this week, maybe we'll have another "Yellow Day." Hope not!!

The Falmouth Genealogical Society

Newsletter

November 2008 – January 2009

Vol 20 Number 4
P. O. Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536
www.falgen.org

President: Joyce S. Pendery
Editor: Janet Burt Chalmers
JanetBChalmers@aol.com

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

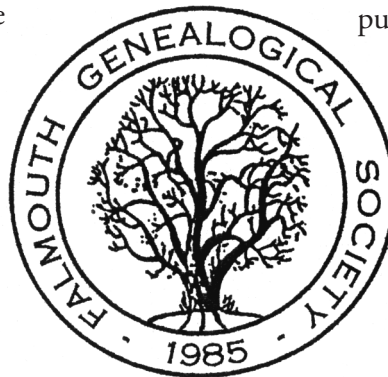
Program Notes From Meetings

The Naked Quaker: True Crimes and Controversies – September 13, 2008

Presented by Diane Rappaport

by Joyce S. Pendery, CG

Diane Rapaport of Lexington, Mass., presented a fascinating talk, "The Naked Quaker: True Crimes and Controversies from the Courts of Colonial New England," at our September 13th meeting. She talked about little-known examples of behavior deemed deviant and therefore recorded in court records of Colonial New England. As Diane pointed out, while human nature seems not to have changed very much over the centuries, with people frequently getting into trouble then as well as now, the way such behavior has been interpreted and punished has changed. Diane presents the complete re-



sults of her extensive research in *The Naked Quaker*, published in 2007 by Commonwealth Editions of Beverly, Massachusetts.

Formerly a trial lawyer and currently an historian, Diane combines her interest in both fields. She was drawn to this subject because of earlier research on seventeenth-century Scottish prisoners transported to New England to labor in the Saugus Iron Works and elsewhere. She found that their behavior after their servitude ended sometimes resulted in fascinating court cases.

Continued on page 2

Calendar of Meetings for 2008

Saturdays, 10 a.m., Falmouth Senior Center, Dillingham Ave., Falmouth

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Nov. 8 | Joint Meeting with Cape Cod Genealogical Society
Technology and Genealogy of Houses |
| Dec. 13 | Holiday Food Fest – Bring an ancestral treat for sampling and the recipe so we can make it ourselves |
| Jan. 10 | Rev. Douglas Showalter – Congregational Church History and Records |
| Feb 14 | To be determined |
| Mar 14 | Michael Brophy – Irish-American Catholic Genealogical Research |

Meeting Place Update

We will continue to hold our meetings at the Falmouth Senior Center on Dillingham Ave., Falmouth, until further notice. Our Tuesday help sessions are from 2 to 4 p.m. at the Falmouth Public Library in our new Genealogical Society area and by appointment at the Cataumet LDS Family History Center on County Road.

Wikis, Blogs and Zines – October 11

Presented by Donna E. Walcovy

Falmouth Genealogical Society webmaster and head of our Cemetery Transcription Project Donna E. Walcovy presented an interesting talk on Wikis, Blogs, and Zines at the FGS meeting on October 11.

Wiki

The name Wiki comes from Wikipedia, the free online encyclopedia. A wiki is a page or collection of web pages designed to enable any user to contribute or modify content, using a simplified markup language. “Wiki” can be expanded as “What I Know Is,”

The collaborative encyclopedia Wikipedia is one of the best-known wikis. Wikis are often used to create collaborative websites and to power community websites. Wikis are used in business to provide intranets and Knowledge Management systems. Ward Cunningham, developer of the first wiki software, WikiWikiWeb, originally described it as “the simplest online database that could possibly work.”

Searching Wikis

Most wikis offer at least a title search, and sometimes a full-text search. The scalability of the search depends on whether the wiki engine uses a database. Indexed database access is necessary for high speed searches on large wikis. Alternatively, external search engines such as Google can sometimes be used on wikis with limited searching functions in order to obtain more precise results. However, a search engine’s indexes can be very out of date (days, weeks or months) for many websites.

A simple search can be done using your browser.

CLICK Edit

CLICK Find

Enter what you want to find

Trustworthiness

Critics of publicly-editable wiki systems argue that these systems could be easily tampered with, while proponents argue that the community of users can catch malicious content and correct it.

Continued on page 3



The Naked Quaker

Continued from page 1

“The Naked Quaker” of the book’s title was Lydia Wardell, a Quaker woman from Hampton, New Hampshire. In April 1663, after being fined for missing twenty consecutive Sabbath services, Lydia expressed her contempt for the required attendance at the nearby Newbury Puritan Sunday church services by turning up at the service and then dropping her dress in public. Quakers were persona non grata in 17th century New England, where dour and conservative ways prevailed. While required to attend Puritan church services, Quakers were not permitted to teach or practice their faith. Violations resulted in fine, banishment, and possibly execution, as in the case of Mary Dyer.

In another chapter, Diane gave examples of accusations and trials for witchcraft that preceded the Salem Witch Trials of 1692. In addition to prevalent Colonial cultural and religious reasons for believing in witchcraft, the

behavioral traits of certain individuals, as well as physical indications, such as birthmarks that were deemed signs of the Devil, resulted in accusation, condemnation, and sometimes execution.

Brought before Colonial courts, rebellious sons could be condemned to punishment and even death. Frequent contentious relationships between neighbors also often resulted in court cases. Courts sometimes convened at local taverns or ordinaries, where mixtures of cake, cider, and alcohol might have influenced decision making.

Colonial court records that concern the trials and tribulations of ordinary persons are often stranger than fiction. They are good sources for information about our ancestors and their lives in 17th century New England.

Wikis, Blogs and Zines

Continued from page 2

List of Wikis

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_wikis
- The Wiki for Genealogy
http://werelate.org/wiki/Main_Page
<http://wiki.questionpoint.org/Genealogy>

Zine

A zine (an abbreviation of the word fanzine, or magazine; pronounced “zeen”) is most commonly a small circulation, non-commercial publication of original or appropriated texts and images. More broadly, the term encompasses any self-published work of minority interest usually reproduced via photocopier on a variety of colored paper stock.

Zines faded from public awareness in the late 1990s. It can be argued that this was the natural course of a declining fad, though it can also be stated with some justification that the sudden growth of the internet, and the ability of private web-pages to fulfill much the same role of personal expression, was a stronger contributor to their pop culture expiration. Indeed, many zines were transformed into websites, such as Boingboing.

Zines are losing their popularity due to the Blog but there are still people very dedicated to the concept of Zines.

- The Philly Zine Fest
<http://www.phillyzinefest.com/>
- MySpace has also replaced the Zine Concept

Blog

A blog (a contraction of the term “Web log”) is a Web site, usually maintained by an individual with regular entries of commentary, descriptions of events, or other material such as graphics or video. Entries are commonly displayed in reverse-chronological order. “Blog” can also be used as a verb, meaning to maintain or add content to a blog.

Many blogs provide commentary or news on a particular subject; others function as more personal online

diaries. A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, Web pages, and other media related to its topic.

The ability for readers to leave comments in an interactive format is an important part of many blogs.

Most blogs are primarily textual.

Other types of Blogs focus on photographs (photoblog), sketches (sketchblog), videos (vlog), music (MP3 blog), audio (podcasting).

Blogs of interest:

- As of December 2007, blog search engine Technorati <http://www.technorati.com/> was tracking more than 112 million blogs.
<http://www.technorati.com/search/genealogy?authority=a4&language=en>
- Genealogy BLOGS
<http://blogfinder.genealogue.com/>
http://blogfinder.genealogue.com/quick_finder.asp?query=Rhodes
http://blogfinder.genealogue.com/quick_finder.asp?query=Rhodes



Donna's Cemetery Project Goals for Winter

Get Friends Burial Ground on-line

Have Tuesday Library people check the print-out of FRIENDS for spelling, etc.

My question about the above; Do I need to give them a print-out or can they check the website on-line accompanied by the print out. If they check on-line they can also check all the links to be sure they are all OK.

Get OLD TOWN BURIAL GROUND'S print-out from the *Enterprise* on-line.

Add Alpha index of OTBG, with the new names in the newer section, on-line.

Continued on page 6

From the President

Joyce S. Pendery, CG

JSPendery@msn.com

Traditional Resources for New England Research

Today many genealogists, whether new or experienced, focus on internet resources for compiling their family trees, documented or not. Yet, all researchers sooner or later realize that not all the information they need is online, and not all online information is correct and documented. Hence, both online and traditional research skills are necessary to compile accurate and complete family trees and to flesh out those bare ancestral bones, i.e., going beyond births, marriages, and deaths to place ancestors in appropriate historical contexts.

Between 2002 and 2008, *New England Ancestors*, one of two publications sent to members of New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS), has published a series of research articles on New England States, except Massachusetts. These guides, several of which are available at Falmouth Public Library, focus, for the most part, on traditional genealogical resources available in print or on film. They are:

“A Guide to Genealogical Research in Connecticut,”
Summer 2002, vol. 3, no. 3

“A Guide to Genealogical Research in New Hampshire,”
Holiday 2003, vol. 4, nos. 5-6

“A Guide to Genealogical Research in Rhode Island,”
Spring 2005, vol. 6, no. 2

“A Guide to Genealogical Research in Vermont,”
Summer 2007, vol. 8, no. 3

“A Guide to Genealogical Research in Maine,”
Summer 2008, vol. 9, no. 3

Each guide covers vital, church, cemetery, land, probate, court, military, census, and tax records, as well as town and county histories and records, maps, newspapers and obituaries, special collections, periodicals, addresses for repositories, and special sources and services. In other words, they include every type of resource available for each state. (If you can't find the article you need, contact jspendery@msn.com and I will send you a photocopy.)

Two other guides published by NEHGS and available at Falmouth Public Library provide invaluable information to aid research for the New England states:

Marcia E. Melnick, *Genealogist's Handbook for New England Research*, Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1999.

While old, this reference is a must for researchers of New England families, because it is comprehensive and provides names and addresses of repositories.

Maureen A. Taylor and Henry B. Hoff, *A Guide to the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society*, Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2004

This volume is divided into research categories and geographical areas.

Genealogist's Handbook for New England Research, organized state by state, will also tell you where to find early court records for each state, following up on Diane Rapaport's talk.

Finally, on the web site www.newenglandancestors.org, under “Databases and Research,” the selection “articles” provides access to articles about research in each of the six New England states, as well as other geographical and topical areas of interest to many researchers. Anyone who is not a member of NEHGS can access their web site on computers at the Falmouth Public Library.



New Members

We welcome the following new FGS members:

#367, Paula Stefani of Mashpee, researching Carach and Kutaj in Slovakia before 1900, Pietrowski in Poland.

#368, Raymond W. Howe of East Falmouth, researching Miller of Worcester, Chute and Emard of Marlboro.

#369, Jack Gracey of Marlborough.

#370, James S. Whiteside of Mashpee, researching Whiteside in Londonberry/N. Ireland, Woolley in England, Hall in England, McKinnen in PEI/Scotland, Jackson in England.

Upcoming Cape Cod Genealogy Society Events

Chris Geanacopoulos, Webmaster, Cape Cod Genealogical Society

Photo Detective Maureen Taylor

Brewster Ladies' Library Auditorium

Saturday, January 24, 2009. 10:00am - 3:00pm

Our first event is a workshop by Maureen Taylor, the famous "photo detective," who was written up in the Wall Street Journal last year and was a featured guest last August on the Today Show.

The details are on our Web site - <http://www.capecodgensoc.org/wb0310specialevents.html>. Take a look. There are some neat links there.

On Saturday January 24, 2009, The Cape Cod Genealogical Society (CCGS) is sponsoring a workshop featuring Maureen Taylor, internationally recognized photo detective and family history expert, who will offer a seminar on Identifying and Preserving Old Photographs. Known to many as the "Photo Detective," Maureen will show how to identify and preserve old family photographs, how to determine the time period

of the photo and how to classify different types of photographs.

The fee is \$25 for CCGS and FGS members; \$35 for non-members. There will be a brown-bag lunch break. More details and a registration form are available on the CCGS Web site. Go to www.capecodgensoc.org, click on Activities and then on Workshops/Events.

Don't miss this exciting event, and bring an old family photo!

Spring Bus Trip

The CCGS will be sponsoring a research bus trip to Boston again this spring. The date hasn't been set yet, but expect it to be sometime in April or May. The destinations will very likely be the Massachusetts Archives, Boston Public Library, and the NEHGS Library. Check the Web site for the latest on dates and cost, along with some research guides so you can start your planning now. Go to www.capecodgensoc.org - click on Activities and then on Trips/Projects.



NERGC 2009

by Joyce S. Pendery, CG

The Falmouth Genealogical Society is one of the sponsoring societies of the Tenth New England Regional Genealogical Conference to be held at Manchester, NH, 22-26 April 2009, at the Radisson Hotel Manchester and Expo Center, where hotel reservations at special rates may be made using the Group Code: NERGC. Long-time FGS members will recall that we hosted the very successful seventh NERGC gathering at Sea Crest in November 2003.

FGS has selected as our speaker Ralph Wadleigh. He will present "Planning Your Genealogical Treasure Trip without Spending Too Much" on Saturday, April 25th. FGS member Donna Walcovy will speak on "Symbolism on Gravestones: 17th Century to Present" on

Friday, 24 April, and will give a workshop on "Cemetery Research" on Saturday, 25 April from 8:30-10:30 a.m. (weather permitting). Among other speakers whose names may be familiar to FGS members are Scott Andrew Bartley, Thomas Howard, Leslie Huber, David Lambert, Michel Leclerc, Marcia Melnyk, David Mishkin, Laura Prescott, and Maureen Taylor.

Conference brochures are available at monthly FGS meetings. Information about the conference, as well as registration for the conference, is available online at www.nergc.org. Preregistration ends on 28 February 2009.

Each sponsoring society must provide a speaker and twenty hours of volunteer assistance at the conference, so if you plan to go, please also volunteer to help out for a couple of hours! It's fun!

Bookends

Notes from the Library Committee

Janice Zlatev, Chair



I have again visited the Denver Public Library and it is a genealogical delight. The public area of the Western History and Genealogy Department occupies the entire fifth floor of the library. Thirty-three employees care for the collections stored on three floors of the

Central Library. There is reference staff assigned to just this area and usually two librarians man the desk, but others are also available for help.

The Genealogy Collection was begun in 1910 and is the second largest found between the Missouri and the West Coast. There is a wide range of ethnic groups and locations represented here. Earlier librarians chose to include resources about the states from which the earlier settlers came and the states they passed through. A list of call numbers of books about the individual states is provided. I looked at two of the five sections on Massachusetts and counted 27 shelves of books (including the vital records to 1850 series). Altogether I counted 18 stacks of genealogical books. The library says it has 60,000 books as well as atlases, family charts, and hundreds of serial titles. They also have 140,000 pieces of microform and eight fiche/film readers. There are plenty

of tables and chairs and computers for researchers.

To enter the archival section, which is a separate area, you store all belongings in a locker outside the room. You are provided with pencil and paper by the staff for making notes. The lighting in this area is more subdued.

The Western History collection was founded in 1935 at the suggestion of author Willa Cather. It is known as one of the foremost special collections in the West. In 1987 the resource center for the 10th Mountain Division was created and more than 900 donors have contributed to this unique collection.

Genealogy specialist James Jeffrey encourages local ethnic groups to form societies for sharing information. I attended the second meeting of the Swedish Genealogical Society of Colorado and that group sponsors a subscription to www.genline.com for the library. Other groups also meet at the library and a large table beside the reference desk has handouts from various groups about activities. The Colorado Genealogical Society has classes from 10-3 on second Saturdays on Beginning Genealogy.

On each visit I have success in adding to my family tree because of the wide range of materials that are available here.



Donna's Cemetery Project Goals for Winter

Continued from page 3

Add every EXCEL spreadsheet I have produced regarding the Falmouth cemeteries with deaths up to 1930. The EXCEL will be added to a website for each graveyard. St. Barnabas burials are after 1930, but we need a least a page for them, with a photo, and a contact person.

Photograph, just a wide shot of :

Ancient Friends
Falmouth Jewish Cemetery

Oak Grove
St. Barnabas Memorial Gardens
Church of the Messiah
St. Tony and St. Joe's (I'm, Catholic. We're allowed to use the saint's nicknames!)

Enter Village Cemetery info into HTML so Ralph and his photo crew can begin taking the photos as soon as it warms up.

That should get me through April 2009.

FGS MEMBERSHIP SURVEY

TO DETERMINE WHAT FGS MEMBERS WANT AND NEED TO INCREASE INTEREST IN PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Please take time to read, to put a check mark to the right of any of the following ideas that interest you, and to mail to Falmouth Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536:

SUGGESTIONS recommended by the Federation of Genealogical Societies Newsletter:

1. **Starting a major project** . We already have one: The Falmouth Cemetery Transcription Project. Could you help in the field or at home
 - by recording information on gravestones. _____
 - by checking and verifying information in vital records _____
 - by helping to prepare information to go onto our web site _____
 - by proof reading information before it goes online _____

2. **Participating in Special Interest Groups**, such as Irish research, Canadian research, ethnic research, using genealogical software programs. _____

3. **Working with the Falmouth Historical Society:**
 - conducting oral history interviews of older community residents or those with special community interests and accomplishments _____
 - organizing, indexing and preparing user guides for records in their collections _____
 - indexing and scanning records from their archives to put online _____

4. **Working with other FGS members:**
 - creating a listing of family names each FGS member is researching _____
 - compiling a catalog of the books and other materials members have in their personal collections and would be willing to loan to other members _____

5. **Offering or attending a beginner’s genealogy classes** that focus on basic skills and resources and use of the internet for genealogy. _____

6. **Reaching out in the community** to help Scouts, seniors in residences or at the senior center, or others in the community with genealogical research. _____

7. **Presenting short programs on FGS** at organization meetings in Falmouth such as Newcomers, Encore, Church groups. _____

8. **Participating in FGS-organized trips or excursions** to libraries and research facilities in southeastern MA _____

Name _____

email: _____