



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

P.O. Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

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President: Donna Walcovy

www.falgen.org

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

MEETINGS

Jan. 11, 2003 Workshop. Members who will lead various groups are: Research in Canada and the British Isles (John Perri); Getting Started (for beginners) (Joyce Pendery); Computer Software Programs for Genealogists (Bob Rice); Using the Internet for Genealogy (Donna Walcovy); Genealogical Resources in the Falmouth Public Library, including CD-ROMs, the 1881 British and 1880 U.S. censuses, etc.. (Mary Hunt); Writing Up Your Family History (Marj Gibson).

Feb. 8, 2003 A panel of members will discuss genealogical sites on the Internet that charge a fee, i.e., ancestry.com, newenglandancestors.com, etc. and what they include.

Mar. 8, 2003 Panel of members will discuss writing up and publishing their family histories.

Apr. 12, 2003 Shooting Down Royal Lines. John Peri will show how he has disproved several widely accepted royal lines in his family's ancestry.

May 10, 2003. How and Why DNA Analysis Can Assist in Genealogical Research will be the lecture topic of Sheila Anderson, Chief U.S. Operations Officer for Oxford Ancestors, Ltd., East Granby, CT. It will include a decade of research into human populations and their origins, carried out by Dr. Bryan Sykes, Professor of Human Genetics at Oxford University in England.

June 14, 2003 - Annual Meeting and Election of Officers. Jayne Irving, owner of Colorful Creations, the Scrapbook and Stamp Superstore in Falmouth and Hyannis will speak on Making Family History Scrapbooks.

July 12, 2003. Summer Workshop - similar to the one in January.

Aug. 9, 2003. Panel of speakers from FGS will speak about Internet Sites for Genealogists.

NEWSLETTER

As was mentioned in the last Newsletter, we are looking for a new editor for this Newsletter, OR a coordinator to oversee several persons who volunteer to write the columns.

After writing about 60 of these Newsletters since 1993, I feel it is time for someone else to take over. All organizations need "new blood", and new ideas on a regular basis. Whoever works on it does not have to live on Cape Cod as it could be written, copied and mailed from any location. Or, articles could be submitted via email for inclusion in it to the coordinator as long as s/he has an email address. Or, it could be written elsewhere and emailed to someone here on the Cape for copying and mailing. We have many off-Cape members who might enjoy being involved with FGS, even if only for a short time.

I have enjoyed being editor and I would like to say "thank you" to all who have given me articles for inclusion over the years. Also a big thank you to Mary Hunt who has

photocopied, and mailed them out for the past two years - thank you Mary!

If you would like to contact me with any questions about working on the Newsletter, please email me at mg@cape.com.

MINUTES FROM NOVEMBER MEETING

Walter Hickey from the Federal Records Center in Waltham gave us a wonderful talk, including slides, about the recently released 1930 Federal census.

This regional office of NARA has the Federal records for New England since 1790. Most don't have much genealogical value but they do include Federal court actions, Federal land registry since 1800, Federal civil records, life saving service records, and many 19th century whaling records. At this time most everything on New England has been transferred to Waltham. In addition, the New England region now includes New York.

Now available here are all 19th century east coast and Gulf coast ship lists including Baltimore and New Orleans with indexes, except for New Orleans. There is a huge collection of passenger arrival records, and 19th and 20th century immigration records for New England.

Holdings in Waltham include records of immigrants living in New England who applied for American citizenship. Below is a list of these naturalization records, consisting of the original petition and/or records of naturalization and some declarations of intentions.

Complete or partial indexes are available for some of the courts, while in other cases the indexes have remained with the clerk of the court. In addition, there is a Soundex index to naturalization petitions and records for all Federal and non-Federal courts in the New England states covering the years 1790 - 1906 (Connecticut 1790 to 1940).

Federal Court Records (U.S. District Courts and U.S. Circuit Courts) are available for: MA 1790-1971; ME 1790-1955; CT 1842-1973; RI 1842-1950; VT 1801-1972; NH

1873-1977.

The 1930 Federal census consists of 2700 rolls of microfilm. There is a Soundex for the south and parts of two states that were done by the WPA. In Dec. 1941 all civilian projects were halted due to WW2 and the workers were retrained for the war effort. The Soundex was not created for genealogists but to provide the Social Security Administration with proof of a person's age if they were applying for benefits where no birth certificate was available.

You will need an address to find someone in the 1930 census. If you don't know the address you may be able to find where your ancestor lived by looking at 1930 city directories. Maps are available for the 8,000 EDs (enumeration districts) although the quality of some of the maps aren't good. If that is the case, find local landmarks near the address for which you are searching. You need the ED to order the microfilm.

Enumeration districts started with the 1880 census and were determined by the size of the area covered by the person taking the census. Think of it as a neighborhood, particularly in cities. The EDs are not the same from census to census. The 1930 census ED number added a column which gave the ED number of the 1920 census which is very helpful. The 1920 census has serious indexing problems. If you find a family in 1930, go to the ED film and find the ED number for 1920 and you may find the person in an unindexed section.

To find the correct roll of film use the National Archives online database at <http://1930census.archives.gov>. Read the information on the web page and hit continue. Click on the state, then click continue. You have 4 search options: search: by county, by city, search places, search EDs. When searching for a town, city, village, township, or borough include it in the search, i.e., Duxbury, MA = Duxbury Town. Each search will yield: publication number, roll number, county, ED, ED descriptions. The 1930 census is located in cabinets # 65-67. Scroll to the ED on the

microfilm.

The Federal Records Center in Waltham has 1930s city directories and early telephone books, for most cities. They are located in cabinet #56. City directories list both a person's residence and work address.

Remember that the census was as of April 1, 1930, so if someone was born April 2, 1930, he/she should not appear in the census.

After you have the street address, go online to <http://home.pacbell.net/spmorse/census>. Only selected cities, those with populations of 45,000 or higher, will be found on this site. It will provide a list of the EDs and roll numbers where the street name appears in the 1930 census. On this site, click on the state, then the city. Scroll through the alphabetical list of streets, click on the street. Click on the ED (gray button) to obtain the roll number and the list of streets that also appear in the ED. Copy down the ED, and the roll number. By entering a cross street, it is possible to reduce the number of EDs to scroll through. When the search result has yielded a reduced number of EDs, click on the gray ED buttons to view the streets listed in the ED.

If you know the house number on the street, you can click on 'Map It' and you go directly to Mapquest with 2,000 contemporary maps. Remember, however, that both the numbering and the street names could be different than they were in 1930. Many homes never had house numbers at that time. For smaller towns or cities you will have to scan the listings for the family.

Counties will always exist as a geographical unit even if they are abolished as a governmental unit. Institutions are identified but may not have their own ED numbers. Those living or working in institutions or hospitals should be enumerated at their usual place of abode. However, they might be listed there, at their home, in both places, or in neither place.

This excellent presentation by Mr. Hickey answered many questions about how to access your ancestors (or yourself!) in this census. The website for the Federal Center in

Waltham is www.nara.gov/regional/boston/html and the telephone number is 781-647-8104.

DECEMBER MEETING MINUTES

Paul Cyr, who for 23 years has been the Director of the New Bedford Local History and Genealogy section of the public library, gave us a synopsis of their extensive and very interesting holdings.

They subscribe to ancestry.com and all its hundreds of databases; they also have 6 microfilm readers/printers for the public's use.

For information about all those buried in New Bedford, the one-stop location is the Rural Cemetery where there is a card file on everyone buried in the entire city.

Paul announced that the Whaling Museum, the Kendall Whaling Museum and the international Melville Society are being merged and should reopen sometime early in 2003. Two-thirds to three-fourths of all whaling logs in the world will be within two blocks of each other in New Bedford. There is a card file consisting of 200 drawers with records about men who served on whaling ships. It is estimated that over 300 whaling ships sailed out of New Bedford which included about 8,000 - 10,000 men at sea on a given day. The last whaling vessel was one which sailed from Nantucket in 1869.

The New Bedford Library has a database of men who died at sea taken from newspapers, marine columns and whaling shipping lists. The deaths of many who died at sea were never included in the papers. There was about a 50 - 50 chance of dying at sea; these men don't show up in town vital records because they did not die in the towns.

The Library has an ongoing project of putting the names of mariners online. At the present time 55,000 are completed, which is only a drop in bucket. To view them, go to the City of New Bedford website, to library, to crew list.

More names are available since 1850 than before that date. The names of everyone in the crews were listed in the newspaper

beginning in 1854 including their jobs on the ships.

NARA (National Archives and Record Administration) recently transferred to the Federal Records Center in Waltham ship lists that New Bedford does not have.

Whaling ship papers include a man's place in the crew, height, weight, birthplace, color hair and eyes and complexion, and how much will his share be of the profits.

Paul is indexing local newspapers on computer from 1792 to the end of 1871. He includes ads, men who died at sea, details about shipwrecks, court records including the police court, Admiralty records, and mentions of barrety and pirates. So far, 1833 - 1837 are completed.

Another interesting topic are the Bloomer Girls in the 1850s on whom there were 8 articles in the New Bedford paper. They worked for the rights of women, for temperance, were against slavery and for social reform.

Another little known source for finding ancestors are school records. A law passed in 1888 stated that a boy could not work a full day in a mill or factory unless he was 14 years old. It was necessary for boys to be brought to school to make sure they were 14 and eligible to obtain a work certificate. A birth or baptism certificate was needed to prove age. These records also tell the textile mill in which they were going to work which is helpful because whole families usually worked in the same mill. The Library has 24,000 of these records from 1888-1913. You can check other towns to see if their school records are available.

All baptisms for St. Lawrence Catholic Church (formerly St. Marys) have been copied since 1820, most are Irish. From 1828 - 1830 there were only 3 Catholic churches in New England. There is a small book kept by a priest who covered all of southeastern New England including Cape Cod and the Islands. It is about 80 pages and lists the baptisms and marriages which he performed.

Check for Catholic baptisms as there were men who knew French, Portuguese, etc.

and could write the names properly. Many weren't recorded in the town hall because there was no one there who could speak the different languages. The Portuguese Catholic parish was St. John the Baptist.

Other church records include Quakers, whose records for all of New England are at in Providence at the Rhode Island Historical Soc.

Another source for finding when a house or business was built is to look at the New Bedford water records. In 1869 city water was installed and each building is recorded when the water was connected. These are available to 1990. Also, city council minutes have records of when every house was built, including any additions.

There is an Irish CD-ROM of Boston Immigration lists to 1851. Many came through New York via steamboat to New Bedford. The CD is searchable by surname. Some immigrants did come directly to New Bedford, particularly the Portuguese from Cape Verde, the Azores or Madera. Since 1890 most came through Ellis Island first, then to Fall River.

In 1924 the immigration laws changed and fewer persons were allowed to come in due to a quota system. The government used the 1890 census to determine the quotas, thus keeping immigrants from eastern Europe to small numbers because there weren't so many of them in the U.S. before 1890.

One good source for the Irish in New York City is the records of the Immigrant Savings Bank. These records are on microfilm and are a treasure trove of information because so many questions were asked of each person who opened an account.

The Barbour Collection of vital records for Connecticut is now out in books - except for the town of Trumbull. It is at the New Bedford Public Library; probably soon it will be on CD-ROM.

The Library also has Mass. vital records to 1900, and indexes after 1900 so the whole state can be checked. They have the Rhode Island deaths to 1900 and births and marriages to 1889. Also, vital records for southeastern Mass. except for Eastham,

Somerset, and no deaths for Randolph. Some of Fairhaven's records were lost.

Picton Press in Maine is publishing many books on Maine including 1892-1966 deaths on CD-ROM, the 1828 - 1892 marriage indexes county by county and cemetery records by county.

The Library has very little on New Hampshire and Vermont - not much has been published. They have the 1881 censuses for England, Wales, Scotland - Irish records were lost in a fire. These are online on familysearch.org. Be careful using CDs because not all places may be included, and old material may have been copied. Read carefully what is on each CD before buying. For example, one CD on Nantucket is just the genealogical section of *The History of Nantucket*.

A New Bedford newspaper listed everyone who went to the California Gold Rush about 1852, as well as many stories about them when they reached California. Some logbooks of ships and those that went to California are available. A book, *Argonauts of 1849*, lists persons on different ships which sailed to California.

The New Bedford Public Library's local history and genealogy section (on the third floor) is open Monday, Wednesday and Friday 1:00 - 5:00, Tuesday and Thursday 1:00 - 9:00, and Saturday 9:00 - 5:00. At other times when the Library is open the microfilms are available on the second floor.

Brochures on French, Portuguese, Quebec, Acadian, whaling, architecture, and genealogy may soon be put on the website

The Library is at 613 Pleasant St., corner of William St. and near the City Hall. Directions: Take Downtown ramp from Rt. 195, exit 15, to Rt. 18 S. Follow this until the Downtown exit which is a right at the 1st set of lights onto Elm St.; take the 6th left onto Sixth St. Go 1 block to William St. (1way). Take a left onto William St. The Library entrance is half way down the block directly across from the City Hall. The best place to park is 4 or 5 blocks south on Sixth Street but on Saturday

meters are free. Their website is www.ci.new-bedford.ma.us/search/query.htm

BARNSTABLE RECORDS

"Records of Barnstable, MA" is a CD published in 2002 (about \$40.) and transcribed by Robert J. Dunkle from the Gustavus Hinckley Collection. The cemetery section contains surveys up to about 1895 for about 15 Town of Barnstable cemeteries. It contains the vital records that Hinckley transcribed from the first nine volumes of the Town of Barnstable vital records, and in many cases includes records through the 1860s. Hinckley sometimes added related information.

Another section is Hinckley's transcription of "Old Colony Records Relating to the Town of Barnstable" and includes hundreds of entries dated from 1643 through 1859. Another section on church records which encompasses the West Parish Church and the East Parish Church. Next are three volumes of town records from 1649 to 1785. The third volume has a discussion of the Revolutionary War.

"Hinckley examined volumes 1-6 of the Barnstable County Probate Records from 1685 - 1742. He transcribed only those records pertaining to families in the Town of Barnstable and not other Barnstable County towns." The reviewer, Bobbie Hall, liked the CD and added that it had a good search feature.

As you know, the vital records for the Town of Barnstable have never been compiled in book format. Although the Commonwealth about 1900 asked each town to do so. Not only Barnstable but no other Cape town complied them.

Although I haven't seen this CD, it sounds as though it is an important addition to vital records. (Thanks to Bob Carlson for answering my query about the contents of this CD.) [Ed.]

INTERNET SITES

1. Links to all Mass. towns is

www.state.ma.us/cc/

2. Towns in Mass. and how their names changed: ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/roots-1/genealog/genealog.towns-ma

3. Mass. Senators and Representatives:
www.state.ma.us/legis/citytown.htm

4. The headstone hunter:
www.headstonehunter.com

5. Charlestown, Mass. marriage records 1654 - 1717, taken from Mass. Marriages Prior to 1800 by Frederick W. Bailey, Worcester, Mass. 1914: freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~rbrown/marriage/charls-ma.htm

6. This is an excellent site about censuses all over the world with links to those online.
www.Cyndislist.com/census.htm

7. Town name database for provinces in eastern Germany: www.kartenmeister.com

8. The New York Historical Society site:
www.nyhistory.org

9. This is worth looking at:
www.historyworld.net

10. Considered the best 101 genealogical sites divided into categories:
www.familytreemagazine.com/101sites/2002

11. Many copies of original Connecticut vital records, Barbour records, cemeteries, churches, military and some Mass. town histories may be found here:
freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~jdevlin

12. The Internet Public Library includes the largest collection of links to online newspapers anywhere and organized geographically.
www.ipl.org

13. Wisconsin vital records issued before Oct.

1907, and Civil War service records for Wisconsin soldiers will be researched by the trained staff. See www.wisconsinhistory.org/genealogy/ This excellent site has many genealogy links including a roster of Wisconsin volunteers in 1861-1865.

14. The New York Historical Society site:
www.nyhistory.org

15. Database of name changes of towns in provinces in eastern Germany east of the Oder and Neisse rivers. www.kartenmeister.com

16. The best 101 genealogy sites listed by category: www.familytreemagazine.com/101sites/2002

17. A good site with a variety of places to search; includes some Native American sites.
www.accessgenealogy.com

18. This site has many NE databases including parts of Bailey's *Mass. Marriages Prior to 1800*. It includes marriages in Fairfield, CT at the First Congregational Church, and the Green Hills Congregational Church.
freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~rbrown

19. Illinois State Online Death Certificate Index is housed at the IL State Archives Web site.
www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/idphdeathindex.html

20. Part of ships passenger lists into New Orleans from 1 Jan 1851 - 7 July 1851 is searchable online at the Louisiana State Archives: sec.state.la.us/archives/gen/nln-ship_pass-index.htm

21. The first 35 volumes of *The Magazine of Virginia Genealogy* is in a fully searchable format on-line at www.ancestry.com It is available for subscription only.

22. The Illinois state death certificate index for deaths from 1916-1950 is online. Type in a

surname only, and find all those with that surname who died in those years.

www.cyberdriveillinois.com/department/s/archives/idphdeathindex.html

23. British Isles: **www.BIGenealogy.com**

22. Minnesota death index is at **www.mnhs.org/library/search/index.html**

23. The 1880 U.S. and the British 1881 census for England, Wales, and Scotland, as well as the 1881 Canadian censuses are online at **www.familysearch.org**

24. 20,004 links to online censuses: **www.census-online.com/links/index.html**

25. The entire 1920 census is online through a fee based section of **www.ancestry.com**

EXCERPTS FROM HERITAGE QUEST MAGAZINE, DEC. 2002 ISSUE

There is a 7-page article on the IGI: *Immigration Sources and Strategies*, in the Dec. 2002 issue. The IGI is a worldwide database which covers dozens of countries and is available at LDS Family History Centers, or at www.FamilySearch.org.

It includes birth and marriage information - not deaths. It was begun in 1970 and now has over 350 million entries (each marriage is reported as two separate entries). It is a collection of many databases for 19 regions around the world which means that a single query cannot search the entire database at once. However, the online version can search both the main and the addendum databases.

Searchers fill out a small pedigree chart and the search returns a list matching only what was queried. For common names, the year or range of years for birth or marriage should be added. The entries range from about 1400 to the 1920s, but no living person is included.

It is thought that a little more than half the names came from extractions of original records, such as parish records, but sources are not always stated. Each entry has a batch number, those with all digits and those beginning with A-, F-, or a T- were submitted by researchers who are usually LDS members. Entries beginning with most other letters come from various indexing programs. One way of discovering the source of the entry is the stated film number.

For immigrant information, the extracted records are the most valuable as they can take you back to the town of origin. Originally when the IGI was begun it focused first on extracting birth and marriage information from English parish registers, then expanded to Scottish parishes, later to U.S., German, Mexican, and Scandinavian records. Not copied from baptisms were the names of godparents, witnesses, sponsors nor the age or occupation of the parents. In the U.S., vital and church registers were used.

Over the years both paid and unpaid people were used to compile the records; some were genealogists while others were not. Some had difficulty reading the old handwriting so errors occurred. Unfortunately some places which owned record did not allow them to be microfilmed. Burial, confirmation and parish records were not extracted. The IGI is best thought of as an index only and not a source. However, an entry should help you decide if the person is of interest to you in which case you can continue your research.

Since early 1990 most of the data has been used to construct the recently released "resource files." These include the 1880 U.S. census, the British and Canadian 1881 census, vital records indexes, and parish records. This extraction program was responsible for the Ellis Island records online at www.ellislandrecords.org.

A very valuable tool is the Parish and Vital Records list. It covers 67 countries and shows which records have been copied, the

batch number and the FHL number for the original record (usually a microfilm). This list is on microfilm at most Family History Centers and was regularly updated through 1998.

It must be remembered that many records were lost so could not be copied and some still in existence have never been microfilmed.

In searching for your immigrant ancestor's records in the country of origin, you must know the way the name was spelled and not the way it was anglicized after they moved to the U.S., as well as dates of birth or marriage. The religion of the family is very helpful, as is the town, county or region where you believe they originated. If you know the names of your immigrant's siblings check the parish records for their births and marriages.

Other articles in this issue of *Heritage Quest* are: Finding Your Ancestors in France -- see francegenweb.org/cousinsgenweb, German research, Conducting Genealogy Research in the Netherlands, Researching Your Jewish Tough Guy, and British Newspapers - Getting the Most Out of Them.

This excellent magazine, to which we subscribe, is located in our section of the Falmouth Library. All issues were put on CD-ROM recently, and is available at the Library.

BEWARE

This from "The Genealogical Inquirer" : www.familydiscovery.com and www.GenealogyDevelopments.com are scams. Don't send them any money.

FAMILY TREE NEWS SERVICE

Thanks to the above news service for:

1. This site by East Carolina University commemorates the tragic events of Dec. 7, 1941 with exhibits of documents, photos, maps, oral histories, biographies, etc. See www.lib.ecu.edu/SpclColl/showcase
2. There is an index to the Scottish Church Records with all pre-1855 baptisms and marriages for the parish registers of the Church of Scotland and for some nonconformist

registers. They are available at no charge at the LDS Family History Centers, or for a fee database at www.scotsorigin.com.

3. The IGI is available online at www.familysearch.org.

TORREY'S MARRIAGE INDEX

Clarence Almon Torrey's *New England Marriages Prior to 1700* is now on CD-ROM and can be viewed on Tuesday afternoons at the Falmouth Library from 2-4 PM when members of the Society are there. It has about 37,000 known or presumed marriages which occurred before 1700.

It includes not only New England marriages but some for what is now NY counties, i.e., Suffolk, Nassau, Queens and Westchester. There are also some marriages that were performed in NJ towns i.e., Newark, Elizabeth, Piscataway and Woodbridge. These locations were mainly settled by New Englanders, except for the western end of Long Island. You can sometimes find how a couple moved from place to place because Torrey included not only place of marriage but other places where they were known to live.

Torrey should be used not as a source but as a guide to sources. It was printed in book form in 1985 by Genealogical Publishing Co. but the very important references which tell where he found the marriage was not included. However, the CD-ROM does include them - a very important addition.

In order to use this reference, it is absolutely necessary to understand Torrey's abbreviations and how he set up his manuscript. For ex., while the letter b is considered the abbreviation for birth, this is not the case with Torrey. Brackets surrounding the bride's name indicates that he has a reliable source for her maiden name. Included for each couple is : name of the bride and groom, years of birth and death if known, date of marriage, and place[s] of residence.

See *New England Ancestors*, summer 2000 edition, for a thorough article on this very important addition to NE genealogy.



Falmouth Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 2107 Teaticket, MA 02536

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Message from the President

This is the first issue of The Falmouth Genealogical Society *New Look* Newsletter. A new look should have a new name. We invite you to suggest names for our newsletter. The winner will receive *Family History Made Easy* by Loretto Dennis Szucs. Send your suggestions to gertu@attbi.com or a note to our Postal Box, above. The deadline is 1 April 2003. Good luck, it's a great book.

As we begin the new I want to express my thanks, sincere appreciation, and wonder to Marge Gibson, who was our Newsletter Editor for the past nine years. Marge, we couldn't have done it without you! Thanks, Mahalo, Shalom.

Onto the next order of business. **We need a newsletter editor.**

Job Requirements: A love of genealogy. A desire to share with others. A PC and Internet connection. You do not have to live on Cape Cod. Interested persons should contact any of the officers.

It's almost time to select new officers of our Society. The elections will take place at our Annual Meeting 14 June 2003. The chair of the Nominating Committee is Bob Rice rvrbarre@aol.com or a note to our Postal Box, above.

The offices up for election are: President and Secretary. And we need someone to fill the year left on the term of Vice-President.

It has been my pleasure to serve the past four years as your President. The By-Laws of our Society do not permit anyone, in any office, to serve three consecutive terms. When I was elected in 1999 I had only been an member of FGS for less than a year and I had no idea of all the responsibilities of President. I was very fortunate Past-President John Peri taught me the job. All the officers of FGS want to see a new officer succeed in their office and are more than willing to show you the ropes.

Any member of the Society can serve as an officer. Yes you can!

NERGC, New England Regional Genealogical Conference

The conference and registration information is included with this newsletter. As you will notice the speakers and lectures are very diverse and cover information for the beginners to advanced genealogists. The \$99.00 Registration Fee covers all four days of the conference! Your may even want to take a short vacation yourself and take advantage of the Special Room rate at Sea Crest.

Please visit the website for more and up-dated information.
www.rootsweb.com/~manergc

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Just on-line this week:
Quincy City Directory 1932

Beginners Corner

When I began genealogy I went to the library and took out every book on the subject. I spent my summer reading, taking notes and making notes. One thing all the books said, was; "Start with Yourself" which I dutifully did, writing down where I lived, schools, jobs, etc. The next direction was to write down everything about your parents. I called them. Next the grandparents, all dead. Back to Mom and Dad.

The books also said I needed to ask about any family items at home. I'd seen photos of my grandparents. My query netted me a license plate from PA, 1913. That was it.

"Where is my heritage?", I cried. Dad's family came from Poland and Ireland and Mom's family came from England and France. That was it. You'd think that two only children, my parents, would be able to give or tell me more. Turns out there was a lot more, clues to could follow.

One day I stopped at Dad's, my step-brothers were beginning to clean the garage. I helped knowing Dad's philosophy, "When in doubt, throw it out!" What we found was my grandfathers' old trunk filled with photos (no names) and

All sorts of stuff. Dad kept some "important things", and we spent the afternoon going through photos, old Mass cards, invitations, obituaries, some pocket knives, an award from the Humane Society when my grandfather saved two horses from a burning barn, Gramp's old wallet, the bill for the old telephone truck he bought when he was a carpenter.

Some of the photo's Dad could identify, most not. I learned about Gramps' brothers and sisters. His brother Frank had a raccoon as a pet. Three siblings died the year I was born. Gramps took Dad on a fishing trip, The Fair's at the Fire Company where Gramps worked, and some photos of my parents wedding party.

The obits and Mass card were the most interesting and helpful, especially looking at all the different ways our name was spelled. I ordered a telephone book (pre-net) from where the families lived. Some of the names and addresses were the same, 30 to 40 years later.

"The books" said write, and I include a SASE. I wanted to phone. I wrote. Next time the adventure of the responses! Until then, clean the garage, attic, basement, closets

Marge's Favorite Websites

The Nova Scotia GenWeb Project is based on the U.S. GenWeb project and it is continuing to expand. They have a wonderful website

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~canns/index.html>

It indexes and links to dozens of sites, a few of which are 14 censuses for various places in Nova Scotia that have online databases from 1838-1901, plus the 1765 Nova Scotia tax assessment and one from 1791-1795; ship passenger lists by surname for those who arrived there on 15 different ships in 1749; other ships which arrived in the late 1700s and early 1800s; much information on Loyalists including those evacuated from Boston in 1776; British regiments in Nova Scotia. There is a database called Novia Scotia Planter Studies - a searchable database by surname of primary sources for New England Planters who came to Nova Scotia from 1759 - 1774. Other databases are on church and vital records. These are only a few topics to be found on this website and anyone with ancestors in Nova Scotia shouldn't miss it.

Frauds. Unfortunately there have been persons who have falsified family genealogies for their own profit. One such person is Gustave Anjou. The LDS library in Salt Lake City has about 103 genealogies that he has had a hand in writing. Some are listed on this website:

genforum.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/pageload.cgi?england::daniel::1727.html

If you are working with those family names be aware that some of the material has been "doctored", and be careful if you see Anjou as the author of an article or book.

Some wonderful photos of old churches and places of interest in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and some in Oxfordshire, England, is

met.open.ac.uk/group/KAQ/church.htm

A site with hundreds of links to data files for Connecticut, Massachusetts and Michigan is:

freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~jdevlin

Member Profile: Russ White

I'm following my Mother SIMMONS, my Dad's WHITE, my wife's Mother GEORGE and her Dad's NOWERS lines.

SIMMONS is through the Caribbean plus Barbados and Bermuda. My mother was born on Grenada, and I have the family back to Saba where my g-g-grandfather, Abraham SIMMONS was born about 1800. Doubt if I can get back any further.

WHITE - back through the Taunton, Mass. area to Dorchester, where Nicholas White was made a freeman on 10 May 1643 and that same year married Susanna (Foster) Humphrey. Have not found any info. on when he arrived in Dorchester, or where he came from - we think England, but have no proof. GEORGE traces back to Dorchester in about 1640 when he and his wife and 3 (?) children arrived from England. Where in England I don't know as yet. He and his wife ran a tavern in Dorchester for many

years - then some of the family moved to Wrentham area of Mass. My wife's grandmother was a Sanger which I have back to Hingham in about 1634 or 35 and then to Watertown.

NOWERS is from the Kent area of England. Have data back to about 1600 or so - and this branch of the family arrived in NYC on 1 May 1853 - to Massachusetts in 1854.

My objective is to put all of this into book format for my children, grandchildren, and other family members, so I'm following some of the various wives also. Also of course I'd like to find more about where WHITE and GEORGE came from, and when they arrived. One specific person I could use help on, Clement C. MORIATY, my g - grandfather. He supposedly was born about 1830 in Ireland. My grandmother Mary C. MORIATY was born to him and his wife Sophia SIMSON, born England, in Chelsea, MA. on 25 July 1864, the first of five children. He may have been married earlier to a Hannah (?) and had three children. I have more data I could add - but if any of our members should be following this MORIATY line, it could be real helpful.

Web Sites, websites and, more websites

This site includes those who came into MA very early, also very early *ships passenger lists 1630 - 1636*, residents of Salem to 1651, men listed as freemen, plus many other records. It has an index to many very early records mostly in MA.

www.winthropsociety.org

Organizing our research finds is an ongoing process. Juliana shares some tips for getting those files back in order.

<http://www.ancestry.com/rd/prodredir.asp?sourceid=1644&key=A676108>

Palatine Ship Passenger Lists

Search passenger lists dating from the early 1700s.

<http://www.searchforancestors.com/passengerlists>

Anyone with Vermont ancestry shouldn't miss the new *Vermont Historical Society* which opened last summer in Barre, Vermont. It has many links to the history of the state, to genealogical sources, town

histories, Abenaki Indian and French sources, addresses of locations where searching is available to the public, to mention just a few topics they have made available. They also have a gift shop with cassette tapes and CD-ROMs for sale, maps, atlases, military history videotapes, oral histories and social histories. The website is www.vermonthhistory.com.

Defrag

Windows writes data to different parts of the hard drive. When you defrag Windows 98, the data is moved together. The Windows 2000 and XP defrag tool is a little different. It organizes data in a way that makes the most sense for the programs that use it in order to optimize space on the hard drive.

<http://cgi.techtv.com/memberservices/newsletters>

Genealogy.com has many of its databases for free. If you go to their website you can sign for a free trial.

www.genealogy.com

Future Meetings:

March 8: Writing and Publishing Your Family History

Speakers: Members Bob Chase and Ron Church have each been working on family histories for several years. They will talk about the trials and triumphs of writing a family history and the different options available for publishing the results. Questions and discussion are encouraged. There will be tables where members can show examples of their own family histories that they have prepared for distribution (or just for themselves). These could be about one couple and their children, one family, or a complete lineage.

April 12: How and Why DNA Analysis Can Assist in Genealogical Research

Speaker: Sheila Anderson, Chief US Operations Officer of Oxford Ancestors, Ltd. and Genealogist for the John Clough Genealogical Society Oxford Ancestors has been involved in research into human populations for over a decade, under the direction of Dr. Bryan Sykes, Professor of Human Genetics at the University of Oxford. Ms. Andersen will explain how Y-Line DNA analysis is designed to help in genealogical research and how it is revolutionizing the field. She will use her own Clough family's Y-Line DNA analysis results as an example of how this works.

May 10: Shooting Down Royal Lines

Member John Peri will use examples from his own research to demonstrate how some published and generally accepted lineages that trace descent from royal ancestors are, in fact, incorrect. John is one of our most popular speakers, and his

Notes from the Last Meeting:

FEBRUARY 8, 2003 MEETING CANCELED

Due to the storm that lasted into Friday evening, the officers of the Society decided to cancel the meeting on Saturday morning. Some phone calls were made and emails sent, but not everyone was contacted.

Six brave members arrived at the library to talk about "Genealogy Pay Sites on the Internet." After discussing the free Internet genealogy sites such as

familysearch.org: <http://www.familysearch.org>

cyndislist.com: <http://www.cyndislist.com/>

Genforum: <http://genforum.genealogy.com/>

the only panelist who was present talked about

newenglandancestors.org, the web site of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. This web site focuses on New England records, so is of interest primarily to those with New England ancestors. New records are posted every week, and there are articles on research in New England, a queries section, and a discussion area. Several members of the group used ancestry.com, and participants shared their (mostly positive) experiences using the basic service and the U.S. census records, available for an additional fee.

We all agreed using the census on the Internet is much easier than driving to Waltham. If there is interest in this topic, we can reschedule the panel discussion planned for February 8 in July or August. Let us know what you think.

Joyce Pendery

examples will be of interest to anyone who thinks they have royal connections

June 14: Annual Meeting and Election of Officers Refreshments

Program: Creating a Family History Scrapbook

Jayne Irving of Colorful Creations, Queen's Byway, Falmouth, will talk about how to create an original, eye-catching scrapbook about your family and its history. She will show different types of notebooks, papers, and decorative elements that can be combined with photographs, family memorabilia, and text to tell your story.

7th New England Regional Genealogical Conference
www.rootsweb.com/~manergc

Please print name as it should appear on your name tag.

 First Name Middle Initial or Maiden Name Last Name

 Street Address

 City State Zip

 Phone Number E-mail Address

All conference attendees will be notified of receipt of their registration via e-mail or USPS.

SPACE PLANNING

Please circle the sessions you plan to attend. You are not obligated to attend the sessions marked, but your assistance in planning is appreciated.

THURSDAY: T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11
 T12 T13 T14 T15

FRIDAY: F16 F17 F18 F19 F20 F21 F22 F23 F24 F25
 F26 F27 F28 F29 F30 F31 F32 F33 F34 F35 F36 F37 F38
 F39 F40

SATURDAY: S41 S42 S43 S44 S45 S46 S47 S48 S49 S50
 S51 S52 S53 S54 S55 S56 S57 S58 S59 S60 S61 S62 S63
 S64 S65 **Sunday S66**

Please make your check or Money Order payable to:
NERGC—Cape Cod 2003

Mail your Registration Fee along with the completed Registration Form back and front to:

NERGC—Cape Cod 2003
P. O. Box 3572
Peabody, MA 01961-3572

Registrants with special meal requirements and/or special needs requirements as outlined in the Americans with Disabilities Act must detail those requirements in writing to NERGC by 1 September 2003.

Registration	Post-marked before 9/1/2003	Post-marked after 9/1/2003		
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Conference	\$99.00	\$125.00	@	
<input type="checkbox"/> Thursday Only	\$75.00	\$80.00	@	
<input type="checkbox"/> Friday Only	\$75.00	\$80.00	@	
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturday Only	\$75.00	\$80.00	@	
<input type="checkbox"/> Thurs. Photo Workshop Not included in Conference Fee	\$15.00	\$15.00	@	
MEALS				
<input type="checkbox"/> Friday Luncheon	\$14.00	\$14.00	@	
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturday Luncheon	\$14.00	\$14.00	@	
<input type="checkbox"/> Friday Banquet	\$30.00	\$30.00	@	
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturday Banquet	\$40.00	\$40.00	@	
<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH Sat. & Sun. Banquet	\$65.00	\$65.00	@	
TOTAL ENCLOSED				

**PLEASE SELECT DINNER CHOICES ON
 BACK OF THIS FORM**

Room reservations are to be made directly with Sea Crest at 800-225-3110. You must mention NERGC to get the special group rate of \$99.00 + tax, per night for a single or double. Each additional person in the same room will be charged \$10.00 + tax, per person, per night. www.seacrest-resort.com
This special rate is in effect until 5 October 2003 or the resort is sold out.

✂ Cut Here -----

Queries Format on other side.
DO NOT MAIL REGISTRATION AND QUERIES IN THE SAME ENVELOPE.

NERGC QUERIES—MAIL TO:
 Query Column
 40 Round Hill Road
 Wethersfield, CT 06109-2519.

For additional information e-mail: Querycolumn@aol.com
 or www.rootsweb.com/~manergc/queries

Registration Form on other side.

DO NOT MAIL REGISTRATION AND QUERIES IN THE SAME ENVELOPE.

NERGC—Cape Cod 2003
P. O. Box 3572
Peabody, MA 01961-3572

You must pre-register and choose your luncheon and dinner selection for the evening banquets.

Friday Luncheon	<input type="checkbox"/> Ham Sandwich	<input type="checkbox"/> Turkey Sandwich	<input type="checkbox"/> Tuna Sandwich
Saturday Luncheon	<input type="checkbox"/> Ham Sandwich	<input type="checkbox"/> Turkey Sandwich	<input type="checkbox"/> Tuna Sandwich
Friday Banquet	<input type="checkbox"/> Roast Turkey	<input type="checkbox"/> Swordfish	<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetarian
Saturday Banquet	<input type="checkbox"/> Prime Rib	<input type="checkbox"/> Salmon	<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetarian

Please Note: The Photography Workshop on Thursday is not included in the Conference Fee. It is additional.

CANCELLATION POLICY:

Cancellations received before September 20, 2003 will be subject to a \$15.00 processing fee. Sorry, absolutely no refunds after that date. For questions about cancellation please e-mail: nergc2003@aol.com

LIABILITY WAIVER I agree and acknowledge that I am undertaking such participation in NERGC events and activities of my own free and intentional act and am fully aware that physical injury might occur to me as a result of my participation in these events. I give this acknowledgement freely and knowingly and that I am, as a result, able to participate in NERGC events. I do hereby assume responsibility for my own well being.

For additional information and conference up-dates
www.rootsweb.com/~manergc

✂ Cut Here -----

Genealogical Queries. The Conference will continue the popular *Query Column*, providing participants an opportunity to reach hundreds of people with the names they are searching. The cost is \$5 per query, up to 50 words, or three queries (max. 50 words each query) for \$10. Deadline for submission is 1 September 2003. Enclose check payable to **NERGC Queries**.

You **DO NOT** have to attend the conference to submit queries.
TYPE each query on 8.5" by 11" paper and mail to the address on the other side.

The preferred format uses standard abbreviations, date written as 27 July 1927 (counted as one word), location of event shown before date, and known information stated *before* the question is asked.

SAMPLE QUERY:

JONES, Amanda. b. Hartford CT abt 1792. m. Middletown, CT to BUSHNELL, John; b. Hartford or Wethersfield, CT C. 1812. Need b. d. & par. of BUSHNELL, John. Janet Kennedy, 50 Round Tree Road, Mashpee, MA 02649, or JK@aol.com.

7th New England Regional Genealogical Conference

November 6—9, 2003

New England: America's Melting Pot

www.rootsweb.com/~manergc

EARLY REGISTRATION FEE: \$99.00 FOR THE ENTIRE CONFERENCE

Sea Crest Oceanfront Resort & Conference Center
Old Silver Beach on Cape Cod, 350 Quaker Road
North Falmouth, MA 02556-2943
(508) 540-9400 • FAX (508) 548-0556

Reserve your accommodations, dial toll-free (800) 225-3110, ask for the ****NERGC Special Group Rate****
\$99.00 + tax, per night. Single or Double
add \$10.00 + tax for each additional person, per night.

Conference Highlights: **Over 40 speakers and 65 lectures and/or workshops**

Thursday Afternoon

6 November 2003

Track	1:30—2:30pm	2:45—3:45pm	4:00—5:00pm
Genealogy 101 Workshop	T-1 Getting Started <i>Marcia D. Melnyk</i>	T-6 Getting Organized <i>Marcia D. Melnyk</i>	T-11 Using Libraries and Archives <i>Marcia D. Melnyk</i>
Photography Workshop *	T-2 Photo Identification Techniques * <i>Maureen A. Taylor</i>	T-7 Photo Preservation * <i>David L. Mishkin</i>	T-8 Hands-On Photo Workshop * <i>David L. Mishkin & Maureen A. Taylor</i>
New England	T-3 Researching Your Maine Ancestors <i>Patricia L. Odiorn</i>	T-8 They Came to Work in the Mills <i>Vera M. Robinson</i>	T-13 The Irish Come to Newtown: A Workforce for Industry <i>Harlan R. Jessup</i>
Ethnic Genealogy	T-4 On the Trail of the Explorers, Settlers & Founders, and Developers of Boston to 2003 <i>John C. Murray</i>	T-9 Portuguese Immigrants to Upper Cape Cod <i>James W. Gould</i>	T-14 Primary and Secondary Documents for French-Canadian Research <i>Pauline Cusson</i>
Computers & Technology Workshop BEGINNERS	T-5 Successful Use of Computers in Genealogical Research <i>John W. Konvalinka</i>	T-10 Using the Internet for Effective Family Research <i>Donna M. Moughty</i>	T-15 Locating Digitized Images On-line <i>Laura G. Prescott</i>

* Pre-registration and a \$15.00 fee (includes all 3 workshops) **REQUIRED**. *

** Effective thru 5 October 2003 **

Thursday Evening

6 November 2003

5:00—7:00pm	6:00—7:30pm	7:30pm
Society Fair & Social Hour Cash Bar	Opening of Exhibit Hall	Ethnic/Interest Groups *** Gathering in Lecture Rooms and/or individual rooms

*** An opportunity for you to meet exclusively with others researching the same ethnic group or region ***
To volunteer to host a group, please refer to www.rootsweb.com/~manergc/gather

www.rootsweb.com/~manergc

Friday, 7 November 2003

OPENING SESSION 8:00—8:20am

Track	8:30—9:30am	10:00—11:00am
Basic Records	F-16 Your Ancestor's World Revealed: Using 19 th Century Newspapers <i>John Philip Colletta</i>	F-21 Nuggets, Gems and Jewels or Fools Gold: Mining the U.S. Census <i>Ruth Q. Wellner</i>
Ethnic Genealogy	F-17 Azorean-Americans in New England: Pioneering Spirits <i>John M. Raposo</i>	F-22 Jewish Genealogy: How to Do It <i>Alex Woodle</i>
Archives, Libraries & Records	F-18 Naturalization Records at NARA, Waltham, MA <i>Walter V. Hickey</i>	F-23 Locating Documents for Your Lineage Society Application <i>Barbara Jean Mathews</i>
SPECIAL TOPICS: DNA & Writing Your Family History	F-19 DNA and Privacy <i>Bennett Greenspan</i>	F-24 Love Letters, Diaries, and Autobiography: Let's Leave 'em Somethin' to Talk About! <i>Sharon D. Carmack</i>
Computers & Technology	F-20 Timelines – Placing Your Heritage in Historical Perspective <i>Laura G. Prescott</i>	F-25 The Internet: Finding What You Want <i>Donna M. Moughty</i>

11:00—Noon

Unopposed Exhibitor Time

Noon—1:30pm

NEHGS Luncheon *What, Me Worry? Genealogy of the Alfred E. Neuman Family and Other Little Known Treasures at NEHGS.* *Henry B. Hoff*
Fee: \$14.00
Selections: Ham, Turkey or Tuna Sandwich

TRACK	1:45—2:45PM	3:15—4:15PM	4:45—5:45PM
Basic Records	F-26 Though Dead, Yet They Speak: Visiting Graveyards <i>David W. Dumas</i>	F-31 Dissecting Deeds & Probate Records <i>Marcia D. Melnyk</i>	F-36 City Directories: A Great Source Waiting to be Discovered <i>Ruth Q. Wellner</i>
Ethnic Genealogy	F-27 Forced Immigration: Scots Indentured to the Saugus Iron Works <i>William Budde</i>	F-32 French-Canadian Culture in Northern New England <i>Andre Senecal</i>	F-37 Transcending the Myth of Irish-American Culture: Woburn, MA <i>Marie E. Daly</i>
Archives & Libraries & Records	F-28 19 th & 20 th Century Arrival Records: Boston & Canadian Border Crossings <i>John Philip Colletta</i>	F-33 When the Last Document Has Been Searched: NEHGS Manuscript Collection <i>Ralph J. Crandall</i>	F-38 Genealogical Resources & Services at CT State Library <i>Richard C. Roberts</i>
SPECIAL TOPICS: DNA & Writing Your Family History	F-29 Y-Chromosome and mtDNA: Variants in New England <i>Thomas H. Roderick</i>	F-34 Before You Publish: Copyrights, Fair Use & Permissions <i>Sharon D. Carmack</i>	F-39 Writing the Family History: Creative Concepts for a Lasting Legacy <i>Sandra M. Clunies</i>
Computers & Technology	F-30 Research in Washington D.C. from Home <i>Sandra M. Clunies</i>	F-35 Keeping Your Computer (and Your Data!) Healthy <i>Dick Eastman</i>	F-40 English Genealogical Research: Online Searching <i>John W. Konvalinka</i>

FRIDAY EVENING BANQUET

7 NOVEMBER 2003

6:00—7:00PM

Social Hour, Cash Bar

7:00pm

BANQUET: The Lawrence Bread and Roses Strike 1912

Sharon Kennedy

Pre-registration Required. Fee: \$30.00

Selections:

Roast Turkey, North Atlantic Swordfish, or Vegetarian

Saturday, 8 November 2003

OPENING SESSION 8:00—8:20am

TRACK	8:30—9:30 am	10:00—11:00am
New England Records	S-41 Connecticut's Early General Records <i>Richard C. Roberts</i>	S-46 New England Town Records Beyond Vital Records. <i>Ann S. Lainhart</i>
Migration & Immigration	S-42 The Pierce Family: A Case Study of One Family's Migration <i>Thomas H. Roderick</i>	S-47 Ellis Island's 17,000,000 Stories <i>John Philip Colletta</i>
Special Topics & Ethnic Genealogy	S-43 The Secrets of Effective Documentation <i>Pamela Clark Cerutti</i>	S-48 Researching Your Roots in Eastern Europe <i>Jonathan D. Shea</i>
Skills and Methodology	S-44 How Do You Know You Have the Right Person? <i>Helen S. Ullmann</i>	S-49 Flesh on the Bones; Putting Your Ancestor in Historical Context <i>Sharon D. Carmack</i>
Computers & Technology	S-45 Rants & Raves about the Internet <i>Sharon D. Carmack & Maureen A. Taylor</i>	S-50 What Genealogists Should Expect of the Internet in the Next Few Years <i>Dick Eastman</i>

11:00—Noon

Unopposed Exhibitor Time

Noon—1:30pm
Fee: \$14.00

Mayflower Society Luncheon: *The Mayflower Society: Then and Now*
Selections: Ham, Turkey or Tuna Sandwich

Bette Innes Bradway

Track	1:45—2:45pm	3:15—4:15pm	4:45—5:45pm
New England	S-51 New Hampshire: Crossroads of Northern New England <i>David C. Dearborn</i>	S-56 A Bridge to the Old Country: New England World War I Records <i>Thomas F. Howard</i>	S-61 Rhode Island Research <i>Maureen A. Taylor</i>
Migration & Immigration	S-52 The Immigrant Experience: Steerage to Ellis Island <i>Sharon D. Carmack</i>	S-57 Immigrant Clues in Photographs <i>Maureen A. Taylor</i>	S-62 Tracking Your Immigrant Ancestors <i>Dianne B. Lenti</i>
Ethnic Genealogy	S-53 From Out of Hidden Places: Seeking Native American Ancestors <i>Vicki Welch</i>	S-58 Passenger Ship Lists: Port of Boston 1848-1891 <i>Janis P. Duffy</i>	S-63 Ethnic Research in Central Massachusetts <i>Kay Sheldon</i>
Skills & Methodology	S-54 Recognizing Errors in Primary & Secondary Documents <i>Barbara J. Mathews</i>	S-59 Verify, Then Trust: Detecting Errors in Compiled Genealogies <i>Helen S. Ullmann</i>	S-64 Don't Forget the Intervening Generations <i>Ann S. Lainhart</i>
Computers & Technology	S-55 Computer Creativity for Family Reunions or any Genealogical Event <i>Sandra M. Clunies</i>	S-60 Irish Web Sites: How to Use Them <i>Donna E. Walcovy</i>	S-65 Finding Living Relatives <i>John W. Konvalinka</i>

SATURDAY EVENING BANQUET

8 NOVEMBER 2003

6:00—7:00PM

Social Hour, Cash Bar

7:00pm

BANQUET: Exploring Ancestral Places: Tales of Research in Europe, *John Philip Colletta*

Pre-registration Required: Fee: \$40.00

Selections:

Roast Prime Rib, Poached Filet of Salmon, or Vegetarian

SUNDAY MORNING

9 NOVEMBER 2003

S-66 9:30—11:00am **The Quaker Faith and its Origins in New England. Followed by a Typical Early New England Quaker (Friends) Meeting** *Dr. James Gould*

MEALS:

A Breakfast Buffet will be available Thurs.—Sat. mornings at the resort for \$9.95 + tax. Sunday Brunch \$12.95 + tax.

Luncheon meals on Friday & Saturday **require pre-registration** and are \$14.00 for each luncheon.

The Friday & Saturday night Banquets **require pre-registration** and you make a selection of entrée on the back of the Registration Form. There are three choices for each Banquet. The Friday Banquet is \$30.00 and the Saturday Banquet is \$40.00. You can select **both** Banquets for \$65.00.

Each room at Sea Crest has a small refrigerator. Rooms not attached to the main building also have coffee makers.

There are many restaurants in the area. You will need a car to visit the restaurants. The Conference Syllabus will have ads for a variety of eating places within 10 miles of the conference center.

AREA FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH FACILITIES:

There are several research facilities within a one hour drive from the Conference Center. For detailed information please refer to the NERGC website.

AREA ACTIVITIES FOR NON-GENEALOGY FAMILY MEMBERS:

Falmouth and the surrounding areas on Cape Cod offer a variety of entertainment, shopping, eating establishments, and tourist activities. You may want to arrive early or stay longer to fully enjoy your Cape Cod visit.

Directions to Sea Crest Oceanfront Resort & Conference Center, Falmouth, MA
800-225-3110

By Car: From Metropolitan Boston Area
Interstate 93 to Route 3 South, take first exit on rotary at Sagamore Bridge to Route 6 West, take the first exit at the Bourne Bridge rotary to Route 28 (Falmouth and the Islands), cross Bourne Bridge over Cape Cod Canal.

By Car: From Points North
Take Interstate 495 to Route 25 South to Bourne Bridge over Cape Cod Canal.

By Car: From Providence and New York
Interstate 95 to Providence, Interstate 195 East from Providence to Route 25 East to Bourne Bridge over Cape Cod Canal.

From Bourne Bridge and Cape Cod Canal:

Route 28 (Falmouth and the Islands), to Route 151 exit, left at bottom of exit ramp, left at first traffic signal (Route 28A South) one mile to rotary, take first exit onto Shore Road, then 1.5 miles to Sea Crest.

By Air: Frequent connecting flights to Hyannis from Boston, Newark and New York City. The Providence, RI airport has many flights from outside of New England. If you travel by air, you will need to rent a car. There is no shuttle bus pick-up.

By Bus:

Service to Falmouth from Logan Airport and South Station, Boston, and from Port Authority Bus terminal on 41St. and 8th Ave. in New York City, via Bonanza Bus to Bourne or Falmouth, then taxi to conference.

THE FALMOUTH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
POB 2107
Teaticket, MA 02536

July 1, 2003

Dear fellow member of the Society;

Elections of officers were held at the June 14th meeting of the Society. I, John Caspole, a seven-year member was elected president. I was the Treasurer for four of those seven years. Robert Rice, an eight-year member, was elected Vice President, Elizabeth Dayton, and a four-year member, as Secretary and Clare Maybury, a three-year member as Treasurer. I have requested all committee chairpersons to retain their positions, at least for the near future, while the new administration organizes. The first board meeting will be immediately after the July 12th meeting.

On behalf of our members I would like to express our appreciation to Donna Walcovy for the four years she dedicated to the Presidency of the Society. Her initiative, enthusiasm and humor combined to make our meetings lively and interesting. Her efforts also extended to being our Web master and providing great leadership in pushing the cemetery project ahead. Donna we thank you!

As the new president I wish to apologize for the lapse in the publication of the Society's newsletter. I know it is an important reason many continue their membership. Credit for the quality is due to Marge Gibson who for nine years was our editor. She retired early this year and we have not been able to find a volunteer to be our new editor. It is my number one task at this time to find an editor. Please bear with us.

Our July 12th program will be in workshop format with help available on many subjects whether you are just a beginner or a skilled researcher. There will be someone there to help you. The August 9th program will feature a panel discussion on "pay websites". What's good and not so good and how to navigate on them. Are they a good deal?

If you have any ideas on for programs, for newsletters or any other topic, I would appreciate your emailing them to me at jcaspole@capecod.net.

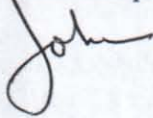
Please mark your calendars for November 6-7-8-9 and plan to attend some or all of the New England Regional Genealogical Conference at the Sea Crest Resort in North Falmouth. There will be over 40 speakers and 65 lectures or workshops to choose from. We hope many of you will take this nearby opportunity to attend this conference and listen to some experienced genealogy researchers. Full information and registration forms are available in the Genealogy Section at the Falmouth Public Library or try www.rootsweb.com/~manergc/queries.

Newsletter Gap 2003: May, Jun, Jul, Aug

Finally, attached is the dues notice for the current year that began June 1st. I hope you will continue to support us despite the temporary lapse of the newsletter. We will get back into publishing it with the September/October issue.

Looking forward to seeing you at our next and future meetings,

John Caspole, President

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John", written in a cursive style.

The Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter

POB 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Volume 15 Number 3 Sept-Oct 2003

President: John M Caspole

www.falgen.org

Editor: Available position

The Falmouth Genealogy Society Newsletter is published 6 times a year and is dedicated to news, events and ideas that will help members enhance their genealogical research.

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR REMAINDER of 2003

Saturday, 13 September: "Genealogy of Scandinavia" by Mariann Tadmor

Saturday, 11 October: "Wampanoag Genealogy of Martha's Vineyard", by Andrew Pierce and Dr. Jay Segel

November 8: NO MEETING BECAUSE OF NERG CONFERENCE in North Falmouth. Plan to attend all or part of conference. Sign up to Work 2 ½ hours on Hospitality desk.

December, Saturday 13: "Mayflower Descendants", by Bette Innes Bradway, Historian General.

PROGRAM NOTES FOR SOCIETY MEETING May 10, 2003

SHOOTING DOWN ROYAL LINES OR THE PEER AND THE PERI

Former FGS President John Peri presented an informative, factual, and oft-times tongue-in-cheek talk on proving (or more appropriately disproving) published royal lines. He showed a lineage he printed from the Internet just today, showing that George W. Bush was descended from the Pharaohs of Egypt (including Cleopatra and Marc Antony). Although the name of the compiler of the genealogy was not given, at the end there were several references to published studies, including those of Gary Boyd Roberts.

John began by stating that:

- Most of us would like to have royal ancestors and probably do.
- Royal lines add historical interest to our pedigrees and are of interest to family members.
- Finding royal lines is easier today than ever, using the Internet and CD ROMs.
- Many New England royal lines found in print, on CD ROMs, or on the Internet are not true.

Next, he discussed some places and ways to look for information about royal lines:

- *Heritage Quest* recently contained an article claiming that finding royal lines in your family tree is easy – but are they correct?
- May 2002 issue of *Atlantic Monthly* featured an article entitled “The Royal We.”
- Several web sites focus on royal lines, including American Colonial Families with Royal Lines and America’s First Families– but do they cite sources?
- Fraudulent genealogies claiming royal lines were, in the past, created for a substantial fee by a number of once-popular genealogists, including the Swede Gustave Anjou. It is estimated that at least 2,000 genealogies that are currently circulating in print and on the Internet are false, due to his work. In some cases he, and others, took circumstantial evidence as fact or provided missing maiden surnames that would lead to royal connections. Other sources of incorrect genealogies are taking a name and making an incorrect connection and not doing arithmetic so that a child is older than its parents.

John next talked about the twelve royal lines that he found in Barbara Peri’s and then shot down. These included Barbara’s ancestors Grace Berwick, Mary Clarke, Begat/Bigod Eggleston, Mary Fienes, Phebe Manning, Rebecca Palmer, Brian Pendleton, Elizabeth Preston, Eleanor Price, and Jonathan Willmarth. Some of these ancestors were incorrectly traced back to Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Edward I, Cromwell, and other notables. He found much of the undocumented information on World Family Tree CD ROMS or on the Internet. Genealogists, unfortunately move undocumented information from one site to another without checking it or providing any proof of accuracy.

His own best hope was a line presumably going back to Charlemagne in his own Swiss-Italian, Irish, and French Canadian lineage, but that too failed, due to one weak link in his own work.

His parting words were: “Be careful of what you find. Don’t take genealogical information at its face value. Proving it is the name of the game in genealogy

PROGRAM NOTES: August 9, 2003.

“Pay Genealogy Sites on the Internet.”

This was a panel discussion in which several members discussed their findings. Marge Riley on Ancestors.Com, Joyce Pendry on NewEnglandAncestors.org, Donna Walcovy on Genealogy.Com and John Peri on various Irish, Scotch and French Canadian sites. A brief resume follows:

Ancestry.com: Marge enthusiastically presented this site due to the success she has had in finding information and the ability to print copies or many original documents. There are several subscription levels; Marge gets the regular database plus the US Census for \$99. Other databases may be accessed for additional fees. Marge points out the \$99, good for a year, beats the cost of going to Boston or NARA Waltham. The various censuses have been indexed except the 1920 and 1930 and Ancestry is working on that. When you enter a surname all known persons with that spelling pop up. You can refine that if you

have a state or better a specific location. You can select the individuals, call up the census page and see all residents of that home. Military records are available and in many cases pension records are more informative. With other types of information you still need to get copies of original records for your documentation.

NewEnglandAncestors.org: This is available to members of the NEHGS. Membership currently is \$60, but will increase to \$75 on Oct 1st. It provides access to the NEHGS library and research room, discounts on books, access to extensive and growing databases and a weekly genealogy newsletter. The databases focus on NE and NY and display source references, which facilitates getting the original copies.

Genealogy.com: For their database on "Passenger Lists" the cost is \$80/year and includes access to a broad range of information. For Census data there is a \$99 fee/year. This seems to be a productive site. Donna also recommended not to erase the cookies on your computer to expedite returning to the site and to keep a record of all the sites you visit so you don't duplicate the visit or search. This site also provides source information to facilitate your documentation.

Otherdays.com: This site is dedicated to Irish genealogy and is especially useful as you can access "Griffiths Valuation" and see the actual pages. This is a relatively new site probably replacing Irishorigins.com. There may be some printing problems due to their use of "bitmap". The site charges about \$44 per year.

www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk: this is good for scotch research and you pay 6 UK pounds for x number of hits.

French Canadian (Quebec): To access this go to Google and do a search for PRDH. John says it is a very effective site and sources are cited.
www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/default.htm

Other members suggested some good sites:

Godfrey Memorial Library (Middletown, CT) for 435 "is a terrific site". You can read books on line and pages are printable.

New York Genealogical and Biological: is an excellent site. Membership is \$60/ year and the site has an excellent and comprehensive database. And if you are in New York you can enter their library for research.

If you have difficulty finding any of these do a Google search (www.google.com). All have complete information on membership and offerings.

Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Probate and Family Court Relocated

The Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Probate and Family Court is planning to move over the weekend of April 4-5, 2003, from its present quarters at 649 High Street, Dedham, to new quarters, less than six miles south, at 35 Shawmut Road, Canton, Massachusetts. The move is a result of legal action brought by court employees, who sought relief from inadequate ventilation, violation of fire codes, overcrowding, and poor security in the old building.

The new facility is located in an office park off Dedham Street in Canton, not far from the Route 128 railroad station. To reach the new facility by car from the north or south, take Rte. 128 (I-95) to Exit 14, the East Street exit, which is essentially a large rotary. Follow the rotary to Canton Street. Turn right onto Canton Street (which becomes Dedham Street as you enter Canton), and follow for about two miles. Shawmut Road is the first right after crossing over I-95 (do not turn right onto the I-95 on-ramp!). It is expected that the public hours of Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., will remain the same.

This move will not affect the Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, which will remain in the old courthouse at 649 High Street, Dedham. For further information, visit the Norfolk County Probate and Family Court's website at:

www.state.ma.us/courts/courtsandjudges/courts/norfolkprobmain.html

Note: NEHGS has microfilms of volumes 1 through 274 (1793–1916) of the records of the Norfolk County Probate and Family Court, as well as of the index (1793–1929), available in the Research Library's Microtext Department.

From New England Ancestors

New Fees at Boston Division of Vital Records

Recently, the Massachusetts Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, <http://www.state.ma.us/dph/bhsre/rvr/rvr.htm>, doubled its fees. Conducting personal research now costs \$6 per hour. Birth, marriage or death certificates are \$12 each to obtain in person and \$22 per certificate to receive by mail. The registry houses the state's vital records from 1911 to the present. For a complete outline of the new fees and information about the registry, visit

<http://www.state.ma.us/dph/bhsre/rvr/feincrease.htm>

Boy Scouts Of America-Genealogy Merit Badge

The Cape Cod Council of BSA has recently approved John Caspole as a Counselor for the BSA merit badge in genealogy. Mr. Caspole, a former scoutmaster, will help and guide scouts toward meeting the requirements for the merit badge. A Scout can make an appointment by calling him at 508-548-7505 and all counseling will be in the Genealogy section of the Falmouth Public Library. If you know of a scout that is interested, please tell him of this service.

New Genealogy Materials at FPL/GS

A Guide to Quebec Catholic Parish & Published Parish Marriage Records.

By Jeanne Saune White. Published by the Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, MD 1993. This guide is helpful to locate the county, parishes and published marriage registers within the Province of Quebec, Canada.
Call # 929.3714WHI.

Guide To The Manuscript Collections of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1st Edition.

Edited by Timothy Salls, Pub. By the NEHGS in 2002. Printed by McNaughton-Gunn, Inc. Saline, Michigan.

This guide contains the lists of catalogued manuscripts through the year 2002 and is a valuable resource to family information that does not appear elsewhere. This Guide is an important addition to the genealogical collection.

Call # 929.3 SAL. From Eleanor Baldic Library Comm. Chair

DNA STUDIES AND GENEALOGY

Bob Rice, Ph.D. in Biochemistry and President of the Edmund Rice (1638) Association.

All humans have most of their DNA in the chromosomes that are passed from one generation to another. The Y chromosome is the smallest and only contains genes pertaining to maleness. Most of our DNA is NOT in the form of genes, and it is not known what it does. It may be the result of accumulation by mutations over millions of years. If a gene portion of DNA mutates the individual will probably die before birth. A few will survive and have serious diseases. But if a base of the majority of DNA mutates nothing bad happens; it may just accumulate. Some scientists call this portion of DNA "Junk DNA" because they do not know what it is for. The portion of Y-DNA used for genealogy does **NOT** include genes.

It is mutations of this "Junk DNA" that are used for genealogy. Population Geneticists have been using DNA mutations for about two decades to study the spread of humanity around the globe; they have used DNA portions that mutate relatively slowly like once in a few thousand years. Some have noticed other mutations that change a little more rapidly like once in a few hundred years. It is the latter that are used for genealogy.

Only the use of Y-DNA will be discussed below since mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) can only be used to follow umbilical pedigrees, that is mother to daughter lines. It is mtDNA that Prof. Sykes emphasized in his book *Seven Daughters of Eve*. Most pedigrees are only concerned with surnames that follow the father to son lineage in most world cultures. Many females have their male line relatives analyzed: brothers, fathers, uncles, male cousins.

The procedure for obtaining Y-DNA is very simple and no blood is necessary. Gentle scrapings of the inside mouth cheeks or buccal cells are sent back to the laboratory. Such

cells are extracted for DNA which is then immediately amplified by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). This enzyme was discovered about 20 years ago and theoretically enables the DNA from a single cell to be amplified so that chemical processing can be done. Most all the lab work is automated so, for example, as many as 90 + samples can be handled in one machine at one time. One analysis costs from \$101 to \$250. FTDNA is least expensive.

There are three principal labs that most genealogists use. Two of them will analyze for 25 or more markers; the other one, Oxford Ancestors, 10 markers. A marker is a relatively short DNA sequence along the Y Chromosome in a region of "Junk DNA". Over the years labs have recognized these markers as being very reproducible and relatively easy to handle. There is international agreement for identifying these markers so results can be compared from lab to lab and the markers used are usually designated by DYS numbers (D = DNA; Y = Y Chromosome; S = segments or positions along the DNA chain of bases). One lab (Relative Genetics) also uses other nomenclature in addition to DYS.

For each marker (DYS) the number of repeats is reported. The repeats are bases such as A, C, G, or T (Each letter is the abbreviation of a base such as C = cytosine. An example might be (AGAGAT)₁₈. That is, repeated 18 times for DYS448 for Rice below: The **number** of repeats because of mutations characterizes a family lineage or Haplotype. Typical results are shown below:

D	3	3	1	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Y	9	9	9	9	8	8	2	8	3	8	9	8	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
S	3	0		1	5	5	6	8	9	9	2	9	8	9	9	5	4	7	7	8	9	4	4	4	4	4
					a	b				i		ii		a	b							a	b	c	d	
Rice	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	9	8	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	3	3	4	0	4	4	1	4	1	2	1	8	5				1	3	6	8	8	3	5	6	7	
Royce	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	4	3	5	0	5	6	1	3	1	4	2	2	5		0	1	1	5	4	0	6	2	5	5	6	
3109	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	9	8	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	3	3	5	0	4	4	1	4	1	2	1	8	5				1	3	6	0	9	3	5	5	6	

The above table compares results for two separate families often confused as identical in the past 400 years and a single Rice male (3109). The results shown here are the reconstructed Haplotypes of the Edmund Rice and Robert Royce Families, plus the single Rice male. To do the reconstruction we obtained the genetic markers of 15 living male Rice descendants of Edmund Rice who was born ca 1594 in England. Each male Rice pedigree was verified by checking vital records. Three people checked the birth, marriage, and death of each son, father, and mother with dates (d m y) and places. We were fortunate because most were in Massachusetts where such records go back to 1620 and many were in the Edmund Rice Association database. (See www.edmund-rice.org)

For the Royces we have had to settle for only four males with complete verified vital records, but an additional six males who currently have Rice or Royce surnames were also found to have identical or nearly identical genetic markers. Robert Royce first settled

in Connecticut in 1648. The two names that have nearly the same phonetic sound have been confused ever since, but Y-DNA analysis clearly shows they are two entirely separate families with no connection at least back to before surnames were used.

The two families above differ in 17 of the 25 DYS markers. However within many families including the two above we find that a few males will differ by only one marker. These would be assumed to represent a single mutation, and statistically that is to be expected since empirically it has been found that the mutation rate is about 0.002 overall. The mutations are entirely random and can occur at any time. Such single mutations can be used with accurate paper genealogy to pin point the mutation event and thus delineate pedigree branches. This use is illustrated and discussed in the Fall 2002 (Vol. 76, No. 4) News Letter of the Edmund Rice Association that can be found on the Internet at www.edmund-rice.org.

The rule of thumb for the use of mutational events is that one or two (at the most) mutations probably indicate a close relationship whereas three or four (or more) definitely rule out such close relationships. Thus in the third row of the table (sample 3109), if he had only the first 12 markers analyzed, with only one mutation, he would have been considered an Edmund Rice descendant. When all 25 markers were done it became obvious he is not because of the five mutations. (The last four mutations appear among the last six markers tested.)

The Rice DNA project is open to all males with Rice (or variations thereof) surnames. We now (mid August 03) have over 25 DIFFERENT Rice families. Their most recent common ancestor would be well back before the use of surnames, i.e. earlier than 1100 AD. There are 6 families with sets of genetic markers that internally agree within the above guidelines and the rest are individual Rices looking for families. Most of these families have had results for 25 markers and about ½ of the individuals have 25 markers analyzed. FTDNA offers 26 markers and promises to increase that number soon. Again the Rice Internet site has details.

Most of DNA -Genealogical Research is to be found on the Internet rather than in paper publications. However NEHGS' new magazine, *New England Ancestors* has started a column for such research. If you are interested in the Rice-Royce story the first such column describes the findings that led to the research. See *New England Ancestors*, vol. 3(2002), page 50.

The Rice Newsletters have several references to Internet sites that describe other such studies. Some other sites are:

1. <http://www.ftdna.com/faq.html>.
2. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~allpoms/genetics1a.html>
3. <http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/index/genealogy-dna>
4. http://www.contexo.info/DNA_Basics/microsatellite_analysis.htm

All recent Rice DNA analyses were done by FTDNA; one Rice sample (Number 1673) was analyzed by three different labs including Oxford Ancestors; Relative Genetics was

used for the first 13 Rice samples but eight of them were re-analyzed by FTDNA. A total of 71 samples have now been analyzed. Over 75% of surname DNA analysis is currently carried out by FTDNA. See site number 2 above.

Useful Websites: This is a great web site -- take a look at it.

It is www.common-place.org and is by The American Antiquarian Soc., in Worcester and the Gilder Lehman Inst. of American History. It is an on-line look at truths behind history. It tries to provide "a common place for exploring and exchanging ideas about American history and culture. The Amer. Antiq. Soc. specializes in all aspects of American history and culture through 1876 and is the 3rd oldest historical organization in the US and the first to take the whole country as its scope. The site has new articles on a regular basis. One of the links is how to view historical maps; they are very valuable for genealogists. (From Marge Gibson)

FGS website: www.falgen.org

FGS Cemetery website: www.falgen.org/cem

FGS Old Methodist Cemetery Website: www.falgen.org/cem/omc

President's Commentary: I knew when I accepted this volunteer task that there are certain rules about organizations. One is that 20% of the membership does 80% of the work. People have different reasons for being part of an organization to fill a certain need. The more people that participate in the organization activities the more vibrant and interesting the organization becomes. You get to meet, work with and know fellow members. You become recognized at meetings. Now it's fun. In my July 1 letter to you I committed to publish the Sept/Oct Newsletter and here it is. I decided I should do it so I would understand what's required and how difficult or easy it might be so I could tell prospective editors what the job is about. Several members contributed articles. It's not that difficult a task, really. So I'm still looking for a volunteer to become Editor. We can break the job down to make it less time consuming but we do need one person with a computer to "put it together". I'm not going to let the newsletter die, but I do need help!

E-mail Addresses: We do have many members' e-mail addresses, but some are getting stale. Please e-mail your own e-mail address to the president so we can update our records and insure you get timely reminders of meetings. Send to: jcaspole@capecod.net. Thanks much.

Membership: If you haven't sent in your dues for FY 2004 (June 1 to May 30, 2004), please do so soon. This will insure that you continue to receive the FGS newsletters.

The Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter

POB 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

President: John M Caspole

www.falgen.org

Volume 15 Number 4, Nov-Dec 2003

Editor: Looking, looking, looking.

The Falmouth Genealogy Society Newsletter is published 6 times a year and is dedicated to news, events and ideas that will help members enhance their genealogical research.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS to All!

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR REMAINDER OF 2003

Saturday, November 8: NO MEETING BECAUSE OF NERG CONFERENCE.

Plan to attend or visit all or part of the conference at Seacrest, North Falmouth.

Saturday, December 13: "Mayflower Descendants", by Bette Innes Bradway, Historian General of Mayflower Society.

NEWS FLASH: Janet Chalmers of Falmouth, a member since 2000, has just agreed to become editor of this newsletter beginning with the January-February edition. You can submit articles to her for inclusion at janetbchalmers@aol.com. Thanks Janet!

PROGRAM NOTES ON SOCIETY MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 9, 2003

Mariann Tadmor, author and family genealogist spoke on tracing her Scandinavian families. She talked about her journey and the process she followed, telling us what she found and what she didn't find. She was born in Denmark and came to the USA in her 20s with families in Denmark and Sweden. She became interested in genealogy when a cousin produced a book that made references to her family.

Her initial primary sources included audio tapes from her 90 year old grandmother in detail about her early life, memoirs from an uncle in Sweden, and after the death of an aunt, finding letters from the USA that she had saved which helped her locate other relatives in the USA. She did the 3 usual things: trips to National Archives, phone calls to others with same names, letters to all sorts of offices only to find she needed someone's permission to gain access. Over five years she wrote letters to cousins in US, Denmark and Sweden who responded with lists of details and old photos. In writing her books she included everyone related in historical and cultural context. She wrote the book in English but also had to translate them into Danish and Swedish for the benefit of contributors in those countries.

She told the story of a descendant who spoke badly of a girl. Her father sued and demanded an apology. The boy's defense was that he wanted to marry her so he spoke badly to scare off other suitors. She wouldn't marry him for seven more years.

Some things that helped her were that people then did not move around much so searches for relatives were easier. Secondly, when people moved or immigrated they tended to settle in like places and do like occupations. Her people lived on rivers and were tilemakers so when they came to the USA they lived in river towns and made tiles. She related how her grandfather born in a rural area became an electrical engineer and went to work for L.M. Erickson (of telephone fame). He left his first wife who would not agree to a divorce for twenty-five years. He later remarried, retired and became a gentleman farmer as did L M Erickson.

She noted that in 1860 Denmark started naming women "son" as in Larson so that everyone in the family would have the same surname. She commented that women disappeared when they were married and fell into a black hole without a last name. The rewards of her research included meeting people who she never knew existed, attending subsequent family reunions, and finding all her father's cousins. Pitfalls were finding the wrong person and then have to rewrite the book.

**PROGRAM NOTES ON SOCIETY MEETING OF OCTOBER 11, 2003
FAMILY HISTORIES OF THE WAMPANOAGS OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
1600-1900, Presented by Richard Andrew Pierce and Dr. Robert Jay Segel**

During their presentations, Robert Segel and Richard Pierce talked about their recently published first volume in a three-volume series, *The Wampanoag Genealogical History of Martha's Vineyard*. This series comprises the first complete historical record of Vineyard Wampanoag history placed within the context of family genealogies. Dr. Segel talked about the organization, contents, and philosophy of the volumes, while Andrew Pierce described the resources the authors used.

The first volume begins with a timeline and history of the explorations of Martha's Vineyard, its colonization, and the missionary movement there, followed by the westward movement when settlers began to leave the island. One of Segel and Pierce's goals was to understand why early explorers went there. Exploration in 1603 by Bartholomew Gosnold of Falmouth, England marks the real beginning of the recorded history of Martha's Vineyard. Subsequently, Martha's Vineyard belonged to Maine until the time of William and Mary, then to New York, and finally to Massachusetts, so records are widely dispersed. The dominant Mayhew family was largely responsible for early efforts to Christianize the Wampanoags, a factor that may have kept them out of King Philip's War in 1676 and led to greater stability there. Missionary work continued well into the 19th century. The Martha's Vineyard Wampanoags have kept many of their traditions intact to the present.

The second volume will cover Martha's Vineyard Wampanoag families and genealogies to 1900. In his well known and widely used three volume *History of Martha's Vineyard*, published in 1911, Charles Banks focused almost exclusively on the white population. Native historians have written tribal histories, without focusing on individuals. Segel and Pierce have found that family ownership of land and family connections, as documented

in land, probate and court records, in particular, are important for understanding the tribe's history, hence their focus on individuals and families and their holdings.

Segel and Pierce's study is based exclusively on historical records they have found rather than on oral histories or collective memory. They searched for records in many repositories in the United States and England to find original accounts of exploration, probate records, vital records, town records, and census records. Of particular interest were the land and court records from the 1650s to 1900. Deeds were recorded at Duke's County Courthouse from the time of settlement, and disputes between whites and Indians over land ownership rights are documented in Superior Court of Judicature depositions. Indians also sent petitions for redressing grievances to the Massachusetts government. Most able-bodied Wampanoag men served on whaling ships from the 1780's to the early 1900's. Crew lists and seaman's protection papers provided an another important source of information about individual members of the tribe. Other sources included civil and criminal court records and dockets, notes of census takers, account books and business records, pauper records, the *Vineyard Gazette* newspaper, founded in 1846, and published books. The authors are donating their source materials to Martha's Vineyard Historical Society.

The first volume of the series is now being used as a text in Martha's Vineyard schools. The Falmouth Genealogical Society purchased a copy of the first volume for the Falmouth Public Library.

BOOK REVIEW: SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF EVE by Bryan Sykes

Review submitted by Mary Hunt

This book is the story of Dr Byran Sykes study of population movements using mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). It all started when Dr. Sykes was marooned on a Pacific island for several weeks with a broken shoulder. He became interested in solving the ongoing debate about the origins of the Polynesians. Traditional archeologists believed that they had come from Asia, whereas Thor Hyderdahl claimed they could not have sailed from west to east because both wind and current went from east to west. Dr. Sykes determined to solve the debate by analysis of mtDNA from Polynesians, Asians, and Native Americans.

Dr. Sykes, a professor of Genetics at Oxford's Institute of Molecular Medicine, had considerable experience in extracting mtDNA most notably from the "Iceman", a five thousand-year-old frozen body found in 1991 in the Alps. He was able to show that many modern Europeans had mutations, fortunately very slow: about one mutation every 20,000 years. Thus, by measuring the number of differences between the mtDNA of two people, and by multiplying by 10,000, he could determine how long ago they had a common ancestor. He was able to show that the Polynesians did, in deed, come from Asia, and even determined the two places in Asia where they had originated.

He then decided to solve another long-standing question: did the Neanderthals become extinct, or did their population merge with the Cro Magnon people. He did not find any mtDNA, which could have come from Neanderthals among the population of Europe. He collected mtDNA samples throughout Europe and was able to divide the modern

population into seven clans, or people descended from a single woman, the clan "mother". He then gave each clan Mother a name, and invented a brief story about each one, showing her way of life.

I found this book fascinating reading: as soon as I finished it, I started to read it again. Being somewhat biologically challenged, I became confused about the relationship between chromosomes, genes, bases, molecules, DNA, cells, etc. I also had a hard time understanding the procedures involved in extracting DNA. But I was still able with little trouble to grasp the significance of the efforts. A couple of things troubled me a bit. First, I know enough about statistics to realize that how you select a sample is important. It seems that in studying the modern European population, he used any samples he could find. My other problem was that his results seemed to agree too well with previous ideas. With an event (a mutation) which occurs on average every 20,000 years, I would expect much more variation than appears.

Finally, at the end, he gets rather mystical about his relationship to others in his clan, and to his clan mother. He visualizes a long line of his matrilineal ancestors, stretching back in time thousands of years. Stressing the matrilineal descent is no better than stressing the patrilineal descent, as is done in most genealogy. We are all descended just as much from the most obscure 'unknown' of any generation as from the most well-known. When I visualize my ancestry, it is row after row of people, each row a separate generation, and each person in a row contributing an equal amount to who I am. M.H.

Internet Search Tips

Most major search engines now have an "Advanced Search" option by which you can refine your query with such terms as "and," "or" and "not." (These are "Boolean operatives" you sometimes hear computer types mentioning.) These have many uses; you can, for instance, force the search engine to exclude common "hits" that have nothing to do with what you're actually looking for. One example: "Hillary not Clinton," when you are looking for the famed Everest climber.

On most sites, you get to the advanced search section by following a link near the space for regular searches. Each search engine implements these in slightly different ways; all offer short and concise explanations of how they're used on each site. The few minutes you spend looking the instructions over will pay off abundantly with more-precise searching. From Wall Street Journal, Special Section, page R10, June 16, 2003.

Useful Web Sites:

www.cfs@cape.com Sponsored by Computers for Seniors of Cape Cod lists many web sites; some you might find useful.

www.teoma.com is a new and fairly unknown search engine comparable to Google. It organizes its searches differently. I tried it and, surprise, several sites came up that did not display on Google.

www.linkline.com/personal/xymox/fraud/fraud223.htm

This site lists 109 fraudulent genealogies in the Salt Lake FHL written all or in part by

Gustave Anjou. Unfortunately he was not the only fraudulent genealogist! The article shows what you should look for to help determine authenticity.

www.ourtimelines.com If you put in a range of dates it will give you a timeline of events during those years. This is goog for finding what happened during an ancestor's lifetime.

Primary and Secondary Sources

Here's a good example of the subject. The Certificate of Death contains both types of information. The Death Certificate is considered a primary source for information on a person's death and burial. These events took place close to the time the document was prepared and recorded, the informants very likely had first hand knowledge of the information. The death certificate is a source of secondary information on that person's birth and parents as the document was recorded many years after the deceased's birth and the informant likely did not have first-hand knowledge of the birth itself. As additional records on the ancestor are collected, the details should always be compared with the information already in hand in order to determine inconsistencies, and inconsistencies do arise. The problem is in deciding how inconsistent the inconsistencies are. Thus it the primary source is generally more reliable.

Library Aid

If you are at the library looking for books on genealogy or family history, don't forget the Dewey Decimal System. Most libraries organize their materials by this system. Several divisions of the system might help;

- 929.1 – Works about genealogy
 - 929.2 – Family histories
 - 929.3 – Genealogy sources, census, etc.
 - 971 – Canadian History
 - 973 – U.S. History.
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New Research Site

Peter Van der Heijden of the Association of Professional Genealogists, Metro New York Chapter sent this. I thought this might be of interest to researchers. Brooklyn Daily Eagle Online [newspaper] (1841-1902) is now online with a fully searchable scanned images of the actual pages. <http://eagle.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/>, Bob Rafford, President, Connecticut Professional Genealogists Council.

Our Cemetery Project by Donna Walcovy

I'd like to know, of our FGS membership, who belongs to what religious organization that has a cemetery in Falmouth.

WHY: So I can discuss with these person(s) who to contact, etc.

I'd like to know, of our FGS membership, who have ancestors buried in a cemetery in Falmouth.

WHY: So I can contact these members to get information about their ancestors.

For example: If "they" (which will probably be me) ever put up on the web information about St. Matthew's Cemetery in Conshohocken, Montgomery Co., PA. I have photos of my great, grandparents I'd like to have included in the *Others Searching This Person* information and my name and e-mail address.

If you stay on Cape for the winter there are several things that need to be done, to get the Cemetery Transcription Project going for Spring 2004. You see I am assuming we might have a spring in 2004.

IF YOU ARE STAYING ON CAPE FOR THE WINTER

Helping to contact the owners of the other cemeteries in Falmouth to see what information they have available about their cemetery, i.e. a map of the cemetery, list of people buried when and where, old photographs of the cemetery, etc.

Finding maps at Falmouth Town Hall where the cemeteries are located. This is really easy, they help a lot.

Photocopying information from the Falmouth Town Records at the Falmouth Public Library. FGS supplies the \$\$.

Viewing specific issues/dates of the Falmouth Enterprise, on microfilm, at the Falmouth Public Library, and photocopy specified topics or articles for those specific dates. FGS supplies the \$\$.

No wandering through the microfilm, specific dates and topics will be provided!

STAYING OFF CAPE FOR THE WINTER, OR ON CAPE FOR THE WINTER

If you are a snowbird, and head south or off Cape for the winter months or stay on Cape, there are still several other things you can do, out of town that will help the Cemetery Transcription Project.

We have a photocopy of the Col. Brown book of his information on the Village Cemetery and the Woods Hole Cemetery. We need to physically cut up the photocopies and organize them (using glue) for each cemetery and in order of the grave numbers. This information is arranged in alpha order.

We need someone to transcribe, using EXCEL or WORD PAD, the above information for the Village Cemetery

We need someone to transcribe, using EXCEL, or WORD PAD the above information for the Woods Hole Cemetery

We need someone using EXCEL, or WORD PAD, to enter the information from the Symth reading of the Falmouth Old Burying Ground, on Mill Road.

We need someone using WORD PAD, to transcribe the reading done of St. Joseph's Cemetery in 1998 by James Cardoza.

We need someone to physically cut and paste the photocopied information about the burials at Oak Grove, prior to 1942, in order of lot number.

We need someone using EXCEL, or WORD PAD, to transcribe information the about burials in the Oak Grove Cemetery, prior to 1942.

Someone to review the cemeteries "on-line" and type in an e-mail or WORD PAD, the LAST NAMES of those buried in that specific cemetery. Not everyname, just a list of the last names.

Editor's note: If everyone pitched in on some aspect, we can get the job done. Contact Donna directly at d.quenzel@comcast.net

TERMINOLOGY

"Mr." and "Mrs."-- It is important to understand the different terminology used in colonial New England because common words meant other things than they do today. "Mr." and "Mrs." were reserved for persons of social positions or high standings in the community and included ministers or someone with an official position. ("Deacons" were called "Deacons".) "Goodman" or "Goodwife" (the latter often written "Goody") were substantial citizens but were not entitled to the prefix of gentility. Social standing can be determined by what a person is called, and how close he was seated in church to the pulpit.

The government was headed by the governor, deputy governor, and the assistants. The governor was elected by the assistants who were in turn elected by the freemen. Those elected freemen had to be men in good standing, usually with property and goods worth a specific amount and often-church members.

"In-law" means kinship through marriage. The terms "mother" or "father-in-law" were often used in the 1600s to mean what we call "step-mother" or "step-father". "Cousin" was loosely applied to most any relationship outside the family circle. Often it meant niece or nephew, or it could mean a first cousin or even a more distant cousin. Before 1750 it usually meant niece or nephew. "Brother" or "sister". A husband and wife were identified as one person. When a man referred to "my brother Smith" or "my sister Smith", he could be referring to his own sister and her husband, to his wife's sister and her husband, or to his wife's brother and his spouse. "Brother" also meant no relationship at all but a term meaning "brothers" in a church community which is still the case today. "Nephew" is a word derived from the Latin "nepos" which meant grandson. It was sometimes used in wills to denote both grandsons and granddaughters. It generally means the son of a brother or sister as it does today.

"Natural" son does not always mean illegitimacy but can indicate a relationship by nature or blood. "Base son" or "bastard son" meant illegitimacy in England. "Friends" is a term that sometimes appeared in a will referring to the man's wife and sons. "Single woman" could mean a widow as well as a woman who never married. "Predecessor" could mean

the former husband of a man's wife. "My now (or present) wife" does not mean he had a former wife. It was a legal phrase and was a precautionary term used in a will. It meant if his present wife should die, and he married again without writing another will, this will is referring to the wife he now has. If he only used "my wife", a latter wife might inherit what he had intended for his previous wife. It was used to protect his heirs against a claim by a future wife.

"Servant" or "master". The term "servant" did not necessarily imply social inferiority but merely "one who serves". A boy, often apprenticed about age 14, was the "servant" of the man to whom he was apprenticed. The boy was often of the same social class as the man to whom he was apprenticed, and in some cases he later married a daughter of this family. Also, if a daughter lived with another family as a servant it did not lower her social status. Some girls did of course go as a servant to a family of a much higher social class. "Senior", "junior", "3rd" etc. Occasionally men, such as Richard Hubbell the first, had more than one son living at the same time with the same name. Without middle names, it was hard to distinguish one from the other so the eldest was called senior and the younger called junior. Also, there may have been two or more men in the same community living at the same time with the same name but unrelated by blood. They would have been called Sr., Jr., 2nd, or 3rd, depending on their ages. When Sr. died each man moved up. One deed showed that a man called himself "Jr., formerly 3rd." [Source of most of the above is from an old unnamed, undated newsletter]

What a difference a century makes!

The year is 1903 ... one hundred years ago.. Here are some of the U.S. statistics for 1903:

The average life expectancy in the U.S. was 47 years.

Only 14 percent of the homes in the U.S. had a bathtub.

Only 8 percent of the homes had a telephone.

A three-minute call from Denver to New York City cost eleven dollars.

There were only 8,000 cars in the U.S., and only 144 miles of paved roads.

The maximum speed limit in most cities was 10 mph.

Alabama, Mississippi, Iowa, and Tennessee were each more heavily

populated than California. With a mere 1.4 million residents, California was only the 21st-most populous state in the Union.

The tallest structure in the world was the Eiffel Tower.

The average wage in the U.S. was 22 cents an hour.

The average U.S. worker made between \$200 and \$400 per year.

A competent accountant could expect to earn \$2000 per year, a dentist \$2,500 per year, a veterinarian between \$1,500 and \$4,000 per year, and a mechanical engineer about \$5,000 per year.
