



Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 7 No. 1 Jan.-Feb. 1995

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS:

January 14 10:00-12:00. Workshop. Also, Judy Fenner will speak on Charting. The meeting will end at noon because the room is being used by another group. It is hoped that the *Historical & Genealogical Atlas & Guide of Barnstable County (Cape Cod)* will be back from the printer and available for sale.

February 11 10:00 AM. Slides on Cape Cod's Genealogical and Historical Sites will be shown by Marjorie Gibson.

March 11 10:00 AM. The speaker may be from the Old Colony Historical Society.

April 9 10:00 AM. Mary Sicchio, Director of the Nickerson Room at Cape Cod Community College will speak on their extensive holdings.

May 6-7. Due to the Cape Cod Genealogical Conference, which we are sponsoring at Seacrest Oceanfront Resort in Falmouth, we will omit our regular May meeting. We hope to see all our members at the Conference.

IN MEMORIAM:

We are saddened by the recent deaths of two of our members, Robert Bartlett of Mashpee and Robert Kitchel Jr. of North Falmouth. We extend our sympathy to their families.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

Excitement is building for the Cape Cod Genealogical Conference we are sponsoring on May 6-7th. Registrations are already coming in and we have a great selection of vendors. We hope you will all attend these interesting seminars. Plan to visit the vendors and make those purchases you have always wanted to make.

Attendance continues strong at our monthly meetings and the quality of our programs continue to be excellent. We ask that each member bring a guest. Let's boost our membership in 1995.

A happy new year to all, and may 1995 be the year in which you solve your greatest genealogical mystery!

Judy Fenner

ERRATA IN NOV.-DEC. ISSUE

Thanks to member Shirley M. Barnes for pointing out errors in the last issue. I appreciate comments and corrections. Page 3 - top of right hand column should be 1632, not 1623. Page 4 Charles 2nd was son of Charles 1st who was beheaded, but he was not "bonnie Prince Charlie". The latter was Charles Edward Stuart "the young pretender" who raised his standard on 19 Aug 1745 and was defeated at the Battle of Culloden in 1746. Page 7 In this case the name Wait Still is the way it was written on the original record as quoted in the Newsletter, although as Shirley notes, it is usually spelled as one word.

IRISH INTEREST GROUP of the Cape Cod Genealogical Society will meet Monday, January 22, 1995, at the home of Mary Ella Parrott, 2 John Wing's Lane in Brewster, 508-896-3434. Visitors are welcome.

NOTES FROM THE NOVEMBER MEETING

Maureen Taylor, Reference Librarian at Rhode Island Historical Society, gave an excellent talk entitled, "Preachers, Privateers and Paupers."

The library of the RI Historical Society at

121 Hope St., Providence, was established in 1822 and is the depository for state documents. They have been publishing some of their records since the beginning of the Society. They have a brief bibliography of RI resources, and offer an inquiry service.

The reading room on the first floor has most of the genealogical material. Manuscripts are available by appointment. The third floor contains graphics, i.e., architectural plans, and oral history - it is open by appointment only.

The Society also has a museum on Benefit St. The first historical society building is now the graphic arts department at Brown University.

Providence was settled in 1636 by Roger Williams, and Portsmouth was settled in 1638 by Ann Hutchinson. It is important to look at the political background of the time as the state boundaries were fought over by CT and MA.

Pautucket, Bristol Co., Newport and Cumberland Co. were all in MA at one time. Therefore, some records are now in MA. The boundaries were finally settled with MA in the late 19th century, with CT in 1728. Block Island, off the RI coast, thought they were part of RI but the Dutch thought Block Island belonged to them.

The library has city and town records microfilmed by LDS. There are records 1636-1850 published by Arnold, but many errors. Alden Beaman continued his work but he died a few years ago and they are unfinished.

Town Council records are a good source because permission had to be received before anyone could settle in town. This was done to make sure a resident wouldn't be a town charge. These are a good source for vital records and will be published by John Hopkins in about two years.

Land records are still in the local town halls; they also contain vital records. Work is being done on cemeteries. Other sources include:

-Pay lists of the Rev. War are in the manuscript department which includes names of out of staters who fought in RI.

-There was a military census in 1774 for those aged 16-60 if they were unable to serve and why they couldn't.

-Pension records: many are on microfilm. Also, there is a 5 volume set of pension records.

-Civil War: There is a 1865 adjunct general's list, personal narratives, regimental lists.

-War of 1812: see the index.

-Spanish American War and WW1 are available.

-RI newspaper project is a nationwide project.

The library has microfilm of all newspapers known to exist in RI. Personal notices have been removed from them and they will soon be published by Picton Press. They include notices of runaways, deserters and notorious villains. The newspapers include those by ethnic groups.

-Providence directories go back to 1824. Not all cities and towns had them but if they did they should be at the library. Telephone directories begin in the 1880s.

-Don't overlook maps in your search. The 1870 Beers Atlas of RI shows 37 cities and towns, but many villages weren't included. Those who helped fund the Atlas had their names included. Some maps are on microfilm. An excellent gazetteer was compiled in the 1930s which gives place names.

-Vital records 1853-1900 are complete with indexes and are on microfilm.

-In 1798 there was a tax list in Providence which gives descriptions of the houses, the number of windows, the owners, and renters. Other tax lists may tell the heirs.

-Name changes, divorces and adoptions are in General Assembly Reports and will soon be included in the NEHG Register.

-Business incorporation reports are at the Sec. of State's Office.

-Census records: 1774-1782, including the 1777 military census, and Federal censuses are at the library. They don't have the 1910 census.

Immigration records: 1798-1808 are from Custom House papers. In 1790 the Federal Government passed laws to find aliens. They will be printed in 1995 by Genealogical Publishing Co.

The Bristol and Warren immigration records contain name of passenger, age, occupation, and where from. Many moved on after arriving in RI.

The 1911-1954 passenger lists of Providence tell exactly where the person was

from, the relatives in the old country and also in the US. It is indexed and is available both at the library and the National archives in Waltham, MA.

The library also has Peter Coldham's books and the Philby passenger lists on immigration.

The Quaker records for all of N. England are at the library, except for VT which was part of NY for a time. The manuscript department has church records except for Catholic records. They haen't yet been fully catalogued. but look at the main catalogue first.

John Sterling is going cemetery by cemetery copying the stones and verifying them with the local town hall. In five years they should be on CD-ROM.

The library has an excellent manuscript collection from the time of Roger Williams to today. All these records fill in our knowledge of what ancestors were like and how they lived. Also located there are the Dexter Asylum records (Providence Poor Farm).

US Custom Papers include passenger lists, and crew lists - unindexed.

They have a good collection of other NE records as well as NY records. The vital records of eastern NY was recently published.

Newport research is difficult. When the British occupied Newport during the Amer. Revolution they took the records and put them on a ship - the ship sunk!

Remember that Providence was the port of entry for ships from all over the world. Immigrants landed there and went everywhere; some to Newport, Nova Scotia.

The library is now getting Block Island records up to the 1980s.

The RI Historical Society is open Wed.-Sat. 9:00-5:45; closed Sat. before a Monday holiday. Summer hours: Tues. 12:00-8:00; Wed., Thurs., Fri. 9:00-5:45. Call to verify as they close one morning a month for staff meetings. They will be closed 23 Dec. - 2 Jan. There is on street unmetered parking.

Directions: Rt. 195W to east side exit; at end of exit take right on Gano St. On Gano St. there is a yellow flashing light, left to Power ST., down Power to Hope St., on left #121 is a large

brick building. The tel. number is 401-331-8575.

DECEMBER MEETING NOTES

John Peri, our Program Chairman who spent May in Scotland, gave a very informative talk and slide show on Researching in Scotland.

Before going to Scotland he advises us to obtain as much information as you can in this country through family information, US censuses, LDS microfilm/fische records (available at LDS in Foxboro or Dartmouth), many excellent books on Scottish record sources, family photos, diaries, genealogies, immigration and naturalization records, parish records, local histories, and gravestone inscriptions. Needed is the name of the immigrant, the parish of origin, and the approximate birthdate. In addition it is very helpful to have the names and dates for parents, marriage, siblings, children, years of immigration and religion.

Some answers to our quesitons may come from vital records, the Old Parish Register indexes, and the 1841-1891 censuses. Many Old Parish Registers are in the Mormon IGI.

Records before 1855 (the start of centralized records) are in the Old Parish Registers. They are available on microfilm at LDS, NEHGS; Foxboro has a complete set. They are indexed by county and include: birth/christening by surname (look for every variation of spelling) and by given game. The established Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) records are indexed and most begin in the 1700s, few before that time. They are on computer and indexed at the New Register House in Edinburgh.

Problems in searching in Scotland include: common names, records begin late, censuses not indexed, missing records, few land owners, few wills or obituaries.

Some answers to our quesitons may come from vital records, the Old Parish Register indexes, and the 1841-1891 censuses.

Important Scottish records:
Before 1841 - 1) parish registers; 2) deeds and land records (Sasines); 3) wills and testamentary records (most poor Scots didn't

have wills); 4) tax lists (poll and hearth tax; 5) miscellaneous records.

After 1841 - 1) vital records 1858 - to date; 2) census records (1841-1891 - only the 1891 census is indexed.)

Start with the county and then go to the parish registers. Many births were registered late, or not at all, as the family had to pay a fee to register the birth.

Before going to Edinburgh make reservations months in advance for the New Register House as there are only 28 seats available. The charge is \$25 a day. There is a computer index, then get the microfilm, bring it to your desk and view it. The staff aren't very helpful.

The Scottish Record Office has no fee but they don't have the Old Parish Registers, the censuses or vital records. However, they are very helpful. They have some Catholic records but you need to know which parish your ancestor was from. There is also the West Register House.

Libraries: Glasgow City Library, the National Library of Scotland, (map library at the National Library of Scotland has the old ordinance survey maps which are very helpful.)

The serious work has to begin in Edinburgh although local historians can often be of help and may know of special censuses others are not aware of. There are family history societies in Scotland which may be of help as well as many military museums with excellent regimental records.

Scots often immigrated to the US from Ireland but the Ulster, Ireland, records are not good. It is difficult to trace them. But if they were ministers or landed gentry you might be able to find information you need.

John showed many slides he and Barbara took while in Scotland. Included were examples of records important to his research which showed us what are included in Scottish records. He gave out a 4-page list of books and sources available both in the US and in Scotland, many with addresses and telephone numbers. Their slides of the places they visited gave us a good idea of what some of the small villages and outlying areas look like.

BOOK REVIEWS

Feudal England: Historical Studies on the 11th and 12th Centuries, by J.H. Round, M.A., 576 pp., indexed, 5x8, paperback; order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716, \$35.00. add \$3.50 shipping, order number R585.

John Horace Round (1854-1928) the quintessential historian and genealogist of Feudal England was a scholar of prodigious output. Many of the chapters in this work had been printed in various journals before the first publication of this book, a century ago, in 1895. In very general terms the book deals with two major themes: 1) the organization and taxation of pre-Conquest Danish England, and 2) the Norman introduction of feudalism into England at the time of the Conquest (1066) and its systematic organization by the compiling of a census or inventory, now known to history as the Domesday Book (1086).

Round's reputation as a genealogist depends primarily upon three other books: 1) *Studies in Peerage and Family History* (1901) 2) *Peerage and Pedigree* (two volumes, 1910) and *Family Origins* (1928). They are often cited as his best examples of genealogy supporting the understanding of history. Few American genealogists will find any personal ancestors in this book among the families discussed when illustrating feudal issues. They will find abundant examples of his methodology. By demonstrating the constant interrelation of history, genealogy, heraldry, and family law, Round also demonstrated that to be a first class historian one must also have full acquaintance with the genealogical minutiae of his period. His tenacious adhering to "the minute sifting" of facts and figures prompted J.B. Brooke-Little in his annotations of Fox-Davies classic *Complete Guide to Heraldry* to refer to "J. Horace Round, the great debunker of long cherished genealogical myths."

Contemporary readers may find Round difficult at first. The technical vocabulary of the 11th and 12th centuries is an acquired skill and also essential to an appreciation of his use of discrete pieces of evidence. Many of his paper

were episodes in his scholarly controversies with E.A. Freeman. Today the controversies have been forgotten and only the conclusions advocated by Round survive.

Readers who became familiar with the scholarly commentary which accompanied the republishing of the *Domesday Book* in 1983 may find Round surprisingly familiar, for he founded the modern study of the *Domesday Book* and had a lasting influence on all subsequent students of the subject.

For the genealogist and the social historian who seek to understand today's institutions by understanding the societies out of which they came, Round stands tall among the few authorities on the social and administrative institutions of the 11th and 12th century England. We are all indebted to the Publisher, Heritage Books, Inc., for reprinting this century old classic. May it have a wider readership than it did when first published a century ago.

Robert Tilden

The Narragansett Historical Register. A Record of Measures and Men, for Twelve Full Score Years and Ten. Vol. 2. 338 pp., indexed, 5x8, paperback: reprint from the Narragansett Historical Register 1883-4 - a Magazine devoted to the Antiquities, Genealogy and Historical Matter of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. James N. Arnold, Editor. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716. \$35.00 + \$3.50 shipping.

This is a very interesting collection of facts and stories of both genealogical and historical interest that is of great value to anyone searching in RI. Topics include: Roger Williams, history of Westerly and disposition of land there, ship building, Mass. land orders, pioneers of Narragansett, first settlers of RI, wills, Bristol Co. pensioners, Providence plantations, the first list of freemen of Kingstown, and Indian deeds.

Genealogical material includes the following families: Hazard, Allen, Greene, Hutchinson, Cole, Sherman, Palmer, Langford, Gardiner, Hubbard, Rodman, Scirbbens, Langford, Vars, Slocum, plus others.

Other topics are births and deaths in Charlestown, S. Kingstown marriages, the Baptist Church of Exeter, Quidnessett Baptist Church, the Second Freewill Baptist Church of S. Kingstown, The Friends' Old Meeting House, queries and answers to queries, many historical and editorial notes and nine illustrations.

The aim of the original magazine was to collect into one publication the history of RI and Providence Plantations, and preserve information of historical value. This book is wonderful reading and gives extensive information about this state. It gives many glimpses into the lives of our ancestors as told by those living in the 1880s. In my opinion, it is essential to those seeking RI material.
(Ed.)

NEW SOCIETY MEMBERS

The Society is beginning 1995 with ninety members. We welcome the following twenty-one new members since the last new member list was printed in the Newsletter.

Christopher S. Baer, Elaine Baker, Dara Bowin, Jean Brockhurst, Eva Coombs, Regina Curtin, Grace Fraser, Gary Hayward, Melvin C. Hobson Jr., Barbara Hopewood, Carol S. Jones, Shirley A. Krempel, Stephen B. Kyner, Barbara A. Lassen, Deane W. Robbins, John A. Sullivan, Dorothy & Gerin Sylvia, Lynne Webbe, Joel R. Whitehead, Dorothy R. Wilde, Lesley & Matthew Zavracky. We hope they will not hesitate to let us know how we may be of help to them.

COPIED FROM A FAMILY BIBLE

Copied June 21, 1989, in Washington, D.C., from Levi and Mary Brown's family Bible.

"After a lingering illness of eighteen months, Elizabeth, wife of James R. Rooks of Gates County died on the 21st Oct. 1890. The deceased was born January 5, 1837, and was therefore 62 years and 16 days old. She was also a member of the Baptist Church for 41 years. In her death the church loses a consistent member: her husband a devoted wife; the

children, ten of whom are left to mourn her loss; a loving and affectionate mother. A few mornings before her death she called the family around her and told them that while she did not feel a bit of pain she felt that she was about done with this world; that she was trusting Jesus and only waiting for Him to take her to Heaven. The night preceeding her death she called her husband and asked him how long it would be before Jesus would take her home, and asked him (her husband) to meet her in glory. Her death while long expected, cast a shadow of gloom over the entire community in which she was well known and loved.

"Dear as thou wert and justly done,
We would not weep for thee:
One thought shall check the starting tears
It is that thou art free."

Note: Mary Rooks married my uncle Levi Brown who was my father's brother. They resided in Anacostia. Mary's brother, Rev. Shelby Rooks, married Dorothy Maynor, singer, in NYC."

Ceola Brown Harris

DEATHS IN BARNSTABLE, MA JAN. - AUG.2, 1886

Town Reports are often overlooked sources of genealogical information. Barnstable's first town reports began in 1867 but listed only expenses and to whom they were paid. It appears that 1886 was the first one to record vital records. It not only contains births, marriages and deaths but also persons brought to the towns for burial. Many towns also included the names of their teachers and the salaries they received. Although some towns still include this information many have stopped because town reports have become larger and printing costs higher. It is interesting to see the ages and causes of deaths.

January 1886:

Watson Holmes, old age 86Y, 11 months, 0 days
Lot Hinckley, old age, 88-2-9
Abigail I. Crosby, cancer, 67-4-6
Patience M. Cobb, pneumonia, 82-6-1

February:

John S. Parker, old age, 89-6-2

John Hinckley, 2d, chronic enteritis, 64-3-12
Lizzie B. Gardner, Phthisis, 14-0-0 {TB}
Joseph Tillinghast, paralysis, 75-5-3
Rosilla Nickerson, blood poison, 65-6
-- Lapham, jaundice, 0-2-20
Caroline H. Bliss, insanity, 69-6

March:

Charles N. Scudder, congestion of lungs, 28-2
James S. Knight, heart disease, 52-5-17

April:

William E. Cook, neuralgia, 44-0-11
Catherine W. Benson, old age, 82-11
Sarah A. Hodges, old age, 78-5
Ezekiel Alvis, chronic diarrhoea, 44
John P. Washburn, dropsy, 77-0-6
Susan Sturgis, cancer, 54-4-22

May:

David P. Nickerson, progress, paralysis, 72-6
Benjamin Lothrop, malarial fever, 41-10-21
Harriet C. Nickerson, tumor, 34-8
Obed Baker, choked at table, 82-3-3
Daniel Parker, paralysis of heart, 84-11-28
Zenas E. Crowell, apoplexy, 65-5

June:

Mary Etta McKay, hemorrhage, 12-0-19
Mary Clayton, rupture of heart, 53-7
Reuben Fish, gastritis, 63-1-1
Josiah Ames, paralysis, 81-6
Asa Jones, insanity 71-6
Charles Alvis, fractured skull, 56

July:

Rosetta Brown, cholera morbus, 34-8-8
Corinna B. Keen, enterities, 44-7-26
Mary Halliday, old age, 84-1-11
George F. Hamblin, brain fever, 1-7-13
Isaac Smith, strangulated hernia, 52-10-25
William Lewis, dropsy, 76-10-22
Pelina Gorham, paralysis, 77-3-26

August:

William M. Fairfield, cholera infantum, 0-11-0
David Marston, Bright's disease, 78-4-25

Of these 40 persons 3 died of cancer, 17 were over 70 (9 over 80), 4 were under 14, and 5 died from apoplexy/paralysis (stroke).

NEW ADDRESS:

Mass. Maritime Museum has been moved

from Natick to Worcester. The new address is 44 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01608 and the telephone number is 508-797-0334. The new Curator is Steven Seams. It will open 21 January 1995 and will have both military artifacts and a library.

Those who have been to the museum when it was in Natick know what an incredible amount of information they have on Mass. military personnel. Their Civil War records are incredibly complete on each soldier who served. If a man was in a hospital they can tell you what the wound or illness was and even what his bed number was. They have pre-Revolutionary War material as well as all wars up to the recent Persian Gulf War.

Many of these records were in attics, basements and were about to be destroyed when Jim Fahey found them. It is his foresight which saved them. He eventually persuaded the state to set up a repository for them in the National Guard building on Speen St., Natick.

Another recent museum is the U.S. Naval Shipbuilding Museum at the Mass. Military Research Center, 97 E. Howard St., Quincy, MA 02169 617-479-7686.

HOW CHRISTMAS CAME TO BOSTON IN 1855

Alonzo Tilden, the oldest of the twelve children of Amos Hatch and Martha (Hayden) was born 11 April 1838, in South Scituate, now Norwell, MA. His parents' home was a small farm called "The Corner" from the fact that it occupied all four corners of the intersection of Cross and Winter Streets. At seventeen years of age he went to Boston and entered the employ of Bowker and Torrey. He later removed to Philadelphia. In 1919-1920 he wrote a memoir or autobiography in the form of letters to his favorite sister, Anna. The following is extracted from his reminiscences.

"Dear Anna,

Christmas Day was an unknown quantity at The Corner, back in the early (eighteen) fifties!. We had three holidays: Thanksgiving, Fast Day, and Fourth of July! But no Holy days! --

And some of us -- went to Meeting on Sunday in obedience to this command!

After "Commencement Day" (securing lodgings) in Pitts St. I reported for duty as an apprentice to my employers-- Messrs Bowker and Torrey at their marble works on Charlestown Street. Both of my bosses were comparatively young men (in their forties) both were natives of the South Shore. And both -- when boys-- had attended meeting on the Hill ! (The Second Parish, Scituate, by then the Unitarian Church in Norwell village center.)....

At this time: there were, I think, upwards of a hundred men employed by the firm. For the most part, foreigners! (sic) Italians, French, and Irish --....

For two months or more before "The Day" I heard a good deal of talk among the men, about "Christmas!". But gave little heed, as I knew nothiang about it! I asked Edwin Howard if we would have a holiday then? "No," he replied. The shop will be open as usual."

On Christmas morning when the "whistle blowed" -- not a foreigner reported for duty! A few natives, (mostly bosses) and a half dozen "boys" comprised the shop force. When Mr. Torrey arrives -- a little later-- He was white with rage!

"Bounds!" (his pious cuss word) he bellowed! --"Fools !" -- but it was no use. The men were not there: and he soon saw the folly of hollering ! Very little was accomplished during the day. And on the following Christmas Day the shop was closed! Giving me a holiday."

Alonzo Tilden married, had two children, neither of whom left issue, and died 15 June 1922 in Philadelphia.

CONTRADICITION IN TERMS

In reviewing historical records

This paradox seems to be global:

Some commoners were quite uncommon

And some nobles were quite ignoble.

George O. Ludcke

(Source: Wall Street Journal 12-13-1994.)

Conversation of two braggards:

1st Woman: I can trace my ancestors back to Alexander the Great, can you?

2nd Woman: I can't say. All our records were lost in the Flood!

(Thanks to Bob Tilden for the 3 preceding articles.)

NOTES FROM A NOVEMBER MEETING

David Dearborn from NEHGS was the speaker at the November meeting of the Cape Cod Genealogical Society. He spoke on Lesser-Known Sources For Family History Research. I attended that meeting and took notes which you may find useful.

The Federal Writers Project made a card index of all naturalizations in NE from 1789-1906 for every Federal, state and local court; the Mormons now have them on microfilm. Included are the name, the court, address, place of birth, where s/he arrived in the US and the address of witnesses. These are located at the Federal Record Center on Trapelo Rd, Waltham.

The Civil War index is also in Waltham but the originals are in Washington, D.C. and have never been microfilmed. If the name you are looking for is in the index you can obtain a form to send to Washington and they will microfilm it for you.

Once a person received a pension the government kept a record each month where the check was sent. They are in Washington but the Mormons have a copy.

Also in Waltham are "St. Albans, VT, Passenger Arrival Records." This was the main office of border control from the Atlantic to the Pacific (ME-WA) regardless of what country they were from. It includes returning Americans if they had been out of the country for a time. The time period is the 1880s to 1950. On microfilm in Waltham is an index card on each person. The actual record looks more like a passenger list. Passenger lists are available from 1820.

Passport applications are at the National Archives. Until the 20th century they were optional but many got them for protection to show American citizenship. There is an index; the film may be obtained from Salt Lake City. There are photos on them of the person except for the early ones.

FBI investigative files. Micro class M1085

are in stacks at the Washington Archives from 1908-1922. They are indexed by name for persons being investigated. OG (old German) are records for investigations regarding draft dodgers and AWOLS in WWI.

Private records of the Eugenics Record Office are under US - Medical Records - US biography or US genealogy. These records were collected by a man interested in eugenics. i.e., persons with defects and their heredity. Case files from all over the country were collected. They are filed by town, name, or condition such as deafness, mental illness, chronic thievery, etc. During the 1930s and 1940s this study was swept under the rug and the records were sent to the Univ. of Minn. for storage. They were discovered about 10 years ago. They include extremely detailed genealogical records, how the person behaved, photos, etc. There may be 20-30 pages on an individual.

Mass. Archives at Columbia Point has records for those imprisoned in Charlestown.

Books with helpful information include:

1. Library of Congress National Union Catalogue of Manuscript Collections." Try it for families in which you have an interest. It is at NEHGS and also in large libraries.
2. Directory of Deceased American Physicians 1804-1929. Over 149,000 medical practitioners. It includes those practicing medicine but who aren't necessarily MDs.
3. Drivers license records/motor vehicle records. Thirty-eight states allow access to these records. MA gives name, address, date of birth, sex, restrictions, license number - they are available.
4. CD-ROM has the whole white pages of all telephone books. They show name, address, zip code and telephone number.
5. Social Security Death Index is on CD-ROM. All deaths from 1962-1989 who received SS benefits are included. The most recent is on 2 CD-ROMS for \$35.00 and has 50 million names prior to 1993. They give the name, SS number, birth date, death date, residence, zip code. The first three numbers of SS number tell the state where the SS number was obtained.
6. DeLorme Mapping Co in Freeport, ME, has all US and Alaska maps by streets on CD-ROM.

INDEX OF NEWSLETTER TOPICS IN 1994

- Barnstable County, Dukes County and Nantucket County. with maps.(Sept.-Oct.)
- Book Reviews:
 - +A Surname Guide To Mass. Town Histories by P. Longver and P.Oesterlin. (Sept.-Oct.)
 - +Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America by David Hackett Fischer. (Sept.-Oct.)
 - +Early N.England Customs from A Comprehensive History of Eastham, Wellfleet and Orleans from 1644-1844 by Rev. Enoch Pratt. (May-June)
 - +Passengers on the "Lion" from England to Boston, 1632 by Sutphin Olney. (Nov.-Dec.)
 - +Some CT Nutmeggers Who Migrated by Knox and Ferris. (July-Aug.)
 - +Voyagers to the West - A Passage in the Peopling of America on the Eve of the Revolution by Bernard Bailyn. (Sept.-Oct.)
 - +The Unredeemed Captive - A family Story from Early America, by John Demos (Nov.-Dec.)
 - +Turning Memories Into Memoirs - A Handbook for Writing Lifestories, Denis Ledoux. (July-Aug.)
- British Parish Registers (July-Aug.)
- British Record Sources. (Mar.-Apr.)
- Cape Cod Resources. Mary Ella Parrott and Richard Haskell. (Sept.-Oct.)
- Census records for England and Wales. (Mar.-Apr.)
- Documenting the Falmouth Paupers. Bea Buxton. (Nov.-Dec.)
- Eastham, Ma.'s Old Cove Cemetery. (May-June)
- Foreign Currency. (Mar.-Apr.)
- Genealogical Society of Utah (July-Aug.)
- German Sources. (Mar.Apr.)
- Helpful Hints and Anecdotes in NY by Rev. David Jay Webber. (May-June)
- Herodias Long - What the records tell us about her. (Mar.-Apr.)
- Holdings at the N. Bedford, MA Free Public Library. Paul Cyr. (July-Aug.)
- Holdings of the Plymouth Public Library (May-June)
- Holdings at Sturgis Library in Barnstable, MA. Susan Klein. (Nov.-Dec.)
- Hunting Ancestors in Boston. Dr. Jim Gould. (July-Aug.)
- IGI, 1993 edition - part 2 (July-Aug.)
- Inventors, Entrepreneurs and Opportunists on Cape Cod. James Coogan. (Sept.-Oct..)
- Irish Immigrants. (Mar.-Apr.)
- Mass. records. (May-June)
- More Immigration Sources (May-June)
- New telephone number for LDS in Foxboro (Sept.-Oct.)
- Newsletter index for 1993 and Jan. 1994. (Mar.-Apr.)
- N. Dartmouth family history center library (July-Aug.)
- Regnal Year (July-Aug.)
- Researching in Nova Scotia. Roger Gerard. (Nov.-Dec.)
- Rev. John Russell of Hadley, MA. Mary Hunt. (Nov.-Dec.)
- St. Catherine's House in London (Sept.-Oct.)
- Scottish Ancestry. (Mar.-Apr.)
- The Judge Who Did A-Wooing Go (Chief Justice Samuel Sewall). Bob Tilden. (Nov.-Dec.)
- The Lowell Connection. Mary Hunt. (May-June)
- The Ten Singing Gross Sisters of Wellfleet, MA. Dru Harding. (Nov.-Dec.)
- True Story from the Isle of Man. Dru Harding. (May-June)
- Van Hoesens, Jurianses, Noorstrands, Wechselses, Hoffmans - some Dutch in NY 1630s-1650s. Dru Harding. (May-June)
- What is Her Real Name? Russ White. (Sept.-Oct.)
- Who was Margaret Winslow, the wife of Robert Hicks of Plymouth, MA? Bob Tilden. (Nov.-Dec.)
- Who Was John Smith of NY and Nantucket. (Work in progress) Joyce Pendery (Nov.-Dec.)

Falmouth Genealogical Society
Box 2107
Teaticket, MA 02536

HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL ATLAS & GUIDE TO BARNSTABLE COUNTY (CAPE COD)

I am pleased to announce that the book, *Historical & Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable County (Cape Cod)* is finally completed after 18 months of research and writing. As you read this it will be at the printer and will be available for sale by January 21, 1995. The cost is \$16.00, plus .80 tax for MA residents, and \$1.50 shipping. Proceeds will go to the Falmouth Genealogical Society.

I have learned a great deal of fascinating Cape Cod history and genealogy during these past months. Although I am a recent "wash ashore", as non-natives are called, I have ancestors who walked these shores from 1620 - 1750s before moving to Dutchess Co., NY.

The book consists of an introduction, text and maps of each of the fifteen towns, lists of all Cape Cod libraries and many record repositories, and a bibliography. Included are very brief beginnings of each town, surnames of early settlers, churches (both old and current), the effects of wars on Cape Cod towns, some migrations to and from Cape Cod, early businesses, some old buildings, locations of records including addresses and telephone numbers, all (I hope) cemeteries and burial places, plus some vignettes of life in the early years.

There is no central index of the holdings of Cape libraries, museums, genealogical societies, historical societies and churches. It is my hope that some day in the not too distant future all their holdings will be computerized. But until that is done this *Atlas* will serve to point researchers and the hundreds of thousands of persons living today with Cape Cod ancestry, in the right direction.

Marjorie Hubbell Gibson



Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 7 No. 2 Mar.-Apr. 1995

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS

March 11 Kenneth J. Kinkor, "Pirateologist", will be the speaker. He will talk on "Some Scoundrels of Cape Cod." Mr. Kinkor has been the historian of the Wydah Project for the past nine years and has lectured widely on the early maritime history of Cape Cod. He is also a free lance writer, and an Instructor in Continuing Education at Cape Cod community College. He will speak of some of the more colorful residents of Cape Cod.

April 8 Workshop. Final preparations will be made for the May Conference.

May 6-7 Cape Cod Genealogical Conference at Seacrest Oceanfront Resort in Falmouth will offer 36 seminars with the emphasis on Cape Cod and the Islands history and genealogy.

May 11 In place of our regular May meeting, on May 11th, we will be hosting the Irish Interest Group of the Cape Cod Genealogical Society with a workshop on Irish Roots. The Irish Interest Group, which currently has fifteen members, normally meets monthly in Brewster at the home of Mary Ella Parrott. The workshop will be held from 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM at the Falmouth Library. Details are still to be finalized but it is expected that knowledgeable members of both the Irish Interest Group and of our own Society will be available to offer free advice and assistance to novice genealogists interested in tracing Irish ancestry.

Correction to the Jan.-Feb. Newsletter page 7: read "Mass. Military Museum" instead of "Mass. Maritime Museum."

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

This Atlas and Guide has been available since mid-January and has received very good reviews. One of the first copies went to someone in Red Oak, Texas, who wrote back to us saying how pleased she is with it, and how helpful it will be in her Cape Cod research.

But the book is not just for those tracing ancestors; it is for anyone interested in Cape Cod history and where to go to see interesting historical sites. It is particularly helpful to those who are entertaining visitors and want to know not only where to take them, but in addition want some information about what they are seeing.

The first section of the book includes: (1) helpful information for visitors, (2) lists the names and addresses of twenty-four Cape Cod family associations, (3) lists old and present churches and where their records may be found, (4) discusses cemeteries, (5) lists and maps locations of record repositories, (6) shows the dates town boundaries were established, (7) lists all Cape Cod libraries with their addresses and telephone numbers.

A brief history of each town includes churches, early businesses, some old buildings, names of early settlers, how wars affected the towns and their inhabitants, migrations on and off Cape Cod, town maps show cemetery locations with dates of burials in both private and public cemeteries. A map of each of the fifteen towns locates town offices and historical sites.

Also shown is the date each town was incorporated, its population as of 1990, and the number of square miles each contains, as well as naming the villages in each town. In addition, there is a photo of a historical site in each town, and a photo of Sturgis Library, partially built in 1644 for Rev. Lothrop, Barnstable's first minister. (This library is the best genealogical source in Barnstable County.)

In addition, many vignettes of early life are included in order that readers may understand some of the customs, hardships and problems with which our ancestors had to contend.

The book may be purchased by writing to the Falmouth Genealogical Society, PO Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536. Please include \$15.95 plus \$1.40 shipping, and \$.80 tax if a MA resident.

NOTES FROM THE JANUARY MEETING

Our president, Judy Fenner, gave an excellent presentation on how to keep your genealogical records without having to buy a separate warehouse in which to house them! This paper intensive hobby can easily get out of hand unless a consistent method of storage and retrieval is used. For many persons this hobby came to an early end because so much paper accumulated that they didn't know what to do with it and just gave up entirely.

Judy gave an overview of what charts to use and how to use them. Fan charts are good for a quick overview and include the direct line of ancestors only (no siblings.) They are excellent for quick reference when you go to libraries or to other sources of documents and you need to remember ancestors' dates and towns. They are used to show to other family members, and to send to persons who may also be looking for the same surname. These charts give a great deal of information in a small space.

Pedigree charts provide an overview of basic information on each direct ancestor but include space for more information than there is room for on the fan chart. Again, they are helpful to take when leaving home to do research and can be used as an index to Family Group Sheets. The latter includes parents and children, space for other than vital statistics data, and are cross referenced to the pedigree chart. They also have space to make notes, and to list sources.

Judy emphasized that probably the most important thing you need to do is to cite your sources. If you don't do that you will soon forget not only where you found the information but you won't know how reliable it is. For example, if the record is from a primary source it is usually more accurate than if it was obtained from a secondary source, such as a book, newspaper etc. Also, if you don't keep track of your sources and what you searched you will ask yourself at a later date, "Have I looked at this before?" It is also useful to note the date you found a record. Later on you may go back to that source when you have more information and look for something else which you didn't know you would need when you looked at it the first time.

You can make yourself a form which can very clearly tell you what you want to do next. It can have the following titles at the top of the page: record to search, location of the record, the result, and the document number it refers to.

Judy finds that a pentaflex hanging file for each family is an easy and convenient way to store your records. As you add documents to your folders number them consecutively. There are forms for recording census material, wills, deeds, cemetery information etc. You can either make up forms yourself or buy them.

There are many ways of storing genealogical material. Find one that works for you, and above all be consistent in your record keeping. Don't forget to write dates day, month, year (use all four numbers in the year), and include the county as well as the town and state. County boundaries changed and a town may be in a different county (or even State) today than it was some years ago. Without knowing the correct county could prevent you from finding the record for which you search.

NOTES FROM FEBRUARY MEETING

Marjorie Gibson presented a slide show of 92 historical and genealogical locations on Cape Cod beginning in Woods Hole and ending in Provincetown. They are mentioned in *Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide of Barnstable County (Cape Cod)* which the Society has just published. This slide show will be presented again at the May Conference, plus slides of more historical sites.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Lots and lots of planning has already taken place to get ready for our May Conference but there is still much to be

done. We need more members to help both before the Conference and on the days of May 6 and 7. If you haven't signed up yet please do so at the March meeting, or call Judy at 775-0164 or John at 548-2769. Also, please send in your registration as soon as possible to help us plan needed space for the seminars, and to make sure places are available for you.

Judy Fenner

AN OFTEN OVERLOOKED SOURCE

Have you ever thought to look for death records kept by funeral homes? Many have been in business for years and still have records back into the 1800s. Recently I discovered that one which was in business in 1900 is still in business and owned by the same family.

A new book has recently been published that lists funeral homes throughout the United States. It is called the *Yellow Book of Funeral Directors*. It includes Canadian funeral homes by Province, U.S. and Canadian daily papers, and foreign funeral homes, among other helpful information. The standard size (8 1/2 x 11 and contains U.S. daily papers and hospitals) is \$70.00 and the pocket size (5 x 7) is \$40.00 but \$5.00 can be deducted. Contact Nomis Publications, Inc., PO Box 5122, Youngstown, Ohio 44514, or call 1-800-321-7479, Fax 216-788-1112.

NEW TIME LIMIT AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES IN WALTHAM, MASS.

The National Archives - NE Region is open to the public 8:00 AM - 4:30PM on the first Saturday of each month, except when the first Saturday falls on a Federal holiday weekend. In recent months the first Saturday has been so busy that many had to wait hours before they were able to use one of the forty microfilm readers -- one Saturday 127 people were there all trying to use the readers. Due to the demand there is a limit of two hours on a reader after which time the person's name goes on the end of the waiting list to use a reader. This limitation is operating at the National Archives in Washington, DC, and in several of the other regional archives. This limitation does not apply on weekdays.

It certainly appears that genealogical research is a booming hobby. The Southern California Genealogical Society, Inc.'s 26th Jamboree will be held at the Exhibition Building, The Pasadena Center, 300 E. Green St., Pasadena, CA on April 8-9, 1995. Last year they had 2,639 paid attendees. Contact the S. Calif. Gen. Soc., Inc., at 122 S. San Fernando Blvd., PO Box 4377, Burbank, CA 91503 (818)843-7247. The NE Historic Gen. Soc. will have a conference July 13-15, 1995, at the Westin Hotel in Boston. Contact the Westin Hotel at 1-800-228-3000 for reservations (\$99 single / \$109 double), and NEHGS at 101 Newbury St., Boston, MA.02116. The Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, MA will have an exhibition

"The American Family: Sharing Our Heritage" from 2 July to 26 Nov. 1995. The New England Regional Gen. Conference at the Sheaton Conference Center in S. Burlington, VT will be held from Oct 12-15. Because this is a busy foliage time in VT reservations should be made now. Call 1-800-677-6576, rates are \$99.00 per night. Don't forget to mention the Conference when reserving a room.

The Alberta Genealogical Society Conference is April 7-8, 1995 at Edmonton's Fantasyland Hotel. Seminars cover a wide selection of topics from reserch in the British Isles, Scandinavian countries, German, Ukrainian, U.S., Quebec, and Canadian. NEHGS (101 Newbury St., Boston 02116-3087) is sponsoring a Research Tour to Nova Scotia May 28-June 9, 1995. The cost is \$1450 double occupancy. Write to the above address for more informaiton. The National Genealogical Soc., 4527 17th St., North, Arlington, VA 22207-2399 is having their conference 3-6 May at the Town and Country Hotel and Convention center in San Diego, CA. The same time as ours !!!

AND, DON'T forget OUR May 6-7, 1995 Conference here on Cape Cod. If you didn't get a brochure about our 36 seminars please write to this Society at the address on this Newsletter's letterhead. If you are not "conferenced out" you might like to attend The 4 Corners Ancestor Fair in Springdale, AR. Last year they had over 1000 attendees. For information on the July 21-22, 1995 conference, and to receive a flyer write to 509 W. Spring St., Fayetteville, AR 72701.

CATALOGUES AND NEWSLETTERS

This Society receives mail from many genealogical sources which are available at our meetings and should not be overlooked. Recent arrivals include the following:

1. The N.E. Computer Genealogist. The newsletter for this organization is published nine times a year as a benefit of membership in New England Computer Genealogists, the computer interest group of The NE Historic Genealogical Society. NECG's purpose is to gather and disseminate information about computer programs and hardware useful in the pursuit of genealogical research. Dues are \$20 per year for members of NEHGS, \$30 for non-members. Contact NEHGS at 101 Newbury St., Boston, MA 02116-3087, 617-536-5740 x 206, for membership application form.

2. Clearfield Co. catalogue, 200 E. Eager St., Baltimore, MD 21202.

3. The Journal of American Indian Family Research. Histree is devoted to publishing reference materials about Native Americans and Western States. They have over 200 titles including 400 maps. Their address is 803 S. 5th Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364.

4. The book, Marriage Laws in the US, 1887-1906, may be rdered from Arkansas Research, PO Box 303, Conway AR 2033. It is \$12.00 plus \$2.00 shipping

5. Mennonite Family History, PO Box 171, 10 W. Main St.,

Elverson, PA 19520-0171, is a quarterly magazine; a subscription is \$18.00 per year. It covers Menonite, Amish and Brethren topics. They sent us an index of their articles from Jan. 1982; back issues are \$4.00 each.

6. The Genealogist's Video Research Guide is \$59.95. Call 1-800-34-ROOTS for more information.

7. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202-3897 has catalogues of their publications.

8. Frontier Press, 15 Quintana Dr., #1193, Galveston, TX 77554 has a catalogue of their genealogical and historical books.

1826 LETTER TO BARNSTABLE, MA SELECTMEN

"To the Selectmen of the Town of Barnstable Gentlemen:

The undersigners inhabitants of the Town of Barnstable viewing with deep sollicitus the demoralising and fatal effects of that widely extended and still increasing scourge to humanity, Intemperance and feeling themselves called on by every principal of humanity and moral obligation to oppose their efforts to its desolating torrents, we respectfully but earnestly request that you will have inserted in the warrant for calling the next Town Meeting our request to know if the Town will adopt some measure for the suppression of this bane of morality of industry and of social order and thereby prevent the recurrence of those painful and revolting specticles which have recently taken place within our borders to the disgrace of civilization to the subversion of conjugal happiness and parental authority and to the great increase of our pauper expences.

Signed by: Hezh. Coleman, Andrew Lovell, Daniel Child, Alvan Coleman, Nathan Coleman, John Coleman, Reuben Crocker."

Alcoholism had become a very severe problem so that by 1826 temperance societies were being formed in several Cape Cod towns as well as elsewhere. Apparently they were not able to solve the many problems caused by alcohol or the Prohibition law of the 1920s would not have been considered necessary.

What, if anything, that the selectmen did about this problem apparently didn't do much good because in another letter (possibly 1828) a town committee reported the following:

"That it is a lamentable fact that the excessive use of ardent spirits has, for a long series of years unhappily prevailed, is widely extended, and is rapidly increasing in most parts of our town -- that this severe scourge to humanity is confined to no class or order of society but is felt with equal severity throughout all its gradations from the independent and in other respects happy, to the poor and needy who are rendered still more miserable and wretched - that its destructive influence severely felt in the pecuniary concerns of the community by diminishing the scanty

means of the poor and reducing them to absolute poverty, want and pauperism and thereby paralyzing with heavy taxes the praiseworthy efforts of the pudent and industrious- and, that in a moral point of view, its baneful and desolating effects are of still more alarming and frightful tendency by impeling its reckless voteries into all the wretched scenes of debasing sensuality and to the commission of every specie of crime which can vilify or disgrace human nature-"

The committee suggested that the selectmen designate the persons that may keep taverns, inns or public houses. Also, that the selectmen be instructed to use their utmost vigilance to have the laws enforced in relation to intemperence by posting all common drunkards and tipplers of whom they may have knowledge by complaint or otherwise and to use those to be placed under guardianship who are wasting their property by the excessive use of distilled spirits. The letter is signed by Josiah Scudder, George Lovell, James Marchant, Shubael Hamblen and Josiah Sampson.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

Massachusetts was probably the last state to separate church and state (1830). This meant that no one had to support a church if he didn't wish to. In addition, town meetings could no longer be held in churches. In Barnstable the churches were pleased about this ruling because town meetings were often so rambunctious and destructive that church buildings were badly damaged.

In 1830 an article was placed on the town warrant, "To know if the Town will choose a committee to memorialise the Legislature of this Commonwealth upon the expediency of so altering the constitution and Repealing all laws now requiring the support of Religious Teachers or in any manner regulating Divine worship so as to leave the subject free from the trammels [restraint] of legislative interference to the unbiased management of every mans conscience."

BARNSTABLE'S POOR - 1820

As a volunteer with three others trying to sort out old Barnstable records that haven't seen the light of day in about 100 years, we are discovering many interesting records which were not considered important enough to be placed in the official records in the town vaults. You will notice that as editor of this Newsletter I have inserted a few items that give insight into the way our ancestors lived. (Archival records go back to 1775 in Barnstable; the town was founded in 1639.) Many towns do have papers of this nature and hopefully something is being done to preserve, and record them on computer disks. If they are available they are a real goldmine of all sorts of historical and genealogical material.

What to do about the poorest members of our

communities have always been a problem even back to Biblical times. Now the news is full of ways they should, or should not, be cared for by both our federal and state governments. Reading some of the material relating to the poor in Barnstable is very interesting. It should also be noted that these records may be the only place many of the poor are ever mentioned in any record. Even their deaths may not have been recorded as they had no property to tax. The following two papers give insight to life in 1820 and 1823 in a Cape Cod town.

Report of the committee respecting the poor - 1820. "The undersigned being a committee of the town of Barnstable to make enquiry and estimate what the poor of said town may be supported for the ensuing year, also to devise the best method and means of their support, having met and performed the duty assigned them present to the town the following report.

Viz. That they have taken into consideration various methods that have been pursued by this and other towns and the expense that will probably be incurred by supporting them in either of those ways, think compatible with the duty we owe to the aged and infirm many of which call in a very particular manner for our attention that the following is the sum which they may be supported for, and the most proper method for their support Viz.

Nathaniel Bacon - to Josiah Linnel - 75 [cents]
Betsey Thomas - to Ludia Thomas - 67
Hannah Lothrop - to David Baker - 67.
Joannah Lothrop - to Nathl Jenkins - 67
Antipas Stewart to Calvin Crocker 50
Anna Howland to herself 25
widow West [prob. wife of James] to her sons 50
Mehtable Linnell to Zenas Fish - 50
Patty Coleman - to her sister - 60
Mary Hinckley to Samuel Hinckly - 98
Kesiah Hinckley to Lothrop Tupper - 75
Thomas Lumbart to Abigail Crocker 67
Eunice Crosby to Abner Jones - 30
Louis Claghorn to Enoch Hinckley - 48
Betsey Cavis to David T Lewis 58
Thankful Lumbard to Mathias Smith Jr. 93
Susanna Thomas to her daughters - \$0.40
Abigail Stephens and child to Matthias Smith Jr. 1.60
ditto child to Cornelius Lovell - 60
Thankful Hallett - to her daughters - 67
Elizabeth Lampson to David Lewis - 1.00
Polly Baker to - 50
Joseph Lewis to Asa Scudder - .40
Ruth Linnell to Matthias Smith Jr. 75
Patty Davis to David Baker - 40

We further report as our opinon that it would be proper to hire a house in some part of the town to be ready and some suitable person to take the care of any that may in the course of the year become chargable or refuse to go to the places provided for their support and that the same be under the direction of a board of overseers chosen for that purpose and it shall be the duty of said board of overseers at all times to see that the poor are suitably provided for at their respective places of abode and make returns of the

expenses to the town thereby incurred for their approbation - we further report it is our opinion that in no way said poor could be supported so much to the credit of the town as it would show our disposition to use every means in our power to make the objects of our compassion happy as possible - also in our opinion the poor of said town would be much more comfortably supported in this manner than they could be all in one house - That it would be next to impossible that one could take that care of so many together in sickness as frequently occurs - as could be done separately & we are of opinion that the expense would be but trifling if any more than in any other method - not worth comparing with that happiness we should bestow on our fellow mortals by adopting the aforesaid report-

Also that the whole amount of the expenses will amount to about eight hundred and fifty dollars the other expenses bestowed on the poor not enumerated in the aforesaid list amounted to two hundred and thirty one dollars for the last year - and it is also recommended by said committee that the town should pay said persons that support the said persons on the aforesaid list by order on the treasurer quarterly and that the town pay physicians bills for attendance and medicine in sickness and funeral charges as they have usually done

By order of the Committee
Jabez Howland Chairman"

As you can see from the above list, the town farmed out the poor to those who would care for them - obviously some caregivers would be better than others. Some persons were paid to support relatives. You will also notice that a mother and one of her children were not placed together in the same home. With so much sickness, men dying in shipwrecks, and frequent debilitating injuries, a large family could be made indigent overnight if the male head of the family was unable to work.

This committee was trying to decide if it was cheaper to farm them out, as is the case in this list, or whether they should build an almshouse to keep all the indigent in one place. Although this report does not advocate building an almshouse, one was built soon after this report.

The following letter to the selectmen itemizes funeral expenses the town agreed to pay for one indigent person.

"Gentlemen Selectmen Debtor Joseph Croker [Crocker] -
Timothy Cottell Funeral expenses

8 feet oak wood --\$1.67
1 1/2 feet pine wood --.50
peck meal -- .25
7 lb flour -- .33
1 lb butter -- .20
1 lb candles -- .20
2 1/2 pork -- .31
half tea -- .37 1/2
dozen mackerel -- .17
one quart W [West Indies?] rum -- .25
one quart molasses -- .10
one sheet -- 1.00

one shirt -- 1.00
one handkerchief -- .25
my attendance -- .50

\$7.10 1/2

Barnstable April the 11 .. 1823"

[On April 15 the selectmen authorized payment of the bill]

TOWNS ANNEXED TO BOSTON

Many towns were made part of Boston as that city expanded. The towns and their dates of annexation are: East Boston 1637; South Boston 1804; Roxbury 1868; Dorchester 1870; Charlestown, Brighton and West Roxbury in 1874; Hyde Park 1912. Records for those towns are with the City Registrar of Boston.

CALENDAR DOUBLE DATING

In order to bring the vernal equinox on the 21st of March, Pope Gregory XIII ordered that 11 days be deleted from Sept. 1582 calling the 3rd day the 14th. In other words, the dates that year in Sept. were 1,2,3,14,15 etc.

This calendar correction of 1582 was immediately adopted by Catholic countries. England and her colonies, however, did not do so until 1752. Before this date the year began on March 25th instead of January 1st. Although England did not use the New Style for nearly 100 years they did recognize it by double dating. For example, March 10, 1657 would be the Old Style when the new year began on March 25th, but in the New Style it would be 1658 because according to this style the year had begun on January 1st. Therefore, the date was written March 10, 1657/8. (March had been the first month and February the 12th month.)

If you see a date such as 27 February 1699 you should recognize it as ambiguous -- did the person who wrote it really mean 1699 or did they mean 1698? Dates should be written as you find the original. If for some reason you wish to change them you should note that you have done so.

This is a very brief explanation of one calendar change. For a more comprehensive explanation see any good encyclopedia.

BOOK REVIEWS

Portrait and Biographical Record of Orange County, New York. NY and Chicago. Chapman Publishing Co. 1895. Facsimile reprint published 1994 by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. 5 1/4 x 8 1/2, 3 Vol.'s 1572 pp including a 30 page index \$64.00.

Genealogists are indebted to Heritage Books, Inc., for reprinting this 100 year old book. Omitted from this reprint were the first 110 pages which contained

biographies of U.S. presidents. To quote from the original preface written in 1895:

"Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible."

Orange County, New York, is in the southern section of New York state bordering New Jersey west of the Hudson River. A few of the towns in the county are Newburg, Middletown, Goshen and Pt. Jervis.

The biographies run from one and one-half columns to a page or two. They contain the date and place of birth, parentage, family origins, date immigrated to the US, spouse and her origins, children, the subject's education, work history, organizations to which he belonged, church and political affiliations, and date he moved to Orange County. Some portraits are included.

These biographies are not only interesting reading but they give insight into the life and times during the 1800s. Many of the men served in the Civil War and they have told their stories here. These first-person anecdotes are very complete and informative.

Some men whose lives and histories are included in this well written and documented book came from the British Isles and Europe. This book may be the only place to locate detailed accounts of their lives as told by the individuals themselves.

These biographies were compiled by researchers who travelled throughout the county interviewing the over 1100 men whose lives are described here in detail. They were farmers, postmasters, small businessmen, bank officials, and educators to name but a few of their many occupations.

A few of the more common surnames are Adams, Bailey, Barnes, Beaks, Bennett, Birdsall, Bodine, Boyd, Bradley, Brink, Brooks, Brown, Bull, Campbell, Carpenter, Clark, Clemson, Coleman, Conklin, Corwin, Crawford, Cuddleback, Davis, Decker, Drake, Curland, Farnum, Fowler, Gardner, Grant, Green, Hallock, Harrison, Hill, Horton, Howell, Hulse, Johnson, Lee, Little, Mapes, Martin, Miller, Mills, Moore, St. John, Smith, Taylor, Thompson, Tuthill, Vaninwegen, Washington, Wood and Young.

Other county histories containing biographies of residents were written near the end of the 1800s. When they can be found they are a goldmine of information. Most of these books have been out of print for many years, are becoming fragile and cannot be removed from libraries. Now with this excellent reprint by Heritage Books, Inc., the biographical records of Orange County, NY, are once again available to the public. If you have any interest at all in this County these three volumes should certainly be included in your personal library. (Ed.)

An Inquiry into the Genealogy and Present State of Ancient Scottish Surnames with the Origin and Descent of the Highland Clans and Family of Buchanan by William Buchanan. This book was originally published in 1820, now reprinted by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge

Pl., Suite #300, Bowie, MD 20715 344 pp. with an index. \$24.00 #B813 + \$3.50 shipping.

The first forty-four pages discuss Scottish surnames and divide them into four classes. (1) Families whose origins were from Ireland, i.e., Stewart, Lennox, Douglas, Campbell, Ogilvie, Kennedy, etc. (2) Those who came from England, i.e., Graham, Seaton, Levingston, Hamilton, Hepburn, Gray, etc. (3) Those from France, i.e., Fraser, Sharp, Purves, Sinclair, Montgomery, Bruce, Bailie, Brown, etc. (4) Those whose origins were from Denmark/Norway, i.e., Ramsey, Carnegie, Munroe, Grant, Menzies, etc. The author gives lineages, and then continues to discuss MacDouglas, MacDonald, MacNeil, MacLean, MacLeod, MacIntosh, MacPherson, MacFarlane, Cameron, MacGregor, Cahquhoun, Lamond, MacAuley, etc.

The last 174 pages, first published in 1723, discuss the families and surname of Buchanan. The first laird of Buchanan is believed to have been Anselan Okyan. It was the son of the seventh laird who took Buchanan as his surname in approximately the year 1231.

This interesting book tells about the earliest known families of Scotland, and how they are related, through the mid-1600s. Those with Scottish ancestry, or those who like to know more about the early families and history of Britain will enjoy reading this book. {Ed.}

IRISH RECORDS

Genealogists typically rely heavily on census records in tracing a family history. Owing to the loss of most Irish census records from 1821 through 1851 in the 1922 fire at the Four Courts Public Record Office and the earlier pulping of the census records from 1861 through 1891, essentially no Irish census records prior to 1901 are presently available. The 1901 census and indexed Civil (Vital) Records are available for the period after 1864, however, and non-Catholic marriages were registered from 1845 on. These records can be obtained on microfilm through the Church of the Latter Day Saints Family History Centers. The 1911 census is available on microfilm at the National Archives in Dublin, Ireland.

Lacking census or vital records prior to 1864 substitutes must be used. Two tax records constitute the most important country-wide sources of information prior to 1864. These are: (1) Griffith's Primary Valuation, a survey taken in the period from 1848 to 1864 listing nearly all householders in Ireland, and (2) the Tithe Applotment Books - covering the period from 1823 to 1838, which are not nearly as comprehensive. These two records together with the registers of local parishes constitute the major sources for information on the origins and ancestries of Irish immigrants in the early or middle nineteenth century. Church (parish) records can be very valuable once the correct parish has been located, but for many, or most, rural areas in Ireland these registers only start after 1820 and

often much later. Generally, for the average rural tenant farm family, no good records exist before the local parish register begins. In some cases, however, estate records may be located which can extend a paternal family line back for two or three generations. In other instances clues to family history can be found in Spinning-wheel Premium Entitlement Lists (1796) or other early records, but little genealogical information is contained in any of these records.

Griffith's Primary Valuation is easily the most important single genealogical source for mid-nineteenth century Ireland, listing every landholder and householder in Ireland. In addition to the townland address and the householder's name it gives the name of the person from whom the property was leased, a description of the property and its acreage, and sets a valuation on it. In combination with the Valuation Office maps, Griffith's Valuation also permits locating the exact site - and perhaps the actual house - where an ancestor once lived. Griffith's Valuation - for all of Ireland - is available on microfiche in Boston at the N.E. Gen. Society, the Boston Public Library, and Boston College. It can also be obtained through the LDS Family History Centers. Unfortunately it does not give the names of other family members. These may be found in the local parish register. (Many Irish parish registers are available on microfilm through the LDS Family History Centers, but most of those from the east and south of Ireland are not. Most existing registers can be seen at the National Library in Dublin.)

The Tithe Applotment Books are also available on microfilm in Boston or elsewhere through the LDS Family History Centers. Tithes assessed on the basis of this survey were for the support of the Church of Ireland, and, needless to say, were not popular with those who were not members of the Church of Ireland. These records list only landholders, failing to cover urban populations and with many curious exemptions or omissions in rural areas. In Munster, for example, potato patches were taxed but grassland was not. The poorest therefore had to pay the heaviest tax. The Tithe Books are far from comprehensive - about 50% of the householders being listed in some areas. The information provided is - like that found in Griffith's Valuation - not too helpful from a genealogical standpoint, providing only the name of the landholder, the townland, the area of land, and tithes payable. Lacking better records, however, the Tithe Applotment Books remain the best source of country-wife information on the Irish population prior to Griffith's Valuation.

Both Griffith's Primary Valuation and the Tithe applotment Books are indexed in the "Householder's Index". The index is contained in the microfiche set of Griffith's Valuation to be found in Boston and elsewhere. Unfortunately this (two part) index - which lists surnames first by Barony and then within the Barony by parish - is only a surname index. (Full name indexes for at least 19 counties in Ireland are reportedly sold commercially, but do not seem to be available as yet in Boston.)

In special cases Irish ancestry - at least for a few lines- can be traced back many hundreds of years, but

usually the ancestry of typical Irish immigrants can be traced - with luck - only to the beginning of the last century at best.

(John Peri)

WORLD WAR I DRAFT CARDS

The following is a letter received by the Society from James K. Owens, Director, National Archives- New England Region, 380 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, MA 02154.

"The National Archives, New England Region announced that microfilm copies of World War I Draft Registration cards for the New England States, except Vermont, are available for research in its reference room. The Vermont cards have not yet been reproduced on microfilm which is being carried out by the Genealogical Society of Salt Lake City, Utah, but the National Archives in Waltham will acquire the Vermont microfilm when it is available sometime in 1995.

Nearly 24 million men registered for the World War I draft. Three registrations were held - the first on June 5, 1917, when all men between the ages of 21 and 30 were required to register. A second registration was held on June 5, 1918, for men who had reached 21 years of age since the first registration on June 5, 1917. This was supplemented by a registration held on August 24, 1918, for those men who had reached age 21 since June 5, 1918. The third registration was held on September 12, 1918, only two months before the end of the war. This registration included men 18 through 45 who had not previously registered. Men who volunteered for military service were not required to register.

The cards for the three registrations differ slightly. All cards include registrant's name and address, age and date of birth, race, citizenship status, occupation and the name and address of employer, physical characteristics and the registrant's signed report of any disability that would disqualify him for the draft, the number of the draft board and the registrant's order number and serial number. The cards for those men who registered in the first two registrations contain the place of birth of the registrant. The cards for those who registered on Sept. 12, 1918, (men between the ages of 18 and 45 who were not included in the previous two registrations) does not contain the place of birth, but it does contain the name and address of the nearest relative, which is usually not included for the first two registrations.

The cards for Maine and New Hampshire are arranged by county or city and thereunder alphabetically by name. Those for Conn., Mass. and Rhode Island are arranged by local draft boards and thereunder alphabetically by the first two letters of the surname. The regional archives in Waltham contains finding aids which will help researchers determine in which draft board they should be searching."

If you haven't been to the National Archives in Waltham it is easy to find, has plenty of free parking and also has a small kitchen and dining area.

And, Jim Owens will be one of our speakers at our

May 6-7 CAPE COD GEN. CONFERENCE. He will be speaking on Saturday. Come and hear about the extensive holdings of the National Archives.

THE FORUM

The Federation of Genealogical Societies, to which our Society belongs, notified us that our members are eligible to receive the Forum at a 40% discount. If you are not familiar with it you may see it at our monthly meetings.

QUERY

Want parents, birthplace and date, of Peter Augustus Avery born c1820 on Cape Cod, Truro, or Spain, and d. 1875 in Boston. He married in Boston 11 Sept 1837 Elmina Dagsberg born in Denmark. He is buried with Laura B. Avery b. c1857 in Malden, MA and d. 1877, her mother Christiana Avery b. 1826-1881 wife of George W. (Peter A. is not the son of Peter Lombard Avery.) [Ed.]

CHANGE FOR MA VITAL RECORDS

MA VR are being moved from Tremont St., Boston, to the Registry of Vital Records, Second Flr., 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston 02210-2224, as of 27 Feb 1995. The new phone number is 617-753-8600. Counter hours: Mon., Tues, Thurs., Fri. 8:45-4:45. Research hours are Mon., Tues., Thurs., Friday 9:00-12:00 and 2:00-4:30.

The records before 1901 will remain at MA Archives, next to the JFK Library at Columbia Pt.

Those of you who know how very difficult it has been to work with the VR at Tremont St. will applaud this move out of a crowded basement room.

Wouldn't it have been wonderful if ALL VR could have been located in the same place, i.e., MA Archives where there is plenty of parking?

We will give you directions when we know the best way to get there, and what parking facilities, if any, there are.

THE QUABBIN EXPERIENCE

This is the title of the current exhibit at the Commonwealth Museum at Mass. Archives. It honors the foresight, expertise and ingenuity which made the Quabbin Reservoir and the metropolitan water system one of the largest public water supplies in the world.

In addition, the exhibit focuses on the land taken for the reservoir and its watershed. Four towns, and parts of others, were sacrificed to make Quabbin Reservoir possible. (Quabbin is an Indian word meaning "land of many waters.") The loss of those towns was a great sacrifice to the families who called those towns home. Dana, Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott were the towns destroyed from

1927-1938, and are now under many feet of water.

This exhibit tells the story of those who lived on the land (wildlife too) in photographs, artifacts and videos. The exhibit will be there through the spring of 1995 and includes free workshops on March 14, 3-5:30 PM, April 8, 9:30-12 and April 29, 8:30-12. Call 617-727-9268 to register.

COURT RECORDS

MA Archives has a microfilm of court records - "Plymouth and Barnstable Counties beginning May 1782". It includes Suffolk Co. Supreme Judicial Court, Docket Books for Suffolk, Plymouth, Barnstable, Worcester, Hampden, Berkshire and Dukes Counties - 1739-1797. Reel 1.

One Plymouth court case of 1785 was against Ann Tack who was taken to court for stealing. She was publically whipped with 23 stripes on her naked back and publically set in the pillory one hour. She was put in prison for three months. When she couldn't pay the court costs plus three times the value of the goods taken (12 shillings and 8 pence), she was handed over to Wm. Bartlet (the person she stole from) to be disposed of. She was put into service for two months to pay for the goods stolen.

ONLINE GENEALOGY PROGRAMS

An article in the 2-19-1995 Sunday Boston Herald by David Yonke is of interest to those who have computers. He notes that there are many good resources in cyberspace to help you solve problems with your family tree. He mentioned a few of the different online genealogical resources. They include the following:

KEYWORD: ROOTS is the entry to genealogy for America Online. CompuServe's Genealogy Forum is reached by typing "GO ROOTS." Regional research is possible in Canada, Europe and Latin America. Delphi subscribers can type "GO CUST 68", and they can also access Internet. GENI members can reach their Genealogy RoundTable by typing "GO GENEALOGY." Prodigy's material is on BB (JUMP: GENEALOGY BB). The Univ. of Michigan has an online genealogy collection in a Gopher site, and the Univ. of Teledo has another genealogy Gopher server. If you have access to the World Wide Web point your browser at :[http://www.ftp.cac.psu.edu/\(tilde\)saw/genealogy.html](http://www.ftp.cac.psu.edu/(tilde)saw/genealogy.html) and connect to the Genealogy Home Page.

These different genealogical resources make it possible to get research tips and help, surname lists, messages from other subscribers, library files, bulletinboards, and talk with other genealogists.

Note: I'd love someone who uses these programs to write about their experiences for the next Newsletter.

NAVAL DOCUMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

This nine volume set of books was published by the historical section of the Washington Navy Yard from 1964 to 1986. Each volume has between 1100 - 1450 pages and is a wealth of information about the naval side of the American Revolution. The books' format are original documents arranged chronologically from 1774 through September 1777. More volumes are planned. Included are pictures, maps, excellent bibliographies including newspapers, appendices, and very inclusive indexes

The books contain primary documents found by researchers in the United States, England, France and Spain. The goal of the editors is to document the critical role played by sea power in the achievement of American independence, and the activities of privateers, merchant mariners, the small American Navy and the powerful British Navy. While there are many books written about the land side of this war, little has been included about the naval side.

Anyone who thinks s/he has a family member who lived during these years might find their ancestor in these books and be able to "flesh out" their story. Most of these volumes are at Sturgis Library in Barnstable village.

A few selections from Vol. 9 are listed below.

"8 July 1777

Benjamin Crowninshield's Journal, Continental Navy Frigate Boston ... At 6 am we heard Guns for a Long time We expect some Engaigement Soon. We had one Wasborn [Gideon] Washburn kiled out Rig[ht] one [Henry] Green a Quarter master wounded in the Leg had it Cut off [f] At 8 pm died at 5 am ..." (Vol 9 p. 239)

"Massachusetts Council to Robert Pierpont

Sir Councill Chamber Boston July 26 1777

You are hereby Directed to Equip & Get Ready for sailing the Cartell Schoner under the Command of Capt Josiah Godfrey, for Rhode Island, the Board having Determined He shall Sail from this port Early next Week, & you are further Directed not to Exchange any Prisoners taken in the Land service, nor any of the officers or Seamen taken in the fox Frigate, without the Spetiall order of Councill therefore
Read and Accepted John Avery Dpy Secy"

[A cartel was a ship that was used in the exchange of prisoners. Massachusetts was governed by the Governor's Council during the Revolution because Gov. Gage who had been the British governor, was now the British Gen. Gage in charge of directing the war against the Americans.]

Minutes of the Massachusetts Board of War

"Boston 16 Sepr 1777

Order'd That Capt [Caleb] Hopkins deliver Capt adford as much Sheet Lead as he wants for Contintl Ship Ranger ..." (p.931)

John Bradford to the Massachusetts Council

"Boston 22 Sept 1777

Upon the Representation of the late Attack upon the Ship *Gruel* at Wiscasset by the Boats of the [HMS] Rainbow [British] Man of War Ordered that the thanks of this Board be given Colo [William] Jones & the Militia under his Command for their spirited Defence & Protection of the Mast Ship *Gruel* by which a very valuable Interest has been saved for the State, & the Enemy prevented from making a most important Acquisition" (p. 949)

Journal of the N. Hampshire House of Representatives

"[Portsmouth] Monday September 22d 1777

Voted. That John Paul Jones Esqr Captain of the Continental Ship Ranger have liberty to inlist from the Matross Company's in the Batteries in Piscataqua Harbour a number of Men not exceeding twenty - Sent up by Saml Little Esqr" (p. 948)

John Bradford to the Massachusetts Council

"Honble sirs

Mr [Edward] Southouse who was some time since taken On Board the *Mellish* with his family, by the *Alfred*, had by the Indulgence of his Honr Judge [Nathan] Cushing all his Effects Restored to him which Consisted of house Furniture & his Equipage, When he went hence for hallifax left part of his Goods at Bedford [New Bedford?], which are since sento me, they are pack'd in a Tierce & two Cases, he desired me to forward them to Mr Newton Collector at hallifax. I pray the honble Board will Direct the Commissary [of Prisoners] to suffer me to ship the above mentioned packages onboard the flag now bound there I have the honour to be with due Respect [&c.]
Boston. 22nd Sepr 1777 -

J. Bradford" (p. 949)

(A tierce was a container, something like a barrel. The Southouses must have been Loyalists)

Capt. Charles Alexander to the Commanding Officer of the British Army at Philadelphia

"*Delaware* frigate of[f] Philad. Nov. [sic.

Sept. 27, 1777

Sr.

its my Entintion to Prevent the Efusion of Blod as much as in My Pour [power] therefore I do Aquant you if you Atimpt to throw Up Any Works So as to Anoy Any Vessils from Passisng or Repassing I shall Give Orders for the City to be Demolished you most Luck on the Blod of the Woman & Childron to Lay at your Duor I am with Mutch Respt. [&c]

Charles Alexander" [p. 974]

SOME OLD SAYINGS:

"Use it up, wear it out, make it do or do without."

(An Old New England maxim)

"I slept and dreamed that life was beauty, I woke - and found that life was duty."
(Ellen Sturgis Hooper)



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

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President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS

May 6-7 Cape Cod Genealogical Conference at Seacrest Oceanfront Conference Center in N. Falmouth. We are offering 36 seminars on a variety of topics. If you haven't already registered call 508-428-5658, 548-2769, or 775-0164. There will be 26 vendors coming from as far away as MD and KY. They are bringing all kinds of historical and genealogical books, forms etc. The public is invited to visit the vendor booths at no charge.

LAST CHANCE - DON'T MISS THIS FIRST EVER CAPE COD GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE

May 13 10:00. There will not be a "regular" meeting of our Society but we will instead host a cooperative "Irish Workshop" with members of the Cape Cod Genealogical Society Irish Interest Group. We have reserved our meeting room for the entire day and will spend the day acquainting members of the Cape Cod Irish Interest Group and public-at-large with resources available at the Falmouth Public Library and elsewhere to aid Irish family history research. Genealogists experienced in Irish genealogical research will be available that day to aid novices and others in their pursuit of Irish ancestry. This meeting - like all meetings - is open to the public at no charge.

June 10 10:00. The speaker will be Delores Bird Carpenter. She will talk on the subject of her recent book Early Encounters - Native Americans and Europeans in New England. From the Papers of W. Sears Nickerson. One of the unique things about Nickerson's papers were the Native American genealogies he compiled. Such genealogies are rare according to Ms. Carpenter. Ms. Carpenter is a professor at Cape Cod Community College where she has been teaching since 1977. This is also our annual meeting.

July 8 10:00. - 3:00 This meeting will be a Genealogy Workshop oriented toward helping beginning genealogists. Experienced members of the Society will present an introductory panel discussion on "Getting Started in Family History Research" and will remain available throughout the day for one-on-one discussions with novice and other genealogists. Attendees are encouraged to bring bag lunches. Soft drinks will be available.

August 12 10:00. Joyce Pendery and John Peri will discuss what the LDS Library in Salt Lake City has to offer.

Sept. 9 10:00. Anne Fleck, past national and international president of the DAR, will speak about DAR Resources.

TIME TO PAY ANNUAL DUES

Along with the annual reports and the annual meeting it is again time to pay our yearly dues of \$15.00. These dues pay for speakers, numerous miscellaneous expenses and for printing and mailing the six yearly Newsletters to each member. The cost of each Newsletter is \$.62 and amounts to \$3.72 out of each member's \$15.00 dues. YOU MAY BRING YOUR DUES TO THE JUNE 10TH MEETING OR MAIL THEM TO THE ADDRESS ON THE MASTHEAD OF THIS NEWSLETTER. Thanks !!

NOTES FROM THE MARCH MEETING

Kenneth Kinkor, historian for the *Wydah* project, gave us a fascinating talk on pirates entitled "Scoundrels of CapeCod". (Originally the *Wydah* was a former galley, built in 1715, that took slaves and other cargo from W. Africa to England, the Carribean, etc. A galley is a ship which is fitted out so it can also be rowed.)

Kinkor stated that the Golden Age of Piracy was from 1680-1725 during which time some men revolted against European society and supported themselves by thievery. From 1715-1725 at least 10,000 men were involved in piracy; he's found at least four who were from N. England and have descendants. One is the ancestor of a Cape Codder whom he calls Mr X. Kinkor has agreed not to reveal Mr. X's name until his book is published.

Palgrave Williams, son of a R.I. attorney general, was a friend of Samuel Bellamy, captain of the *Whydah*. Bellamy came from England and was a veteran of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713). At that time, about 50,000 British sailors were released from the navy and suddenly became unemployed; some turned to piracy.

In July 1715 Bellamy and his friend Palgrave Williams bought an old sloop and sailed to Florida after they learned that a Spanish treasure fleet was wrecked off the Florida coast. But their search was unsuccessful and they decided to become pirates in order to obtain wealth.

The pirate, Ben Hornigal, had been attacking the Spanish for years; Bellamy became part of his crew. He learned the trade so well that the other pirates voted Hornigal out and Bellamy in as captain. Blackbeard was also a crew member.

Their ship met the *Wydah* galley (it was about 100' L x 30' W and able to go 13 knots in short spurts) in the Windward passage in 1716. Bellamy chased her for three days and three nights until the *Wydah's* captain surrendered without a fight. Kinkor said that 90% of vessels were captured without a fight.

In 1717 Bellamy headed north and on 26 April he was 60 miles SE of Chatham, Mass. Also with him was another ship he'd captured, the *Ann*, as well as another vessel with 7500 gallons of prize madeira wine. By 4PM he saw Cape Cod, then captured another vessel loaded with deer hides and tobacco. By then it was 7PM and he ordered another course change to due north.

About 11:30 PM the lookout on the *Wydah* heard waves breaking on a beach. In order to save the ship the pirates dropped anchor, cut cables and tried to club haul -- nothing they did prevented the ship from running aground stern first on a sand bank. The twelve cannon in the hold crashed through the decks at the same time that the hull was being twisted apart from outside; the ship quickly broke apart.

Of the 146 men aboard (130 pirates and 16 prisoners) only two pirates made it to shore, the others drowned. Kinkor said that this wreck cost more lives than any of the many other shipwrecks which have occurred on the beaches of Cape Cod.

Seven pirates from the wine ship and two from the *Wydah*, were taken to Boston and jailed. One, John Julian, a South American Indian, was sold as a slave to the Quincy family in Braintree. He was sold again, and was hung in 1733 for killing a member of that family. Six others were illegally hung on 15 November 1717 even after pirates were deemed eligible for amnesty.

Testimony of the two men who survived the wreck said that Bellamy was taking the ships to southern Maine. But why did he sail north when he knew he wouldn't be able to clear the dangerous shoals of Cape Cod? It is now felt that he had business on the lower Cape. Legend says he was returning to reunite with his lover, Mary (also called Goody) Hallet. Or, was he headed for Provincetown to wait for the tide to allow him to sail into Boston harbor? Or, was he going to unload some of his booty in the Chatham or Wellfleet area to someone who was his accomplice?

In attempting to answer these questions Kinkor tried to reconstruct the town of Wellfleet as it was in 1717. Mr. X's ancestor lived there in 1660, and his father died leaving him £9 (about one month's pay at the time.) But when the son died in 1724 he was reportedly worth £10,000 although probate records show £6000. Where did Mr. X's ancestor get that huge amount of money?

Kinkor's research into relationships in the community leads him to believe Mr. X's ancestor was the principal owner of the Great Island Tavern in Wellfleet. A 3000 square foot building was away from other buildings but near Wellfleet harbor. Was this a warehouse where smuggled goods were stored?

In the 1680s and earlier, one of the prime businesses in N.E. was smuggling. Britain wanted our raw materials so their workmen could produce the finished goods, and then ship them to America for sale. The result of this policy was that the goods brought in by smugglers commanded a high price; smuggling paid well when custom duties could be eliminated.

Kinkor found a 1690 letter from Edward Randolph to Mr. Usher about smuggling. He also found (1) Usher was

related by marriage to Samuel Shrimpton of Boston who was related to Thomas Hawkins. Hawkins had been a privateer in the 1640s and 1650s raiding cities in the Carribean. His son Thomas was a step-brother of Samuel Shrimpton. In the 1680's Shrimpton owned Noddle Island in Boston harbor where French, English and Irish privateers brought their booty in exchange for rum, arms and provisions. (2) Nathaniel Williams married one of Shrimpton's sisters, (3) Mr. X's ancestor's wife's first husband was married to a cousin of Palgrave Williams on Cape Cod, (4) two of Palgrave's sisters were married to brothers on Martha's Vineyard, (5) Mr. X's ancestor's father in Plymouth was a neighbor of the grandfather of Mary Hallet, who legend says was Bellamy's girl friend.

Two other New Englanders, Thomas Hawkins and Thomas Pound, were pirates and raided Martha's Vineyard and Cape towns. In a naval battle near Penzance Pt. (near Woods Hole) every pirate was either killed or wounded in a vicious hand-to-hand battle. The pirates were to be hung. Just before the noose was slipped on Hawkins neck, a reprieve suddenly arrived from the governor. He had been persuaded to order the reprieve by Samuel Shrimpton and three other justices who were married to Shrimpton's sisters.

Pound and Hawkins were then sent back to England for trial but Hawkins was killed in a sea battle before they arrived. Pound was later appointed captain of one of the King's ships. He died in England as a respected "gentleman".

A much wanted French privateersman, Breha, was an associate of the pirate Thomas Paine. Breha retired to Conanicut Island in R.I., and became commander of the R.I. militia. Paine lived on Martha's Vineyard and exported wool to Maine.

Mary Hallet's will gave away everything she owned, including the clothes on her back, except for a necklace of gold beads she wanted buried with her. Could this necklace have been a gift from Bellamy?

Kinkor said that after his extensive research on the *Wydah* project he feels there were a great many New Englanders in the 1600s who were not living according to the law, and that during the 1670s Charlestown was a home for pirates.

He is putting together a bibliography of primary source documents on the *Wydah* which is nearing completion, but his book on the ship will not be completed for some time. Much that he has learned is due to his search of contemporary records into family interrelationships, his reconstruction of the towns and who lived in them, as well as his research into prominent families and their material wealth.

The results of Kinkor's extensive research demonstrates how much can be discovered if one takes the time to do it.

NOTES FROM THE APRIL MEETING

Mary Siccio, Librarian at the Cape Cod Community College's Nickerson Room, gave a slide show of the room and its holdings. This library, which began in 1966, contains material on the history and culture of all of Barnstable Co. (Cape Cod).

Holdings include over 5000 catalogued documents. At the present time they are being added to the CLAMS network (the computer network which Cape libraries use as a catalogue of their holdings). Topics include diaries, maritime material such as logs, naturalist writers, character studies of Cape residents, rare books, material by the Indian writer Rev. Apes, manuscripts, a sketchbook of Barnstable houses, letters, material on Harry Kemp - the artist of the dunes, the whaling and fisheries industries, the United Fruit Co. started by Lorenzo Baker, Cape Cod industries, vertical files started about 1980 of Cape newspapers with over 1000 subjects (all cross indexed), photos by the well-know Cape photographer Kelsey.

In the 1970s William Jeremiah Burke and his wife went to every Cape Cod town and listed sources of historical and genealogical information for that town which are now in 10 annotated volumes. One volume is devoted just to genealogical information. Other genealogical material includes the NEHGR and the Mayflower Descendants. Some genealogical material is in their manuscript collection and they welcome genealogical charts. Someone indexed the room's holdings and consequently there is a list of 15,000 names with the title and page on which the name occurs.

Rum running is another topic on which they have material and includes Donald Sparrows' unpublished account.

CD-Roms are being acquired. They now have the master name index of the US censuses indexes from pre-colonial times to 1850. The 4 volumes by Savage is included in the 1850 census. It should be remembered that the indexes missed some persons in the census.

Ms. Sicchio distributed a six page list of genealogical titles at the Nickerson Memorial Room. They include the following families: Ashleys, Barker, Bourne, Cobb Coffin, Crosby, Crowell, Eldridge, Freeman, Doodell, Goodspeed, Joshua Gray descendants, Hatch, Hinckley, Holway-Rich, Horton, Kelly, Lewis, Nickerson, Otis, Payne/Paine, Robinson, Ralph Smith family, Swift, Thacher, Tuper, Wjng and Winslow.

LDS DATABASE

We have been told that the Wareham Library has the LDS (Mormon Church) Genealogical Database on compact disk and a computer to read and search for our ancestors. Call to reserve a time as this database should be popular (508-295-2343). Also, the library is considering purchasing a genealogical software program for their computer to allow users to enter their family tree on a floppy disk at the library and print out their pedigree etc. I assume each person

would supply his own data disk which could be taken home and updated from time to time as new information is discovered. Sounds like a great idea. We should encourage this system for the Falmouth Library.

Also we have learned that the LDS Church in Cataumet has the LDS database now. At this time it is for Church members only but may be made available to the public in the future as has been done at other LDS Church locations in N. Dartmouth and Foxboro (Family History Centers). (Ron Church)

N.E. COMPUTER GENEALOGISTS

This group is now a part of NEHGS in Boston. Three of our members attended the meeting at the Plymouth Library on Feb. 18.

Charlie Teague of Magna Charta gave an impressive demonstration of the linear and fan pedigree charts that this company makes. If you are interested, Gary Hayward, Judy Fenner, Joyce Pendery, and I have a copy of their brochure (or call 1-800-624-2782). The color charts are quite interesting and reasonably priced. They range in size from 8.5' x 11' to 36' by 48'. Give them a Gedcom file of your ancestors on a disk and they do the rest.

We were given a copy of the Gedchart 1.7.3 software used to produce these charts. I have this copy if club members are interested. To use this software one should be quite computer literate and have sophisticated printing or plotting equipment. For most it would be best to purchase the charts from Magna Charta.

Steve Kyner then reviewed the recent GENTECH conference in Texas. This conference has a computer genealogy orientation. Dick Eastman had given a good talk encouraging us to break the mold in the way we think about genealogical research. For example, computer technology would make it unnecessary to retype a portion of another genealogy from another book. It can be transferred electronically in seconds if we could work out a reasonable royalty. We need to share more rather than two people doing exactly the same work.

Steve also discussed the status of The Master Genealogist (TMG) software program. It was delayed somewhat by an infringement complaint from Commsoft (Roots !V). This complaint has been dropped and version 1.2 of TMG (with report writing capability) is scheduled for release by March 15.

There was a discussion of what it takes to access genealogical information on the INTERNET. Steve says there is not too much material there yet but it is now worth investigating.

All in all the meeting was productive for those who want to keep up on the latest technical aids to genealogy. The March 11 meeting in Lynnfield, will feature ROOTS 1V. (Ron Church)

FREE ON-LINE SERVICES

" I cringe when I read articles pushing expensive, commercial, on-line computer services when there are so many *free* on-line services available that are seldom mentioned. For instance, Overboard BBS at (508) 693-5344 (run by hobbyist Andrué Carr in West Tisbury) offers access to the National Genealogical Society's "National Genealogy" conference, offering over 400 genealogy "posts" per day from all over the globe. He also carries the "Genealogy Europe" conference, which deals exclusively with European genealogy. (The N.G.S. has its own BBS at (703) 528-2612 in Virginia. It is also free.) Using these two conferences on Overboard, I have met distant relatives from all over the country, and even managed to meet a woman from Ontario who had photographs of the Yorkshire, England home of my great grandfather!

Overboard BBS costs only the price of the (barely) long distance call to West Tisbury, for which Nynex charges less than four cents per minute from Falmouth. (It generally takes me about five minutes to download the day's genealogy mail.) Compare this with the fees charged by the commercial services! Andrué finances this out of his own pocket as a hobby, but if you find yourself using his services regularly, I encourage you to send him a small donation. If any one has questions about these services, or the equipment needed to access them, I will be happy to help.

If anyone has an interest in Martha's Vineyard genealogy, and has access to an IBM-compatible computer with a 3 1/2 disk drive and/or a modem, I have compiled a series of large text files available at no cost: (1) Deaths in Tisbury 1850-1875 is an exhaustive, indexed, cross-referenced source for town records, graves, newspaper notices, and other records relating to deaths during 1850-1875 in Tisbury and West Tisbury, MA. The 400+ pages of print compress to only 187K of disk space. This took me two years to compile, and only three printed copies exist. (The disk version does not contain graphs and photocopies articles, however.) (2) I have a name index to death notices and obituaries in the Vineyard Gazette during 1850-1875. It includes deaths from all parts of Martha's Vineyard, including those of residents and ex-residents who died elsewhere in the world. (3) I have a name index to the 1860 and 1870 censuses of Tisbury, MA. (4) I have a partial name index to the book, *Tisbury's Town and Proprietors Records* by Wm. S. Swift and Jennie W. Cleveland; Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1903.

Anyone who is interested can have all of these files free on Overboard BBS (508) 693-5344, or in exchange for a blank 3 1/2 disk from me." (Chris Baer 127 Jericho Path, Falmouth, MA 02540 or after May 1st write to RFD Box 247, Vineyard Haven, MA 02568. If you have questions, call me at (508) 457-5358.)

(Many thank to Chris for this information and for his kind offer to help others)

QUERIES

HAMMOND/WEST - I am seeking any information regarding Charlotte HAMMOND "of Falmouth" who may have been born 20 Apr 1781, although the year may be erroneously later. She married in Tisbury, MA 1 Jun. 1797, James Shaw WEST (1778-1859), and she died 19 Jan 1849 in Tisbury. Was Charlotte a grandchild of John and Marah (GREEN) HAMMOND of Falmouth? (Chris Baer, RFD Box 247, Vineyard Haven, MA 02568)

Joan Reed Miller, 56 Jean Lo Way, York, PA is researching the following families, some are Cape families: **Bunker, Godfrey, Presbury, Besse, Skiff, Reeves, Warren, Jouatt?, Arnold, Holmes, Madden, Vincent, Allerton, Tyler, Chapman, Lincoln, Rollins, Clark, Rogers, Curtis**

REGISTRY OF VITAL RECORDS

The last Newsletter announced the move of the Mass. Vital Records to the 2nd floor of 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02210-2224, 617-753-8600. Research hours are M,T,Th.,F 9:00-12:00 and 2:30-4:30. Counter hours are M,T,Th,F 8:45-4:45. Closed Wednesdays.

Fee schedule for individuals performing their own research of vital records at the State Registry is \$3.00 per hour. Copies are \$6.00.

Search by mail: (1) A 10-year search including one certified copy OR an official statement (Negative Statement) that the requested record is not on file - \$11.00 (2) Additional copies ordered at the same time - \$11.00 (3) Mail orders requesting expedited two-day service is \$14.00, the same for additional copies.

By phone (Visa, MasterCard, American Express, or Discover credit card) (1) record - \$19.00; additional copies ordered at the same time - \$14.00.

Decorated birth and marriage heirloom certificates are \$25. in person, or \$30.00 by mail.

Their location is shown on the map below. (From looking at the map it does not look like a "fun" place to get to !!! Why do they put all our State VR next to the ocean and off busy highways, i.e., Mass. Archives in Boston at Columbia Pt. next to the JFK Museum - close to the ocean. What's wrong with the suburbs where there is lots of parking?

Suggestion: it might be better to go to, or write to, the town hall in the town your ancestor was b,m or d if you know what it is.

SACRAMENT ROCK IN BARNSTABLE (Rt.6A)

Rev. John Lothrop with his flock of 22 exiles from Salem arrived in Barnstable on 11 Oct. 1639. They celebrated their first Sacrament of Communion twenty days later at a

huge boulder, and later held their first town meeting at that place. Soon they made a trail which developed into what is now Rt6A. In 1820, to accommodate more traffic, a piece of the rock was split off. In 1870 in order for the road to be widened again, they blasted the rock into fragments, and the pieces were used for foundations for homes, barns and rock walls around gardens. They did leave a marker stone as well as some fragments which they buried.

In 1916 the town decided to erect a memorial and the buried fragments were unearthed for use in making a stone monument. On it is a bronze marker giving the significance of the monument. The marker rock is preserved now as one of the foundation stones at the right-hand front corner of the tower of the "East Parish" (Unitarian) Church. A tablet there says, "A fragment of the rock which served the founders of the Church and town as a pulpit before the first meetinghouse was built."

(Question - why didn't they just move the road a short distance and leave this huge historic boulder? Progress?)

HORTATORY NAMES

During the period between 1570-1600 in Sussex, England, Puritans often gave their children hortatory names such as Be-courteous Cole, Safely-on-high Snat, Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith White, Small-hope Biggs, Humiliation Scratcher, Kill-sin Pemble, Mortifie Hicks, and ffly fornication Bull. The latter, if she didn't already have enough problems, got pregnant by a man named Goodman Woodman. (I won't even attempt to imagine what they could have named that child!) Fortunately, this naming custom wasn't popular when they crossed the ocean.

BOOK REVIEWS

Crocker Genealogy

Andrea Leonard of Osterville has just completed a Crocker Genealogy: She is a direct descendant of Dea. William Crocker, who with his wife Alice arrived in Boston from England in 1634, possibly on the *Griffin*. They lived first in Scituate before following their minister Rev. John Lothrop to Barnstable in 1639.

Five of their seven children married and had children. At the time of his death in 1692, William could count at least 48 living descendants. This book features his male and female descendants to the 14th generation, is well indexed and includes a bibliography.

Short histories (in some instance) of families connected to Crockers by marriage are provided to aid in tracing relationships to other lines. Allied families include: Bourne, Crosby, Bursley, Cobb, Davis, Fish, Fuller, Goodspeed, Hallett, Hamblin, Hinckley, Howland, Jenkins, Jones, Lovell, Nyes, Parker, Phinney, Sampson, Scudder, Smith, Thacher, and Winslow.

Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer

Ridge Pl., Suite 301, Bowie, MD 20716 or call 1-800-398-7709. 311 pp, paper, \$23.00 #Li55. \$3.50 shipping, add 5% for MD. residents.

Mary Dyer, Biography Of A Rebel Quaker. This book by Ruth Talbot Plimpton is a very interesting and easily read factual account of the life of this fascinating woman - the only woman hanged in Boston for being a Quaker.

Mary and her husband William Dyer arrived in Boston in 1635 but they were soon disillusioned when they discovered how the Puritan church governed all aspects of their lives. Soon they followed Anne Hutchinson to Rhode Island where Roger Williams was building a more lenient society.

Mary was greatly influenced by the free thinking of her friend Anne Hutchinson who said that conscience should dictate how God should be worshiped. Mary returned to England and soon met the Quaker, George Fox, who felt that both men and women were equal in God's eyes. This view at that time was totally unthinkable.

After some time, she returned to her family in R.I. and was astounded to hear about the brutality against Quakers. Upon arriving in Boston from England, she was jailed because she was a Quaker. After two and one-half months in jail she was freed when William promised she would never return to Mass. Later, however, she and four other women did return to protest the whipping and mutilation of Quakers. Mary and two men were hanged there in 1661.

Mary was a very able, intelligent woman who was centuries ahead of her time - and paid the consequences for her beliefs. She often left her family, for years at a time, to follow the path of her convictions. The relationship between her and her husband was extraordinary, and would even be unusual today. He must have been remarkable understanding, or, perhaps just realized that there was nothing he could do to stop her from doing what she felt she had to do. I wondered who cared for their many children when she was away so much.

This book is well worth reading. It was published by Branden Publ. Co, hardcover, 247 pages, \$21.95. [Ed.]

The Great Historic Families of Scotland, Volume 2, by James Taylor, MA, DD, FSA. Facsimile reprint published by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Bowie, MD. 20716 #TO96 \$25.00.

Anyone interested in either Scottish genealogy or the history of Scotland should find this book both informative and entertaining. The second volume of James Taylor's classic work covers two dozen great Scottish families - including Maxwells, Johnstones, Stewards, Drummonds (2), Erskines (3), Grahams (3), Maclellans, Scotts (2), Hepburns, Frasers (2), Gordans (4), and Hays (3). Sketches of prominent members of these families describe many villains and heroes, and provide fascinating accounts of their lives and times.

The author dismisses the evident fables in the

ancestry of the families described and apparently confines his accounts to what can be well documented. Nevertheless, truth often appears stranger than fiction, and many of the characters he describes could have come directly from the pages of romantic novels. In a few instances this appears to have been more than coincidence. Sir Walter Scott, whose relatives, the Scotts, are covered in this volume, was apparently inspired to become a novelist by his strong interest in genealogy and family history and is often quoted by the author in connection with accounts of other prominent Scots.

Interesting stories include the escape from the Tower of London by William Maxwell, fifth Earl of Nithsdale, disguised as a woman (with the aid of his wife), the whirlwind courtship (rape?) of the wealthy Lady Lovat (with property in mind) by Simon Fraser of Lovat, the abduction by James Erskine of his (mad?) wife Lady Grange, and the poisoning of the three Drumond sisters by some of King James IV's nobles - afraid that James was about to marry the eldest, Lady Margaret. Activities of the Earl of Bothwell (James Hepburn) associated with Mary Queen of Scots and those of many others are also covered with interesting detail.

This reviewer has not read Volume 1 of this work, but if - as seems probable - it is of the same high quality as Volume 2, it too would be well worth the reader's time.

(John Peri)

The Town of Roxbury, Mass: Its Memorable Persons and Places, Its History and Antiquities, With Numerous Illustrations of Its Old Landmarks and Noted Personages by Francis S. Drake. 1878.

Reprinted 1994 by Heritage Books, Inc. 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. 493pp. indexed, many photos, includes an 1832 pull-out map. #D607 \$32.00.

These old town histories are well worth republishing as many of the articles and pictures in them are now lost.

The author notes that New England was settled mainly due to the bitter antagonism between Protestant dissenters (Pilgrims and Puritans) and the Church of England. Those who settled in Roxbury (annexed to Boston in 1868 -an unmixed blessing according to Drake) were mostly from in or near London with some from the west country and Nazing in Essex Co. Names of the earliest settlers were Curtis, Crafts, Dudley, Griggs, Heath, Payson, Parker, Seaver, Weld and Williams.

Roxbury, the sixth town settled in N.E., was taxed in 1630. In the following year the ship *Lion* brought Nazing pilgrims, i.e., the apostle Eliot with his wife, his sister and her children; others from Nazing followed during the next few years.

Many towns were founded by families who originally came from Roxbury. Among them were: Dedham 1635, Springfield 1636, Woodstock, CT 1683, Pomfret, CT 1687, Hardwick 1686, Dudley 1731, Bedford, NH 1732, Warwick 1744, Worcester, Colerain, Oxford, Scituate, Braintree, Newbury etc.

In July 1686 thirty families walked over the Old Connecticut Path eighty miles to settle in Woodstock, CT,

then called New Roxbury. Among families who went were the following: Morris, Bowen, Bugbee, Craft, Chandler, Davis, Griggs, Gary, Johnson, Leavens, May, Lyon, Scarborough, and Peake.

This book covers everything from the topography of the area to local Indians, churches, forts, houses, the Nazing parish church, the plan of the first church in Roxbury, Indian wars, cemeteries, the American Revolution, schools, businesses, names of residents in 1820-5 and the streets on which they lived, the Brook Farm experiment, the Antinomism controversy, taverns, and paupers - to mention just a few topics.

Anyone interested in Roxbury, or the area around Boston, would gain much interesting and useful information from this book written one hundred and seventeen years ago. [Ed.]

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**THREE FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS**

**Hart** Historical Notes is published by Hart Communications, P.O. Box 453, Lincoln, MA 01773 and is \$15 per year for six issues. The purpose is to share stories, myths and popular history of people and places associated with the name Hart, Hartt, Heart and Harte. Editors are Linda and Dan Hart. Fax: 617-259-9908; E-mail: harhn@aol.com

**Lothrop** Family Foundation may be reached at Box 462, Barnstable, MA 02630. They have been organized for five years and already have 300 members all over the U.S.

**Avery** Family Assoc., 2402 West 16th Space C-1, Yuma, AZ 95364. Several Averys came in the early years of this country, probably not related. (1) Rev. John of Truro, MA; his son William, was a doctor in Boston and Dedham, MA; (2) Christopher was from Cornwall, Eng., to Salem & Swampscott, MA, to N. London, CT (3) Rev. Joseph 1635 - drowned- no issue. (4) Thomas - blacksmith - farmer, Salem 1643, to Portsmouth, NH

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1881 BRITISH CENSUS

The 1881 British census for England and Wales is being completed with some counties already done. It is on microfiche at the Family History Library and many Family History Centers.

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**AMERICAN-PORTUGUESE**

The Friends of the American-Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society, Inc. usually meets at the Taunton Public Library where the Society has its research materials, the Special Collection and Acquisitions, housed in the Alfonse Mendes Ferreira section. For information call Cecilia M. Rose, 508-823-3330.

## MA VITAL RECORD NEWS ALERT FOR 1995.

Shirley Barnes, Dir. of Civil Records of the MA Gen. Council, requests that each of us write to our representative to support the passage of H-211. The Com. on Government Regulations needs to hear from **YOU** so this bill will not languish and die. Send a letter, postcard or make a phone call.

As you know from previous items in this Newsletter, public access to MA vital records has been restricted and laws were going to be made to restrict access even more. Shirley Barnes, and others, have been meeting at the State level for two years now trying to make them more accessible to the public but also working to keep them from being used illegally. They were originally going to be closed for research purposes.

This bill has 103 sections, 48 pages; this is the eighth revision. It is too long to discuss here but section 13, Chapter 46, section 2A subsection (1) MGL provides for the transfer on 1 Jan. 1996 of all records and indices, including corrected records of births through Dec. 31, 1905; records and indices of marriages and deaths through Dec. 31, 1945 and amendments filed prior to Dec. 31, 1945 then in the custody of the state registrar to the archives of the commonwealth. Subsequently, all records will go in five year increments as provided by Chap. 374, of the acts of 1983 commencing Jan. 1, 2001.

Please write and support the passage of H-211 to Sen. Michael Creedon (Brockton) and Rep. Steven V. Angelo (Saugus) are the chairmen of the Joint Com. on Government Regulations.

If you have questions call Shirley Barnes at 508-358-7444 or write her at 20 Loblolly Ln., Wayland, MA 01778-1429. **BUT DO SUPPORT THIS BILL BY CONTACTING YOUR REPRESENTATIVE AND SENATOR.** Otherwise access to MA birth, marriage and death records could be more restricted.

## BOSTON VITAL RECORDS

Have you ever tried to look in the Mass. Archives vital record books ( microfilm) for Boston births, marriages, or deaths? You haven't been able to find them because Boston didn't send their vital record information to the state until 1848 ! I was under the impression that all vital records were sent to Boston from 1841 on. Apparently there were also a few other places who didn't submit them until later either. I will try and find out the towns/ cities that didn't and include them in another Newsletter.

Boston's VR are at the Boston City Hall and they are not easy to visit because the city doesn't pay anyone to work there. Instead, they are only open when two volunteers (sisters in their 80s) come to open it. Needless to say, it is difficult to find when they are there. I have heard

that one is in the hospital at this time. In addition to that there are physical problems with the rooms in which the records are stored. These records, including some for the first Boston churches, are not being well cared for or properly preserved.

## THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL REPORTS

1. President's Report. This past year has been a busy and exciting one for our Society. We now have our own space upstairs at the Falmouth Public Library. Our library committee has been taking an inventory of our holdings and organizing them for easy access. The Tuesday afternoon library volunteers have given advice to many who have questions about genealogical research. And, thanks to Marjorie Gibson we have published our first book titled *Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable County (Cape Cod)* which is receiving great reviews. (See page 80 of the *N.E. Historical and Genealogical Register* of January 1995.)

Membership has increased and attendance at our monthly meetings averages about forty. John Peri, Vice President and Program Chairperson, has provided us with very interesting programs throughout the year. As part of our long range goal to have a cable TV series on genealogy John and Barbara Peri and others are learning to use the video camera, edit tape and perform other technical operations. Membership support of our activities has been excellent.

And last but not least, the Society is now incorporated under Massachusetts statutes so our new title is Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc.

My thanks to all for making our tenth anniversary Conference a reality. It has been a big undertaking and we look forward to May 6-7 with great anticipation.

Respectfully submitted,  
Judy Fenner, President

2. Nominating Committee Report. According to our bylaws two offices are up for election for the coming year. The following slate is presented by the Nominating Committee:

President: Judy Fenner

Secretary: Eleanor Ray

Nominating Committee: Marge Riley, Priscilla Scudder, Lorraine Fox. This committee will serve again next year.

The above slate will be presented at the annual meeting in June. Other nominations can be made from the floor at that time.

3. Newsletter Editor's report. Again this year the Newsletter has gone out six times to all members. Material for inclusion in the Newsletter comes from a variety of sources which, hopefully, readers will find informative as well as helpful in their research. Members are encouraged to submit articles as this is your Newsletter. Everyone has interesting stories about those whose lives they have discovered in their research - others would enjoy them also. Other things such as uncommon sources or where you found the

missing piece to your problem could be very helpful to someone else.

As you know, we do exchange Newsletters with a few other genealogical societies and they are available at our meetings. Since it doesn't seem to me that many members read them, I plan on listing some of their interesting articles in this Newsletter in order to make them more available to members at the monthly meetings. [Ed.]

4. Publications Committee. Our first publication, *Historical and Genealogical Atlas of Barnstable County (Cape Cod)* arrived from the printer in mid-January. It was reviewed on page 80 of the January 1995 issue of the New England Historic Genealogical Register. It is selling well both on and off Cape Cod to persons interested in genealogical resources --- also to Cape Codders who want a concise history of the area with interesting places to show their visitors.

(Some have written to us after they received the book and made these comments: "The book is great" - N. Andover, MA; "I am thrilled with it. What a marvelous reference. I will use it a lot.... Your book will give me much insight".- Red Oak, TX; "Your book is a gem. In three years I'll retire from work, and your book will be my travel guide to the Cape." - Ridgefield, CT; "Your Atlas is superb... Nice work .... Yours is the best one out there - it has USABLE info." - Ft. Collins, CO; "... have read it through. Nice job! .... I had two goals in mind when I registered for the May 6-7 Conference ... The answer to (1) is all laid out on p. 32 of the Atlas." - Montpelier, VT.; Enjoyed your many mentions of past events.... You have certainly boiled down a vast amount of information..." - Newport, OR)

5. Secretary's Report. Notes have been taken of both membership and Board meetings. Dru Harding, Secretary [The Society wishes to thank Dru for the excellent job she has done as our Secretary. Her term is up in June and a new secretary will be elected at that meeting.]

6. Financial statement. As the fiscal year draws to a close our financial situation looks very good although in a state of flux due to our approaching Conference. Our operating balance is now about \$1500; this does not include any funds relating to the Conference or to book sales.

The number of Conference registrations is considerably above our break even point of one hundred so we expect to be in the black. The sale of Marge Gibson's *Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable County (Cape Cod)* has been phenomenal and we stand to clear over \$1000. We owe Marge a great debt of thanks for her hard work.

A complete report will be available at our annual meeting in June. Mary M. Hunt, Treasurer

[This has been a very busy year for the Society's Treasurer. Not only has our membership been increasing but the *Atlas* and Conference have added to the time Mary has had to spend to perform the duties of Treasurer. In addition, a tax number had to be obtained from the state, and incorporation papers also had to be processed and sent to the state for approval.)

7. Library Committee. The committee has spent a great

deal of time this year inventoring our holdings and making them easily available to our members. Falmouth Library has given us our own space on the main floor; our material is readily available and not in boxes in a locked closet as it had been previously. The IGI is also now available to both our members and the general public any time the Falmouth Library is open.

The Falmouth Library has advertised that volunteers from our Society will be on hand to give helpful genealogical advice on Tuesdays from 2 - 4 PM. About 6-10 persons come in for help each week and keep the volunteers very busy helping them with their problems.

8. Program Chairman. Excellent and very informative programs have been well attended this year with about forty members and guests at each meeting. Charts, books, brochures, catalogues, microfiche and readers have been available after the meetings for use by attendees. Video taping of some meetings has begun and special tapes will be made for showing on local cable stations.

## AN IDEA FOR FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS

In 1989 the Hubbell Family Historical Society published a very interesting book called Hubbell Pioneers. The progenitor of this family arrived in Fairfield, CT in 1639 and since then descendants have spread all over the US and Canada. The Society asked members to find the first Hubbell in each of the fifty states and write a chapter on him/her for inclusion in the book.

Fortunately, genealogies of this family were published in 1898, 1917, 1980 (and an update is about to come out), so much research had already been done. When this book was completed it read like a history of the US, i.e., a member who was in the gold rush of 1849, a circuit rider missionary, an early settler on the plains, Loyalists who went to Canada, a Confederated doctor goes west, pioneering experiences in the Dakota Territory, a Yankee finds paradise in Hawaii (and 3 Hawaiian wives - but not all at once), the Hubbell Trading Post in NM, and a recent (1960s) pioneer homesteading in Alaska.

It is really a fascinating book and includes all facets of American history and events in the expansion of this country. Other family associations could do the same; if fifty persons each wrote about the first of a family in one state it would not be a burden on any one family member.

Even members of the Hubbell family who had absolutely no interest in genealogy found the Hubbell Pioneers exciting reading.

## The 1995 FGS/SGS Conference

The Federation of Genealogical Societies & The Seattle Genealogical Society are presenting a conference called "From Sea to Shining Sea" in Seattle from 20-23 September 1995. It will be held at the Red Lion Hotel.

Brochures will be available at our regular meetings, or contact:

1995 FGS/SGS Conference, The Federation of Genealogical Societies, PO Box 3385, Salt Lake City, UT 84110-3385.

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The 50th anniversary - V.E. Day

A Musical Tribute, sponsored by Jonathan Hatch Chapter DAR, will be held Sunday, May 7, 1995 at 2:30 P.M. in the Memorial Auditorium at Lawrence School in Falmouth, MA. It will include a sing along; refreshments will be served.

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**BARNSTABLE MARRIAGES**

You will occasionally find included in this Newsletter material which is located in the archives of the Town of Barnstable. Until about three years ago records not considered important enough to keep in town vaults were put in boxes in attics and other places where no care was given to them. The town finally set aside a room in the basement of the old town hall so that three volunteers could open these old records, inventory them into a computer, and put them in archival papers and boxes.

These papers go back to 1775 and include all kinds of interesting items. Many "flesh out" Barnstable inhabitants and list many who probably appear in no other extant record. At this time the inventory is up to 1815. Each year has more papers than the one preceding it, so this is a slow and painstaking process - and reading the old handwriting and deciphering individual's spelling is a real challenge.

The marriages included in this Newsletter that were preformed by Rev. Enoch Pratt, minister of the West Parish Church in W. Barnstable (built in 1717 and still in use), are in his hand. The discrepancy between the first date and the wedding date means that Rev. Pratt did not turn in the marriages to the town until Dec. 1813. Many more marriage records are also in the archives in later years. The volunteers believe that some never were put in the official town vital records. At some later date they will be compared with the records in the town clerk's office to see if they have all been included. Barnstable's vital records were never published from 1639 - 1850 as the state required in the early years of this century, and Barnstable has never done so since. [Ed.]

**Record Number : 1**

1 DATE : 04/03/1807  
2 DOC : 255  
3 NAME\_MALE : Isaac Backhouse  
4 TOWN : Barnstable  
5 NAME\_FEM : Mary Crocker  
6 TOWN : Barnstable  
7 OFFICIAL : Josiah Sampson JP  
8 WED\_DATE : 05/23/1805

**Record Number : 2**

1 DATE : 04/03/1807  
2 DOC : 255  
3 NAME\_MALE : Eleazer Crocker  
4 TOWN : Barnstable  
5 NAME\_FEM : Patience Wing  
6 TOWN : Barnstalb  
7 OFFICIAL : Josiah Sampson JP  
8 WED\_DATE : 09/21/1806

**Record Number : 3**

1 DATE : 04/03/1807  
2 DOC : 255  
3 NAME\_MALE : Solomon Goodspeed  
4 TOWN : Barnstable  
5 NAME\_FEM : Sally Goodspeed  
6 TOWN : Barnstable  
7 OFFICIAL : Josiah Sampson JP  
8 WED\_DATE : 09/28/1806

**Record Number : 4**

1 DATE : 12/13/1813  
2 DOC : 383  
3 NAME\_MALE : Micajah Handy  
4 TOWN : Barnstable  
5 NAME\_FEM : Betsy Holmes  
6 TOWN : Barnstable  
7 OFFICIAL : Enoch Pratt, W. Church  
8 WED\_DATE : 11/27/1807

**Record Number : 5**

1 DATE : 12/31/1813  
2 DOC : 383  
3 NAME\_MALE : David H. Eldrige  
4 TOWN : Barnstable  
5 NAME\_FEM : Polly Snow  
6 TOWN : Barnstable  
7 OFFICIAL : Enoch Pratt, W. Church  
8 WED\_DATE : 11/27/1807

**Record Number : 6**

1 DATE : 12/31/1813  
2 DOC : 383  
3 NAME\_MALE : Asa Conant  
4 TOWN : Barnstable  
5 NAME\_FEM : Anna Smith  
6 TOWN : Barnstable  
7 OFFICIAL : Enoch Pratt, W. Church  
8 WED\_DATE : 12/24/1807



# Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 7 No. 4 July-August 1995

**President: Judy Fenner**

**Editor: Marjorie Gibson**

**July 8 10:00 - 3:00.** This meeting will be a Genealogy Workshop oriented toward helping beginning genealogists. Experienced members of the Society will present an introductory panel discussion on "Getting Started in Family History Research." and will remain available throughout the day for one-on-one discussions. Attendees are encouraged to bring bag lunches. Soft drinks will be available.

**August 12 10:00.** Joyce Pendery and John Peri will discuss what the LDS Library in Salt Lake City has to offer.

**Sept. 9 10:00.** Anne Fleck, past national and international president of the DAR, will speak about DAR Resources.

**DUES TIME !** -- please mail \$15.00 to the Society or give it to our treasurer, Mary Hunt, at the June meeting. If you have a RED DOT on your address sticker, you haven't yet paid.

## **THE MAY 6 & 7 - C.C. GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE**

Kudos to our President, Judy Fenner, for masterminding our successful Cape Cod Conference. The committee in charge was:

Judy Fenner - registering applications, name tags, overall supervision

John Peri - speakers, chief worrier

Marge Gibson - Conference notebooks

Eleanor Baldic - vendors

Mary Hunt - registration table and treasurer

Dot Sandlin - meals

Paul Bunnell - our vendor booth

Ceola Harris - publicity.

In addition, several of our members presented talks at the Conference: Judy Fenner,

Paul Bunnell, Marge Gibson, Kay Mayhew, Mary Ella Parrott, Steve Kyner and Harriet Quimby. Other members (and spouses) who helped were: Jean Brockhurst, Leslie Bunnell, Bea Buxton, Ron Church, Dru Harding, Ceola Harris, Mel Hobson, Barbara Lassen, Bill Long, Frances Mielke, Joyce Pendery, Barbara Peri., Elinor Ray, Marge Siley, Priscilla Scudder, Gerin Sylvia, Jane Walker, Ruth Wellner, Joel Whitehead, Edith White and Russell White --- a total of 32 people !

## **CONFERENCE EVALUATIONS**

Out of the 150 attendees, 73 evaluation sheets were filled out and returned to us. We asked the attendees to evaluate each session they attended.

Comments about the Saturday evening program on "The Shiverick Shipyard" ran from "wonderful -- very well done indeed -- superb -- excellent -- loved to hear old Cape Codders voices -- great -- lots of info -- excellent pictures -- fascinating visual history developed from bare bones records. Great effort !"

Other remarks were as follows: "I enjoyed all sessions I attended, Over-all -- well done !". "Ready to attend the next one !." " The conference was well organized - well run; good choices of speakers ... I enjoyed it. Congratulations !" " Vendors were well-served, but not allowed to crowd out registration desk, general access to anything else... You had a nice mix of people attending. I hardly knew a soul, but made many pleasant new acquaintances." "Conference as a whole was excellent - especially for a first-time effort...Wide range of topics excellent and made it difficult to choose sometimes". "Food was very good; atmosphere and view excellent... I have learned a lot about genealogy and the Cape. Have enjoyed myself thoroughly and would like to come again". "The entire conference was excellent. The exhibits by the vendors was also excellent." "Excellent range of offerings." "Super conference. Great job." "Wonderful conference for content and breadth of topics. Well planned - thank you for all your time and effort." "Food great." "Thanks for doing such a wonderful job. Great conference ! Nice to have a chance to browse through vendors offerings." "Wonderful conference ! Well done ! Thanks ! All presentations informative and interesting. All presenters were well-prepared". "All sessions were very good. It was a good learning experience". "Heard no criticism - not even of food. Amazing ! "Food excellent, especially desserts ". "I enjoyed your Conference very much and want to congratulate you for a difficult job well done. Your enthusiasm was a pleasure to watch". "This was a most well planned and executed conference. Your membership should be very proud of the success". "My compliments !" "Congratulations to Falmouth Gen. Soc. ! Good job". "Rather than the speakers what deserves comment is the umbrella organization that had the organized dynamics for the speakers to flourish in a group of eager genealogists. The speakers had a barrel of fish to shoot into, they never

missed. The topics were all of great interest. Falmouth has set a high standard for the rest of the Cape". "Great conference - one of the best I've attended".

In case you think I am only quoting the good evaluations, I'm not. The very few negative comments were, "Restrooms not close, too much loud music, one person's beef wasn't tender, one person thought the conference rooms were a little noisy when the crews were cleaning up, someone felt that the hotel's coffee was too expensive at the snack bar, several suggested the use of microphones, and a few wished mid-morning coffee and juice had been available. Another suggested that five sessions, instead of six, be offered on Saturday as there was so much to absorb. Others were sorry they could attend only one seminar out of the four offered at the same time.

The committee wishes to thank all those who took the time to fill out the evaluation sheet. It is very helpful to have this information.

Interspersed in this Newsletter, and later issues, will be notes from some of the seminars.

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### Traps For The Unwary in the US Census by Bill Schoeffler.

Some of the things to be aware of are:

1. Don't overlook families who live near your ancestor as relatives often resided near each other - maybe parents, siblings etc.
2. Look at the names and origins of neighbors -- foreign born often lived near each other and were sometimes neighbors in the old country, or relatives.
3. What is the general age of the community? Have children moved on?
4. Don't assume census information is always correct. If you compare a family over 3 or 4 censuses you will usually find discrepancies regarding ages, place of birth, etc.
5. The ages given in odd numbers often are more correct than an age given which ends in a 5 or 0.
6. Who is providing the information? Sometimes it is a neighbor or child who isn't knowledgeable about the family.
7. Who is the enumerator? If an enumerator knew a family, and the family lived in an isolated area, the enumerator might have written what he knew about the family -- or even made up information so he wouldn't have to spend time going to out of the way places. Also, enumerators were sometimes college students, or friends of the politicians who hired the enumerators. The enumerator knew English, but how would he have written foreign names -- particularly if the person didn't speak English well? (Pronounce the name as the French person, for example, would say it and then decide how it could have been written phonetically.) Occasionally the enumerator asked for more than was necessary and you might find the name of the town where someone was born as well as the state or country.
8. In the 1850, 1860 and 1870 censuses more than one copy was made; there are variations and errors as copies were made for states and counties. State copies may have

pages 1 - ? for each town while the Federal census used continuous page numbers. Three different page numbers may appear on the same page for this reason. In Boston the enumerators who worked in the north end (Ward 1) in 1850 and 1960 often gave the county in Ireland. For one of those years they sent to the Federal census just "Ireland" as birthplace, but the state copy has the county name. This census is at MA Archives. In several towns (Rochester and Wareham) the town or county is given. It's important to look at all copies where possible.

9. The 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses show head of household but it wasn't until 1880 when the relationship to the head of the household is stated. Maybe brothers or sisters are raising a sibling's children and until 1880 you don't know that. Maybe Mary and John Smith show four Smith children - be aware they could be neices or nephews. Also, the wife could be a second or third wife and not the mother of the children.

10. Don't look at just your ancestor -- find siblings' households also -- maybe parents are living with a sibling.

11. Often when families migrated one or two persons might come each year. Usually the older children came first, then the younger, and then the parents.

12. Occasionally the sex of a child is wrong -- maybe the enumerator thought a child was a boy but it was really a girl or vice versa.

13. Race can change from one census to another -- mulatto, black, white.

14. A copier or typist can make many mistakes such as omitting a family, putting fingers on the wrong keys which could change John Smith to Kpjm D,ofy. Also, watch for letter transposition. Maybe typists couldn't read the writing so sawyer became lawyer, etc. When copiers have been working on one year and then change to another year they might still be typing the first year.

15. Look at names before A and after Z.

16. Enumerators were paid by the number of persons they listed. In Minneapolis an enumerator named two families to each house - just made them up.

17. Check other names near the name for which you are looking.

18. Obtain a locally prepared index if possible - the enumerators or typists will know the local names and write them better than the state or federal copy would.

19. The computer put four ME counties in VA as it recognized the county as being in VA. When the first censuses were being put on early 8" floppys twelve percent developed bad tracks and were never put onto the computer. Also, if the typist didn't leave a space between the comma and the J in Smith,John, the computer would recognize it as one word -- and the name would be at the end of the Smiths.

20. The NJ census for 1790 and 1800 are missing as the British took them.

With humor and at a fast pace, Mr. Schoeffler narrated some of the problems he encountered while searching for the many variations to the spelling of his surname. And remember, some families didn't appear in the index - they could have been omitted or just overlooked.

## Outmigration from Cape Cod by Scott Bartley.

It's important to know the history of the area. Relationships are key to migration patterns. During the 1600s migrations were minimal. Cape Cod settlers were English and they were fairly homogeneous in their religion. Religion is one of the key reasons why people moved -- they wanted more religious tolerance. Some moved to Falmouth in 1661 due to a church squabble. A Dorchester group moved to NC to spread their view of religion.

Wars are key to the history of New England beginning with King Philip's War and lasting for 100 years. Except for those who lived on the coast the rest of the settlements were on frontiers. The frontier was pulled back to the coast due to King Philip's War.

Wars ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris at the end of the French and Indian War, also known as the Seven Years War. After that time major migration took place and some of the soldiers settled areas they had seen while fighting those wars.

Phineas Lyman, a veteran of the French and Indian War, wanted a grant of land set aside for veterans of that war. Land was offered in Yazoo, Miss., and some went there but the grant never went through. Because of this they were squatters rather than land owners.

When the American Revolution ended many more families were on the move. When southern New England was filled they went to ME, VT, western MA, NH, western CT and to the Wyoming Valley of PA. Phelps and Gorham bought one-third of western NY in 1778 and started "Genesee fever" which was the first mass migration into NY. In 1786 Putnam began the Ohio settlement with 1.5 million acres in eastern Ohio, mainly Marietta. It was called the northwest territory. But before settlement could begin clear title to the land had to be acquired and state boundaries had to be settled. These were done by 1787 except for VA and CT. After that date some went to Ohio when the land was purchased by the CT Land Co. -- called the Western Reserve. Susquehanna County was settled by CT land companies. By 1790 New Englanders and southerners went further west, and in 1860 settlers moved all the way to the Mississippi River. Others went to Medway, GA, and Quaker settlements also went south.

Why did they move? (1) The size of the family -- youngest children often stayed on the farm. The older children moved when not enough land was available to them. (2) Weather: "1800 and froze to death"; in 1816-7 it snowed every month. (3) soil exhaustion. (4) renters vs. owners - land values rose. (5) In 1778 a guidebook was written about the flat and fertile land in NY and PA. (6) Some just wanted to move. (7) Some left if they were in debt, were divorced or had a court record - they could start over where they weren't known. (8) 80 percent of marriage partners lived within 13 miles of each other and men married about age 26-7 and women 22-24. (9) Migrants went in groups - so look for neighbors and see from whence they came. (10) Women kept the family together - married sisters families often went together. (11) Look at

migration trails and paths. Check where forts were as migrations often went on safe trails. (12) When families saw a good place, they often stayed even if it wasn't where they planned to go. (13) Follow the canal systems from 1785 - 1850 - the Cumberland Rd. connected canals and rivers. The Erie Canal was opened in 1825. From 1827 - 1850 the railroads were built and migrants went as far as possible on them before transferring to canals, rivers or trails. By 1870s railroads were completed over large areas.

Migrations from Cape Cod included:

1. to Woodbridge, NJ by Yarmouth and Barnstable people in 1666-7
2. to Plainfield, CT by 1690 from Barnstable
3. to Smyrna, DE in 1711 from Chatham
4. Quakers (from the Cape and the Islands) were a very cohesive group. They went in 1658 to Sandwich, then to Falmouth, to Brewster. They joined with other Quakers (Fenwick Colony) in 1678 and went to the Gloucester Co., NJ, area. They settled eastern PA, then went south about 1725. (Nantucket was about two-thirds Quaker in 1725.) In 1730 Quakers went to MD, in 1735-1745 to VA; to NC in Chatham, Guilford and Surrey counties. During the Amer. Rev. some Sandwich Quakers went to Fairfield, ME, although most went south.
5. ME was an important place of migration for Cape Codders. After King Philip's War Shubel Gorham from Barnstable looked for land for veterans from that war, and they settled in ME in 1732. Immigration occurred from the 1730s to 1746.
6. After the French and Indian War ended in 1763 settlers moved north and west. In ME China, Hampden, Manchester and Vassellboro were settled. One enumerator in the 1800 census of Hancock Co., ME, added "from whence immigrated", and Cape Cod was listed by some.
7. By 1800 Bucksport, Frankfort, Orrington, Castine, Prospect, Penobscot, and Vinal Haven were settled by Cape Codders.
8. In the 1800 census Kennebec Co., ME, also showed the region from whence settlers came. See NEHGR (1961) for Hancock Co. and (1991) for Kennebec.
9. The "oblong" (part of Westchester, Dutchess and Putnam Co's, NY) was first opened in the 1740s and was settled by families from Brewster, Chatham, Eastham and Suffield, CT.
10. Cape Codders moved to Nova Scotia for the fishing on the Grand Banks. In 1758 the Boston Gazette advertised free lands in Nova Scotia and Cape Codders moved to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia and Cape Sable. Barrington, Nova Scotia was settled by families from Nantucket. By 1775 those towns were populated mostly by Cape Codders. Some stayed for a generation and then returned to Cape Cod.
11. After 1763 western lands opened up -- Lee, MA was settled by Cape Codders. In 1760 182 households moved from Sandwich and Barnstable - they were joined by others from Tolland, CT and New Haven, followed later by some from Falmouth and Rochester.
12. Tories went to upstate NY, to Newport, RI and NYC

when the British held those areas. By 1790 30,000 Loyalists were in Nova Scotia.

13. After the Amer. Rev. major settlements were developed in NY, PA and OH. Barnstable people settled Oneida, NY 1803. Families may have moved from place to place several times before settling down. Some from Harwich moved to Berrian Co., MI; some from Brewster went in 1830 to Syracuse, NY, and in the 1840s to St. Paul, MN.

Questions to ask:

-Why did they migrate?

-Are there church records dismissing them to another place?

-Did a woman marry and leave her home? Look at local history. Some moved to avoid social stigmas such as divorce, treason, debt, or trouble with the law or the church.

-Was there a major crop failure? Was the soil depleted? Is it true that for eight years in a row the herring never ran on Cape Cod?

-Ports were blockaded in the War of 1812 which caused much hardship on the Cape and on areas depending on shipping.

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## NEHGS IRISH GENEALOGICAL SEMINAR

Sept 29-30, 1995, Boston, MA. They will offer 16 seminars. The two-day complete registration including Thurs.-Sat hotel nights and group meals is \$499. The two-day commuter fee, including Sat. luncheon is \$89. Friday sessions are \$59. Saturday sessions are \$69. Call NEHGS at 617-536-5740 x202 for brochure or more information.

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## MISSING - DO YOU HAVE THEM?

Two videos loaned out by the Society are missing. If you have "Scottish Genealogy" by Steve Conte, or, "New Immigration Sources" please bring them to the next meeting as others want to view them. THANKS.

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## QUERIES

Data on descendants of Nathanael Covell for a genealogy in process, including, but not limited to Quaker connections, patriot activities, correspondence solicited. Contact: Col. L.H. Smith Jr., MA, C.G. 1660 Harmony Dr., Clearwater, FL 34616 - 1816. (He's a member of FGS.)

The Society received a computer printout from Mrs. L.H. Nettin, 11 Canterbury Ct., Champaign, IL 61821 which will be available at our meetings. Surnames she is interested in are:

Loomer, Miller, Morgan, Parke, Chapman, Lester, Bailey, Smith, Sanford, Spatchurst, Woodward, Eddy, Bentley, Baker, Pike, Chaplin, Ansty, Thompson, Freeman, Edward, Miles, Hodsoll, Gratwick?, Perry.

Joan Reed Miller, 56 Jean Lo Way of York, PA 17402-8710

Page 4 Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc., Newsletter

also sent computer printouts. Surnames she has are: West, Reeves, Look, Presbury, Dexter, Tyler, Chapman, Bailey, Miller, Bunker, Skiff, Snow, Warren, Arnold, Vincent, Tyler, Patch, Glidden, Winslow, Rogers, Watson?, Besse, Jouatt/, Madden, Allerton, Howard, Lincoln, Rollins, Curtis, Hallet, Holmes. This printout will also be available at our meeting.

Warren/Welch. Seek information on Leonard Warren and his wife, Thankful (Welch), probably of Quebec, possibly of VT. (Parents of Oliver Warren, Sr. (1809-1880), sawmill owner of Granby, Quebec; grandparents of Oliver Warren, Jr., (1836-1877) teacher in Chelsea and Montreal.)

Also:

Townsend. Seek descendants of Townsends of Worcester, MA: brothers Fred, John, James, possibly more, sons of Thomas and Ann (Thompson) Townsend of Mossley, Lancs., England. Brothers emigrated to U.S. in 1880's, worked at L.J. Knowles (later Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, MA). James Edmund (Ted) Townsend, my grandfather, d. Worcester, MA, 1923.

Priscilla Scudder, PO Box 603, Cotuit, MA 02635 (Tel. 508-428-2314)

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## Getting Started 2 by Judy Fenner

Analyze your problem, and your goal. Start your search based on what you already know - and with a research plan.

Go to the library, court or archives armed with pertinent names, dates, places. (Ex., if you need information from Salt Lake City records, first visit the local LDS library to obtain page numbers, etc.) It is helpful to have read about where and how your ancestors lived, and some history of the time in which they lived.

Make or buy a notebook or sheets and head them with name of person, family group number. Set up columns to list the type of record to be hunted (your goal), the location searched, and the "result" (found and filed, where, or not found).

Records and files: Always cite your sources. Number each document you obtain and enter that number under "result." Another suggestion is to keep a husband and wife in a single folder; siblings of each in the father's folder.

An outline of topics to be discussed in Parts 1 and 2 of the lecture was handed out to attendees, along with an extensive list of resources in Boston.

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## National Archives in Waltham by James Owens.

Mr. Owens gave an overview of the vast collections of records held in Waltham, emphasizing those most often used for family research. More than 90% of visitors to the Archives are doing family history; indeed, letters from genealogists probably prevented a move of the Waltham repository to Pittsfield. As Mr. Owens said: "Thank God for genealogists!"

Waltham is one of twelve regional archives in the

July - Aug. 1995



U.S. Many Federal agency records are in the National Archives at Washington, D.C., with microfilm copies in the regional offices. These include U.S. population census records, pension and military service records and a record of the fourth draft registration for WW2, which included older men born in the late 1800s who, if needed, would be called for service other than military (N. England records except ME and MA)

Lists of passenger arrivals for New England and nearby ports, as well as Canadian border crossings are available. Naturalization and immigration application information is on "dexigraphs" which can be copied for the visitor. The importance to the U.S. of immigration and arrival records varied according to restrictions at different times in our history.

#### **Sandwich Archives** by Barbara Gill

The town of Sandwich was settled in 1637. Whether researching ancestors who were settlers or those who came later to work in the glass works (built 1825), or delving into the history of Quakers, wartime activity across the centuries, or even the Cape Cod Canal, help is to be found at the Sandwich Archives and Historical Center.

The center was established in 1977 to gather together vital records of the people of Sandwich, genealogies, publications about its families, the town and Cape Cod. Some of the items available at the Sandwich Archives are: Town Meeting records from 1651; censuses of Sandwich (indexed for 1790 and most years up to 1910) inventory of some 800 houses and sites prepared by the Sandwich Historical Commission; a photo file; cemetery records; newspapers on microfilm.

Vital Records to 1884 (when Bourne and Sandwich separated) will be published by NEHGS this year and will contain both cemetery and Quaker records.

#### **Early Sandwich Families** by Barbara Gill.

Ten men of Saugus" led by Edmund Freeman were allowed by the Plymouth Colony to settle the Town of Sandwich in 1637. Freeman and his followers, and other early settlers along the coast from the Barnstable line to the Plymouth Line, were subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Plymouth in matters ranging from land allocation and church attendance to tavern licenses and the use of stocks for punishment.

The landscape was trees, sheep pastures and meadows. Settlers had no title to the land but owned improvements such as houses or fences. Meadows, pastures, etc. were held in common. Later, lands were sold to Freeman and his associates, and titles given. A survey ordered by the Plymouth Court in 1658 of house lots and residents was completed by 1667 and is in the archives.

The town had a meeting house by 1639. The first minister, William Leveridge, did not stay long and the town was without a minister for 17 years, laymen held the meetings. As the town grew, Quaker presence was evident and tolerated, despite court action against some who had

Quakers in their homes.

In the 18th and 19th centuries trees were a "cash crop" and cut for shipping elsewhere as well as for building and other uses. Much cut land became pasture and meadow land. Woodland allocations to residents are also to be found in the archives.

(Many thanks to Priscilla Scudder for the notes on the previous four seminars.)

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#### **"DUMB LUCK"**

The phrase "dumb luck" sums up my attempts and success in tracing my maternal grandmother's family in Cefn Mawr, North Wales. Jones is so common a name that most were nicknamed for their traits or their trade. A friend's ancestor was "Jones the Chop" as his wife purchased chops for tea on Tuesday each week!. My shoemaker great grandfather was most likely "Jones the Boot".

If I'd had Judy Fenner's "Getting Started" advice my search would have gone differently and more could have been learned many months earlier. I was a novice and the following bears the warning: Don't do as I did - Read for amusement only.

Knowing nothing about resources in Wales and aware that there was a Wrigley connection in Lancashire, I tried two somewhat off-the-wall approaches. Amazingly, both worked.

First, I sent a couple of international reply coupons off to Lancashire County Council with a request for telephone directory pages for Wrigley listings in Manchester-Stockport.

Soon I learned about and visited NEHGS and found the *Manchester Genealogist*. Its queries section showed another person tracking Joneses in Cefn Mawr. I wrote, and received information on an unrelated Jones family and the name of still another person researching Joneses. She sent my letter to the Wrexham newspaper and I received responses from persons in Wales, England and California who had known my family. Finally, I received a telephone call from a cousin!

Months later the Manchester/Stockport directory pages arrived. Wrigleys galore! I selected just one and wrote. Talk about dumb luck - another cousin.

To make a long story short, I now know a lot more about how and where to find documents and census reports. I have visited Cefn Mawr, met three cousins and correspond with two others. An entire generation between our grandmothers' and ours lost touch. Ours is piecing together the family history with the happy dividend of getting to know each other. This occurred in 1990-1991.

(Many thanks to Priscilla Scudder for this fascinating story - what luck! All our members have interesting stories to tell - please send them to me for inclusion in this Newsletter. Ed.)

## BOOK REVIEWS

A Crocker Genealogy by Andrea Leonard published by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716 Book # L155 \$23.00 paper 311 pp including an extensive index of 122 pages.

This Cape Cod Crocker family is descended from Deacon William Crocker b. c1612 and d. in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., MA aged 80 years. He m. 1st in 1636 Alice (poss. Foster, Hoyt, Hamblin?) b. Eng. and d. soon after 1683. He m. 2nd Patience (Cobb) but all children were by Alice. Dea. Crocker was one of the followers of Rev. John Lothrop and came with him to Barnstable in 1639.

Crockers are numerous on Cape Cod today and over the centuries they have intermarried with many "old" Cape families named Bourne, Crosby, Bursley, Cobb, Davis, Fish, Fuller, Goodspeed, Hallet, Hamblin, Hinckley, Howland, Jenkins, Jones, Lovell, Nye, Parker, Phinney, Sampson, Scudder, Smith, Thacher and Winslow.

Mrs. Leonard, a direct descendant of Dea. Crocker, details a few lines up to the fourteenth generation. She says that the family lived in Lineham, Devonshire, England where eleven generations of John Crockers can be found in almost unbroken succession. She believes that Dea. William Crocker probably emigrated to America on the *Griffin*, the ship that brought Rev. John Lothrop to America.

In addition to being a genealogy of Dea. William Crocker's line of descent, this book will be of help to those who are trying to sort out the Cape Cod families who have intermarried with other old Cape Cod families for over 370 years. The same surnames crop up over and over again when persons continue to marry into other local surnames. Straightening them out can be a real puzzle -- and we thank Mrs. Leonard for helping perform this difficult, confusing, and complicated task. {Ed.}

While browsing around the vendor area during the Conference. I purchased two other Heritage books that I have found very interesting and informative (Heritage Books was a vendor).

The Birth, Marriage and Death Register, Church Records and Epitaphs of Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1643 - 1850 edited by Henry S. Nourse and originally published in 1890.

This 508 page paperback (\$31.00) includes the first town clerk's register of births, the Middlesex Court's Register of Lancaster marriages 1718 - 1726, marriages and deaths of some early residents not found in the town's records, records of the first church, the second or Chocksett Church 1744 - 1781, the Hillside Church 1830 - 1843, the Evangelical Congregational Church, the Universalist Church, other births, marriages and deaths, epitaphs in the Old Burial Field, the Old Common Burial Ground, the

Chocksett burial Ground, the Middle Cemetery, the Shaker burial ground, the North Village Cemetery, victims of the Indian massacres, etc.

Those who have Lancaster ancestry will find this book extremely useful and enlightening.

The other book, Fifty Great Migration Colonists to New England and Their Origins by John Brooks Threlfall was originally published in 1990, reprinted 1992 by Heritage Books, Inc. (\$25.00, 556 pp.)

This book gives the English ancestry of fifty American Colonists who came to America in the seventeenth century and often traces the families back several more generations, sometimes into the 1400s. The book is easily read and is very interesting. It includes drawings, maps, photographs, wills, inventories and lineage charts.

Names include: Andrews, Jordan, Barnes, Beamsley, Belknap, Stallon, Bigge, Martin, Brackett, Blower, Bradbury, Perkins, Colby, Farnum, Freame, Rowell, French, Haggett, Hale, Doucett, Heald, Royle, Hendrick, Jones, Garnford, Moulton, Page, Nutt, Branson, Parkhurst, Leete, Peck, Clark, Whippins, Pinder, Rogers, Ramsdell, Reade, Watson, Riddlesdale, Loker, Robinson, Milner, Sawtell, Shaw, Best, Smedley, several Smiths, Keyes, Spofford, Scott, Stanyan, Stearns, Barker, Stone, Garrard, Straw, Hoyt, Stuart, Winchurst, Thake, Wood, Thompson, Haggett, Thorley, Warren, Wheeler, Penn, Halsey, Whitfield, Sheafe, Wiswell, Wyman and Richardson.

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## GLEANINGS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

The February 1995 issue of The Essex Genealogist, published by the Essex Soc. of Genealogists, 18 Summer St., Lynnfield, MA 01940-0313, has articles entitled as follows:

Merrimac Valley Carvers; Tools of the Trade - Things You Should Not Do to Photographs; The Ireson Family of Lynn and Marblehead; Ancestors and Descendants of William Longfellow of Newbury, MA; Henry Rhodes of Lynn, Mass. and His Descendants; Thomas Newhall of Lynn and His descendants; Thomas Parker of Reading, Mass.; and, Five Married Daughters of Joseph and Eliz. (Sallows) Trask. These are quite extensive, and detailed, articles.

The May 1995 issue has more on Thomas Parker of Reading, Boston's First Cemetery, Henry Rhodes of Lynn, MA and His Descendants - part 2, Thomas Newhall of Lynn and His Descendants, Ancestors and Descendants of William Longfellow of Newbury, MA. - part 2, Deaths in Chelsea, Malden and Surrounding Towns.

The May-June issue of Heritage Quest Magazine has articles on: Passports as a Source of Information; questions and answers on both German and Scandinavian research problems.

The Central Mass. Genealogical Society's The Searchers

July - Aug. 1995

describes their first publication. It is *A guide to Genealogical and Historical Holdings of Central Mass. Libraries*. This reference book will be available the end of September 1995. (**Congratulations** to this two year old Society for publishing such a useful genealogical tool so soon after the Society began !! It will be reviewed here when we get a copy, along with the cost and the address from which it can be ordered.)

At the Conference Eleanor Baldic purchased, and has donated to the Society, two research outlines published by the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, UT. One is a fifty-two page booklet on researching in England, and the other is a forty-eight page research outline for Ireland.

These very informative booklets give up-to-date (1991 and 1993) information about the many genealogical resources in these two countries. They include: search strategies, records at the Family History Library, maps, archives, libraries, cemeteries, censuses, church directories, church records and records, civil registration, court records, directories, emigration, immigration, gazetteers, heraldry, land and property, military records, naturalizations, newspapers, nobility, occupations, periodicals, poor laws, probate records, schools, societies, taxation, vital records, historical geography, and business and commerce records. Anyone working on these two areas should not miss these booklets.

The above sources are available to our members.

#### **Ethnic Groups on Cape Cod** by George Bryant

Mr. Bryant spoke about the history of Provincetown and the different ethnic groups who lived there. He showed slides of the town, the homes, businesses, waterfront, and the inhabitants.

In 1930 the population of all of Cape Cod was only 40 - 50,000, and fishing and whaling were on their last legs. Whaling in Provincetown ended about the time of WW1. The largest foreign born were Portuguese with 724 from the Azores. Most came in the 1850s from St. Michaels. Some Portuguese surnames were anglicized.

There were 988 from Canada with 841 of them from English speaking Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. Wellfleet had some families who came from western France to work for the trans-Atlantic cable company, and remained there. There were 351 foreign born in Barnstable. Finns came to Harwich, Barnstable and Wellfleet as clammers. The families of Hamblen and Barse can show descent from Iyanno, a seventeenth century sachem.

The Keith Car Works, near the present day Cape Cod Canal, was an important employer and brought Italians to work there. Cape Verdeans came when the railroad arrived. Azoreans came very early. Cape Codders fished all along the east coast but it was the whaling captains who brought home wealth and with it they built large homes.

Most of the farming that was done was subsistence farming, although carrots, turnips and asparagus was sold off Cape. Some Polynesians came to Provincetown, New

Bedford and Martha's Vineyard. Provincetown was the second salt cod fishing port in the U.S. - Gloucester was first.

Many Portuguese fishing families moved to Charlestown near Boston. Families from Cape Breton were Irish and Scots - Catholics and Protestants. St. Peter's Catholic Church was the first Catholic Church in Provincetown. Old Portuguese families often married into Irish families. Others who came to Provincetown were from Liverpool, Nova Scotia.

#### **Truro Families** by Richard Haskell

Truro, not incorporated until 1709, was previously a part of Eastham. The most common name in Truro up to 1850 was Rich. There were some shady land deals over the years. In 1703 the bounds were set out and extended into Provincetown. Truro was originally named Dangerfield, probably by navigators, and it was changed to Truro when the town was incorporated in 1709. Truro may not have had a year round Indian population; they probably just went there to plant corn before returning to SE MA.

Resources for Truro families include vital records, the book, *Truro - Cape Cod* by Shebnah Rich which was originally printed in 1883, reprinted in 1976. It includes a chapter on genealogy and has articles on each of the most numerous families. But beware, there are many errors, however, it is a good place to start. Other good resources are F. Freeman's *History of Cape Cod* published in 1869, Deyo's *History of Barnstable Co.* published in 1890, Leonard Smith's *Cape Cod Library of Cape Cod Genealogy*.

The Rich Family association put out a looseleaf booklet. There was much intermarriage. Look at York, ME and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia as many families migrated to those areas. In 1760 the British opened up land occupied by the Acadians and 5000 people went to Nova Scotia to take this land, some from the Cape. Ministers went to Nova Scotia but returned at the outbreak of the American Revolution.

Another good resource is the Searsport, ME, maritime museum which has over 1000 names of Cape Codders. Third and fourth generation Cape Codders ran out of land and moved to Nova Scotia. In Augusta, ME, there is an excellent state library and archives. Parnassus Bookshop on Rt. 6A in Yarmouth has about 2500 books on Cape Cod families; the list will soon be published in the Cape Cod Genealogical Society Bulletin. Anthony Marshall's *Truro As I Knew It* gives information on the town but it was not done as a genealogy. Truro families also came from Barnstable and Eastham. The lower Cape was primarily settled by Plymouth people; others came in, made deals with the proprietors and settled. Some came to Truro from NH including five original settlers; Rich came from Dover Pt, NH, and the Smalls came from Kittery, ME, due to Indian problems.

Information on old Truro families are at Truro Historical Society near Highland Light; Truro libraries have some genealogical records. Truro VR are on microfiche and are available from Archive Publishing, 4 Mayfair Cir., Oxford,

MA 01540.

Many families left Truro particularly after the Civil War. The peak population was 2000. Western lands opened up, Truro land was worn out and the fishing industry dwindled.

The spring found by the Pilgrims is probably where Dyer swamp is now; the National Park Service locates Pilgrim Springs in a different location.

## BOSTON RECORDS

Record searching in large cities is not an easy task, and Boston is no exception. But there are four books at Sturgis Library that are worth reading for those searching ancestors in Boston. These four were published between 1896 and 1900 by the Boston City Registrar. They are well indexed.

The *Twenty-Fifth Report of the Record Commissioners - Selectmen's Minutes 1776 - 1786* includes the period of the American Revolution. A few examples of the contents are as follows:

"At a Meeting of the Selectmen Jan. 28, 1777, Present: Mess. Scollay, Austin, Greenleaf, Storer.

The Committee of Correspondence &, attended, in order to consider what is proper to be done respecting the Persons draughted as our 1/4 part of the Militia who refuse to go, or pay their Fines."

"The following return on the number of Male Inhabitants in this Town, was given into the Secretarys office of this State, agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court for said purpose - Viz. Boston Jan. 31, 1777

|                                                                                                                 |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| The number of Males above the Age of Sixteen Inhabitants of this Town the 1st Ins. as taken by the Subscribers, |       |
| amount to --- 2863 of which are ___ Quakers                                                                     | 11    |
| belonging to Harvard College                                                                                    | 7     |
| To Charlestown, Falmouth & Newport                                                                              | 36    |
| Negroes and Molattoes                                                                                           | 188   |
| In the Army                                                                                                     | 543   |
| At Sea                                                                                                          | 200   |
|                                                                                                                 | ----- |
|                                                                                                                 | 985   |
|                                                                                                                 | ----- |
|                                                                                                                 | 1878  |

Of this last Number many are old infirm & decrepid."

Another notation concerned a request for blankets: "It is hoped every Family will readily spare one or more as they are immediately wanted for Troops that are now ready to march."

Other notations concern the problem of supplying soldiers' families while the men are at war, and the scarcity of flour. Smallpox was another problem and vessels were quarantined; if contagion was on board the vessel then had to be sufficiently cleansed.

The volume entitled *Twenty-eighth Report of the Record Commissioners, Boston Mariages 1700 - 1751*. This 468 page book gives marriages and intentions -- it is very well indexed. Many of these records show the church where the couple were married, thus giving their religion

and possibly the area of the city in which they lived. One section gives intentions where no marriage records have been found.

Entries from another book, *Twenty-seventh Report of the Record Commissioners - Selectmen's Minutes 1787 - 1798* are as follows:

"Mar. 14, 1787. "Agreed with Capt. David Tenant bound to Halifax to carry as Passengers to said Place, Richard Demery his Wife & two Children & one Catherine Crowley, five persons in all, for twenty two dollars all being Strangers & not Inhabitants of any Town in this State -"

[These books contain many names of persons who were indigent, or couldn't support themselves, who are shown not to be from any town in Mass. They would have left their home towns - possibly these books are the only places where they are again mentioned.]

"Capt. Jacob Gould Constable of the Watch at the South part of the Town is dismissed from that service on complaint of a number of respectable Inhabitants, that he was not a suitable Person for said trust."

"Mar. 31, 1787. Capt. Caleb Hayden a sworn Inspector of Oil for the Port of Boston Certified on Oath that nine Tons & twenty four Gallons of Oil, being white Spermacete Oil were brought into this Port in the Schooner *Ranger* Stephen Sears of [blank] in the Co. of Barnstable Master -- for which the proper Certificate was given Mr. David Kelley the Owner, to enable him to receive the Bounty, allowed by a Resolve of this Commonwealth"

"Mr. Russel Sturgis' Vessel is permitted to come up to the Dock, it not appearing to the Selectmen that any danger to the Inhabitants will arise therefrom -- Dr. Appleton was of the same Opinion - the Man taken with ye Small Pox at Wellfleet being landed there before any Eruption appeared..."

"Dr. Rand having enformed the Selectmen, that Capt. Potter living in Fleet St., had the Small Pox upon him -- a Comm of the Selectmen repaired to Said House & conferred with Mrs. Potter relative to the removing him to the Hospital at West Boston where they proposed to her to remove her said Husband, herself and four Children to said Hospital, there to be provided for at the Expenche of the Commonwealth - which she agreed to on condition that not only the above named, but that she may have her own Doctor her own Nurse & a Girl that lives with her to go with her ..."

There are many entries giving, or denying, licenses for persons to sell rum, to be an auctioneer, to build a house, to install a drain, etc. Also, there were many inspectors of pickled fish, beef and pork. (Sometimes we think dealing with elected officials was much simpler in "the old days" -- but was it?)

It was "voted to pay Violet Winslow, a Negro Woman, two shillings p Week for nursing and supporting a Child, born of a Negro Woman who lived at Capt. Hows in Federal Street and was sent from thence to the Alms house where she died said pay to commence the first of Oct. last - the same to be charged to the State --"

The fourth book, *"Twenty - Ninth Report Boston*

*Records - Miscellaneous Papers* has many reports of the Great Fire in Boston (Mar. 20, 1760) and the heavy losses to the victims. Included are many accounts by both businesses and householders which itemize their losses. It is interesting to read about what ordinary persons owned. In addition, there are eleven pages of names with the value of their real estate (and personal estates) that were consumed in the fire.

Other records in this book include the names of persons who took the Oath of Allegiance in Boston on 11 Nov. 1678 as well as in other towns. Announcements of ship arrivals include the name of the captain, the name of the ship, from whence the ship embarked, and the cargoes - some include names of persons on board with their occupations. Other lists include men's names and the number and kinds of guns they owned; also names of persons with the number of cows they owned. Again, this book is very well indexed.

Boston was the largest town in the state, was the commercial center, had the largest port, and was an important shipbuilding area. For these reasons persons came to Boston from all over. These books might mention one or more of your ancestors even though they didn't live in Boston, or even in Massachusetts.

#### **Dennis Families** by Nancy Thacher Reid.

She discussed the Bearse, Wixon, Kelley and Howes families. There is a Howes Family Association and it is the most numerous of Cape families. The Howes genealogy is being updated with corrections. The Dennis Manse and Sturgis library have copies of the manuscript. There is a Hall genealogy but it is hard to find. It covers Halls in CT and on Cape Cod. The Old Colony Society has it as well as the New Bedford and Taunton libraries.

The Crowell book (descendants of John Crowell) is at the West Dennis library - the Manse will have a copy. It is indexed but daughters aren't covered. The Yveleton branch is not being worked on. The Thacher Genealogy is at both the Sturgis Lib. and the C.C. Community College library -- it includes much English research. A smaller genealogy has more on the Boston branch.

The Sears genealogy has been updated by a very good researcher and is very well organized. It is at Sturgis Lib. and C.C. Community College. Pauline Derrick's book on the Nickerson family follows all lines of the family. This three volume set is soon to have a fourth volume added which will include up to the seventh generation. The Kelley genealogy is being updated. *The Cape Cod Library of History and Genealogy* has many Cape families.

Harwich, Dennis and Yarmouth VR are available from Picton Press. The Harwich book has few death dates; the Dennis book (3 Vol's) is an excellent resource. Cemetery inscriptions are available for Dennis.

The holdings of the library at the Dennis Manse are being increased. Included are private genealogies and inscriptions of cemetery stones which fortunately have been copied because the stones are now gone. A Dennis Historical Society Newsletter is available.

Robert Dennis was a first comer to Yarmouth but he

went to Woodbridge, NJ, and a town there is called Dennis.

Of the seven sons of Thomas and Joanna Gage, five were killed in colonial wars. The land grants book in the Yarmouth Town Hall (proprietors records 1660 - 1712) has land descriptions which include abutters. The Sandwich Archives have Quaker records.

#### **Cape Cod Graveyards** by Nancy Shoemaker and Jan Stenberg. (This was a slide show of Cape cemeteries).

Old gravestones are examples of early colonial art. The poetry on the stones is both funny and poignant. There are many stones which tell of the deaths of Cape Cod men while at sea. There are many odd spellings.

Early burial yards were next to meetinghouses. Slate stones are the earliest material used; they hold up better than marble stones which deteriorate. There was no native stone here so gravestones had to be brought to the Cape. Unfortunately only about five percent of those who died in the 1700s had stones erected. Due to the acidity of the soil here there are often no bones remaining - except for some Indian bones which were buried near clam middens (this made the soil alkaline and better preserved the bones.)

Early stones did not have religious motifs as there were no religious ceremonies in connection with burials in the early years.

The Lamson family were well known gravestone carvers. The Mercy Freeman stone in Eastham was carved by a Lamson. Different carvers had different motifs. They included weeping willow trees, urns, deathheads, etc.

Grave yards were often laid out east to west so that the corpses faced east. There is a 1698 stone behind the Cape Playhouse. There were three major smallpox epidemics; the victims were often buried in single graves near their homes to reduce the spread of the contagion although they sometimes were buried at the edge of a cemetery. One such is a stone for Sarah, wife of Benjamin Taylor, who died of smallpox.

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## AMERICAN-PORTUGUESE

Friends of the American-Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society are sponsoring AN EVENING OF PORTUGUESE CULTURE at the Fernandes Summer Residence, 22 Maryland Ave., Monument Beach, Bourne, MA, on Sun., June 25, 1995. Cocktails 5:30 - buffet 6:30. Manuel Brandao, singer and entertainer, will perform. Subscription: \$50.00. For information call 508-824-5112. This is a fund raising event.

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The next issue will contain notes about religion on C.C. up to 1650 by Rev. Jay Webber, and notes on the Quakers by Dr. James Gould and Dr. Laurence Barber.

If you would be willing to share your notes on other Conference seminars, please call me at 428-5658. [Ed.]



# Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 7 No. 5 Sept. - Oct. 1995

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**President: Judy Fenner**

**Editor: Marjorie Gibson**

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## FUTURE MEETINGS

**Sept. 9** Ernest Cardoza will speak on Genealogical Research in the Azores. Mr. Cardoza is president of the American-Portuguese Society of Taunton, MA. His father was born on Pico, one of the Azores and his Providence-born mother was the daughter of immigrants from Sao Miguel. In 1985 he visited Faial and Sao Miguel to research the records of his Azorean ancestors. In addition to his talk, the videotape of James Lopes' talk on Cape Verde History and Genealogy which he gave at the May Conference will be shown. (This is a change from our previously announced speaker for this month, Anne Fleck, former past national and international president of the DAR could not be here in Sept. due to a conflict. She will speak in December.)

**Oct. 21** NOTE THIS IS NOT OUR USUAL 2nd SAT. OF THE MONTH MEETING DUE TO THE N.E. GEN. CONF. IN BURLINGTON, VT. ON OCT. 12 - 15. Instead we will meet on Oct. 21. The program will be an ALL DAY Computer Workshop with Steve Kyner. The program will include different computer genealogy programs. In the afternoon the NE Computer Users group from NEHGS will have their regular monthly meeting at the Falmouth Library. There will be on-line demonstrations about Internet's genealogical resources. Bring a sandwich - soft drinks will be provided.

**Nov. 18** NOTE THIS IS NOT OUR USUAL 2nd SAT. OF THE MONTH MEETING DUE TO THE HOLIDAY (THE LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED ON NOV. 11. Lawrence Barber will speak on Quakers on Cape Cod

**Dec. 9** Anne Fleck, former past national and international president of the DAR will speak on what the DAR has to offer genealogists.

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## MEMBERSHIP LIST AND DUES

The next issue of this Newsletter will contain the names and addresses of members of the Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Please contact us by October 1 if you do not wish to have your name and address printed - telephone numbers will not be included.

Also, if you have not already paid your dues please send your check for \$15.00. A red dot on the mailing label will remind you that they should be mailed to the Society at the above address, or brought to the September meeting. We hope you enjoy this Newsletter - your dues keep your name on the Newsletter mailing list.

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## MINUTES FROM JUNE MEETING

Delores Bird Carpenter, a professor at Cape Cod Community College, gave a very interesting talk on her recently published book, Early Encounters - Native Americans and Europeans in New England. She has used the papers of W. Sears Nickerson, born 1880 in East Harwich in her research. He left school after the tenth grade to sail the seven seas. Among other occupations, he was an undertaker. After he had a heart attack in 1930 he had the time to do genealogy and write about the lower Cape Cod Indians. Also, in 1931 he wrote Land Ho, which Ms. Carpenter is now editing and will reissue.

The cover of Early Encounters shows a drawing of the 1670 ordination of Rev. Richard

Bourne who became a minister to the Indians. He was ordained here on Cape Cod by John Eliot and John Cotton.

Among other interesting topics, the book discusses early encounters with Europeans before the Pilgrims came to Cape Cod in 1620. It describes explorers such as Leif Erickson, Christopher Jones, and the royal geographer Champlain who made two trips to Cape Cod in the summer of 1605. In the the fall of 1606 Champlain visited Stage Harbor in Chatham but an unfortunate incident between a carpenter of St. Malo and an Indian resulted in the carpenter's death by an Indian. He is one of the first Europeans to be buried on Cape Cod. This incident caused distrust and dislike of Europeans by the native Americans and set the stage for future bloodshed.

Ms Carpenter also described the capture of Mary Corless Neff and Hannah Dustin in MA by Indians. These two women, while in NH on their march to Canada, killed their captors and returned to their homes. In order to prove they had killed the Indians, knowing they wouldn't be believed, Hannah Dustin returned to the murder scene and scalped the men before heading for home.

This is a very interesting book about both the native Americans and the early settlers. It gives many insights into the lives of those who lived in the 1600s; it is well worth reading and should not be missed.

records still may be available.

In the 1600s chancery courts included petitions by seamen to be given payment for services rendered by the owners of the ships on which they served. If someone lived on tidal land, or employed on a ship, they were tried in admiralty court.

Some courts, particularly in the south, hold bastardy bonds. An unmarried pregnant woman was requested to name the father of the child so the town wouldn't be responsible for the child's upbringing.

Two useful books to help genealogists who are doing research in the court system are *Black's Law Dictionary*, now in paperback, and *Legal Thesaurus* by Wm. C. Burton, 1980, Macmillan. These will help you understand legal terminology and will help with court and legal procedures.

Anyone who had property should have a will or administration papers located in a local courthouse. If a parent or parents died and left children under age 21 there should be guardianship papers.

Primogeniture (the oldest son inheriting the father's property) was sometimes used in the early years of this country and could mean that the oldest son was not mentioned in the will because it was known by everyone that the property would go to this son. Also, a daughter might not be mentioned because she may have received her portion upon her marriage before her father died. Therefore, it should not be assumed that a child was dead just because s/he was not named in a will.

All states don't have the same court system or laws, so it is important to find out what is available in the town and state in which you are searching. The indexing of court records will also differ from place to place. It is also important to determine where court records are held. Some states have allowed historical or genealogical societies to keep the records as long as they are in a safe place and open to court personnel. Just because a court employee says they don't have the records for which you are searching doesn't mean they aren't available somewhere else.

MA Colonial court records are on 57 reels of microfilm at MA Archives and are indexed.

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## COURT RECORDS

Court records are a very important source of genealogical information although both finding and interpreting them, may challenge your imagination.

There are whole series of courts -- criminal, civil and equity courts. There are superior, inferior, probate, military, admiralty, federal, state, probate, supreme, old manor courts and slave courts. The latter dealt with both slaves and slave owners. Naturalizations papers could have been filed in any of several kinds of courts. The granting of various licenses to practice a trade (innkeeper, liquor dealer, etc.) may have been done in a court house and the

## A QUESTION

As you know, the Falmouth Public Library advertises that on Tuesdays from 2PM to 4PM members of our Society will be at the library for anyone who wishes to receive genealogical help. Recently someone who came in asked us, "How long will genealogical research take?" How would you answer that question?

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## QUERIES

Need parents of Ann LEWIS, married in Falmouth to ----- HATCH.

(Nancy Adams, Box 882, Dennis, MA 02638)

David Nightingale, 605 Stearns Hill Rd., Waltham, MA 02154-3323 would like to correspond with anyone regarding the following surnames:

Allen, Baker, Bass, Batchelder, Baxter, Blackwell, Brewster, Buck, Bullard, Burgess, Childs, Clark, Cobb, Collier, Cook, Cowing, Cudworth, Damon, Davis, Deering, Dimmock, Doane, Doty, Dutton, Edwards, Ellis, Elmes, Farnsworth, Farrington, Faxon, Fearing, Fish, Fisher, Freeman, Gibbs, Gifford, Gilson, Gould, Griffin, Hammond, Handford, Harding, Hatch, Hathaway, Hatherly, Hawkins, Hodson, Holbrook, Holmes, Hopkins, Houghton, Howard, Howes, Howland, Hudson, Hunt, Hurst, James, Janes, Jones, Landers, Lane, Lees, Leland, Lewis, Lincoln, Lister, Litchfield, Lambert, Machell, Mahieu, Mallory, Mayo, Merrick, Merritt, Miller, Morse, Mott, Myrick, Nash, Nightingale, Nye, Paine, Palmer, Peaks, Perkins, Pierce, Pratt, Pray, Prince(Prence), Rallocks, Reed, Remick, Revell, Richards, Robinson, Rogers, Rowley, Ruggles, Rye, Saville, Sears, Shatswell, Shooter, Skinner, Smith, Snow, Southworth, Sprigg, Stanley, Staples, Stevens, Studley, Swift, Tabor, Thayer, Thompson, Thurston, Tucker, Tupper, Turner, Vesey, Vinal, Vincent, Walker, Warren, Watts, Weeks, Whelden, White, Willard, Wilson, Wing, Wyborne, Wyrall, Yerxa.

JOHN BAYLES, 1710 - 1783, Setauket, LI, NY, mar. MARTHA \_\_\_\_\_ 1709 - 1783. Both bur. Presbyterian Churchyard, Setauket. What is Martha's maiden name? {Ed.}

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## AUXILIARY SEEKING MEMBERS

The Auxiliary of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War is seeking persons with Civil War lineage to join their organization. Any woman, over the age of twelve, who is either a lineal or

collateral descendant of a Civil War veteran is eligible. Contact Marguerite Plante, National VP, 15 Lakeside Ave., Cranston, RI 02910

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## ODDS AND ENDS

Henry V111 did have his good points -- he ordered Parliament to pass a law requiring the clergy in to keep parish registers of baptisms, marriages and burials. These events were all religious sacraments at that time and burials had to take place in consecrated ground. As in any new law devised by a government, many did not like this as they felt it would lead to having to pay taxes to records these events. And of course, many of the clergy didn't want more work added to their duties so not all parishes complied with this law, or if they did the paper and the ink they used were poor quality and didn't last. In 1558 a stronger law was passed which required the use of better ink and the registers were to be kept on vellum.

It is important to find your ancestor's religion, if possible, because many church records exist but each denomination kept them differently. For example, the Society of Friends kept excellent records; when Quakers moved from place to place they took letters of recommendation with them. They were listed in both the old and new Meeting. Only Friends could witness a couple's marriage and they were all shown on the record - birth and death records were also kept.

Particularly in the south and west both Methodist and Presbyterian ministers rode circuit from place to place. If they kept records of their activities most have been lost. Baptists didn't keep records at all - even baptisms which were only done when the person was of an age to understand the meaning of baptism. So if you have Baptists in your background there will be little use in searching for their church records.

One big pitfall in doing genealogy is believing everything you read in books. There's a saying, "If you see a fact in three books it must be true" -- wrong -- hopefully the author will give his/her sources, and to be sure s/he was accurate it is better to check them yourself. Another pitfall which is a close second, is mixing up families particularly in the early years where



there were such large families. Brothers very often lived in the same town and had children, often with the same names. Sometimes if the parents died, and a brother took in his nephews or nieces, and they appeared in the census records all with the same surname - you might not have an inkling that they were not the children's parents. This problem should be eliminated when the census enumerator asked for each person's relationship to the head of the household.

One son of a Long Island family changed his surname from Weeks to Wickes because he had brothers in the same town who had given some of their children the same first names.

And remember, names and titles didn't mean the same a hundred or two hundred years ago as they do today. Mrs. meant mistress and could be applied to both married and unmarried women. Sr. and Jr. didn't always mean father and son - I have an ancestor who had two Johns and two Samuels living at the same time but by different wives. The eldest of each was called Sr. and the youngest were called Jr. -- but they were half brothers and not father and son. In addition, nephew, niece, brother, sister and cousin could have various meanings. Individuals probably had their own definition for some of these terms.

So -- don't throw up your hands and give up genealogy -- but do be aware of some common pitfalls that can lead you in the wrong direction.

The Litchfield Historical Society, Litchfield, CT, has about 50,000 items in their museum collection associated with ancestors and descendants of Litchfield residents. There is also the Ingram Memorial Research Library which includes an indexed county map, the Beers 1874 Litchfield Co. Atlas, an index of most of their manuscript collection which includes deeds, pension materials, family letters, journals, diaries, manuscripts etc. The dates of the material are from about 1750 - 1950. Births, deaths and marriages have been extracted from newspapers. They have a newspaper collection as well; other material they have are surname folders. This Society is an excellent resource if you have ancestors in this area. Call for their current hours before visiting Litchfield.

Litchfield Co. is in the NW part of CT and was established in 1751, although families had taken up residence there about 1718. It is a large county and includes the following towns: Chapinville, Canaan, Norfolk, Colebrook, Robertsville, Falls Villatge, Lime Rock, Salisbury, Lakeville, Ore Hill, Sharon, Riverton, Barkhamsted, Pleasant Valley, Winsted, Pine Meadow, New Hartford, Bakersville, Torrington, Goshen, Harwinton, Litchfield, Cornwall Bridge, Kent, Warren, Bantam, Northfield, Morris, Thomaston, Terryville, Plymouth, Minortown, Watertown, Bethlehem, Woodbury, Hotchkissville, Roxbury, Bridgewater, Still River, Boardman Bridge, Washington, Marble Dale, New Preston, Lakeside, Woodville, Warren and Milton

Early residents came from other CT towns such as Stratford, Farmington, Milford, Wethersfield and N. Haven, among others.

Did you know that the name Connecticut comes from the Indian word Quonoktacut and means land on the long tidal river? Speaking about Indian names, there is a large lake in southern MA called Chagogogogmanchogagogcharbunagungamog. It means "you fish on your side, I'll fish on my side, and nobody will fish in the middle" -- or so we were told when I went to camp along it's shores as a child. It's in the town of Webster - it's also called Webster Lake - for obvious reasons.

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## NATURALIZATION RECORDS

Prior to 1906 naturalizations were not recorded in Washington; neither was a central file created. Any court anywhere in the U.S. could naturalize a person if he had been a resident of a certain state for one year before the filing of his Declaration of Intent to become a US citizen. Then he had to wait three to five years (depending on the time period) before he could apply to be naturalized.

Only the male head of the family was allowed to be naturalized, but when he was naturalized his wife and children were also. But if a single woman came to the US she could not be naturalized until 1906. However, children could request naturalization on their own when they became 21 even if they had been included in the father's naturalization.

Since there was no compulsory naturalization perhaps your ancestor was never

naturalized at all, or perhaps it was many many years after he arrived before he got around to it. When you look for a naturalization start in the nearest court to where the person lived. Generally it's best to start in the county courthouse, then the state, then the Federal. They might also have been closer to a court in the adjoining state or county than one in their own area.

However, beginning in 1906 Washington did keep a central file in the National Archives; it also includes passport applications. Canada did keep records of persons coming into the US from 1865 but they were not too thorough.

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### EPITAPH

I'm sure you've seen this verse, but have you seen the last two lines that a woman wanted added to her gravestone?

Behold my friend, as you pass by  
As you are now so once was I  
As I am now so shall you be  
Prepare for death and follow me.  
To follow you I'll not consent  
Until I know which way you went.

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### RESOURCES AT THE OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN TAUNTON, MA

This library, called the Wm. T. & Mary L. Hurley Library, is located at 66 Church Green, Taunton, MA 02780-3463 508-822-1622. It has a 7,000 volume non-circulating library containing basic genealogical reference materials, MA censuses 1790-1800, and MA census indices 1810 -1850. Bristol Co. maps and atlases, original manuscripts and family papers, the Taunton Daily Gazette on microfilm 1848-1977. Mormon IGI for N.E. states, some others, and Canada, staff operated copying machine, special concentration on the 46 purchasers of Taunton and the next 35 settlers, a few church records although most are at the individual church, private or family cemeteries.

A limited amount of research can be done by mail at \$10.00 per hour with a one hour minimum plus \$.25 for photocopies. The

Society welcomes donations of patrons' completed work to add to their files for the benefit of future researchers..

Early Bristol Co. court records are at Mass. State Archives, 220 Morrissey Blvd, Boston, MA 02125 617-727-9150. There is plenty of parking and the Archives share a parking lot with the JFK Library.

Probate, wills, divorces, and inventories are at the Bristol Co. Registry of Probate at 11 Court St., Taunton, MA 02780. For their hours call 508-824-4004.

City cemetery records are at the Cemetery Dept., 15 Summer St., Taunton, MA 02780 508-821-1440. The Taunton Catholic Cem. Office is at 475 E. Britannia St., Taunton, MA 02780 508-824-95570.

Vital records are at the City Clerk's office, 15 Summer St., Taunton, MA 02780 508-821-1024. Certificates are \$5.00 except \$4.00 for the short form of the birth certificate.

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### EASTHAM LIBRARY

This library, and archives (at the library), have a good collection of genealogical material including genealogical sources of over 60 families, town records and general histories, American Indian references, biographies, shipwrecks, town and church histories, ships' logs and papers, lower Cape cemetery records, deeds, family papers, Eastham house survey, lighthouses, maps, oral tapes, whaling industry records as well as various collections. They also have some general records and war records for the Indian, Revolutionary and Civil wars.

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**5th Czechoslovak Genealogical Cultural Conference Oct. 11-15, 1995.** Contact CGSI Conference, PO Box 16225, St. Paul, MN 55116-0225 for more information. The brochure will also be at our September meeting.

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### A TRIP TO THE ISLE OF MAN

This summer we took a trip to the Isle of Man where my grandfather was born to hunt for my

Manx ancestry. The Isle of Man is an island about 10 miles wide and 30 miles long in the middle of the Irish Sea about equidistant from Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales. In fact they can be seen from the top of Mt. Snaefell on a good day and the lighthouse beacons can be seen all along the coasts at night. The Isle of Man has its own Parliament (Tynwald) which is the second oldest Parliament in the world (next to Iceland) established by the Norsemen.

Our destinations were the towns of Peel on the west coast and Kirkmichael about 7 miles to the north. The Manx Family History Society Library is in Peel and the Manx Museum where most of the records are is in Douglas on the east coast. My grandfather was born in Kirkmichael and two of his siblings who died in infancy are buried at the parish church there. He later went to school in Peel and his mother's family (Corrin) lived in Patrick Parish just south of Peel. From Peel one can see Corrin's Folly (see FGS Newsletter of May 1994).

Thomas Corrin, my great-great grandfather was a dissenter from the established church and had very strong feelings about it. When his first wife died in childbirth he built a graveyard at the highest point of his farm and built a tower to preserve her memory (Corrin's Folly.) In the tower are also memorial stones to some of his ancestors which give very good records back to before 1750 when the farm was purchased. Thomas wanted to be buried there too, but his son wanted him buried in consecrated ground and had him buried in the Peel Churchyard. His friends, knowing his wishes however, disinterred him and carried his coffin to his private graveyard. The son heard about this and had him transported again to the Churchyard. The friends dug him up again and hid the coffin until an amicable arrangement was made with the family where he was finally laid to rest in his own graveyard, but the family arranged to have it consecrated.

To get to Corrin's Folly you start at the shore at Peel Castle, and climb over about 5 hills of moderate steepness. From the tower you can look down over the Corrin farm and past it to the Parish graveyard. The slope is quite precipitous and it must have been quite a job to carry that coffin up and down the hill twice. The

farm, Knock-a-loe beg, was a large farm, 100 acres in the farm, and 128 acres in the North Portion (Peel Hill). Much of that has been taken over by the government for an experimental farm and is still in operation. The farm house is still standing in ruins but still quite satisfactorily impressive.

The Family History Society was able to obtain the original deed of 1751, and the wills of the family down to my great-grandmother.

Another line of inquiry has been into the parents of Isabella Quirk, wife of Robert Corrin and mother of Thomas Corrin. Since both the surname Quirk and the given name Isabella are very common on the Isle of Man there has been considerable confusion. Goodwin (an island historian) believes that she was the daughter of Thomas Quirk and Catherine Kewly of Borrane, Dalby. There is a story that Robert Corrin, collecting rents, stopped at the Quirk house, at Ballabrooie on the Patrick Rd. and was told to rock the child in the cradle while waiting for the rent "you may marry her some day". It is not said whether he ever did. However, Isabella's birth date corresponds to the birth date of the daughter of William Quirk whereas the birth date of the daughter of Thomas was about 7 or 8 years off. The marriage record shows that Isabella was 20 years younger than Robert Corrin.

No information could be gleaned regarding Richard Hutchinson, my great-grandfather who married Christian Corrin daughter of Thomas, except that he was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. We're hoping this clue will lead somewhere.

(Dru Harding)

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### NEHGS - NYG7BS CONFERENCE

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will be held Nov. 17-18, 1995, at the Westchester Marriott Hotel, Tarrytown, NY. For more information write to NEHGS - NYG&BS Joint Conference, 101 Newbury St., Boston, MA 02116-3087, or see the Conference brochure at the Sept. meeting. You will have a choice of 10 seminars out of a total of 20. The cost for the 2-day Conference is \$99. if paid by Oct. 22 or \$120. after that date. Hotel reservations may be made by calling 1-800-228-9290. The rate per

room is \$87. plus 9.75 % tax.

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## NOTES FROM THE AUGUST MEETING

Two of our members, Joyce Pendery and John Peri, gave us excellent information about researching at Salt Lake City. They included advice on how to do research in the LDS records (and not be overwhelmed) and practical tips on where to stay, eat, what to bring, whether to go alone or with a group, etc.

NEHGS takes a group every October, and there are Elderhostels which also meet in Salt Lake. Many persons like to go with a group for the first visit. The best time to go is fall or spring - summer is very crowded with about 4000 researchers a day using the facilities. The Howard Johnson hotel was recommended as an excellent place to stay. It is in the same block as the library, has a restaurant, a genealogy bookstore, and some rooms with refrigerators.

The Joseph Smith Memorial Building is a new facility for genealogists with 200 computer terminals, IGI, ancestral index, family history catalogue, and Social Security index. The fourth floor has the 1920 US census. Usually there is a line waiting to enter the building at 7:30 AM when it opens. It is suggested that you get a reading carrel on the first floor and a microfilm reader on the second floor before obtaining research materials.

Why did the Mormons start doing genealogy? They believe that families are forever and that they will be reunited after death. They submit names of their deceased relatives for temple work in order to provide them with the option of being baptized or married for eternity, or, to receive other religious ordinances that have to be done on earth.

In 1938 the LDS Church began making microfilms of perishable records and since 1983 they have filmed all over the world. Copies of their records are kept in humidity and temperature controlled vaults deep in a nearby granite mountain. They have the largest collection of genealogical records in the world.

LDS resources contain 2 million rolls of microfilm (600,000 are for the US), 432,000 microfiche and 270,000 books. Each year 50,000 new rolls of microfilm are added as well

as 20,000 microfiche and 12,000 books.

There are 575,000 rolls of microfilm including 106,000 rolls of federal records which come from over 2,400 county courthouses. The 34,000 rolls for Canada include almost all the Quebec church records as well as civil records from other provinces. They have an extensive collection of family, town, county and state histories.

Daily lectures on various topics are held. It is possible to talk with some of their experts, many are very specialized. Appointments can be made with someone specializing in your area of interest; a fee is charged for these appointments and should be reserved at least a month or so in advance. The library employees are very helpful - ask them specific questions. They don't do research for you although they have lists of professional accredited genealogists that you may hire. There are information desks on each floor.

Both Joyce and John stressed the importance of doing your homework in local facilities before going to Salt Lake. There are LDS branches in Foxboro, Hingham, N. Dartmouth and Weston where microfilms may be ordered from Salt Lake for a nominal fee. They also very strongly advise you to organize your records completely - and note the sources you have already consulted in order to save time. Also, don't take original records with you - make photocopies - just in case you lose some.

The main advantage of going to Salt Lake is to use books and other material which can't be sent to their branches around the country. But some books have been put on microfilm or microfiche and they may be sent to LDS family history centers.

The suggestion was made that you study the Family History Library Catalogue which is on microfiche at Falmouth Library and also at NEHGS or LDS Family History Centers. There is a video tape showing how to use it ( it was shown after the meeting.) This catalog describes the records kept at the LDS Library and it contains the book, microfilm or microfiche numbers you will need in order to obtain the records. If you have these numbers before you go to Salt Lake it will save you considerable time.

Also at Falmouth Library is a white book on "The Library" which tells what is at LDS, and another book, "Going to Salt Lake to Do Research". The latter book suggests that you take your pedigree chart and family group sheets. From these make 3 x 5 cards for each person for whom you are searching. Include the geographic area, dates and places of birth, marriage and death where known. Specify on each card what needs to be found. (Counties are very important in your search and they should be noted down - and remember that county lines may have been changed - state boundaries also.)

Joyce and John suggested you stay at least four days in Salt Lake, or up to eight days, and, take the weekend off to do some sightseeing in the area. They felt that more than eight days is too overwhelming. They suggested that mid-Atlantic and NE records might be better researched here on the east coast.

What is the IGI (International Genealogical Index)? The edition of 1992 contains 187 million name entries and lists deceased persons born mostly from the early 1500s to the present. It is international and is based on government, church and personal records. Records were placed in the IGI by LDS Church members or from the name extraction program. It is one of the best places to begin your research. Two things must be remembered: (1) there are very few deaths recorded in the IGI, mostly births, christenings and marriages, and (2) the IGI is an index only. Records submitted to the IGI can be wrong so it is important that you verify them.

The numbers under Batch Number and Serial number will help you find the source of the record. To obtain the name and address of the person who submitted a name check the batch number. Those submitted by individuals have the year in the first two numbers except for 694, 725, 744, 745 and 766. However, most of the entries were from vital and parish records. The IGI is now on the CD-ROM, *FamilySearch*.

The Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. has the 1992 IGI for the U.S. and a little from Great Britain and a few from other countries. It is available at the Falmouth Library. Brooks Free Library in Harwich has the entire 1989 IGI

(thanks to the Cape Cod Genealogical Society). The 1992 edition does not have all the entries that are in the 1989 edition.

Another important index is the Ancestral File which is available on *FamilySearch* at LDS branches and a few genealogical libraries. All researchers are encouraged to contribute their pedigrees and family group sheets for inclusion in it. It's main importance is to see if others have already done the research about your ancestors so you don't have to "reinvent the wheel". It has about 13 million names and the submitters names and addresses are given. Again, it must be remembered that it can contain errors depending on the accuracy and thoroughness of the researcher who submitted the material.

If you are lucky you can find more than one generation very quickly. You enter a name, give a birth date (or approximate date), all those by that name appear on the screen and you choose a likely date. Then you can obtain the spouse and children of that person.

Another aid to the researcher is the Family Registry which is on microfiche and lists an individual's research needs, i.e., surname, date, country, state, sex, researcher who submitted the information, and a registration number. It contained about 336,000 registrations when it was introduced in March 1992.

Remember that the IGI, the FamilySearch and Family Registry are all available locally on Cape Cod, Foxboro and N. Dartmouth. The following computer files and programs are part of *FamilySearch*: Ancestral File, Family History Library Catalog, IGI, Social Security Death Index, Military Index, TempleReady, Personal Ancestral File.

LDS library staff will briefly answer questions by mail. Write to the Family History Library, 35 North West Temple St., Salt Lake City, UT 84150 801-240-2331; fax 801-240-2597. The family history centers have "Request for Photocopy Forms" to order photocopies by mail of a few pages in books, microfilms or microfiche. Copies are \$.25 per page - give specific page or frame number.

The Library staff also can answer basic questions through on-line computer services. i.e, CompuServe - research questions 75300, 3123; CompuServe - FamilySearch questions

71520,527; Genie - research questions; Genie - FamilySearch questions - FamilySearch; America Online - FamHistLib; Prodigy - FHLS97C to F and FHLS99B to F.

The LDS Library in Salt Lake suggests that you check the Family History Library Catalog to see if the records you need are there. Some records are stored off-site, or maybe even in the vault. If this is the case they may not be available for hours or days. They suggest you give them four weeks notice to make sure they will be available for you.

The LDS Library would like you to share your information by contributing it to the Ancestral File and donating your family history to the library. If you would be willing to help index some records write to the library's indexing coordinator.

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### APPLIED GENEALOGY

One of the reasons for searching for your ancestors is to find out if you or your children/grandchildren have genes that could put you at risk for an ever increasing number of genetic diseases - more and more are being found almost daily.

An article in the Wall Street Journal of Aug. 18, 1995 was sent in by member Bob Tilden. It states that researchers have uncovered yet another mutant gene linked to Alzheimer's disease. It was discovered in seven American families who were descended from Germans who emigrated to two villages in the Volga region of Russia in the mid 1800s. It is suspected that the families had a single common ancestor who carried a mutant gene for this disease.

This is the third mutant gene found to be linked to the inherited forms of Alzheimer's. A fourth gene is also suspected. Researchers hope that if they can unravel what these genes are doing - or not doing - they may be able to solve the mystery of this devastating disease.

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### THE 1881 CENSUS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES

(30 million entries) is being indexed by 6000

volunteers from the Federation of Family History Societies in England. Does anyone know if this has been completed - is it on microfiche - or, when will it be available?

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### REV JOHN LOTHROP (LATHROP)

The 1884 edition of the Lothrop Genealogy by E. B. Huntington is being updated. Rev. Lothrop was minister in the settlement of Barnstable, MA (Cape Cod) in 1639. The new book is being compiled by Lothrop Family Newsletter Editor Helen Lothrop Taber 52 Lookout Rd., Yarmouthport, MA 02675 508-362-6950. She is asking all Lothrop descendants to send her their line from Rev. Lothrop. She also needs volunteers with IBM compatible computers who would be willing to enter the data. Newsletter editors: Please copy the above notice.

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### RESEARCHING IN THE TOWN OF BARNSTABLE, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

If you think you have Barnstable ancestors the best place to start your search is in the 37 volumes of green notebooks called *Gen. Notes of Barnstable Co.* at Sturgis Library in Barnstable Village; it includes notes by recent researchers. The library also has the *Barnstable Patriot* since 1830 on microfilm which includes obituaries. Earlier obits would be in the New Bedford Standard-Times available in the N. Bedford Public Library. Town reports since 1887 include VR. (The entire VR of Barnstable have never been published although some are in various issues of the *Mayflower Descendant.*, and some were photographed by the Holbrook Institute of Oxford, MA and are on microfiche.) It is indeed very unfortunate that this large early town (Inc. 1639) has never published its VR. Sturgis is the best resource for Cape families.

Deeds and wills are at the Barnstable Co. Court House, Rt. 6A, Barnstable. Cemetery inscriptions before 1900 are in *Cemetery Inscriptions of the Town of Barnstable*, by Paul Bunnell, published by Heritage Books.  
(cont. on reverse side)

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

Barnstable Vital Records are at the Town Clerk's Office, 367 Main St., Hyannis 02601 508-790-6239.

The Nickerson Rm. at the Cape Cod Community College, Rt. 132, W. Barnstable 02668, has a collection of books, pamphlets, and an indexed vertical file. 508-362-2131. MWF 8:30 - 4:00, Tu. 8 - 3.

The Kittredge Maritime Collection at Sturgis Library has a card file of ships' captains, as well as ship's registers.

Trayser Museum has logbooks, ledgers, mementos, house records. It is open mid-June to mid-Sept. Tu. - Sat. 1:30 - 4:30. Rt. 6A Barnstable Village 02630 508-362-2092.

The seven villages of Barnstable: Cotuit, Marstons Mills, Osterville, Centerville, Barnstable, Hyannis, and West Barnstable have historical societies which have extensive material on their own villages and contain some information not found elsewhere.

The town of Barnstable covers 60.17 square miles and has a present population of 41,000. It was one of the first four towns on Cape Cod; presently there are 15 towns. For information on all Cape Cod towns contact the Falmouth Gen. Society, Inc. for their recent book, "Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable County, MA (Cape Cod)". Enclose a check for \$15.95 plus \$1.25 mailing.)

Surnames of early settlers of Barnstable include: Allyn, Annable, Bacon, Bearse, Blish, Bourne, Bursley, Caseley, Childs, Cobb, Cooper, Crocker, Cudworth, Davis, Dimmock, Elwell, Fitzrandal, Fuller, Goodspeed, Hamblin, Hicks, Hinckley, Howland, Lewis, Linnell, Lumbard, Mayo, Parker, Phinney, Robinson, Rowley, Scudder, Shelley, Smith, Sturgis, Wells, and Willis.

# Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536  
Vol. 7 No. 6 Nov. - Dec. 1995

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

## FUTURE MEETINGS

Oct. 21 (third Sat. instead of 2nd this month and next), all day computer workshop.

NOV. 18 Due to the Nov. 11th holiday the meeting date has been changed to the third Sat. Dr. Lawrence Barber will speak on Quakers on Cape Cod.

DEC. 9 Anne Fleck, former past national and international president of the DAR will speak on what the DAR has to offer genealogists.

JAN 13 All day workshop Bring a lunch - soft drinks will be provided.

## IN MEMORIAM

Harriet Quimby, one of our members, died Sept. 5th in Boston. She had been a librarian at the Brooklyn Public Library in NYC, an associate professor at St. John's Univ. in Queen, N.Y., a member of the American Library Assoc. where she served on the board of directors. She was a member of the Newberry-Caldecott Awards committee, and served on various other boards of directors including the Falmouth Historical Society where she was a genealogist and active historian.

Harriet was one of our speakers at the May 1995 Cape Cod Genealogical Conference. She was a great help in proofing and suggesting content for the Falmouth pages in the *Historical & Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable Co., MA (Cape Cod)* published by this Society last winter. She was always available and willing to answer any questions regarding Falmouth's history. She was a very special person, and will be greatly missed.

## SEPTEMBER MEETING NOTES

Ernest Cardoza gave an excellent talk and slide show on "Researching Azorian Progenitors". He spent three weeks in the Azores researching his origins and gave us helpful hints on where to look for records.

The Azores consist of nine volcanic islands all of which are part of Portugal as is the island of Madeira. In 1910 a revolution changed the government from a monarchy to a republic and at that time all records were confiscated. There are some abbreviated versions of the records back to the 1800s which were copied by priests at the time the records were confiscated in case the originals were lost.

The location of the records for each island is as follows: Corvo, Flores, Faial and Pico records are located in

Horta on the island of Faial; records for the islands of Sao Jorge, Graciosa, and Terceira are in Agra de Heroismo on Terceira; the records for Sao Miguel and Santa Maria are at the library in Ponta Delgada on Flores. All Madeira records are in Funchal.

The islands were discovered about 1427; the records begin in the 1600s. Mr. Cardoza said that about eighty percent of Portuguese Americans come from the Azores.

Unless the island and the parish of your ancestor is known it will not be easy to find them. Records are kept by year and not by church, and all the females have the first name of Mary so most went by their middle names. One thing that should be remembered is that the civil parish name may or may not be the same as the ecclesiastical parish name. If the island and the parish are known it is easy to find the location of the records.

Information on birth, marriage and death records are usually very good. For example, on baptism records the parents grandparents names are also recorded. Most of the entries are handwritten which makes it necessary to decipher the writing as well as knowing enough Portuguese words to understand the meanings.

The LDS church has a publication called "Basic Portuguese Paleography" which gives examples of documents with help in deciphering and translating them. This booklet is essential for Portuguese genealogists and is only about \$3. Passport records are also available and contain very helpful information. Four archives in Portugal contain records. The main one is in Lisbon and has some Azorean and Cape Verdean records.

The LDS church has microfilmed the records but they are very difficult to read. They can be ordered at the LDS libraries in Foxboro and N. Dartmouth. The American Portuguese Society in Taunton has the microfilm numbers of the different parishes which can then be ordered from Salt Lake. Mr. Cardoza is president of the American Portuguese Society; it puts out a newsletter three times a year and queries are included.

The clerks in the Azorean libraries don't understand English, nor will they give out information from the records by mail. However, the name of the city of New Bedford, MA, is well known to residents in the islands because so many Azoreans have emigrated there, or have been there due to the fishing industry.

Mr. Cardoza said there are airports on all the islands, and flights go from Providence, RI to Sao Miguel. He suggests that flat walking shoes should be worn due to the difficulty in walking on cobblestoned streets.

Mr. Cardoza showed many slides on various civil and church documents and described the contents of each. This was a very informative talk.



## THIS AND THAT

A new publication called Cherokee Connections may be ordered from Family Historian Books, 207 A. 119th St., Tacoma, WA 98444, 206-535-0108. This guide is available for \$11.95 postpaid.

Italian Genealogical Records by Trafford R. Cole covers Italian records in extensive detail. Write to Ancestry, Dept. Q095, PO Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110-0476 or call 1-800-ANCESTRY. The cost is \$34.95 or \$31.50 to ARC members.

German Genealogical Digest is available from 245 N. Vine St., No. 106 Dept H, Salt Lake City, UT 84103. Subscriptions are \$24.00 per year (4 issues) or \$8. for back issues.

The Sept - Oct. 1995 issue of Heritage Quest Magazine, to which our Society subscribes, has the following articles which you might like to read. They include (1) Genealogy Research On America Online, (2) Family History Library News lists new research publication outlines which describe methodology, major resources and archives on Ireland and Germany, and French and German Letter-Writing Guides. The former are \$75 each, and the later are \$25 each. They may be obtained by calling 1-801-240-1430 or fax to 1-802-240-2597, (3) Identifying Non-Indians in an Indian Area, (4) Scandinavian (Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Iceland) Military Records, (5) New and Little Known Resources for the Genealogist in 13 states and 34 countries, and (6) an 8-page article on Lost and Found: Albany, NY Area Church and Synagogue Vital records which list the names of the churches and synagogues, where the records are located and the years. It includes Albany and Rensselaer Counties and their churches. Since NY didn't mandate the keeping of VR until the 1880s this article is very useful.

Would you like to experience life in an earlier century? If so, NORLANDS, RR 2, Box 3395, Livermore Falls, ME 04254 207-897-2236 might be the place for you. They have several live-in sessions from April through mid-November. They include: 19th Century Rural Education; Live-in I, Seventy Hours in 1870; Live-in 11, Living in 1779 to 1799; Life in Rural Maine, 1870. The live-ins fee is \$195.00. Attendees live there, do the tasks of the time, discuss the issues of the time, and experience first hand what it was like to live in another century.

This past summer they had the third Washburn Seminar for two days. Topics presented were migrations (of people, ideas, culture, crops, animals ...) Into, Out of, Within Northern New England. Presenters came from Italy, Canada and all across the US to speak on a wide variety of subjects including: Italian Stone Cutters In N. England; Franco Americans in Lewiston, ME and Manchester, NH; Almanacs and Agricultural Change in Prince Edward Island; Yankee Peddlers; N. England Maritime Women in the Pacific; and Elihu Washburne, a son of ME and a resident

of IL.

For more information contact the above address.

### Mass Military Records - new address

This excellent military museum has moved from Natick to the armory building at 44 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01608 508-797-0334. The new curator is Steven Seams. This museum has very excellent records of Mass soldiers in the Civil War. Don't miss it if you had someone in the Civil War from Mass. - you'll be amazed at what they have.

A migration out of Conn. before the Revolution was into what is now VT -- as you will remember the history of the New Hampshire grants was turbulent. Conn. families who moved there didn't leave many records and sources are not well known.

Suggested places to look are the list of settlers on Gov. Philip Skene's patent from 1759 - 1775 although it may not be complete. The Book of Forfeitures tells the names of those who bought Skene's land after the Revolution. The census of 1790 gives names of families who moved into the Champlain Valley prior to 1775 and this resource can be used with the VT Revolutionary War Rolls. Your ancestor may have been with the Green Mountain Boys, or be named in the Charlotte County Militia in Volume 2 of Robert's New York in the Revolution.

Another suggestion is to look in New York records. Church records from the latter eighteenth century may be found in Early Settlers of New York State - 3 volumes - and includes some early headstone inscriptions. Hemenway's Vermont Gazeteer is another source as are 30 volumes of notebooks in the manuscript and history section of the New York State Library at Albany which contain data on both NY and VT families.

For a good article entitled Connecticut's Missing Records see The Conn. Nutmegger of March 1977. It is at the Falmouth Library and gives the information town by town.

Connecticut's boundaries were not finalized until 1881. For a short while Conn. owned Long Island and Rye, NY, and the Dutch owned Greenwich. The western border was pretty well settled by the time of the Revolution, so again, records may be in NY. Before Litchfield Co. was formed in 1751 Sharon and Salisbury were in New Haven Co. and Kent, Canaan and Cornwall were in Hartford Co. !!

Revolutionary War units included both the Continental forces and the state forces as well as local militias. In addition, there were many special units formed in some states which included civilians who were support services for the troops.

The Puritan migration to the Mass. Bay Colony between 1629 - 1640 was during the eleven years when Charles 1 ruled without a Parliament. By about 1640 there were 26,000 settlers in New England and all but 500 had come during those eleven years. For the next 150 years there was little migration but the population increased naturally by

a high birth rate.

However, some who did come during those 150 years were mariners, merchants, and about 10,000 Ulster Scots from the north of Ireland who came between 1715 and 1740. Many of the latter settled in the frontier towns of NH and ME. According to Bartlett, the population of N. England doubled in each generation after 1640 and reached a total of more than one million by 1790.

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## CIVIL WAR NOTES

The following excerpts are from *Mass. Women in the Civil War* by Mary A. Livermore (from the *Adjutant General's annual report of 1865*) --thanks to member Bea Buxton.

"Men mustered for the battlefield at the call of the President, and women mustered in churches, school-houses and parlors, eagerly asking what they could do, and calling for instruction. --- scores of associations of women were formed, pledged to the service of the imperilled Republic, to supplement it in its care of sick and wounded soldiers, and to assist in the care of the dependent families they had left behind. These associations increased to hundreds in a very few months.

The most remarkable of these organizations was formed in N. York ... and was known as 'The Woman's Central Association of Relief.' ... it decided to send a committee to Washington, to learn from the highest authorities 'in what way the voluntary offerings of the people could best be made available for the relief of the army.'

### The Commission [Sanitary Commission]

... sprang from the hearts of the people, and which planted itself firmly on their generosity, for it received no government aid in money or sanitary stores. It depended wholly on the voluntary contributions of loyal men and women throughout the nation. The people honored the trust reposed in them, and sent to the army, through the commission, between 25-30 million dollars in money and supplies.

Until our civil war, it was considered inevitable that for every soldier killed in battle four must die of disease, even when sanitary conditions were at their best, and the death rate was generally much heavier than this. In the Crimean war seven-eighths of the mortality of British troops were due to disease; and in January 1855, ninety-seven percent of the deaths were from the same cause. But during our national struggle, for every soldier who fell in battle only two died of disease - the splendid result of the beneficent work of the commission, which knew neither sect nor section, ... in its life-saving and life-preserving activities. What were the methods of the Sanitary Commission? Only the briefest outline can be given here.

It was to be subordinate to army rules and regulation, to supplement and not supplant the government, to strengthen it by earnest cooperation and not weaken it by a divided authority. The railroads transported all its freight free of charge, the express

companies carried its packages at half rate, and the telegraph companies remitted the usual charges on its messages.

It sent into the army inspectors, always medical men, who investigated and reported on all matters of importance relating to the health and efficiency of the army. It caused the preparation, by the best medical talent of the country, of eighteen concise treatises on the best means of preserving health in camp, and on the treatment of the sick and wounded in hospital and on the battlefield.

It put trained nurses into the hospitals, invented soup-kettles on wheels, with portable furnaces attached, for use during battle; and hospital cars for the transportation of the wounded, in which the bed was suspended by stout tugs of india-rubber, to prevent jolting.

It maintained all along the route of the army and over the field of war 'soldiers' homes,' which were free hotels for any man wearing the army or navy blue, if he was separated from his regiment, or passing back and forth, without money, rations or transportation. It entertained 800,000 soldiers in them, and furnished 4,500,000 meals and 1, 000,000 night's lodgings.

It established a 'claim agency,' which secured the 'bounty money' of the soldiers when for some reason it had been kept back. It opened a 'pension agency,' whose name explains its office, and a 'back-pay agency,' which took the defective papers of the soldiers, regulated them, and in a few hours drew their pay, ...

It maintained a 'hospital directory,' through which information could be officially obtained concerning the sick and wounded in the 233 general military hospitals of the army. On its books were recorded the names of over 600,000 men, with the latest information procurable concerning them. It methodized a system of 'battlefield relief,' whose agents were always on the field during an engagement, with surgeons, ambulances and store wagons loaded with anesthetics, surgical instruments, nourishment, tonics, stimulants and every species of relief."

### Also in the same report is the "Abstract of Town Reports on the Behavior of Returned Soldiers"

"At the close of the war the happy thought occurred to Adj. Gen. Schouler of addressing a circular to city and town officers, inquiring as to the conduct of the returned soldiers some of whom, it must be remembered, had then been at home for several years. ... Answers to his letter were received from 324 Mass. towns, being all but eleven of those addressed." Excerpts from some of the replies are as follows:

Dennis. Taken as a whole, they are certainly no worse citizens; we think they are better.

Falmouth. They are certainly no worse than before the war, and in many cases an improvement is manifest. It is a remarkable fact that, out of so many young men who went into the service of this town (being nearly one thousand), so few have returned with their characters tarnished and their moral habits degraded.

Yarmouth. I am of the opinion that their habits are better. They seem to be more industrious, persevering and anxious to obtain something more than their daily wants."

These letters to the Adj. Gen. were written by the chairman of the selectmen in each town. However, there were a few unfavorable testimonies:

"Bridgewater. That portion of the returned soldiers who at the time of their enlistment were of age to have acquired habits and characters for themselves, apparently returned as moral, upright men as when they entered the service. A portion of them who entered the army young, from sixteen to twenty years of age, have apparently returned more addicted to the use of strong drink and profane language than when they entered the service."

Other towns reported that they drank more, were more profane, some who had previously been industrious young men have returned dissipated, unwilling to work, and far from having been improved. Another said some were demoralized and dissipated.

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## DUTIES OF A CONSTABLE IN 1658

One of the numerous and necessary town officers was the constable - an elected official. It would appear from old records that some who were elected did not want the job - but were elected anyway (somebody had to do it!)

The following was excerpted from "The Records of the Colony of the Mass Bay in New England"

1. To whipp & punish any that are to be punished ... or to provide it to be done.
2. To send and convey persons from constable to constable, altho they come from forraigne parts, vntil they be brought to the place they are sent, or before some magistrate.
3. To speede away all hues & crys, to effect & to signe them, where no magistrate is neere at hand, agt theeves, robbers, murderers, manslaughterers, peacebreakers, & other capitoll offenders, on penalty of forty shillings for neglect in capitall crimes.
4. To apprehend without warrant such as be overtaken with drincke, swearing, Saboath breaking, lying, vagrant persons, night walkers, .... to keep them safe in custody till they cann carry them before a magistrate.
5. To search from all such persons in any suspected or disordered place, and in houses licensed to sell beere & wine, on penalty of tenn shillings for every neglect, being informed or required thereto.
6. Not to apprhend any person by order of any magistrate without warrant in writing.
7. To warne any person to asist him, & none to refuse on penalty of tenn shillings ; & if it appeare to be obstinately & contemptously donne, then to pay forty shillings.
8. To carry his black staffe in the execution of his office, that none may pleade ignorance.
9. To take notice of comon coasters, unprofitable fowlers, & other idle psons, & tobacco takers, & pnt them to the two next Asistants; and of such as shall harbor any young people, children, servants, apprentices, students or schollers, & not hasten them to their respective employments, and to act therein as is provided in reference

to the lawe of innkpers.

10. To ayd the costome masters of wines, etc. in helping them to breake open any place, cellar, etc. where the ownor shall refuse to delyver their keyes peaceable.

11. To levy all fines imposed by a magistrate ...

12. To gather all toune rates comitted to them by the selectmen of the place where they dwell.

13. To cleare accounts with the countrye Treasurer annually by the first of May, on penalty of five pounds forfeiture.

14. Upon information given by the finder, to enter all lost goods or strajes under twenty shillings vallow in a booke, & cry the same at three generall toune meetings or lectures, and if aboute twenty shillings vellow, at the next markt, or two next tounes publicke meetings where no markt is within tenn miles, upon penalty of forfeiting one third pt of the vallow thereof.

15. To present the names of such persons as shall refuse to watch & ward, or to hire a sufficient person in their roome, to the next magistrate, & to beginne the constables watch annually May 1st, ...

16. To secure, ..., any inhabitant or strainger after tenne of the clocke at night, behaving themselves deboist, or that giveth not a reasonable ground to ye connstable or watchmen, or shall be in drincke, till the lawe be satisfied...

17. To provide or buy, at the tounes charge, all weights and measures required by law for toune standards; & upon warrant from the toune sealer to warne all the inhabitants to bring in their weights & measures to be trjed & sealed,

18 . 19... 20... 21...

22. In cass of untimely or unnatural death of any person, to sumon a jury of twelve discreete men, to enquire of the cause & manner of their death, who shall give in a true virdict thereof to the next Asistant or Court of yt shire, on oath.

23. To give warneing unto any inhabitants of their toune, wither men or weomen, that live from their husbands or wives, to appeare at the next Court of yt county to ansr for their so doing, on penalty of twenty shillings for neglect.

24. Not to refuse the office of a connstable, being orderly chosen thereto, on penalty of five pounds, & if in Boston, tenn pounds penalty.

25. In case of any servants runing from their master, or inhabitants going privily away, with suspition of the intention, in ye absence of a magistrate, the connstable and two of the cheife inhabitants is to press men, boats, & pinnaces, at the publique charge, to pursue such persons by sea or land, & bring them backe by force of armes.

26. To informe the Court of all new comers that settle themselves without licence, according to lawe.

[It's easy to see why most men weren't desirous of being elected constable !] Thanks to Bea Buxton for sending in the above article.

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## WPA BIBLIOGRAPHY No. 7

This tells what records exist - federal, state, local and church - their evolution and content. Does anyone know where this important resource can be seen ?

## THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE MIDDLE AGES

During the middle ages many orphans and widows with means were often made wards of the king. If a widow objected to the husband the king chose for her he could take her possessions and her body also. Obviously, without resources or money of her own she was forced to submit to whatever fate the king decreed.

In financially well-off families, and those with royal blood, young girls as well as boys were sent to castles of other nobles to be brought up. Often they were betrothed as small children and sent to live with the family of their intended and obtain their education there. Girls were taught how to manage the day-to-day activities of a castle or large household, and were sometimes taught to read and write in one or more languages.

The wife often had to be in charge of her husband's castle and lands while her husband was away at court, participating in wars as commanded by the king, in jousts, hunting, or on crusades (sometimes she went with him.) Many women were very able as temporary heads of their households, however, when the husband returned she quietly faded into the background to become subservient to her husband, to please him in whatever way he wished and attend to his every need.

During the reign of Richard 11 (1367-1400) Sir John de Pelham, who was constable of Pevensey castle, chose to support the exiled Henry Bolingbroke. The king sent his supporters to lay siege and seize Pevensey castle while Sir John was away. It was up to Lady Pelham to defend the castle and deliver it intact to her husband when, and if, he returned. During the siege she was able to get a letter off to Sir John. This is the first known letter written in English by a lady of rank. One of Lady Pelham's descendants was Penelope Pelham who married Josiah Winslow.

(Thanks to member Bob Tilden who sent material from which this article was written.)

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## NEW BOOKS

Centennial History of Erie County, NY; Being Its Annals From the Earliest Recorded Events To the Hundredth Year of American Independence. by Crisfield Johnson, Reprint of 1876 edition. Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716. #J536 \$33.00.

During the late 1800s quite a number of county histories were written. They are now out of print and hard to find. Heritage Books, Inc., has done genealogists and historians a great service in reprinting some of them.

This well indexed 539 page book narrates the story of Erie County from 1620 to 1876 and describes native Americans and their culture both during peaceful times and during their wars with the new white settlers.

This area of NY was once considered a part of Massachusetts. As you will remember, the king granted the

land all the way to the Pacific -- little did he know that the Pacific was 3000 miles away.

A few topics this books covers are the founding of Buffalo, the Holland Land Office selling plots to settlers, the War of 1812, the first stages of trade and commerce on Lake Erie, and western New Yorkers in the Civil War.

These old county histories give a much better history than do present day county histories because they don't have to account for the past 125 years. Consequently, those old books include all kinds of anecdotes, personal accounts, stories of local occurrences, lists of registered settlers and town officers which would not have been included if another 125 years of history had had to be added. The story of who, when, and how this region was settled makes for interesting reading, and doubly so if you had ancestors who took part in the formative years of this important county.

Directory to Collections of New York Vital Records, 1726-1989, with Rare Gazetteer. Fred Q Bowman & Thomas J. Lynch. 1995, 91 pp., 8.5x11, append., map, tables, cloth \$29.00 #B585. Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

Those who have tried to search for ancestors in New York have discovered that vital records didn't have to be sent to the state until about 1882. Needless to say, searching for pre-1900 records is difficult. Other sources for this information include birth, marriage and death notices found in newspapers --- but what newspapers were printed and for what years?

This new book identifies New York newspapers published from 1726-1989. The book is divided into three sections. The first section lists statewide and regional collections of newspapers followed by an alphabetical listing of counties and towns with libraries where the information can be found. The second section lists the names of all towns, villages and hamlets including obsolete communities. The latter is also a help in identifying places in the censuses. The third section details the formation, origin and other information about each of the state's present sixty-two counties. Thanks to Heritage Books for publishing such a useful and needed resource.

Lanark Society Settlers: Ships' Lists of the Glasgow Emigration Society 1821 compiled by Gerald A. Neville, published by the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa. Order from BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, Ottawa, ON K2C 1N0. (From the summer 1995 FORUM)

This nominal index of 415 heads of families represents 1,883 men, women and children. They were members of 37 emigration societies who sailed to Canada on four ships in 1821 and settled in Lanark Co. in Ontario. The index provides the ages of each parent, the sex and age groups of children, and the name of the ship.

The ships' lists were lost for thirty years and were found last year by the National Archives of Canada. The location of lists for three ships that sailed in 1821 is unknown. The index supplements Carol Bennett's The Lanark Society Settlers which deals mainly with the pioneer generation and the conditions under which they lived and worked on both sides of the Atlantic.

## LANCASTER, MA.

John Prescott was one of the men who purchased of Sholan, the Sachem of the Nashaway tribe of Indians, a tract of land which was 8 miles wide and 10 miles long. It was first called Nashaway Plantation, but on May 18, 1638, in honor of John Prescott, the name was changed to Lancaster, it being the name of the country in England from which he came. He is considered the founder of Lancaster.

The first three settlers were Richard Linton, John Ball and Lawrence Waters who were sent out to make preparations for the coming of the other settlers. In 1644 there were only two dwellings in what was to become Lancaster.

The town's early years were marked by serious Indian troubles, and at one time the town was abandoned due to the killing of many of the settlers. The following names are those killed by the Indians.

### Killed in Monoco's raid on Sun. P.M. Aug 22, 1675

Mordecai *McLeod* (a Scotsman), his wife Lydia {*Lewis*}, Hannah their 3 year old daughter and their infant

- George *Bennett*

Jacob *Farrar*, Junior

- William *Flagg*, a soldier from Watertown

- John *McLeod*, brother of Mordecai

- Joseph *Wheeler*, probably a non-resident soldier

### Victims of the massacre of Feb. 10, 1676

- Jonas *Fairbank* and his 15 year old son

- Richard *Wheeler*

- Ephraim *Sawyer*, son of Thomas, aged 25

- John *Ball*, his second wife Eliz and their infant son (first wife was Eliz *Pierce* who d. c1665 after becoming violently insane probably due to Indian attacks.)

- Ensign John *Devoll*, son John Jr. aged 12 was taken into captivity and died there; Josiah son of John aged 7 years, Hannah daughter of John aged 9 years died as a captive

- Abraham *Joslin*, Jr., aged 26, Ann his wife was killed in captivity, Beatrice their 2 year old daughter was killed in captivity

- Daniel *Gains*

- Thomas *Rowlandson*, aged 19 and nephew of Rev. Joseph

- Sarah *Rowlandson*, daughter of Rev. Joseph died of wounds on Feb. 18th

- John *Kettle* aged about 37 and his sons Joseph aged about 10 years, and John about 16 years

- Eliz. {*White*} wife of Capt. Henry *Kerley*, Henry son of Capt. Henry aged 18, Joseph son of Capt. Henry aged 7

- Priscilla *Roper*, wife of Ephraim, daughter Priscilla aged about 3 years

- George *Harriangton*, a soldier of Watertown, killed Feb. ?

- John *Roper*, killed March 26

One woman who was captured and lead to Canada that cold snowy February was Mary (White) Rowlandson, daughter of John and Joane (West), born about 1635 in England. Later she was ransomed and was returned to Sterling to a huge glacial boulder near Rt. 140, which today

is still called "Redemption Rock"). After her return she wrote the story of her capture, the hardships, the deaths of members of her family and her experiences in captivity. The book has been reprinted and is available in good historical libraries -- it is well worth reading. It demonstrates the will, courage, faith and spirit of not only Mary but other captives as well.

### The massacre of July 18, 1692

- Sarah {*Howe*} *Joslin* wife of Peter, son Peter Jr. aged 6 killed in captivity, 3 other young children

- Hannah *Whitcomb* widow of Jonathan

### Killed in Nov. 1695

- Abraham *Wheeler*, son of Richard, aged 36

### The massacre of Sept. 11, 1697

- Rev. John *Whiting*, aged 33

- Daniel *Hudson* and wife Joanna, their daughter Joanna aged 37 killed in captivity

- 2 children of Nathaniel and Rebecca *Hudson*

- Ephraim *Roper* and wife Hannah {*Goble*}, daughter Elizabeth aged 14

- John *Scate* and his wife

- Joseph *Rugg*, aged about 29, son of John, the wife of Joseph, their 3 young children

- Hannah {*Prescott*} *Rugg*, widow of John

- Jonathan *Fairbank*, aged 31, and his daughter Grace and his son Jonas

### Killed in assault by French and Indians July 31, 1704

- Lt. Nathaniel *Wilder*, aged 54

- Abraham *How*, a soldier of Marlborough

- Benjamin *Hutchins*, a soldier of Marlborough

- John *Spalding*, a soldier

### Killed by Indians Aug 5, 1710

- Jonathan *White*, son of Josiah, aged 15

### Killed in Indian fight, Aug. 17, 1707

- Jonathan *Wilder*, son of Nathaniel and Mary, aged 22

- Richard *Singleterry* of Marlborough

- Ensign John *Farrar*, son of Jacob, Jr., & Hannah, aged 35

### Killed by Indians Aug 5, 1710

- An Indian servant of Nathaniel *Wilder*

Other Lancaster records tell more sad stories. For example, Dr. Stanton Prentice (son of Rev. John Prentice who was minister in Lancaster from 1704 to his death in 1747/8 and wife Mary (Swan) Gardner), and Dr. Stanton Prentice's two wives, Marcy and Rebecca, had 6 children die under age 6: -- Thomas d. 8-17-1745 age 1 -- Mary d. 5-23-1749 age 1 -- Thomas d. 5-2-1752 age 6 -- Daniel d. 9-21-1756 aged 5 -- Mercy d. 1-12, 1759 age 3 mos. -- Peter d. 7- 1766 age 5

Other children of Stanton & Mercy apparently survived: Stephen b. 2-3-1746; Stanton b. 11-17-1750; & William b. 10-9-1753

Other children of Dr. Stanton Prentice and wife Rebecca also probably survived: John b. 7-31-1761, Samuel b. 6-1-1763, Cephas b. 1-2-1765, Peter b. 9-10-1766 & James Otis b. ?.

Wife Mercy d. 10-26-1756 one month after her son Daniel who was 5.

Marriage intentions for Dr. Stanton Prentice and Rebeckah Stevens of Groton 12-9-1757.

Rev. John Prentice b. 1682 son of Thomas and Sarah (Stanton) Prentice, and grandson of Thomas who was captain of a troop of cavalry in King Phillip's War and representative to the General Court.

He graduated from Harvard College in 1700 (age 18) and is recorded in Sibley's Harvard Graduates as a quiet undergraduate until his senior year, when he ran up large bills for food, drink and window glass. (Sounds like he had some wild parties.) He ranked 10th in his class of 15. However, according to his gravestone he was "learned, judicious, plain, seasonable and unreprieveable in his doctrine, in his conversation steady, sober, temperate, peaceable, watchful, instructive, prudent and blameless; in his house ruling with all gravity, a tender husband, a good father, a kind master, and given to hospitality. In his public character, a true gospel bishop, in his private capacity, a gentleman and an exemplar Christian." It would appear that by the time he left Harvard and began his ministry he had "sown his wild oats" and become a model Christian.

Rev. Prentice's first wife was Mary (Swan) Gardiner who died 1717-8, the widow of Rev. Andrew Gardner, minister in Lancaster, who was mistaken for an Indian and shot. Rev. Prentice married his widow and took over his church. He married second Mrs. Prudence (Foster) Swan who died 1765. By his first wife he had children born from 1708 - 1727. They were Mary, John, Thomas, Stanton Elizabeth and Sarah who married Dr. Joshua Smith of Shrewsbury. By his second wife he had Dorothy, Prudence, Relief and Rebecca.

The large old burial ground in Lancaster is difficult to find unless you know where it is behind another graveyard, over a RR track and along a narrow path through the woods. It was originally behind the first church, located at the aforementioned graveyard established after the first church was destroyed.

During at least the 17th century the dead were buried without formal services according to Puritan customs. Sometimes burials were located near the house of the deceased, and consequently many graves have been lost. In the early 1800s ancient graves were still visible near both the Roper and the Prescott garrison houses.

Although Mrs. Dorothy Prescott, who died in 1674, had a headstone, marking of graves probably wasn't common until after the resettlement of the town (after the 1676 massacre). For most of the 1600s stones were often rough granite slabs with unprofessionally cut names and dates. The oldest grave now is that of John Houghton, the first of the name in Lancaster, who died 1684. It is indeed fortunate that over 100 years ago someone carefully located, numbered, and copied the inscriptions in this important early graveyard.

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## NEW IRISH RESOURCES

Newly discovered records of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank in lower Manhattan which opened on Sept

30, 1850 have recently come to light according to an article by Richard E. Mooney in the New York Times.

These records shed new light on the flood of refugees from Ireland's devastating potato famine in the mid-1800s. The bank was founded by Archbishop John Hughes to help the hundreds of thousands of famine victims pouring into the city's slums, easy prey for gougers and exploiters of cheap labor. The bank offered a safe place to keep the newcomers' money and a way to send money home to destitute relatives.

Thousands had accounts. Now their records have been given to the New York Public Library. Archivist, Marion Casey, has found personal documentation "in incredible detail" and grist for "some groundbreaking scholarship." There are eleven volumes with detail about the depositors, and an additional forty other volumes of mortgages and minutes of meetings where bank directors worked out problems in the Irish community.

This article gives the example of what can be found in these books. Patrick Egan, an Irish laborer from County Galway, opened an account when the bank first opened for business on Sept. 30, 1850. At that time he told the teller he was single, a laborer at the Marine Quarantine Hospital on Staten Island, a native of Cormack in Galway, came to N.Y. aboard the "Howard" on May 28, 1841, son of Owen and Mary Quinn who were dead, had a sister Margaret who lived in New York and a sister Bridget who remained in Ireland. [Why his name was Egan and his parents names were Quinn is an unanswered question.]

In a few months these records will be open for inspection. The curator of the library's huge manuscript collection, Mimi Bolling, points out that they also offer extraordinary insight for social and urban historians, enabling them to know who these people were, their occupations, employers and home addresses, and where they hailed from.

These records are a new source for those who have, or think they may have, Irish ancestors who settled for a time in NYC. Did members of other ethnic groups have accounts here? - the article only mentioned the Irish.

(Excerpted from the article sent in by member Bob Tilden.)

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## GENEALOGY SERIES ON PBS

Beginning in the fall of 1996 a new ten part series will be available on PBS which will provide both beginning and more experienced genealogists valuable tips on researching your family. It is being developed by Ancestors in cooperation with leading libraries, societies and genealogists with the support of FGS and other societies across the country. The executive producer is Sterling VanWagenen.

The series is partially funded and will soon be produced, but the support of genealogists across the country is needed. They suggest a financial contribution to the series production and community education fund. They also suggest the creation of a partnership with your

local PBS member station to sponsor local genealogical activities in your community when the series is aired.

A member of the Ancestry team will contact contributing societies to share more information about how Ancestors can help you. They will have more updated information as production moves forward on the World Wide Web. If you can contribute (tax deductible) mail to Ancestors, c/o KBYU Television, 2000 Ironton Blvd. Provo, UT 84606 You can visit them at <http://kbyuwww.byu.edu/ancestor.htm>.

(Thanks to member Paul Bunnell for this article.)

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## OTHER NEWSLETTERS

There are many good genealogical newsletters, each with informative articles. If you have any which you no longer want to keep, please donate them to the Society for placement in our space at the Falmouth Library. Thanks.

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## FOREIGN CURRENCY

Sooner or later most of us will want to write to a foreign country, possibly to join one of their genealogical societies, obtain certificates, order books, etc. Sending a check doesn't have to be a problem, i.e., converting dollars into a foreign currency.

Call Ruesch International at 1-800-424-2923 and ask for the international service representative who will inform you of the current conversion rate. They will give you the rate in dollars. Then you will be given a transaction number which will lock in that rate. Next, send a check to Ruesch International for that amount and add a \$2.00 fee for the transaction. You will receive the check for the amount you need which you can then mail to the foreign country. This is the most inexpensive way of converting money. Before I was aware of Ruesch I paid \$20. per check to a large U.S. bank to get a check written in British pounds. (After trying various sources \$20. was the least expensive I found -- until I learned about Ruesch.)

Another way is get stamps and currency from someone going to the country in which you are interested. After they bring stamps/currency back to you -- unless it's a fairly large sum of money -- you can then send them in your letter. This is an easy way to send stamps so that the person in the other country doesn't have to pay for replying to your letter.

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## VIDEO SERIES

Society members John and Barbara Peri, Ceola Harris, Mary Hunt, Gerin Sylvia, Joyce Pendery, Eleanor Baldic and Joel Whitehead have been hard at work for some weeks now producing a cable TV series on how to do genealogy. It is being taped and shown on cable channel 13, and, in time will be shown on other Cape Cod cable stations.

So far shows on charting, Portuguese research, holdings at Falmouth and Sturgis libraries have been done

and are being aired. Tapes of other Cape and close-by libraries, graveyards and Barnstable Court House will also be done. Other tapes planned for the series include LDS resources, RI Historical Society material, computers in genealogy, NEHGS, Boston Public Library, Mass. Archives (pre-1900 Mass. records), post-1900 records for Mass. now at the Registry of Vital Records, 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02210-2224 617-753-8600 (closed Wed.), censuses, probates and wills. In time the tapes may be available for sale.

This is a monumental task and we have John and Barbara to thank for getting it started -- and keeping it going. They, and other members, had to start from scratch to learn how to run the cameras, learn the technicalities of running the sound, audio and doing the editing. None had any experience before starting this difficult process.

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## SUGGESTION:

An excellent source of American court records is Organization of Courts by Dr. Roscoe Pound.

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## HELP, HELP !!!

Several members of our Society have given generously of their time and talent on Tuesday afternoons from 2 PM to 4 PM at the Falmouth Library in order to help anyone who comes in for genealogical advice. Usually there are about 4 members who regularly attend. However, this past week only one member came; he had to try and help 5 persons with their individual problems -- this obviously was a difficult task since each person's needs and skills were dissimilar and unrelated.

This service (which the Falmouth Library advertises) is a courtesy our Society can do for the public. It would be greatly appreciated if YOU could help those who have been so faithful in being at the library Tuesday afternoons. Most of those who come for help are totally new to this hobby, and even if you think you don't know much you know considerably more than they do. So -- do come - It really is a lot of fun - and you will benefit also.

The above reminds me of an article in the FGS Forum of summer 1995 entitled "Yours, Mine and Ours: Records, Rights and Responsibilities" by Curt B. Witcher, FGS President. The article suggests some ways genealogists can help each other. For example: being careful of books and official records we use in our research; writing to our representatives so that tax dollars will be committed to record preservation - facilities where they are secure and climate controlled; requesting that they make records available to the public.

He suggests we support our local history and genealogical collections (libraries and historical societies), helping to restore and maintain burial grounds, sending copies of our research papers to repositories such as LDS, NEHGS and local facilities, working with those who are putting local material on computer, and helping educate others about history and genealogy. This latter brings us back to the need for more assistance at the Falmouth Library on Tuesday afternoons.

## STURGIS LIBRARY, PO Box 606, Barnstable, MA 02630

This library has the largest collection of material (over 8000 monographs) on the history and genealogy for the 15 towns on Cape Cod. It is the oldest building in the U.S. used as a library although the oldest part, built in 1644, was originally constructed as the home of Rev. John Lothrop. His Bible, which he brought with him from England, is on display. The following list is only a portion of the library's holdings.

- Genealogical Notes of Cape Cod Families. - green, handwritten notebooks -- they include documentation -- 38 notebooks and 8 reels of microfilm
- Cemetery records for some Cape and off Cape cemeteries
- The Patriot (Barnstable newspaper - microfilm) 1830 to the present
- The Register (Yarmouth newspaper - microfilm 1836 to the present)
- Barnstable town reports from 1887 to the present. (These include yearly births, marriages and deaths, tax lists including names and their real and personal values, names of the poor, school teachers and their salaries, names of men who repaired the roads, town officers etc.
- Copies of 1500 Cape Cod land deeds granted in Barnstable Co. from 1627 - 1859
- All Mass. vital record books through 1850 that are available in print (the town of Barnstable VR have never been published in book form. The town was incorporated in 1639 and is the largest on Cape Cod)
- Military records from the very early wars to the Amer. Rev. & the Civil War for Mass.
- Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications
- Pension Roll of 1834 -- 4 volumes
- Some town histories for Boston, SE MA, RI, NJ and CT
- Plymouth Colony Records 1620 - 1694 (10 volumes)
- 300 Barnstable family genealogies
- Cape Cod Library of History and Genealogy has 108 pamphlets bound in series and indexed by surname in a card catalogue
- Among the 30 bound volumes of periodicals are: National Gen. Soc. Quarterly, The N.E. Quarterly, RI Roots Magazine, The Genealogical Helper, Prologue (quarterly of the National Archives), The American Genealogist, The Mayflower Quarterly, The CT Nutmegger, DAR Magazine, Mayflower Descendant, Cape Cod Genealogical Society Bulletin, Essex Co. Genealogist
- Passenger Immigration Lists - 3 volumes
- Colonial Records of CT 1689 - 1706
- Early Rehoboth - 4 volumes including the Federal tax list of 1798, the 1790 and 1800 census lists and a tax list of 1759
- Census records for ME, MA, VT, NH
- Large pamphlet collection, including additions to the green notebooks (see above)
- Some RI wills, Plymouth Colony probates, Suffolk Co. wills
- Middlesex Co. History - 3 volumes
- Photographs, maps, 500 unpublished mss. on Barnstable history and genealogy
- Handwritten Barnstable County town vital records from 1643 - 1840 and microfiche records from 1643 - 1890
- Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket histories and genealogies
- a 4-volume history of NJ
- Records of Mass. 1628-1686 -- 5 volumes
- 4 large notebooks on early Provincetown and Truro families
- References and 'how-to' books such as "The Red Book of American State, County and Town Sources", and "The Source - A Guidebook of American Genealogy".
- History of Gorham, ME
- "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families" by Amos Otis
- Some vital records of RI
- Catalog of National Archives microfilms on American Indians
- DAR Patriot Index - 3 volumes
- Records of the Mayflower Soc., Colonial Dames, Essex Co.
- Town and County histories
- Journals of the Mass. House of Representatives
- Peter Coldham's 4 volumes set of "The Complete Book of Emigrants", and his 3 volume set of "Bonded Passengers to America"
- The Compendium of Amer. Gen. by Virkus
- books by Pope and Savage



PO Box 2107  
Teaticket, MA 02536

Sturgis Library holdings continued:

- Kittredge, H.C. : Shipmasters of Cape Cod, Mooncussers of Cape Cod, Cape Cod: Its People and Their History
- Kittredge Maritime Collection (archival finding aid)
- Card file of Cape Cod ship captains
- Seafaring histories and lists of ships and captains by village and town
- Ship registers by customs district in Mass. and R.I.
- Fairburn, W. A. Merchant Sail! 6 vols.
- Startuck, A. History of the American Whale Fishery
- U.S. Life-Saving Service annual reports.
- Guides to historic ships and maritime museums
- Marine Paintings and drawings museum catalogs
- Guides to types of maritime and naval historical documents
- Histories by period, place, and type of ship