



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

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President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS

Jan. 13 All day workshop, including members at 5 tables to give special assistance in the following areas: [1] Getting started - help for novice genealogists; [2] Computers for genealogy - hardware and software; [3] Cape Cod and N. England genealogy; [4] Other US and Upper Canadian genealogy; [5] Irish, Scottish, French Canadian, Portuguese and other ethnic genealogy.

Members experienced in any of the above areas are strongly urged to attend and help novices or others at one of the above tables. [The above categories can be changed depending on the numbers of those interested in a particular area.]

Our new computer and CD-ROMS we've ordered probably won't be here in time for this program - see April.

Feb. 10 Ruth Wellner will speak on "Using the U.S. Census In Tracing Family Roots"

Mar. 9 Ellis B. Hayden will speak on "Beginning German Genealogy"

Apr. 13 Workshop featuring discussion groups on various aspects of computers in genealogy. The recently acquired computer and CD-ROMS should be available by then for demonstration. Discussions will permit users to compare notes on their current computer interests and advise novices on how to get started. Maybe a couple members will bring in their computers for demonstrations.

NOTES FROM THE OCTOBER MEETING

The October meeting on the use of computers in genealogy attracted about 95 attendees, and lasted from 10:15 to 3:15.

Cliff Watts of the NEHGS Computer Genealogists Group reported that the group looks at what is new, other than Roots 1V which has not been well received. This group of 1300 members meets six times a year at various locations around N.E. Its newsletter, edited by Steve Kyner, comes out nine times a year and deals with new topics.

The topic for today's meeting is to explore genealogical resources on the Internet but before beginning Cliff answered many questions from the audience. When asked what he personally felt was the best genealogy program on the market today he said he felt that it was The Master Genealogist (TMG). He feels it is the best

for the serious genealogist as it is very flexible and has more power than other programs. Changing from PAF or Roots 3 can easily be done directly to TMG. Help and support are excellent and important. There is a research task segment which is also very helpful. There are no limits on what you can put in the program -- just depends on the capacity of your hard drive. It needs a 486 with 8 MB RAM. TMG will do the register format, a reverse register format, and has publication product capability.

The program can not be purchased in a store but must be ordered by calling 1-800-982-2103; the price is \$99.00 + \$4.00 shipping. A windows version will be out soon for \$129.00. The program is now only available for PCs but a Mac version is in the works.

Steve Kyner, editor of the NE Computer Genealogist was the next speaker. He stated that it is extremely difficult to keep up with new software. Remember that computers will only do what you tell them to do. Programs are sets of instructions. Computers can help you find resources, analyze data, present it and print it out. He emphasized that you must verify and check information yourself as the information you find on computer resources is 2nd, 3rd, or 4th hand. Genealogists share and exchange info on online services. Maybe someone will share their material with you, or maybe they might look up something in their local court house for you.

Be careful of what you find on online bulletin boards -- see it as a tool of where to look. Genealogical data coming out on CD ROMS is increasing. Computers can help analyze data, list dates, and can automatically compile indexes.

The Internet began in 1969. In 1973 the military looked at all the networks and decided to put them all together and make communication possible between networks. They all ran on UNIX which couldn't be used with PC's to link computers in universities, military bases, etc. It was begun in order to provide communications in case of nuclear war.

The World Wide Web on the Internet has text, graphics, and sound files but a WEB browser is needed to access the WWW sites (file names). WEB browsers are online services such as America Online, Compuserve or Prodigy. You can get to someone on a different online service if you go through the Internet.

Steve doesn't feel that the Internet is the best use of a genealogist's time as there isn't a lot of info on it at the present time., and that online services are better. He suggests that you go right to the text file, and omit the graphics file.

There is a sign-up sheet at the Falmouth Library if

you wish to access the Internet. The time limit is one hour.

Steve strongly suggested that a more expensive modem is well worth while. Those made in the US are usually good ones, but there is a large variety out there. Buy at least a 14400, or 28800 baud. Speed is important as you will be paying telephone charges.

Some of the other tips Steve and Dick mentioned were the following.

1. A message posted online will often get an answer.
2. Catalogs of library holdings all over the world are available on computer.
3. A computer is worthwhile when you have something that is time consuming and repetitive.
4. Before buying a new program give it a good workout -- a demo program only accentuates the program's strengths, not its weaknesses.
5. Don't let price determine which one you buy - look for one that does what you want it to do.
6. What to look for:
 - a. is the software compatible with your operating system.
 - b. write down a list of what you want the program to do.
 - c. what are the limits of the program, i.e., what are the total number of names you want to include -- look for a limitless program. (Some limit the number of children you can include, some limit the types of info you can put in on each individual; some limit the length of names; find one that is easy to note sources, footnotes, bios, bibliographies.
 - d. get GEDCOM compatibility (can change software from one program to another). With GEDCOM you can exchange info with someone else's computer program. Programs will change as advances are made.
 - e. if you have a Mac, Reunion is probably the best program. It is made by Lester Productions in VA. It is also available in windows.
 - f. for PC's - don't insist on a windows program for the next 6 months as now it is a 3rd rate tool. He recommends The Master Genealogist.
 - g. Roots 1V is a nightmare. Different segments were written by different people and it is not user friendly. If you already have it get Visual Roots as it is a better interface. You can bring Roots 1V and PAF into TMG without GEDCOM.

Communications:

1. Commercial services, i.e., America Online, Prodigy, CompuServe
 2. Local bulletin boards. For these you call a local number and get a PC run by a volunteer who transfers you to other world wide computers.
 3. Internet and WWW gets around the world in less than a day - is faster
 4. Some are direct dial but telephone charges are high
- The important aspect of online services is your contact with others.

The program ended with Steve and Dick demonstrating how to access the Internet. They passed out a list of books as recommended reading.

A new book, just out, is *Your Roots: Total Genealogy Planning on Your Computer* (1995) publ. by Ziff-Davis Press; it includes a CD-ROM of files/demos and is \$24.95. This book was recommended as the best place to start as it is very complete, concise, "in English", and an excellent overview. It's author is Richard Eastman. (The monthly charge for CompuServe as listed in the book has been lowered since the book came out a few weeks ago.)

Also recommended were *The N.E. Computer Genealogist* (\$9. a year), NECG/NEHGS, 101 Newbury St., Boston, MA 02116-3087. Annual membership is \$20.00 for NEHGS members, \$30.00 for non-members.

Also, *Guide to Genealogy Software* (1993), Genealogical Publ. Co., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202-3897 (800) 296-6687) (\$24.95)

Remember -- the computer field, both hardware and software, is changing constantly so it is nearly impossible for a book to be totally up-to-date by the time it is printed and on the market.

NOTES FROM NOVEMBER MEETING

Dr. Lawrence Barber, who prefers to be called Larry, gave a superb talk on Quakers on Cape Cod and answered many questions from the audience. He is clerk of the Sandwich Meeting and has authored two books on Cape Cod Quakers.

He said a frequent question he is asked is what is the difference between the term Quaker and the Religious Society of Friends : they are interchangeable. They are totally different from Shakers, Amish etc. He is also asked [1] if he knows whether certain families were Quakers, and, [2] persons tell him they have Cape Cod ancestry and want to know if the family were Quakers.

In England when the Puritans split off from the Church of England other groups split off too, and Quakers were one of these groups who surfaced in the 1600s. Quaker families came to Cape Cod in the mid-1600s with others from Saugus, MA and settled in Sandwich where they found fertile ground. They were less persecuted there because the previous church group had various squabbles which caused religious doldrums for several years before the Quakers came. Some Quakers went to Falmouth and down through the mid-Cape to Eastham and Truro. Semi-separate groups formed which lead to a splitting off into a new church but they still clung to their ties in Sandwich.

Their Preparatory Meetings took care of the business for the group when all three groups met in Sandwich every month and included one in NH. This is not common in the rest of the US. The Sandwich quarterly meeting has sometimes included southeastern MA and the islands.

Quakers have been different in ways which effect genealogy, i.e., they use different words for days and months (first day for Monday, 1st month for January, etc.) They don't believe in infant baptism because they feel every child is a child of God and a baptismal ceremony is not necessary. Therefore, there are no records of baptisms. No person married a Quaker couple, they married each other.

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However, they did go through a certain form in a Quaker Meeting. Those at the Meeting all signed their names as witnesses. If a record exists, genealogical information can often be found in the names of the witnesses. Quakers don't hold formal funerals but they do have Memorial Meetings; memorial minutes of the deceased are recorded. However, Quakers are included in the vital records of the town where the event took place.

So, where do we look for genealogical data? Records of the Monthly Meeting are important - and on the Cape all are kept by the Sandwich Monthly Meeting. The Sandwich town archives and the LDS libraries have copies. The Monthly Meeting has a record of birth, marriages and deaths. You may be able to access the recorder's books although they may be difficult to find - they may be at the recorder's home, or wherever he stores them.

Graveyards: W. Falmouth has a Quaker cemetery next to the Quaker Meetinghouse on Rt. 28A; another across from the Meetinghouse; a large one in E. Sandwich; another beside the Meetinghouse in S. Yarmouth; Dennis has one where the old Quaker Meetinghouse was.

In the early years Quakers didn't believe in erecting gravestones. Someone in W. Falmouth did put up some stones there but they were not placed over the correct graves. In Sandwich some of the stones are undecipherable. The Dennis early graveyard has six broken stones and many graves have none at all. In S. Yarmouth the graveyard has many stones -- they were erected for adults only.

Larry has listed the graves in Yarmouth and he has done background searches where information was available. In Falmouth the graves have been listed but it is not available to the public. There are two copies - one with the members of the Meeting. He suggested that maybe the Falmouth Gen. Soc. could photocopy them for the Falmouth Library. No inventory of the Sandwich Quaker graves have been done - it could be done by reading the inscriptions on the stones and going through the Monthly Meeting records.

The history of the Monthly Meeting may have some information. Larry wrote a small booklet on the W. Falmouth Meeting from 1685-1985 and had it printed. He also wrote another booklet on the history of the Meeting for W. Yarmouth and he included the inventory of the graveyard.

Quakers settled in the west part of Falmouth but they were also widely scattered as far as Sandwich. In Yarmouth they were concentrated in S. Yarmouth which was known as Quaker Village. Larry also wrote a booklet "When S. Yarmouth was a Quaker Village", but he said it doesn't have much genealogical material but does include lots of anecdotes.

In the early years the Quaker religion was illegal. Everyone had to pay taxes to support the Congregational church as church and state were not separate. The Quakers obviously didn't want to support something in which they did not agree, but by professing that they were Quakers they opened themselves up to persecution. On Cape Cod persecution wasn't as severe but they were fined and their possessions were taken by the local sheriff or

justice of the peace, and they were left destitute. There was little imprisonment here. They also sometimes dressed differently and stood out from the community in that respect but today there is no difference as far as clothing is concerned.

Quakers worship in two ways: [1] in a silent unprogrammed way except when someone wishes to share his/her thoughts with others at the Meeting. Their worship is silent or semi-silent. This was the way chosen by Cape Codders. Committees handled the spiritual needs of the group. [2] some Quaker groups had a pastor.

Passivism is a Quaker belief. A member of the Cape Cod Swift family refused to be drafted during the Civil War and was sentenced to be shot. But Pres. Lincoln heard about the situation and gave him a reprieve just before Swift was to be hung.

Quakers on Nantucket harbored slaves. In Yarmouth two Quakers received permission from the Sandwich meeting to attend the Meeting in NC where they met a Quaker doctor who had two slave boys. He said if the Cape men would take the boys north and find a family to educate them he would let them go. They were taken to Yarmouth and brought up there. One became a ship master in N. Bedford.

Quakers in PA and RI went through a quiet period - they retired from the world - but that wasn't the case on Cape Cod where they mingled with other inhabitants of the community. Some Quaker children went to meeting in the morning and sang in the Baptist choir in the evening. They have taken part in regular society and in town affairs, which is still true today. So don't look at just Quaker records but look at town records, vital records, local histories, and family genealogies. Quakers served as selectmen, members of school committees, etc.

One area to search is off Cape. There is a Yearly Meeting for N.E. with central archives tied in with the RI Historical Society in Providence, RI. So, you should go there, particularly for those off Cape. Quakers on the Cape had close ties with those in Nantucket, on Martha's Vineyard and Dartmouth.

Nantucket Quakers for some of the early years were tied to NY and their records may be in the archives of the NY Yearly Meeting. Nantucket had a huge Quaker colony much greater than the one on the Cape. Many Cape Quakers left due to such a bad economy in the 1800s. About 1900 there weren't enough people to keep a vital body of Quakers. Falmouth tried to change and had a minister but they didn't have enough people to keep going.

By about 1900 all three Quaker Meetings were dormant, but summer visitors kept them going. After WW2 the retirement surge came to Cape Cod and they eventually reactivated Quaker groups. So very few Cape residents now can trace ancestors to Cape Cod - the same occurred on Nantucket where today there is a tiny group.

He was asked what Quakers believe. He said they believe that there is of God in each person - each person is endowed with the essence of God within us - a person can't get it or lose it - it may be dormant. They believe in non-violence as there is that of God in each person. Those

improvished are also children of God and should be helped to achieve their own personality. A person can be read out of meeting if they marry out of the faith. They don't believe in titles but in equality before God. Many young people couldn't find work on Cape Cod; they left and were educated elsewhere and didn't return. Adults also left due to a bad economy.

The Sandwich meeting is the oldest continuous meeting of Quakers in the US. having begun in 1656.

When he was asked about common Cape Quaker names he listed Bowerman, Swift, Wing, Gifford, Kelley, Nickerson, Nye and Perry. Some of these families are very large and have many descendants.

Dr. Barber and Dr. Jim Gould gave a seminar at our May Gen. Conference. A few other things that they mentioned, and not covered above are the following.

N. Bedford, Dartmouth and Fall River were places they came from. They went to Smithfield, RI, Worcester and to Vassalboro and Fairfield, ME. Early recorder records haven't been found.

LDS library in Foxboro has a copy of Quaker records, and Swarthmore College in PA has Quaker records in general but not a great deal about a specific person.

RI Historical Society sells a guide to Quaker records:

- a. minute book, quarterly and yearly books
- b. books of discipline
- c. attitudes changing overtime - ca n find out what current concerns are
- d. committee minutes
- e. individual correspondence of some persons, ie., Moses Brown Quaker School.

See Deyo's "History of Barnstable County" for some information.

Several missionaries came from England to Boston in the 1650s and they were persecuted which helped expand the faith. Quakerism came to Sandwich in 1656. Their preaching and their persecution caused sympathizers to join with them and a large number of Sandwich families became Qakers. Today the oldest Quaker Meetinghouse was built in Yarmouth in 1809; one was built in E. Sandwich in 1810 and in Falmouth in 1842. Membership expanded in the 18th century.

Many Quakers joined with other Cape Codders and moved west. They can be traced from one Quaker Meeting to another.

Now the three Meetings on Cape Cod are about the size they were in 1880.

Nantucket was part of the Sandwich Quarterly meeting as was Mattipoisset and Dartmouth.

NOTES FROM THE DECEMBER MEETING

Anne Fleck, former president of the DAR, gave a most entertaining talk and slide show. She wore a Revolutionary costume and played drums which she has played in parades all over the cournty and Europe.

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She said that the 3-corned hat was originally just a round hat. But when soldiers picked up their rifles it was knocked askew, so they rolled up one side. Then they rolled up another section to hold their clay pipes, and finally the third side was rolled up to drain off rain water. When metal was needed to form bullets wooden buttons replaced metal ones on their uniforms.

Mrs. Fleck noted that during the Rev. the drummer boy and flag carrier were very important persons. The drum was the means of communication by the officers to the troops and the different drum beats told the men what to do. For this reason they were prime targets for the enemy. The youngest drummer boy in the Rev. was John Gray of VA who was only seven. ! By the time of the Civil War the bugler gave the signals.

The DAR Library in Washington, DC, is a genealogical treasure house with over 100,000 volumes and tens of thousands of files. There are many family histories, the WPA collection, and material from patriotic and lineage societies, state histories, county histories, town histories, civil and military records. The library catalogue has been printed, and there are volunteers who do the indexing. Bible records are continually added and the library is constantly growing, often by donations.

The DAR participated in a medical research project in cooperation with Vanderbilt Univ. Questionnaires were filled out by members on what they knew about their ancestors. The staff is very helpful.

The objectives of the DAR are 1. historic preservation and restoration such as their help in the restoration of Ellis Is. and the Statue of Liberty , 2. education, i.e., scholarships and the printing of manuals of citizenship for immigrants, 3. promote patriotism.

The DAR has about 190,000 members. Anyone can join who can prove descent from someone already a member, and/or descend from a Revolutionary War participant.

MAINE STATE ARCHIVES ONLINE

They have a fully functioning bulletin board system operating 24 hours a day at 14400 baud. Searchable databases include legislative titles, 1820-1850+ map descriptions; 6,000+ photo descriptions; names and addresses of 220+ Maine historical societies, museums, libraries; guide to holdings of these repositories; Summary Guide to Maine State Archives holdings; list of town microfilm at the Archives by town, birth, death, marriage information; Message board for items of interest to historians, archivists, genealogists, as well as section listing calendar of upcoming events, lectures, etc. Via Modem, dial: 1-207-287-5797. They distributed 17 genealogical addresses of World Wide Web Sites.

GLEANINGS FROM OTHER GENEALOGICAL NEWSLETTERS

From The Southern Genealogists Exchange Quarterly,

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FUTURE MEETINGS: Falmouth Library 10:00 AM on the 2nd Saturday of the month.

Jan. 11 Barbara Gill will speak on Early Sandwich Families and the newly released Sandwich Vital Records. Barbara has been the Archivist for the Town of Sandwich for many years and her knowledge of the Town and it's inhabitants is astounding.

Feb. 8 Workshop - come and bring your questions. There will be special interest groups

Mar. 8 Petronelle Clark will speak on Finding our British Ancestors. She is from England and has done very extensive research on her own family way back into very early times. She is also a prolific fiction and non-fiction writer, and an Oxford graduate.

April 12 Techniques for writing up your research.

May 10 Joyce Pendery will speak on Using City Directories

June 14 Annual meeting. Ann Chaplin, a professional genealogist, will discuss When and How to Hire a Professional Genealogist

July 12 Workshop - - using computers

Don't forget the beginning of the TV series called "Ancestors". It begins on Channel 44 Jan. 10, 1997 at 3:00

CHANGES ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We are very sorry to lose two of our Board members. Our Secretary, Elinor Ray, is being married and moving to Florida. We shall miss her, but wish her every happiness in her new life. We hope that if she returns to Cape Cod during the warmer months she will be able to come back to visit and to attend our meetings. Thank you Elinor for coming from Yarmouthport to both our regular meetings and our Board meetings. !

We are also extremely sorry to lose our Publicity Chairperson, Ceola Harris. For many years Ceola has done a superb job getting out notices about our meetings and events to all the newspapers, TV stations, as well as making and distributing posters around town. It is because of her

diligent work that many residents and visitors have heard about the Society and have attended our meetings -- and as a consequence have joined this organization. Many, many thanks Ceola for all the work you have done for us. !

NOTES FROM NOVEMBER MEETING

Andy Pierce from NEHGS gave a very excellent and comprehensive talk on how to do Irish research. He very strongly emphasized that you must begin in this country before moving on to Ireland.

Always begin in the U.S. with vital records. Mass. records begin in 1841 in a centralized location in Boston, but before that they are in the town where the event took place. After 1891 names of the parents are given and their birthplaces are listed on both marriage and death records, although just "Ireland" is nearly always given as the birthplace. Also, ships passenger lists just show "Ireland" before 1900.

Marriage records are more accurate as to names of parents than are death records. (Sometimes the person giving the death information didn't really know where the individual was born, or perhaps they were distraught due to the death and couldn't remember.) So, death records are more likely to have misinformation.

In the 1840s and 1850s under the parent's name will often be just one name; also sometimes the enumerator took down widow or widower instead of parent. ALWAYS get death and marriage records; they are at Mass. Archives at Columbia Pt. or at NEHGS.

After 1900 VR are at the Mass. Dept. of Health on Atlantic Ave near North Station. Ages on marriage records are usually pretty accurate but keep in mind that especially from the 1840s to the 1860s you must check for alternative spellings of names.

Maiden names in death records are given in the index. They give street address and cemetery where the deceased was interred which makes it worthwhile to check the cemetery records to see what information they have and who is buried in the same or adjoining lots. And don't forget to check city directories for your ancestor to see what he did and where he lived.

Don't forget to check for the Federal censuses which are available from 1790 - 1920. They are easily available at the Federal Archives on Trapelo Rd., Waltham with lots of parking. It does get crowded so plan to go early and hopefully not on Saturdays when they are very busy.

The 1850 census (which is indexed) counted

and tried to bring reform. Cranmer felt that church government and liturgies were OK if not forbidden. In some ways he was similar to Calvin.

Queen Mary (King Henry's Catholic daughter) tried to undo the influences of the Reformation but when Queen Elizabeth 1 came to the throne she went along with Cranmer's ideas i.e., a hierarchical form of church government. Her sacramental theology was closer to Calvin's - not Reformed or Lutheran. But her compromise did not satisfy everyone, neither Catholics nor Puritans.

The Puritans wanted change from within the church. Another group tried to make changes but when they couldn't they decided to separate. An independent church was not allowed and was therefore illegal. Their members were harrassed which is why the Pilgrims went to Holland where they found other groups who had gone before them.

John Robinson, minister of the Pilgrims, (Separatists) had previously been a pastor in the Church of England.

The next religious group to come to Massachusetts were the Puritans who settled Boston and Salem in 1630. Cape Ann and Weymouth were settled by Anglicans.

In Plymouth Rev. John Robinson filled his congregation with a spirit of openness, more tolerance and kindness which was almost unmatched for that time period although he didn't believe in religious diversity. [He died in Holland in 1625 and never came to America.] He also didn't believe in coercing anyone to join the church. Any respectable person could participate in the civil life of the settlement, even Miles Standish who remained Anglican.

Why were Separatists less rigid than Puritans? The Separatists knew persecution and didn't want to persecute others. Under Gov. Bradford the Plymouth Colony had a more welcoming church so Rev. Joseph Hull of Weymouth, who could remain Anglican, moved to Barnstable where he had a very small group of followers.

The Congregational system said that a minister was only valid if he had a church. Ordination only counted if indeed he had a church -- ministers had to be reordained any time they moved to a new church. Rev. Hull was an ordained minister but didn't have a large enough group. When Rev. John Lothrop and his followers were allowed by Plymouth Colony to move to Barnstable from Scituate (due to poor soil) Rev. Lothrop was voted to be minister at a town meeting. Rev. Hull, who had conducted the first church service and sacrament at a huge rock in Barnstable, agreed to join Lothrop's group and was given a little honor as an associate.

Rev. John Lothrop was a staunch Congregationalist. He had spent two years in jail in England as a prisoner of conscience until the bishop allowed him to leave jail if he'd get out of the country.

Yarmouth was founded by a mixture of people - some from Mass. Bay and Plymouth Colony. Their minister, Rev. Marmaduke Matthews, was a Welchman who was apparently not easy to get along with, was not well liked and

had no personal history with his flock. Much friction ensued and the congregation looked for an unemployed paster -- and they found Rev. Hull in Barnstable.

But Plymouth Colony government was Congregaional and Hull was excommunicated from Barnstable in order to prevent an unauthorized church being established in Yarmouth. The controversy ended when Hull apologized and moved to NH and ME. Most of his descendants are in those states except for a couple of his older children who stayed on Cape Cod.

Eastham's settlement, unlike that of Sandwich (which had land controversies) and Yarmouth, was from Plymouth and the Plymouth Congregational Church so they got along well together. Eastham was the first town where the land was divided and distributed at a town meeting. This method resulted in a sense of common purpose as opposed to competition. Rev. John Robinson had a much greater influence than we think and molded the attitude of the Eastham church with understanding instead of power plays.

Rev. Webber concluded by telling us that if we know the beliefs of our ancestors it will help us understand ourselves. The value systems passed to us were molded by earlier ancestors - maybe some of our values were theirs. We can appreciate their sincerity and conviction. They believed in something higher than themselves - an important value - we are accountable to God.

ODDS AND ENDS

The book Civil War Claims in the South by G. Mills shows names of claimants, where they lived and the amounts of their claims for damages to property incurred during the Civil War. Proof of claims also give names of witnesses. Claims were paid to Southerners who could prove they were loyal to the South, i.e, those who paid taxes or voted in elections. Another resource is the Southern Claims Commission, a book printed in 1955. The records are now in the Naional Archives.

Our Society has received a notice from Carroll Gen. Indexing, 22 Eddie St., Quincy, MA 02169. They have the 1870 every name index for Mass. which includes 1.4 million names. They charge \$20. for 1-3 individual names searched. (We don't know anymore about them other than their notice to us.)

From the Central Mass. Gen. Soc. newsletter: The United Methodist Archives for the entire US are at The General Commission on Archives and History, The United Methodist Church, PO Box 127, Madison, NJ 07940

E-MAIL ADDRESSES

We will print your e-mail address if you will send it to our member, Joel Whitehead, 11 Kinghorn Dr., Falmouth, MA 02540. His e-mail address is JOELRW@aol.com Everyone who has an e-mail address can then communicate. Let him know the kind of computer you have.

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 - Truro Families (July-Aug)
 - WW1 draft cards (Feb-Mar)
 - VT (Nov-Dec)
 - Welch genealogy - "Dumb Luck" (July-Aug)
 - Women in the middle ages, the role of (Nov-Dec)
 - WPA Bibliography No. 7 (Nov-Dec)
-
- Book Reviews:**
1. The Narragansett Historical Register (Jan-Feb)
 2. Feudal England: Historical Studies on the 11th & 12th Centuries (Jan-Feb)
 3. Naval Documents of the Amer. Revolution (Feb-Mar)
 4. An Inquiry into the Gen. & Present State of Ancient Scottish Surnames with the Origin & Descent of the Highland Clans & Family of Buchanan (Feb-Mar)
 5. Portrait & Biographical Record of Orange Co., NY - 3 vol's (Feb-Mar)
 6. The Town of Roxbury, MA: Its Memorable Persons and Places, Its History and Antiquities with Numerous Illustrations of its Old Landmarks and Noted Personages (May-Jun)
 7. The Great Historic Families of Scotland (May-Jun)
 8. Mary Dyer: Biography of a Rebel Quaker (May-Jun)
 9. Crocker Genealogy (May-Jun) & (July-Aug)
 10. Lancaster, MA - birth, marriage and death register, church records and epitaphs (July-Aug)
 11. Centennial History of Erie Co., NY (Nov-Dec)
 12. Directory to Collections of NY Vital Records 1725-1989 (Nov-Dec)
 13. Lanark Soc. Settlers Ships Lists of the Glasgow Emigration Society 1821 (Nov-Dec)
-
- Lecture Notes:**
- 1.- Lesser-Known Sources For Family History Research (Jan-Feb)
 2. Researching in Scotland (Jan-Feb)
 3. Holdings of the Nickerson Room at Cape Cod Community College (May-Jun)
 4. Scoundrels of Cape Cod (pirates)(May-Jun)
 5. Getting Started (July-Aug)
 6. Outmigration from Cape Cod (July-Aug)
 7. Researching in Salt Lake City (Sept-Oct)
 8. Traps for the Unwary in the U.S. census (July-Aug)
 9. Native Americans and Europeans in N. England (Sept-Oct)
 10. Researching Azorian Progenitors (Oct-Nov)

ZEBINA'S KIN: The Descendancy of a Puritan People by Lana DeLong Davis

Published 1995 by Heritage Books, Inc. 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20718171 pp., 8.5 x 11, bibl., partial index, paper. Book # D086 \$27.00 + \$3.50 shipping. Visa, MasterCard, checks and Money Orders are accepted.

This book contains forty-nine letters written from 1808 to 1846 to Jael Fellows Rice (1789-1822) and Zebina Rice (1787-1873). (Zebina was six generations in descent from Deacon Edmund Rice who settled Sudbury, MA in 1638.) When Zebina was twenty-seven he and three of his brothers-in-law (Stephen Fellows, Igal Fellows, and John Fellows, Jr.), as well as his nephew by marriage, (Jacob Poole Kellogg), left their homes in Mass. and traveled to New York and Upper Canada to find work. Most of the letters were written by family and friends living in the Conway and Hadley, MA area to the men and families who left their homes in MA and went west. In addition to the letters there are thirty-eight pages of pedigree charts, thirty-four pages of descendancy charts as well as twenty-five very informative pages devoted to the life of the times, i.e., diseases, food, religion, occupations, fashions, customs, etc.

Descendancy chart # 27 shows the father of Elizabeth Whale b. c1615 in Sudbury to be Philamon Whale b. c1595 in Bures St. Mary, Essex, Eng. and d. 1675/6 in Sudbury. The interesting 12 page article published in the fall 1985 issue of "The Genealogist" by Robert Charles Anderson entitled "The English Origins of Philamon Whale of Sudbury, Mass." says his research shows that Philamon had no living descendants and that the Elizabeth he mentions in his will (and calls daughter) was actually the daughter of his wife Elizabeth (Frost) (Rice) Whale. The daughter Elizabeth married John Moore in Sudbury. I wonder how many times a will that mentions a son or daughter is actually the child of a spouse by a previous marriage?

This book is an excellent addition to several which have been written about the prolific descendants of Edmund Rice of Sudbury, MA, of whom I am one. [Ed.]

Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc.
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Teaticket, MA 02536

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Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 8 No. 2 Mar. - Apr. 1996

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS: (10:00 AM @ Falmouth Library)

March 9 Ellis Hayden will speak on Beginning German Genealogy

April 13 Workshop featuring discussion groups on various aspects using computers in genealogy. Our recently acquired computer and CD-ROMS should be available for demonstration. Discussions will permit users to compare notes on their current computer interests and advise novices on how to get started. Maybe a couple members will bring in their computers for demonstrations.

May 11 Bob Chase will speak about how to identify the age of photos, tintypes, etc. that you may have packed away. Other members will speak on their experiences while doing genealogy, and how they were able to solve problems.

CORRECTION

A previous Newsletter had a typo -- it should be "O.S.P" instead of "D.S.P". It stands for a legal term, Orbit Sine Parole, and means "died without issue." Thanks to Bob Tilden for the correction. Please notify me of any errors you may find in the Newsletter - thanks. [Ed.]

NOTES FROM FEBRUARY MEETING

Ruth Wellner, former president of the Central Mass. Gen. Soc., gave a very informative talk and slide presentation on the US censuses 1790-1920 which are available to the public. (Censuses are impounded for 72 years for privacy reasons but it may be possible in some cases to obtain information from them.) Unfortunately, nearly all of the 1890 census was destroyed in a fire in Washington, DC.

Since censuses were taken only every 10 years the loss of most of the 1890 census leaves a 20 year gap for most of the country. This is a large period of time when trying to trace family connections particularly when there were so many changes in society and technology during those years, plus heavy immigration.

The censuses from 1790-1840 can help locate the place of residence, migrations of families and construct family groups based on age categories. The 1840 also showed employment information, those who received pensions for military service and disabilities. The 1850-1870 censuses show family groups by household,

birthplaces, occupations of males over 15, if US citizen of males over 21, and if they owned real estate.

The 1850-1870 censuses show occupation of males over 15, value of real estate, if foreign born, if person born within the year, the month they were born, if male citizen over 21 whose right to vote had been denied or abridged. (The later could point you to court records.) The 1880 census gives a clearer family picture. In addition to what's left of the 1890 census a listing of union veterans and their widows is included.

The 1910-1920 schedules show a clearer total family picture, immigration and naturalization status, and relation to the head of the household (very important), marital status, if married within the census year, occupation, place of birth of parents. The 1910 shows the number of years married, year of immigration, if union or confederate veteran. The 1910 also shows the year of naturalization and the mother tongue.

The Federal Archives on Trapelo Rd. in Waltham (lots of parking) has the censuses from 1790-1910 for the entire US. If you have questions as to hours, days open, or to see if they have the items you wish you may call 617-647-8100. Don't go on Saturday - too crowded.

Handouts Ruth passed out told: what's left of the 1890 census (3 rolls numbered M407), the 1890 enumeration of union vets and their widows (Civil War); other Federal census population schedules such as mortality schedules, slave and Indian schedules, federal non-population census schedules (agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, etc). Don't forget to check the state censuses (only the 1855 and 1866 survive for MA and are at MA Archives in Boston). Territorial censuses are also available.

Ruth discussed census indexes some of which have been published, i.e., 1790 by the government, 1800-1860 were privately published. A few of the 1870-1880 schedules have been privately published, many by state, local historical or genealogical societies. Computerized indexes are also available.

Some censuses have been indexed using a soundex system. The 1880 has been soundexed only for households with children 10 years old or younger, the fragments of the 1890, and the 1910 was soundexed for only AL, AK, CA, FL, GA, IL, KS, KY, LA, MI, MS, MO, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA & WV. All the 1920 has been done.

It is important when taking information from the census soundex cards to take all the information, i.e., roll numbers, enumeration district numbers, page/sheet and line numbers as they will help you locate the person on the

actual census record. And don't forget to find out the day and month each census was taken -- if someone was born, married or died on June 2nd, and the census was taken on June 1st you won't find the birth or the marriage information.

Also remember that while censuses are a very important tool for your research they are not a primary source. The enumerator took down the information, recopied it, maybe recopied it for a state report. Some enumerators were conscientious, others didn't contact all those in their district, thought they knew the information on a family and didn't contact the family for verification, didn't know the language or dialect of the persons giving the data and wrote down what the names sounded like to him. Some persons didn't want their information given to the government, and many gave wrong ages. It is necessary to follow a family through all the censuses when they can be found in order to have a better picture of the entire family.

The Falmouth Lib., like many libraries, have books which will be of help to you before beginning your search. Some towns or historical societies have microfilms of their own censuses. Microfilm can be purchased or rented from several sources, possibly your own library. If you don't know the address in the city where your ancestor lived, try a city directory which could give his/her address, occupation, and ward number.

(The Internet has information about census records on <http://www.nara.gov/> - then follow links to census data. Microfilm copies of WW1 draft cards for N. England are at the Pittsfield, MA branch of the archives according to this source. The tel. number for information about renting census microfilm is 301-604-3699 or write to National Archives Microfilm Rental Program, PO Box 30, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701-0030. In addition to census information you can find help with immigrant and passenger arrivals, military service records, federal court records and microfilm publications from that online address. If you aren't connected, the Falmouth library has that capability.)

Also, see the Newsletter of Mar. 1993 for information on the soundex system, the 1920 census, and other holdings in Waltham. The July-Aug. 1995 issue also included census information. The May 1993 Newsletter had lists of questions that were asked on each census from 1790-1990 for each householder. (Ed.)

MIGRATIONS TO THE WESTERN RESERVE

A Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve is a 5 Vol. set written in 1896 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the settlement of the Reserve. Stories were gathered by interviewing survivors and their families. They tell about the heroism of these early settlers, particularly women. In addition to the book each county published a volume which lists all the early women settlers and their towns of origin as well as their arrival dates in the Reserve. Since many Revolutionary war veterans moved to this area there are many buried there, particularly in the cemetery at Palmyra, OH.

If you had ancestors who settled that area in the

early 1800s it is said that OH records were well kept. The book, *Western Reserve in Ohio* 1970 by Meredith B. Colket, gives research suggestions and tells where records in each county can be found. The Western Reserve Historical Society is located at 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, OH 44106.

This uncharted land was huge -- much larger than the King of England ever imagined when he gave the colonies all the lands "from sea to sea". In 1795 the CT General Assembly decided that 3,500,000 acres were to be sold sight unseen and the money paid for the land would be used to support CT schools. Townships 5 miles square, were laid out with township #1 in the southwest to township #24 in the northeast corner of this land. These townships were then divided into 160 acre parcels.

After some years CT granted one-half million acres in the far western part of the reserve to be held for those who had suffered at the hands of the British in the Revolution. This section was called "Sufferers' Land" or "The Fireland".

Both PA and CT claimed the land in the Wyoming Valley of PA, and this led to a conflict between these two groups in 1778, called the Wyoming Massacre. This fight claimed 300 dead and hundreds more casualties. After the Revolution the colonies (VA, DE, PA, NY, MD, MA, CT) ceded these western lands to the Federal government to be used for the common good.

ODDS AND ENDS

The Natick, MA, Historical Society and Museum located at the Bacon Free Lib., 58 Elliot St. (Rt. 16) in S. Natick, has the 17th c. Indian Bible of Rev. John Eliot, as well as many Indian artifacts. Well-known residents of Natick were Harriet Becher Stowe, Horatio Alger, Jr., and Henry Wilson - vice-president for Ulysses S. Grant's during his 2nd term. Wilson had been a shoemaker in Natick. The museum also contains rare birds and geological specimens from N. & S. America.

Maine State Archives, Cultural Bldg., Augusta, ME 04333. The number for the Search Room Staff is 207-287-5795. FAX for the Archives Staff is 287-5739; email is jbrown@saturn.caps.maine.edu.

They have the equivalent of about 60 million 8.5 x 11 pages of material including legislative, judicial, military (Civil War also) records. Included are many genealogical resources, i.e., vital records, censuses, etc. The Maine State Lib. address is Station #64, Augusta 04333; tel. 207-287-5600; fax 207-287-5615; Dir. of Information services email is slbkeat@gatekeepers.dpd.state.me.us.

The Valley of the Shadow: Living the Civil War in PA and VA. This ongoing project at the Univ. of VA, begun in 1991, interweaves the histories of two communities on either side of the Mason-Dixon Line during the Civil War. They are using, among other things, 1860 census data including the slaveholders census.

In 17th century wills you may find that the term step-child actually meant son or daughter-in-law. And the word "friend" usually meant a relative - so be careful!

In the Jan. - Feb. Newsletter I asked if anyone could give me information about the ISBGFH. (International Society for British Genealogy and Family History, PO Box 3115, Salt Lake city, UT 84110-3116). One of our members wrote that she has belonged since 1988 and that she has found their newsletter very helpful. They publish articles on researching British genealogy all over the world, lists of societies, depositories of records, etc.

She also said she has talked with the person who sent us the ad for indexing the 1870 MA census, and that she is very knowledgeable. (The last Newsletter gave the name and address of Carroll Gen. Indexing, 22 Eddie St., Quincy, MA 02169, which offers to search the 1870 Mass. census for a fee. We said then we didn't know anything about the company.)

Ellis Island has now been open for 5 years during which time half a million people have visited it. Several suggestions about your visit are: [1] Take a short ferry ride to Ellis Is. from Liberty State Park in NJ which is only a 10' ride -- not from NYC. [2] Plan to spend at least 4 hours there. [3] Make Ellis Is, not the Statue of Liberty, your primary destination. [4] Arrive in the morning, especially if you want to see the Statue of Liberty. They say that many people watch the documentary, "Is. of Hope, Is. of Tears" then leave without realizing how large the museum is -- the second and third floors have some of the best exhibits. They emphasize that a whole day can be spent at the museum.

Next year visitors will be able to listen to 1,200 oral history interviews with immigrants. When you arrive go to the information desk first. Ranger-led or audio tours can be taken through the building. Between 1892 and 1954, 12 million immigrants, mostly from Europe came through Ellis Island, more than any other U.S. immigration station. They arrived on ferries and barges after being transferred from the ships that brought them across the Atlantic.

Immigrants had to convince officials that their health, politics, finances and job prospects made them fit to be Americans. Their biggest fear was that they would not be allowed in due to reasons of health, politics or being considered unemployable. Only 2% were sent back, but it broke up families - families who had sold everything they owned to pay the passage to America. We've all heard that names were changed when the immigrants arrived but this is apparently a misconception. It has been said that 40% of Americans have an ancestor who came through Ellis Island.

If anyone is interested in starting a sub-group of the Fal. Gen. Soc. on The Master Genealogy computer program, please notify either Judy Fenner or John Peri at the next meeting.

In the last Newsletter I asked for information about the location of Essex Co., MA, records. One of our

members gave me a copy of DESCEND-O-GRAM (The Newsletter of the Sons & Daughters of the First Settlers of Newbury - PO Box 444, Newburyport, MA 01950) which had an article about their location. Possibly some of our members might like to join the society. "The early probate records (1643-1881) for Essex Co., formerly available in Salem, have been moved to the Newburyport District Courthouse, Rt. 1 traffic circle. They are not as readily accessible as they were in Salem. If you wish to use the records, you must call 617-725-8044 and speak to Bruce Shaw or John Reardon to make an appointment, usually on a Wed., to see the records. Do not call the courthouse; they cannot help you."

Reminder: The Society's copies of The N.E. Computer Genealogist Newsletter is available at our section of the Falmouth Lib. Steve Kyner is editor and can be reached at the email number above for NEHGS. The Nov./Dec. issue has help with using TMG. For TMG info see <http://doit.com/doyle/tmg/home.html>

U.S. Social Security Index

This is an index of those who died between 1962-1993 (with a few before 1962) who had SS #'s. It is available on CD-ROM only. The following information is included: [1] b. & d. dates, and the person's last place of residence; [2] state where the person lived when they were issued a SS#; [3] the actual SS# & the place where the death payment was sent.

Military Index

This index lists about 100,000 servicemen who died in the Korean & Vietnam wars - also on CD-ROM. It includes [1] b. & d. dates and where died [2] rank & service # [3] Vietnam war only: religious affiliation, marital status and race.

The above 2 indexes plus the Ancestral File, IGI, and Family History Lib. Catalog are all part of FamilySearch - [the latter is the trademark of the LDS church.]

Names having to do with trades in Eng. in the 16th century:

- armiger - one entitled to bear heraldic arms
- bowyer - one who makes or sells bows
- capper - someone who makes caps
- chandler - someone who makes or sells candles
- cordwainer - shoemaker
- corier - currier (one who dresses leather)
- corver - one who makes corves or baskets
- corvesor - a shoemaker
- cutler - one who makes or sells cutting tools
- fletcher - one who feathered arrows or makes bows/arrows
- freemason - worker in stone
- fuster - a saddle-tree maker
- girdler - girdle, belt worn around the waist
- hallier - one who hauls
- mercer - dealer in fabrics
- pointmaker - one who makes points or laces
- roughmason - a mason who builds with rough hewn stone

-shearman - one who shears woolen cloth
 -sleymaker - (it is a weaving instrument) - beats up the weft
 -spurrier - one who makes spurs
 -tucker - one who fulls or dresses cloth
 -turner - one who turns articles on a lathe
 -whitawer - one who taws skin into white leather
 -wiredrawer - one who draws metal into wire
 -woollen draper - one who deals in woollens
 -wyner - one who is a vinter
 (Thanks to Joyce Penderly for this list)

Public Record Office - London

The PRO is undertaking a major building project at Kew due to be completed by 1997. By then records now at Chancery Lane and Kew will all be located at Kew. It is suggested that if you plan a trip there before 1997 you should call 0181-876-3444 ext. 2340 to see if the records you wish are available. (Some of Everton's Geneal. Helper is online at <http://www.everton.com> which is where this info was obtained. The address for the PRO online is <http://www.open.gov.uk.pro/prohome.htm>)

Beware

In case you haven't received a letter from a company offering to sell you a book on your "distinguished" surname for about \$30. (and a deposit of only \$5.) you may in the near future. At least two of our members have received these letters recently. Don't fall for their ads - if it looks to good to be true, it really is! They haven't traced your family.

BOOK REVIEWS

A TRIP AROUND CAPE COD

by E.G. Perry, 1898 (In Cotuit Lib.)

This old book has some interesting stories about Cape Cod. A few are listed below.

*The last wolf on the Cape was killed in 1837 in Sandwich [wolves were a very serious menace to the early settlers because they killed their livestock.]

*There are more private graveyards on Cape Cod than almost anywhere else.

*Town records of Yarmouth are lost before 1677.

*Thomas Howes mar. Mary Burr - they emigrated from Eng. in 1637 -- by 1831 they had 874 descendants.

*The embargo which Congress declared against British shipping in 1809 [preceding the War of 1812] drove the town of Brewster as near rebellion against our government as any town ever received. The embargo drove all comerce and foreign trade from the sea. The town paid \$4000 to a British ship to prevent the town from being burned down. The Cape was defenseless except for what each town could provide for its own defense.

*Orleans was probably named for the French in gratitude for their help during the Amer. Rev. The town broke away from Eastham in 1797. They refused to pay ranson in the War of

1812.

*At 10PM on Oct. 29, 1727 there was a huge earthquake.

*In Eastham, originally named Nauset, no man could marry unless he had killed his quota of 12 blackbirds or 3 crows. He could be fined for slandering his neighbor or for lying. In 1802 105 Indians were still living in Eastham.

*Glass blowers from Sandwich went to Kansas in 1855.

*Benjamin Godfrey from Chatham founded the Monticello Female Seminary at Godfrey, Ill. (The town was also named for him)

*Gustavus Swift from W. Sandwich started the meat packing plant in Chicago which bears his name. [Ed.]

HISTORY OF BARRINGTON TOWNSHIP

by Edwin Crowell, Mika Publ. Co., Belleville, Ontario 1981

Bill Long, one of our members, generously donated this book, originally printed in 1923, to the Society (which we in turn donate to the Falmouth Lib. to be placed in the genealogical section.) He found this book at Schooner Books Ltd., 5378 Inglis St., Halifax, N.S. Canada BAH 1J5 - they have been very helpful in locating out of print material for him. Thanks to Bill for his donation !

This book of over 600 pages documents the history of Barrington Township and vicinity, Shelburne Co., Nova Scotia, from 1604 - 1870. It discusses everything from geology, climate, the old inhabitants, documents, grantees in the 1760s, the impact of the Amer. Rev., military affairs, religion, maritime interests, and local industry.

This area of Nova Scotia became the home of many from Nantucket and Cape Cod who migrated there in the 1760s. Although many stayed some did return including men who decided to fight with the Americans in the Rev. However, sentiment was not always with the patriots because many Tories moved to Canada during and following the Amer. Rev. This book quotes the Yarmouth Herald of May 15, 1923 which states, "On Apr. 26, 1783 the spring fleet set sail from NY with 7000 United Empire Loyalists who were landed at the Mouth of the St. John river then founding New Brunswick; and at Pt. Roseway at the southwest end of the Nova Scotia peninsula. The Loyalsits in the Maritime Provinces at that time were about 35,000."

The book contains 162 pages of genealogies of families in the Barrington area and would be very useful to anyone researching that area. Or, for those who can trace family back to the late 1700s in Nova Scotia, but can't go further back, should certainly look for preceeding generations on Cape Cod and/or Nantucket. There was great movement from the Cape and Islands to Maine, Nova Scotia and New Brusnwick - and back again. Those areas are full of Cape and Islands surnames.

Some of those names include Baker, Smith, Doane, Cahoon, Walker, Nickerson, Crowell, Hopkins, Crosby, Kendrick, Knowles, Snow, Atwood, Clark, Swain, Bunker, Gardner, Coffin, Folger, Laskey, Vincent, Osborn, Annable, Andrews, Godfrey and Adams. In most cases the author gives the origin of the settlers including those from England and Scotland as well as their place of birth. The

book does have a small index but not an every-name index.

The author states that the township apparently cared little for vital records, and not many authorities have been available except for the marriage records of Methodist ministers and the memories of the "oldest inhabitants". Although he had tried to be as complete and accurate a pedigree as is possible, he is aware that these genealogies are not complete.

However, for anyone with ancestry in that region, this book contains a wealth of information regarding the history and families who settled there - it will be an indispensable addition to their research material. [Ed.]

THE NEW LOYALIST INDEX VOL. 11

F.G.S. member, Paul Bunnell, F.A.C.G., U.E., has recently completed the 2nd volume on this topic. The first was published in 1989. This new volume is an all new collection of over 2,000 names of colonists who sided with the British during the War for Independence. Many of these Loyalists were forced to settle in England or Canada after the war. Paul has culled the names in this volume from 17 sources throughout the U.S., Canada, and England, including published books, private collections and archive records.

By using a new format more detail on each entry is included. The book is a tool for locating information rather than a primary source. One of the special features of this new volume is the great number of women's names included. The wives of veterans were often listed in pension records after their husbands had died. The entries are listed alphabetically by surname, and an evername index of "buried names" insures that the reader can find all references to the specific Loyalist ancestor of interest.

The price is \$20 plus \$4. shipping. Order from Heritage Books, 20716, or for credit card orders only call 1-800-398-7709 (M-F 10 AM-4 PM), or the 24 hour a day fax is 1-800-276-1760.

WHO WAS MOSES GULESIAN (1866 - 1951) ?

In 1905 Moses Gulesian read that the Navy Dept. was considering destroying the 1797 warship, the *Constitution*. The frigate was decaying and no longer needed; it was going to be towed out to sea and used for target practice.

But Moses Gulesian loved American history and didn't want this important ship destroyed. After he read the notice he sent a telegram to the Navy Dept. which said, "Will give \$10,000 for the *Constitution*, Old Ironsides. Will you sell?" Later he said if it was a question of price he'd pay \$15,000. His offer, which was refused by the Navy, sparked a campaign to save the ship and the following year Congress appropriated \$100,000 for repairs. The Old Ironsides Assoc. was formed with Gulesian as its president.

The ship again fell into disrepair and in order to raise needed funds school children were asked to donate their pennies to repair the ship. Some Falmouth residents remember donating their pennies for this cause.

But who was Gulesian? He was born 1866 in Marash in western-central Asia, made a very dangerous

journey to NY, later to Worcester, MA where he was a coppermonger. He enrolled at Worcester Academy to learn English, and took advantage of every possible opportunity to improve himself.

He built a six-story factory in Boston in 1890 and a year later became a U.S. citizen. After selling his copper business he built the St. James theater in Boston which opened in 1912 and cost almost half a million dollars; it was reported to be the most impressive and best equipped theater in the country.

He married Grace Warner, a talented musical composer and one of Boston's finest pianists; they lived in Brookline. In Falmouth he purchased Waterside, the large 10 acre estate at the end of Shore St. which had been built by Frances Lathrop Beebe Fiske.

His life story, only a little of which is told here, would make a very interesting book about how a very poor immigrant from half way around the world had the courage and determination to come to a foreign country, learn English and many "foreign" ways -- and among other things saved the U.S.S. *Constitution* from being used for target practice !!! Here was someone who loved his adopted country and made an important contribution to American history.

And today, the U.S.S. *Constitution* has just had a major overhaul which hopefully will keep her in good condition for many years to come. (Thanks to Arnold Dyer for this interesting story. He sent me a copy of the little book he wrote about Moses Gulesian. Mr. Dyer was formerly president of the Falmouth Hist. Soc., and is 90 years old; he's a wealth of information - and fun to talk with.) [Ed.]

NEW & OLD NAMES FOR DISEASES

Have you ever found a gt.gt. grandfather who died from a disease you never heard of and wonder what he had? The following terms are thanks to an Internet site by Joyce Hall, Jodi Emblen and Dr. T.L. Lincoln.

- *mania - insanity
- *ague - recurring fever, chills - malaria
- *aphonia - laryngitis
- *biliousness - jaundice, liver disease
- *Bright's disease - catchall for kidney disease
- *camp fever - typhus
- *chlorosis - iron deficiency anemia, leukemia
- *consumption or lung sickness - TB, other wasting diseases
- *corruption - infection
- *costiveness - constipation
- *cramp colic - appendicitis
- *dropsy - edema, congestive heart failure
- *dyspepsia - acid indigestion
- *extravasated blood - blood vessel rupture
- *falling sickness - epilepsy
- *lumbago - back pain
- *lung fever - pneumonia

UK GENEALOGY

The following excerpt is from an Internet site by the Pub. Rec. Ofc. in Eng., and used with permission of (c) Crown copyright. Genealogy before Parish Registers in 1538: Births and parenthood, marriages and deaths weren't registered anywhere before 1538. Medieval records are patchy. Only one set of records (Exchequer Pipe Rolls E.372) begins much before 1200 although several classes begin thereabouts and survive more or less continuously. Most medieval records are in Latin and knowledge of legal procedures are very helpful. Also, a person may have had different surnames. Surnames weren't common until after 1300 but even then there was no consistency .i.e., John Hull of Flecknoe was also known as John Flecknoe of Catesby while his father was known as Simon Catesby of Coventry.

UK PROBATE RECORDS

The Principal Probate Registry for Britain began 12 Jan. 1858. From this date a copy of every will proved is to be found at the Principal Registry of the Family Division, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LP. Prior to 1858 it lay with the ecclesiastical courts and some manorial courts. There was an elaborate network of probate courts. The location of a record depends on the place of death, and the size and distribution of the estate in question.

The word estate means chattels, cash, debts, leases, etc. of the deceased. The ecclesiastical courts had no jurisdiction over bequests of freehold property. If those bequests were in dispute, recourse was to the Chancery or Common Law.

A searcher for a pre-1858 probated will or administration has to [1] decide in which court the grant was made; [2] find where the records of that court are now kept. A person of small means was dealt with in the lowest permissible court, that of the archdeacon. The record of the minor probate courts are deposited in county record offices or other local repositories. The only probate court records now at the Public Record Office are those of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury from 1383 - 1858.

See A.J. Camp, Wills and Their Whereabouts, London 1974, and J.S.W. Gibson, Wills and Where to Find Them, British Record Soc. 1974 (Source: <http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/big/>)

[I'd like to hear from anyone who has found British wills in the 1700s or 1800s. ED.]

UK DEATH RECORDS

Death certificates in England don't show the names of the deceased's parents. They are useful, however, to find the address where the person died, then that address can be checked in the censuses. The name of the person giving the death information is important as it may be a relative. The certificate does give the cause of death and the duration of an illness.

A 1848 TOWN OF BARNSTABLE RECORD

"A Proposal to the Town of Barnstable -- by the Subscriber - in Order to Supply the Inhabitation - of Sd Town with a Valuable Medical Directory or Family Guide to health - a pamphlet of Seventy Pages - Call'd the Resterator - This little book has been Selected with Great Care from the Latest & most Celebrated Botanical Doctors in the known World - all the Directions are So plain for preparing and Useing in all kinds of Sickness - that a Child of Sixteen years of age need make no mistake - N.B. [note well] - No poisons nor Bleeding is made use of in This Reform Practice of Medicine - The Subscriber will Furnish one Copy to Every Family in the Town at the Extreme & Unprecedented low Price of twenty Cents per Copy - A book of this kind in Each Family would Prevent a Vast amount of needless Sufferings - and Save a great deal of money - N.B. If the Town accepts the Proposal - the Selectmen will Plese to Send a Letter to the Subscriber in West Barnstable with orders for the Books and the number Wanted. PS - Payment to be made in four months from the time of acceptance. Will'm Hunt"

(Source: Barnstable town archives. Unknown if these health books were purchased.)

IDEAS FOR FAMILY SOCIETIES

The Hubbell Family Historical Society to which I belong (my maiden name was Hubbell) has a large number of members on the Internet. Email makes arranging reunions and other business very easy and fast. This would also serve other family societies as well when their committee members are spread all over the US.

AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGY

The Amistad Research Center is an independent archival library and museum dedicated to preserving African American and ethnic history and culture.

Titlton Hill at Tulane Univ., 6823 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans. LA 70118 (504-865-5535) and email amistad@tulane.edu. It is a premier minority repository organized in 1955. It documents the civil rights movement, has over 10 million documents, extensive collections on Africa, oral history, other minorities, and significant African American art holdings. Included are papers of artists, educators, authors, business leaders, clergy, lawyers, factory workers, farmers and musicians.

The NC Gen. Soc. Journal had an article on black craftsmen in NC which lists 38 free blacks, who they were apprenticed to, their ages, locations and dates.

CANADIAN RECORDS

Census records contain the official enumeration of the Canadian population. For most provinces, the returns of 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 list each person individually, with details as to age, sex, country or province of birth, religion, racial origin, occupation, marital status and education.

The 1901 returns also include date of birth, year of immigration and address or location of land. For 1851, 1861, 1871, there are some agricultural returns which give considerable detail.

In order to undertake a search of Canadian census records, you must know the approximate locality, as the arrangement of these returns is by township and parish within each county. Small towns and villages are enumerated with respective townships; larger towns and cities are listed separately. Microfilm copies are in some public libraries and provincial archives, or they can be borrowed at the National Archives through the inter-institutional loan arrangement. Their staff can supply you with relevant microfilm reel numbers by telephone inquiry.

Their holdings are listed in two Catalogues of Census Returns on Microfilm; one for 1666-1891 and the second for 1901.

Many early settlers, both military and civilian, submitted petitions to the governor in order to obtain Crown land. The petitions often provide genealogical information such as country of origin and military service. The National Archives of Canada holds the following series of land petitions: Quebec and Lower Canada, 1764-1841 (RG 1 L 3L), and Upper Canada (Ontario) and the United Province of Canada 1791-1867 (RG 1 L 3).

Microfilm copies of the petitions and the nominal card indexes are available through the Inter-institutional loan arrangement.

The index for the Lower Canada series provides name, date and page number. At the start of each index reel there is a list that shows on which microfilm reel you can locate your page numbers (disregard the alphabetical sequence; follow the pagination only). Note that many of these are group petitions; a name may appear only once within a long section of pages.

The index for the Upper Canada collection includes references to two series. Entries for land petitions give name, place, date, bundle and petition number (i.e., B12/43 indicates bundle B12, petition number 43). At the start of each index reel you will find its microfilm reel number that correlate to references found in both series.

The provincial archives in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick hold collections of land petitions for those provinces. (Source:

<http://www.archives.ca/www/LandRecords.html>

MASS. MARRIAGE INTENTIONS

It has always been frustrating to find both marriage intentions and the record of the marriage with no names of the couple's parents. Also not always indicated was whether the bride was previously married. When this is unknown her surname at this marriage is assumed to be her maiden name. If she was previously married the assumption that her surname is her maiden name can lead us off on all kinds of wild goose chases.

Finally Massachusetts, for whatever reason - and certainly not to make genealogists happy - began to issue certificates for the person performing the ceremony to fill

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out and return to the town clerk. One of these certificates is at the Barnstable, MA archives. It reads as follows:

"Town of Barnstable

AN INTENTION OF MARRIAGE

Between Mr. William Hinckley of Barnstable, Mass. a sailor by occupation, aged _____ years, single, son of Abram and _____, and Miss Adeline D. Bearse of Barnstable Mass. aged 18 years, daughter of William and Mary Bearse, hath been entered with me for the space of fourteen days, and due publication thereof made as the law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 22nd day of Decem. 1847

Ferdinand G. Kelley, Town Clerk

The clergyman or other person solemnizing the Marriage of the above described parties, is requested to fill out the following certificate, and enclose both certificates "To the Town Clerk of" the town within which the Marriage takes place.

On the 30th day of December 1847, the above described parties were united in Marriage at William Bearse, Barnstable by me Elisha (illegible) a clergyman residing in Barnstable Attest Elisha (illegible) "

Underlined are the sections of the certificate that had to be filled out. This is an early certificate. Apparently in this case the groom didn't know either his mother's first or last name. Notice that it doesn't ask for previous marriages for either party, nor the maiden name of the mother -- but it's certainly better than earlier records which only included the names of the couple.

ACADIAN ROOTS

In Search of Our Acadian Roots is a CD-ROM which covers over 1/2 million names/pedigrees, at least 95% are French-Acadian and/or French Canadian. It includes a built in "search/seek" software. It can compare your GEDCOM against the complete data base on the CD and obtain a "probable match" report. In addition, the CD contains hundreds of Acadian reference texts including census, etc. The cost is \$49, including shipping. Contact Yvon L. Cyr, Village By the Arboretum, 2 Ashcroft Ct., Guelph, Ontario Canada N1G 4X7. E-mail address is ycyr@noguelph.ca Source : URL: [http://tdg.noguelph.@al"ycyr/genealogy](http://tdg.noguelph.@al)

ONTARIO CO., NY CENSUS

The Ontario Co., NY, census index for 15 towns in the censuses of 1855 and 1860 (and the 1865 for the town of Bristol) have been put online by dedicated volunteers of the Ontario Co. Gen. Soc. The CD also gives names and guardians of the 19th century poor house indentures; early 19th century jury lists; 19th century military records; Civil War pension records by name of man and/or wife; the 1865 Civil War census information. The Ontario Co. Records and Archives Center is at 3869 County Rd. #46, Canandaigua, NY 14424; 716-396-4376 email finkeh@nysigi.gen.ny.us On the Internet follow links <http://ftp.cac.psu.edu/~saw/genealogy.html>

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TISBURY, MA ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD

There is a home page on the Internet for the town of Tisbury. It includes the history of the town, marriages and deaths from 1850-1875; Federal censuses 1790, 1860, 1870, and 1910. Also included are annals of Tisbury, photos, oral histories, and other information about Martha's Vineyard. Many Cape Cod towns also have information online although no genealogical material is included. See: <http://www.vineyard.net/vineyard/history>

DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD AUSTIN

Richard Austin came into Charlestown, MA in 1638. The genealogy for his family (8116 names) is online at <http://www.rahul.net/afaoa/richard.html>

FELTON FAMILY ASSOCIATION

Their 1996 reunion will be held July 13-14 at the Felton-Smith Hist. Site in Peabody, MA. In conjunction with the reunion, the Peabody Hist. Soc. is presenting a Civil War Weekend with authentic Union and Confederate encampments, parades, etc. All day Sunday there will be a Civil War Military Collectors Show at the site.

Contact R. Felton, 88 Inland St., Lowell, MA 01851 about the weekend, or if you descend from Lt. Nathaniel Felton, his sisters, or his uncle Benjamin who came to Salem, MA from Gt. Yarmouth, Eng. in 1633.

PROBLEMS WITH WIVES NAMES

It is usually easier to discover a man's ancestry than it is to find his wife's antecedents. There are a number of reasons for this, but basically it was because women didn't appear in militia lists, didn't become fence viewers, selectmen, didn't serve on juries, most didn't have a "real" occupation, their names didn't always appear on the birth records of their children (and sometimes not even her given name was shown).

However, if her husband died before she did she had more legal rights, at least she did in Mass. For example, she could buy or sell land and could participate in probate matters. Witnesses to the inventory of her husband's estate should be carefully checked because the wife's relatives often were witnesses or helped with the inventory. So, don't overlook witnesses.

I'm sure all genealogists have women in their ancestry whose surnames are unknown to them. I have a gt.gt.gt. grandmother whose Bible I own. She (or someone) meticulously listed her 11 children's birth dates (all before 1798), and even the day and hour they were born, gave her husband's and her birthdates but neglected to include her maiden name! I have searched for her for more years than I care to count. I think I've searched almost everywhere, and have about come to the conclusion that her marriage was never recorded or the records burned. Her husband was born in New Haven and they lived in Columbia Co., NY, so I've spent time searching in NY (which didn't keep VR until

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1882).

Recently I have found that they may have been married in the N. Haven area, possibly Branford, and then moved to NY. Now, when I get a chance to go to Boston, I'm beginning to go through the birth records in towns around N. Haven trying to find a Deborah who was born July 23, 1756. Perhaps she is mentioned in her father's will - hopefully he died after she married Caleb Finch so I can be sure she's the right Deborah. But going through all the wills in a town would be nearly impossible to do unless you lived there.

There are other sources you can check in case you have this problem too.

1. Look carefully at the names she gave her children - sometimes one was given the mother's surname. If you think one might be a surname check for a genealogy. Also, look at genealogies of neighbors or others in the town if it is a typical small MA town.

2. If you don't know her first name you might find it on a deed when her husband sold property in ME or MA.

3. Check sources such as the IGI, genealogies, and see who she lived near in the Federal and state censuses.

4. If she married before 1700 check Torrey's New England Marriages Prior to 1700, and the two supplements.

5. Look at the county history where she lived. Many of these were written in the late 1800s and are a wealth of information often found nowhere else. A previous Newsletter had a review of the Portrait and Biographical Record of Orange Co., NY - a wonderful resource.

6. Extended families often went as a group and settled new areas together.

7. Check newspapers for the marriage if it was in the 19th or 20th centuries. Sometimes obituaries give mention her family.

8. You may have old photos, tintypes, etc. with unfamiliar surnames; perhaps one of them is part of the wife's family.

9. Church records are another source if you know her religion. Maybe her children's baptisms are recorded which might give her maiden name, or even her marriage.

10. If her husband applied for a military pension her maiden name might well be included in the papers he had to submit to Washington to be eligible. The Rev. War pension applications are on microfilm at the Federal Record Center in Waltham. They also have the index to the pension applications for the War of 1812. The index to the Civil War list is on LDS microfilm and at the National Archives in Washington.

11. Find her gravestone if possible and see who is buried near her. Oftentimes both she and her husband are buried in her family's plot.

12. Check for her husband's will, guardianship and administration papers. Maybe someone on her side of the family will be mentioned particularly if there are very young children involved.

And always keep in mind that she may have been married to an earlier husband and was a widow when she married. The record may not tell you that. If that's the case you could be following an erroneous line.!

If anyone has other good suggestions to find a

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woman's maiden name please drop me a note at Box 1404, Cotuit, MA 02635, call me at 508-428-5658, or email me at mgibson@tiac.net.

I would love to include your helpful tips or articles. I know all genealogists have knowledge helpful to others. This Newsletter is a good forum to disseminate it. My objective for this Newsletter is to give useful information which will help you in your research.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN FRENCH SPEAKING SWITZERLAND

Switzerland, a federated state with 26 political entities called cantons (something like our states), is a small republic which manages its own libraries, archives and has its own customs. Genealogy there can be difficult for a beginner.

A Swiss is a native of a *particular commune* or district and canton before becoming a Swiss citizen. This right is transmitted by heredity irrespective of place of birth. A person living in Geneva for more than 5 generations is always a native of the rural district where more than 1 person from his family has lived for more than 100 years. The records of that particular family from the commune will carry a notification of the birth of his children, even though he never lived there. Some families may even have more than one district of origin. This system has some advantages for genealogists.

Civil registers are the responsibility of each commune and are administered differently for each canton. Therefore, since the Federal Constitution of 1874 basic directives are issued by the Confederation. Since 1928 the system of communal family registration has been generalized.

Archives of some cantons maintain a duplicate copy of the communal family records (usually those over 50 years old). The same federalism governs maintenance of Parish records, many of which precede the civil records.

Four national languages are recognized in Switzerland: German, French, Italian and Romanch. Before beginning a search you need to know the precise canton and commune of your family. (The Swiss National Library and Federal Archives won't be of any help.)

The French speaking part of Switzerland has 6 cantons: Geneva, Vaud, Neuchatel, Jura, Friburg & Valais. (For much more information on Swiss genealogy see <http://www.unige.ch/biblio/ses/fla/gen/swiss.html>)

ESSEX COUNTY, MA COURT RECORDS

The first session of the Essex Co. court was held 27 June 1636 at Salem. County Courts, or Inferior Quarterly Courts, had jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases except divorce and crimes involving life, limb or banishment. For the first 20 years, the testimony in a trial was written down by the clerk of the court and became a part of the records in the case. After that date all testimony was usually submitted in writing.

Eight volumes of the *Records and Files* were extracted and published between 1911-1921 by Essex Institute, edited by George F. Dow. In 1976 a 9th volume
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bringing the records up to 1683 (there is a detailed typed index) are at the Peabody Essex Museum on Federal St. in Salem. These published records are an extremely important resource for genealogists interested in early Essex Co. They often provide the first documentary evidence of a person being in this country. Testimony usually includes the approximate age of the person making a deposition, thereby furnishing an approximate birthdate. (Source: The Essex Genealogist, May 1994)

E-MAIL ADDRESSES OF OUR MEMBERS

Before you have read very far in this Newsletter you will have discovered that (thanks to my daughter who was here at Christmas) I am surfing the Internet and have found many genealogical sites. I am amazed at what you can find. I even found the names, aliases and biographies of all the Jesse James gang; all the men, and where they came from, who died at the Alamo; the ship's passenger list of 175 European immigrants who arrived in N. Orleans in 1847. About 1% of the 1851 British census is indexed so far. I've also had a great time sending email all over the world, even to Australia and receiving a reply the next day, and, the man who replied used to spend a lot of time here on Cape Cod - small world. !! And getting smaller. Let us know if you can be added to this list. {ED.}

- * Marjorie Gibson - mgibson@tiac.net
- * Joel Whitehead - JOELRW@aol.com
- * Chris Baer - cbaer@vineyard.net
- * Dr. David Martin - dsmartin@gallua.gallaudet.edu
- * Dr. Brian Tucholke - brian@tone.who.edu
- * Jerry Wellman - 7676.1604@compuserv.com
- * NEHGS - 74777.3612@compuserve.com

(Note: One compuserve address above is spelled with an "e" - one without. They are shown as they were given to me, but I think they should both have the "e". E-mail addresses have to be exact or they won't go through.]

Two good WWW sites for genealogy:

*GenWeb - <http://sillyg.doit.com/genweb> This is a database index which has links to all known genealogy databases searchable through the Web.

*Internet sleuth - <http://www.intbc.com/sleuth/gene.html>
This site provides a form for searching different databases around the world. It includes the 1851 Co. Antrim, Ireland census and other Irish records.

I INTERNET ADDRESSES

The Internet addresses in this and future Newsletters are included so you can find them either via your home computer or at the Internet connection at the Falmouth Library. You can sign up at the library for time on the Internet; you will be shown how to use it. I hope you will take the opportunity to look at some of the more than 10,000 genealogical sites available to you on the net - and more are being added daily. Many genealogical societies have home pages. [Ed]

SOME HOLDINGS OF THE ELDREDGE MEMORIAL LIBRARY IN CHATHAM, MASS.

Eldredge Memorial Library houses the excellent and extensive Waterman Memorial Genealogical Collection. This special collection is open to the public on Tuesday and Thursdays from 1:00 - 5:00. Gary Hackett has recently been appointed the new director. They have extensive material from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (plus some Ontario material) all the way down the east coast of the U.S. Included are records for ME, N.H. VT, RI, MA, CT, N.Y., VA, PA, DE, N.C., S.C. and some GA, AL, LA, and OH.

Just a few of their many holdings are as follows:

- Among their many magazines are the Maine Historical Magazines, NEHGS Registers, N.Y. Genealogical Quarterlies, Essex Antiquarian, Mayflower Descendants, NJ Genealogical Magazines, and the Conn. Nutmegger.
- 14 shelves of ME records, 7 shelves of N.H. records, 2 shelves of VT material
- MA towns of birth, marriage and death records up to 1850
- Histories of VA, DE, N. & S. Carolina
- Early books of the Federal census for some states, including the 1830 MI census
- Many genealogies
- Upstate and western NY material
- DAR lineage books
- Loyalist material
- Compendium of Amer. Genealogy by Virkus - 7 vol.
- Genealogies of LI Families
- PA wills, abstracts, newspapers and genealogies
- PA Rev. War & Colonial families, passenger lists before 1684
- The Domesday Book publ. 1992, 43 vol.
- English passenger lists
- MA Soldiers and Sailors series for both the Amer. Rev. and the Civil War
- NJ - some vital records
- PA marriages before 1810
- PA German Pioneers
- Philadelphia passenger arrivals 1800 - 1819
- Many town histories for all along the eastern seaboard
- Many CD-Roms. Included are the U.S. Census for the Great Lakes and Mid-Atlantic from 1791 - 1807, Valley Quarterlies of upstate N.Y., Mid-Atlantic Federal census of 1840, Pre-1790 census index & tax lists, N.E. census index for the 1850 Federal census, N.Y. census for 1840 and 1850, Master name index to automated archives, etc.

Falmouth Genealogical Society
Box 2107
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Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 8 No. 3 May - June 1996

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS: (10:00 AM , Falmouth Library)

NOTES FROM MARCH MEETING

May 11 Bob Chase will speak about how to identify the age of photos, tintypes, etc. that you may have packed away. Other members will speak on their experiences while doing genealogy, and how they were able to solve problems.

June 8 ANNUAL MEETING - ELECTION OF OFFICERS - PAYMENT OF DUES - BILL INCLUDED IN THIS NEWSLETTER. After the short annual meeting and election of officers, Rev. Jay Webber, an excellent and very informative speaker, will tell us about "Early Church History on Cape Cod."

July 13 Workshop - bring your summer visitors

August 10 Marcia Melnyk will speak on Military Records

CORRECTION

This is a correction to the correction in the last Newsletter - I seem to have a problem with typos! Page 5, Jan. - Feb. Newsletter had a typo -- it should be "O.S.P" instead of "D.S.P". It stands for a legal term, Obit Sine Prole, and means "died without issue." Thanks to Bob Tilden for both corrections. Please notify me of any errors you may find in the Newsletter - thanks. [Ed.]

ADDITION TO MEMBERS EMAIL ADDRESSES

Catherine Merwin Mayhew . islebyte@max.tiac.net

CABLE CHANNEL SERIES

The Society has been producing a series on genealogy thanks to John and Barbara Peri. They, and a few other members, have taken courses on directing, operating cameras, in addition to other technical aspects of producing shows on the Falmouth cable channel. These shows are also taped and are on videos for use on VCRs. They include the following topics: Beginning Genealogy, Census Records, LDS Sources, Vital Records, Probate Records, Computers and Gen., Graveyards, and Immigration.

Eric Hayden presented an excellent talk and slide show on German Genealogy. He offered to help anyone with problems in this field at the Foxboro Family History Center, 75 Main St.; he suggests you call first (508-543-7276). Hours: Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat. 10 - 3, and Wed. night 7-10. He stressed that until you have done everything you possibly can in this country, you should not go to Germany. (This is true for any country.)

Mr. Hayden began his talk with some important dates in German history:

- * 800 AD - Charlemagne (Karl der Grosse (Great)) crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in Rome - this was the first Reich)
- * 1517 - Martin Luther of Wittenberg/Lutherstadt - Protestant Reformation.
- * 1563 - Council of Trent (in Italy) required parish priests keep registers of births, marriages and deaths.
- * 1772 - 1793 - Poland was divided into Austria, Prussia and Russia
- * 1806 - Civil registration of b, m, d began in France, Germany and the Italian areas of Alsace-Lorraine
- * Note: some areas used the calendar of the French Rev.
- * Napoleon's Grand Duchy of Warsaw was renamed "Kongress Palen" (Congress Poland).
- * Civil records were kept in Latin or Polish
- * There were many little German Protestant communities established all over Poland
- * 1863 - Russians suppressed an uprising in Congress Poland which led to civil registration records being kept in Russian
- * 1871 - Bismarck united Germany into the second Reich
- * 1874 - Civil registration was required for b,m,d throughout Germany
- * 1920 - Treaty of Versailles recreated Poland and established "Poland Corridor" to the sea
- * Those who lived near the borders were bilingual - German and Polish; sometimes a German name may have a Polish ending.
- * There is no central index of b,m,d in German
- * There are many church records (Catholic, Lutheran, Mennonite, Quaker, etc)

The Gothic script was used in Europe from the 9th century into the 1500s; it was used in England until the 1700s. When Gutenberg invented the movable type both

Gothic and Roman type was used. But Gothic prevailed in Germany, the Baltic and Scandanavian countries. Hitler discontinued its use in the 1930s. Gothic script uses diacritical marks and when a bar is over a consonant it indicates that the letter is doubled.

The maiden name of a woman may have an (in) added to it, i.e. Langin for Lang. Mr. Hayden said that if you want to read the original records it is necessary to learn to read Gothic script, or you can hire someone to do it.

It is necessary to know the district court area in which your ancestor lived in order to find his/her records. Civil jurisdictions: Kreis (Kr) = county; Amtsgericht (A.G.) = District Court; Regierungsbezirk (R.B.) = Provincial district office.

Church records initially were poor - just the man's name, the date, - sometimes the wife's name was omitted. But by 1874 more details were included when civil registration began. There are church books - some just for baptisms, others for confirmations, marriages, funerals and sometimes family registers (entire families). These latter registers also give the dates of the couple's marriage, their births and christenings. With that information you can then go back to those original records for verification. Copies of these records were sent to the bishop.

Birth records include: name, date, christening date, if legitimate, parents' names, father's occupation (very important), residence within the parish, godparents and their residences, witnesses to the christening and their residences, mother's age. If the child is illegitimate s/he will take the mother's surname. It is important that you check the names of the godparents and witnesses, particularly for the first child, as they are often aunts or uncles.

Marriage records include: names, residences, occupation, parents and their residences, date, if a widow or widower.

Death records include: name, occupation, date, parents names, spouse's name, marital status, residence, cause of death, age, birth or christening date.

Napoleonic records were in the narrative style in Italy and Germany (full sentences), then a change was made to columns.

Children were confirmed at age 14, and those records have a column for boys and one for girls. Mary/Maria were often used as names for girls but usually they were called by another name. This was done for religious reasons.

After you receive a film you requested from LDS make sure you do a little inventory of it as you are going through it as you may want to find an item later. This will shorten your search as the catalogue about the film may be incomplete. Foxboro has some helpful aids.

LDS has microfilmed Scandanavian records from 1880-1900. Some pedigrees have been microfilmed that were stored in Leipsig in the early 1900s, and are available.

Mr. Hayden passed out several pages of German reference aids which included atlases, maps, gazetteers, encyclopedias, dictionaries, correspondence aids, handbooks, list of German primary sources, a page about the subdivisions of the German empire 1871-1918, a map,

and examples of German Gothic script.

He recommended maps, "Karte des Deutschen Reiches" - Fam. Hist. Lib. film 068,814; an atlas - "Der Grosse Shell Atlas"; "German-English Genealogical Dictionary" by Ernest Thode; a handbook - "German Genealogical Research" by George K. Schweitzer. Also of help is the "German Genealogical Digest", PO Box 780, Pleasant Grove, UT 84062. The price is \$22. per year for four issues.

Anyone who wants a professional German genealogist could write to the LDS Family History Lib. at Salt Lake for lists of names. Also, Heritage Quest Magazine (which the Society subscribes to) has several pages about German genealogy in each issue. The man who is the author will answer queries for a very reasonable fee.

NOTES FROM THE APRIL MEETING

Members Ron Church and Gary Hayward demonstrated how to use the 20 CD-ROMS on the new computer which the Society has just purchased. It will be housed in our section of the Falmouth Library.

The CD-ROMS just purchased are the following:

1. Family Finder Master Name Index with 115 million individuals
2. Birth records: US/Europe 900-1800
3. Marriage records for IL, IN, KY, OH, & TN 1720-1926
4. Marriage records for IL & N , Early to 1859
5. Military Records : US soldiers, 1784-1811
6. Death & Mortality Records, 1850-1880
7. Soc. Security Death records 1937-1993, A-L
8. same as above, M-Z

The following are census indexes (selected counties):

9. 1607-1789, census Index, Colonial America
10. 1790, US census index
11. 1800, "
12. 1810, "
13. 1820, "
14. 1830, "
15. 1840, "
16. 1850, "
17. 1860, "
18. 1870, US Census index, Penn. East
19. 1870, US Census index, Penn. West
20. 1870, US Census Index, New York City
21. 1880, US Census Index, Ohio

ROCHESTER GEN. SOC., INC.

The Rochester, NY, Gen. Soc. has a Genesee County Family File which consists of family group sheets on a computer which uses a PAF program. The file contains genealogical data on people who lived in the six-county area of Monroe, Wayne, Ontario, Livingston, Genesee and Orleans Counties. As of Feb. 1996 they had 17,800 names in this file. It is online alphabetized by surname. If you find a name you are interested in more information can be obtained by sending an email request to

halsey@vivanet.com, and he will email you the information you want. Also included will be the submitter's name. The file includes the person's birth and death dates, the spouse or father. Source: <http://www.vivanet.com/~halsey/goff.html>

DR. ARLENE H. EAKLE

The above very well known professional genealogist and co-editor of *The Source*, will speak Sat., May 4, 1996 9:00 - 4:30 at Johnson Middle School, 111 Robbins Rd. (off Rt. 27) in Walpole, MA. Lecture topics: US Land and Tax Records; How To Find Lost Genealogical Records; Armchair Genealogical Research; Occupations, Employment & Your Ancestors. Fee: \$10. per person without lunch or \$16. per person with lunch; or, \$12. per person for registration at the door.

BOOK IN PROGRESS

"White Coats", is a non-fiction reference book about the soldiers who came from France to Canada to fight in the French and Indian War. Many of these soldiers remained behind, married Canadian women and had large families.

The book will be divided into 7 sections:

1. Description of the regiments, where they were stationed, the battles they fought
2. Alphabetical list of all the soldiers and their personal information
3. The companies - a listing of all known soldiers in each company
4. Marriages - to help you find your ancestors
5. Dit names and their surname equivalents
6. Definition of terms
7. References

Source: <http://www.adirondack.net/tour/fwh.html>

The names of the French soldiers are now online at the above site. The author's email is laroux@rodan.syr.edu

For those with French-Canadian ancestry this book (when published) might be just what you need to find your French ancestor.

THE N.E. REGIONAL GEN. CONFERENCE

Plans are well underway for this next N.E. Conference to be held at the Radisson Hotel, Cromwell, CT from Apr. 24 - Apr. 27, 1997. Our Society is one of the sponsors, and our president, Judy Fenner, is co-chair along with Jonathan Galli. Speakers and events are being finalized at this time and brochures will be out in the fall. Hold these dates as this will be an excellent conference; tours of the area will be extra activities. More info as soon as it's available.

ANNOUNCEMENT

At the March Board meeting the suggestion was made to buy some genealogical books for the library and some census microfilms. Members are urged to give the Board your suggestions of what you would like to see included that would be of help to you.

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Also, we would like volunteers for the Society's committees. They are: TV, publication, publicity, newsletter, research, membership, nominating, bylaw. The Board wants suggestions for future goals for the Society.

SOME SOURCES

A few books about Cherokee genealogy may be obtained from The Native Book Center, 150 York Hill Blvd., Thornhill, Ontario, Canada L4J 2P6, e-mail to nbcnet@inforamp.net. The minimum order is \$35. + \$4. postage + 7% of total order. They have the following books:

1. "The Eastern Band of Cherokees 1819-1900" by John R. Finger, Tenn., 1994, 253 pp., soft cover \$16.
2. "The Cherokees: A Popular History" by Russell Thornton, Nebr., 1990, 238 pp., illus., soft cover. \$12.
3. "The Cherokee Indian Nation: A Troubled History", Tenn., 1878, 1989, 256 pp., incl. index. \$23.

{Check to see if these books could be ordered via Interlibrary loan.}

There is a large amount of information on the Cherokees on the Internet at <http://www.everton.com/GENEALOG/GENEALOG.CHEROKE/> Included are major sources for Cherokee genealogy, resources, and history, as well as an overview of tips to help with your search. Books may be obtained from Mary O'Brien Bookshop, 2313 E. Admiral Blvd., Tulsa, OK 74110. The owner is a Cherokee genealogist. Another book is "Trail of Tears" by John Ehle, NY, Doubleday, 1988.

Many Cherokees had an Anglo name, a nickname and a Cherokee name simultaneously. The Cherokee language names are frequently spelled phonetically. Traditional Cherokee culture was matrilineal and the acculturated Anglo-Cherokee culture was patrilineal. In the traditional Cherokee culture everyone, even those adopted, were considered immediate family. If your ancestor wasn't from OK, NC, TN or GA, they may have been from another tribe. See the above Yahoo site for many Cherokee VR and indexes.

Another source is "The Five Civilized Tribes: Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole. See "Freedman Members of the Five Civilized Tribes" . Census and other resources for these five tribes are at <http://www.everton.com/GENEALOG/GENEALOG.5TRIBES>

There are many Italian sources on the Internet. See <http://homepage.interaccess.com/~arduini/> There is much useful material including interesting articles about Italian names and their origins. One of our members highly recommends the Italian research book: *Genealogical Records* by Trafford R. Cole, Psy.D, published 1995 by Ancestry, PO Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110-0476

Another excellent site, this one on African-American family history, is <http://drum.ncatedu/~afrigen/>

Also, AFRIGENEAS is a discussion group on Internet with source material, how-to resources, and other links.

BOOK REVIEW

Dorest Pilgrims: The Story of West Country Pilgrims Who Went to N.England in the 17th Century by Frank Thistlethwaite, publ. by Barrie & Jenkins, London 1989.

This very detailed and interesting book focuses on settlers, mainly from the west of England (the area of Dorchester, Bridport & Beaminister in Dorsetshire) who left their homes for religious reasons, settled first in Dorchester, MA, then 5 years later moved to and settled Windsor, CT. Many of these people arrived on the *Mary and John*, one of the largest emigrant ships of 400 tons burden, which sailed from Plymouth, Eng., 20 Mar. 1630 and arrived at Nantasket, MA 30 May 1630.

Rev. John White, the 56 year old moderate Puritan rector of Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester in Dorset, was the prime mover of this basically homogeneous group who were quite different from the Separatists from the East Anglia area of Eng. But it was not Rev. White who sailed with them but two other Puritans, John Warham, former curate of St. Sidwell's by Exeter, and John Maverick, teacher and rector of Beaworthy also in Devon.

These men were not as extreme as the Separatists who organized the Congregational churches, but wanted to worship according to a more reformed and purified Church of England than was possible in the England of Charles 1st.

Usually when we read historical accounts of the first settlers to this country the stories begin upon their arrival, or shortly before. This book, however, details the many years of legal work and the many other preparations that went into obtaining the necessary financial assets. A charter allowing the group to settle at a certain place had to be negotiated plus finding settlers willing to give up everything they had ever known to cross a dangerous ocean to live in a wilderness.

As soon as Rev. White's flock had boarded the *Mary and John* in Plymouth, Eng., he went to Southampton to find the *Arabella*, flagship of the emigrant fleet under John Winthrop, governor-to-be of the Mass. Bay Colony. White presented Winthrop with a copy of his document *A Humble Request* which he hoped would spell out their religious beliefs. In addition, the document was to reassure the English church authorities that the new colony would remain loyal to the Church of England and not become subversive Separatists. The Winthrop fleet brought over 700 people to settle Charlestown, Boston, Dorchester and other towns along the shore of Mass. Bay; this was the first colonizing venture of this magnitude.

Instead of landing in a sheltered area of the Charles River, as they had planned, the settlers were landed off desolate Nantasket Point because Capt. Squibb felt that the *Mary and John's* deep draught could ground in the shoals of Mass. Bay. This caused the 140 men, women and children to camp along this inhospitable shore. They were bitten by mosquitoes, fearful of rattlesnakes, of Indians who watched them from a distance, of wolves who preyed on their cattle. The group in their wool clothing were not prepared for the heat of a N.E. summer, nor did they know

about the extreme winter weather of New England. By fall they knew they had to construct shelters because they didn't have the strength to move themselves and their goods elsewhere. They settled on the inhospitable and treeless land they then named Dorchester after the home of the Rev. John White whose efforts had led them to this place.

Their temporary shelters that first winter were mainly tents, Indian style wigwams or dugouts in hills with timber frames and a hole in the top to vent their fires. This was not what these Puritans expected, nor were they prepared for it. Probably the only thing that saved them was the arrival on 5 Feb. of the *Lion* with 200 tons of goods, including barrels of lemon juice which cured them of the very debilitating effects of scurvy.

This very readable book continues on to describe the long overland trip to what would become Windsor, CT and the troubles with not only the local Indians but with other English and Dutch groups. They arrived in mid-October short of food; many would have perished except that they decided to return to Dorchester. Some walked down river hoping to find a ship to take them back to Mass. Bay, and fortunately they discovered a ship stuck in river ice which had supplies. Others returned overland to Dorchester while a few remained at Windsor where they nearly starved to death.

With new immigrants arriving land and housing sites were scarce so they returned to CT the following spring and summer of 1636. Of the 54 heads of families, 40 had come from Dorset, Somerset or Devon, and about 35 had come on the *Mary and John*.

Names of some of these early settlers were Ludlow, Grant, Thornton, Allyn, Newerry, Warham, Walcott, Drake, Bissell, Hayden, Stiles, Rolckwell, Hull, Gaylord, Hoskins, Stoughton, Holcomb, Randeall, Samways, Hannum, Terry, Ford, Denslow, Hasford, Pomeroy, Cooke, Moore, Rossiter and Loomis.

This book is full of genealogical information; if you have ancestors in early Windsor their deeds and struggles are told here.

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick is "the" central depository of material relating to this province. Their holdings include 5,000 metres of government records, nearly 2,000 private collections, approximately 50,000 maps and survey plans, about 175,000 photos, 250,000 sheets of architectural drawings, and an extensive collection of sound and moving images. Some available records are:

- Census records for 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901
- 25,000 "Late Registrations of births" (1810-1887)
- County and provincial registers of births & deaths (1888-1895)
- St. John City burial permits (1889-1919)
- Provincial registers of marriages (1887-1919)
- County marriage records (1810-1888)

- Administration of Performance Bonds records (1810-1932)
- Church records for many of the older churches
- Crown land petitions and grants (1783-1966)
- County land registry records (1784-1978)
- Probate records (wills) for most counties
- Provincial Court records including Chancery, Exchequer, and Supreme Court records
- A limited number of Passenger lists from the 1784 - 1865 period
- Naturalization records (1813-1861)
- Early military and militia records
- Early school records
- Cemetery transcriptions
- Newspapers
- City and county directories
- More than 1,600 family, local, church, and other histories

The Archives is located in the Bonar Law-Bennett Building on Dineen Dr. on the Univ. of New Brunswick Campus in Fredericton, N. Brunswick. Except for statutory holidays, the Provincial Archives is open to the public from 10:00 - 5:00 Mon. - Fri, and 8:30 - 5:00 on Saturdays.

Address: Provincial Archives of N. Brunswick, PO Box 6000, Fredericton, NB, Canada E3B 5H1; Tel. - 506-453-2122; fax: 506-453-3288

Le Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes-Universite de Moncton

This is the central depository and study centre for all matters relating to the history of the Acadians. Among the centre's holding are most church and census records pertaining to the French in New Brunswick as well as records for over 200 parish records in Quebec, where a number of Acadians subsequently settled. The Centre has a full time genealogist who will assist visitors with their research as well as answer written queries. Address: Le Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes, Edifice Champlain, Univ. de Moncton, Moncton, NB, Canada E1A 3E9 (506)858-4085

Le Centre d'Etudes Madawaskayennes

This centre contains a number of genealogical materials relating to the NW part of the Province. The Centre's records include government records, papers of individuals, genealogies, newspapers, photographs, and sound archives. It is open 9 - 5, M - F. Address: Centre d'Etudes Madawaskaayennes, 65, Boul. Hebert, Edmundston, N. Brunswick, Canada E3V 2S8. (506-737-5050, ext. 5247.

Centre de Documentation de las Societe Historique Nicholas-Denys

This centre holds a number of genealogical materials relating to the NE part of the Province. The Centre's records include government records, papers of individuals, genealogies, and census and church records on microfilm.

Address: Centre de Documentation, Centre universitaire de Shippagan, Shippagan, N. Brunswick, Canada E0B 2P0 506-336-4761.

Charlotte County Archies

This archive hosts material relating to families of Charlotte County. The collection has private papers,

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genealogies, photographs, maps and plans. It is open 8:30 to 5:00, M - F. Address: 123 Frederick St., PO Box 1990, St. Andrews, N. Brunswick, Canada E0G 2X0 506-529-4248.

New Brunswick Museum Archives

The Archives-Library section of the N. Brunswick Museum has a large collection of genealogies, local and church histories, vital statistics compilations, scrapbooks, newspapers, and over 10,000 books, diaries, directories and other documents of genealogical interest. A number of its genealogical material has been moved to the St. John Regional Library in Market Square. Address: 277 Douglas Ave., St. John, NB, Canada E2K 1E5 506-658-1842.

Kings County Museum

This museum contains material relating to the history and families of Kings Co. It contains manuscripts, cemetery transcriptions, local histories, as well as notes and books on Kings Co. families. Address: Centennial Dr., Hampton, NB, Canada E0G 1Z0 506-832-6009.

Harriet Irving Library - Univ. of New Brunswick

This library houses an excellent collection of early N. Brunswick newspapers. Copied on microfilm, these are available through interlibrary loan. The library is also noted for having one of the most extensive Loyalist collections covering the period 1784 - 1830. The library's holdings also include: archival collections, unpublished articles, theses, rare books, genealogical publications, family histories, college records, and local histories. Address: Harriet Irving Library, Univ. of N. Brunswick, PO Box 7500, Fredericton, NB, Canada E3B 5H5 506-453-4748.

Ralph Pickard Bell Library - Mt. Allison University

This library houses the Bell Collection which contains a number of documents dealing with the history of the Natives, Pre-Loyalists, Loyalists and Acadians in the Maritime provinces. Other collections include the Ft. Beausejour Collection, which contains information on the Acadians, N. Englanders and Yorkshiremen; and the Westmorland Co. Historical Soc. Collection. The library also houses a number of rare books, newspapers, family histories and local histories.

St. John Free Public Library

The library holds a number of genealogical material including: family histories, local history publications, family files, and microfilms of such government records as land petitions, census records, and probate records. Address: St. John Free Public Library, 1 Market Sq., St. John, NB, Canada E2L 4Z6 506-684-1191.

Vital Statistics Branch

This is the branch of the Dept. of Health and Community Services which has b,m,d records from 1888 to the present. They will do a 3-year search for \$15. Canadian (current as of 8-31-1995) and will issue a certificate if data on an ancestor is located. The fee is non-refundable, even if no information is located, and could be subject to change. Contact the Branch for the latest fees. Make checks/MO's payable to "The Minister of Finance". Reminder - the records from 1888 to 1920 are incomplete. Address: Dept. of Health & Community Services, Vital Statistics Branch, PO Box 6000, Fredericton, NB, Canada E3B 5H1 506-453-

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2385.

"Vital Statistics from N. Brunswick Newspapers"

These volumes include data on b,m,d from provincial newspapers from 1784 - 1880s. They can be searched or purchased from Daniel Johnson, PO Box 2387, St. John, NB, Canada E2L 3V6. A number of libraries and the Provincial Archives have copies of these books available to the public.

The N. Brunswick Family History Center of the Church of Latter-Day Saints is located at 177 Manchester Ave., in St. John. It is open Thursdays 10 - 2 & 7 - 9:30; Fridays 10 - 2; Sat. 10 - 4. Tel: 506-672-0864.

Catholic Church Archives-Diocese of St. John

This archive has a number of genealogical sources in addition to the church registers of its Diocese. The early church registers have been transcribed and are available to the public. It is operated by part-time staff; call 506-632-9227. Address: 1 Bayard Dr., St. John, NB, Canada E2L 3L5.

St. Michael's Genealogical Centre

This centre contains material relating to families of the Miramichi region of the Province with an emphasis on the Irish. Records include genealogies as well as church, census and land records. It is open 8 - 4, M - F. Address: 10 Howard St., Chatham, NB, Canada E1N 3A7 5060778-8233.

Anglican Church Records - Diocese of Fredericton

Records of the Parishes of the Anglican Diocese of Fredericton have been deposited at the provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Queries can be made there.

Source of the above information:

<http://degaulle.hil.unb.ca/genealogy/genrepos.html>

Another excellent site on the Internet for N. Brunswick material is <http://degaulle.hil.unb.ca/genealogy/online.html> This location contains genealogical information on early settlers to N.B. :

1. Carleton County Pioneers
 2. Acadian Families
 3. The Studholm Report on the settlers of the St. John River at the time of the arrival of the Loyalists. Also, a contemporary map of the St. John River
 4. Yorkshire Passenger lists to Ft. Cumberland
- This online genealogical site includes the early settlers of this province, and on the Micmac and Maliseet (Malecite) tribes..

ODDS AND ENDS

NY VR -- There was an attempt to start keeping records in NY in 1847. The system was set up with the school districts collecting the records but it broke down by 1851. A few towns still have these records. Most of the state didn't keep VR until 1880 - NYC is an exception as they began sometime in the 1850s. Rochester has marriage records beginning in 1875. No penalty for not keeping records was in effect until after the turn of the century so sometimes you won't find records until after

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1900.

Death records - in looking for death records try the closest town with the county old folks home, or poor farm. Perhaps an elderly or indigent person died in one of those two places and their death would be registered in that town.

In the NY state censuses of 1855 & 1865 farm and industry statistics are shown, i.e, how many pigs, cows, acres of wheat, etc. a person had. These are given after the population census for each town.

QUAKER BELIEFS

1. They were required to marry within the Soc. of Friends. and in the Quaker fashion.
2. They were to be committed to pacifism in both public and private affairs, not bear arms, or appear warlike, join the militia or pay war taxes.
3. They were forbidden to drink to excess or to manufacture alcoholic beverages.
4. They were committed to democratic concepts and equality. They were very involved in the emancipation movement and organized the "underground railroad" for runaway slaves. They considered women to be equal to men although until the 1870s or 1880s they were separated in meetings. Each had their own officers, kept their own minutes, and when someone moved they issued their own certificate of removal.
5. They were anti-clerical; they believe everyone has an inner capacity to understand the word of God and to offer an opinion on spiritual matters without the interpositioning of priest or ministers. They believed that some people were born with the talent to minister.
6. They were strong believers of action by committee in matters of discipline. Committees on many topics were appointed.
7. They were committed to plainness in dress, word and deed. The use of "thee & thou" goes back to the 1650s and meant plainness of speech. This had to do with different forms for the singular and plural second person pronoun, i.e., the use of the formal or informal "you" as in German. They felt the use of "you" as a formal pronoun was a contraconvention of plainness and that no one spoken to was that deserving of respect. As a result "thee & thou" were used to address others. (Excerpted from J. Richmond at <http://www.innerlight.com/genepool/quakerinfo.html>)

IRISH QUAKER RECORDS

Quakers arrived in Ireland in the 17th century. They kept systematic records of b,m,d of all their members, and in most cases they continue without a break up to the present. Parish registers as such were not kept. The local weekly meetings reported b,m,d at the larger monthly meeting where they were entered into a register.

The Library of the Society of Friends, Lisburn, Ireland, has the Ballyhagen marriages. The Library of the Society of Friends in Dublin has the following b,m,d up to 1859:

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Carlow, Cork, Dublin, Edenderry, Grange, Lisburn, Limerick, Lurgan, Moate, Mountmellick, Mountrath, Richkill, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, Younghal.

Leinster Province b,m,d are available for the 17th century; Munster Province has them from 1650-1839.

Also, see A.C. Myers "Immigration of Irish Quakers into Penn . Source :

<http://www.bess.tod.ie/roots/prototyp/chrqaker.htm#bman>
db For more Irish genealogy see

<http://www.bess.tod.ie/roots/prototyp/reposit.html>

And also, for information on Quakers in Illinois see

<http://www.outfitters.com/illinois/history/family/miltract.html>

PENN. STATE ARCHIVES

The PA State Archives, 3rd and Forster Streets, Harrisburg, PA (PO Box 1026) 17108-1026 717-783-3281 has a large collection of records of help to genealogists. They include: passenger lists primarily of German and Swiss who arrived at the port of Philadelphia from 1727-1808; official naturalization lists 1740-1773; oaths of Alligiance 1777-1798; septennial census returns 1779-1863; naturalization records of the PA Supreme Court, Eastern District 1794-1868 - Western District 1812-1867 -- Sourthern Distric 1815-1829; records of military service.

Available on microfilm are certain records of 58 counties which include wills, deeds, slave registers, tax lists.; microfilm copies of the Federal population schedules for PA 1800-1920 (1790 is published). Special collections include maps dating from 1681 to the present.

The Archives staff does not do genealogical research.

(Source: <http://liberty.net.org/~gencap/statearch.html>)

PHILADELPHIA ARCHIVES

This repository hold births 1860 - 30 June 1915; deaths 1803-30 June 1915 - name, age, date, cause of death, doctor's name; marriages July 1860 - 30 Dec. 1885 - date, names, ages, race, generic places of residence and birth for both bride andgroom, minister's name and address, denomination of marriage performed. The marriage information has been microfilmed.

For birth and death information after 30 June 1915 appy to the PA Division of Vital Records, Rm. 1009, 1400 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia 215-560-3054, for marriages from 10-1-1885 to the present contact the Marriage License Bur., Rm. 413, City Hall, Philadelphia 19107 215-686-2233.

Source: <http://libertynet.org/~gencap/philcity.html>

N.E. REGIONAL GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE

Don't forget to set aside April 24-27, 1997 for this New England Genealogical Conference to be held at the Radisson Hotel and Conf. Center in Cromwell, CT. We will keep you posted as soon as speakers and topics are announced.

WESTERN BOUNTY LANDS

In May 1812 an Act of Congress set aside 5.4 million acres to be used as bounty lands in Arkansas, Michigan and Illinois as payment to volunteer soldiers in the War of 1812. The land was surveyed in 1815-6 and opened to settlement. See <http://www.outfitters.com/illinois/history/family/miltract.html>

DUTCH PASSENGER LISTS

Lists of names of Dutch families arriving in NY on 16 ships from 1657 - 1663, including ages, occupations and sometimes where they came from, can be found on <http://www.bconnex.net/~ote/nyship.htm>

CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

In 1865 there was a Civil War census consisting of lists of men from Ontario Co. and the units in which they served. If you had an ancestor from this county in the Civil War you might check out this site on Internet

<http://nyslgti.gen.ny.us/nylocal/Ontario/milmenu.html>

Another site lists names of men in some Civil War units from the states of AL,IL, In, IA, KA, LA, MD, MI, MS, NY, OH, VA, WI. See:

<http://www.janyce.com/gene/civilwar.html>

CEMETERY QUOTE

Quote from a sign in the Durham, NC cemetery -- "We'll be the last to let your down."

CAPE COD GENEALOGICAL REPOSITORIES

At the April meeting someone suggested that locations of the best Cape Cod genealogical libraries would be useful if published in this Newsletter. Some of the best ones are included below.

However, the book Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable County, Mass. (Cape Cod), published by the Society last year includes all this information plus maps of each of the 15 Cape towns, a brief history or each, early families, tel. numbers, locations of all cemeteries, locations of records, churches, etc. (Send \$16. + \$1.25 postage to the Society's address on page1 for a copy.)

Hours are not included in the following list, except for the special section at the Chatham Lib., as they change from winter to summer. Tel. numbers are included so you can call before visiting the library - area code for all of Cape Cod is 508.

1. Barnstable: a. Sturgis Lib. 362-6636 b. CC Community College Nickerson Room 362-2131 x342
- c. Barnstable County Court House 362-2511
2. Harwich (Brooks Free Library) 430-7562
3. Sandwich Archives 888-0340
4. Chatham (Eldredge Lib.) - Genealogical section only open Tues. and Thurs. 1-5PM 945-5170

5. Wellfleet Lib. 349-0310
6. Eastham Archives 240-5950
7. Falmouth Lib. 457-2555

FALMOUTH GEN. SOC. ANNUAL REPORTS

President's Report: This past year has been a busy and productive one for our Society. Our V-P and Program Chairperson, John Peri, has provided us with interesting speakers on a wide variety of topics. Attendance at meetings has continued to increase. We have many new members with varied interests from novice to expert.

Our Newsletter gets better and better under Marge Gibson's capable editorship - we urge members to contribute articles and queries.

Our space upstairs in the Falmouth Pub. Lib. has been organized and our holdings have been inventoried by our Library Com. You are invited to join us as volunteers on Tuesdays from 2 - 4 PM to help the public with genealogical advice.

The Society has purchased a computer which will be donated to the Falmouth Pub. Lib. for the use of Society members and for the general public. The Society has purchased a collection of CD-ROMS relating to genealogical subjects for use on the new computer. Rules governing the use of the computer will be in the next Newsletter. We encourage all members to participate actively in this, your Society. (Judy Fenner, President)

Vice-President's Report: The past year has seen a continuation of the previous program patterns with an all-day workshop every three months, and talks by outside speakers covering basic resources. LDS, DAR and census records, ethnic research i.e., Azorean and German resources, history, Native Americans, Quakers on Cape Cod were all topics presented. Our workshops have been successful thanks to good publicity.

Our July 1995 workshop on "Getting Started" drew many novice genealogists. The Oct. workshop, a joint meeting with the N.E. Computer Genealogists, attracted a very large and enthusiastic crowd. Our Jan. 1996 workshop featuring discussion groups on topics ranging from ethnic genealogy to computers was also highly successful as was the Apr. workshop featuring a demonstration of CD-ROM resources of the new computer we have just purchased and donated to the Falmouth Pub. Lib.

Our series on "Uncovering Family Roots" currently being shown on FCTV 13 has now run to 16 programs. This series will probably end with about 20 one-half hour programs. We have to date produced and cablecast three one-hour specials on ethnic genealogy (Cape Verdean, Azorean, Irish) with another on German genealogy currently being edited. (John Peri, Program Chairman and V.P)

Publicity: Announcements of our meetings have been sent to local newspapers, radio and TV stations again this year with good results. (Ceola Harris, Chairperson)

Treasurer's Report:

This is a condensed financial report to-date. A detailed report will be available at our Annual Meeting in June. Our

bank account is made up of three funds: an operating account, a gift account, and a book account. The gift account was initiated with the profit from our conference last May. The book account includes expenses and income from the sale of the Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable Co., MA (Cape Cod), written by Marge Gibson. The balance is available to start another book project.

OPERATING BALANCE June 1, 1995 \$1292.77

INCOME

Memberships:	\$1 440.00
Other:	<u>306.40</u>
TOTAL INCOME:	\$ 1746.40

EXPENDITURES:

Programs:	442.17
Newsletters:	452.51
N. E. Reg. Conf.	694.00
Other:	<u>396.46</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	\$1985.14

CURRENT BALANCE: \$1054.03

GIFT BALANCE, from Conference \$6390.48

EXPENDITURES:

From Conference:	\$ 239.00
Fal. Hist. Soc.	400.00
FCTV	100.00
Computer, etc.	<u>2610.00</u>
	\$3349.06

CURRENT BALANCE: \$3041.42

BOOK BALANCE, June 1, 1995 \$1890.62

INCOME: 1374.05

EXPENDITURES: 128.90

CURRENT BOOK BALANCE: \$3135.77

CURRENT BANK BALANCE: \$7231.22

Nominating Com. Report: The following positions will be voted upon at the annual meeting in June:

Vice President : Joyce Pendery

Treasurer: Mary Hunt

Any other nominations can be made at the meeting.

(Committee: Marge Riley, Priscilla Scudder, Lorraine Fox)

Secretary's Report: Minutes of both the regular monthly meetings and the Board Meetings have been recorded. (Eleanor Ray, Secretary)

Library Report: An inventory of the shelves has been completed and a list of the contents is being prepared. A list of the contents of the filing cabinet will be done. These lists will be displayed in our section of the library for members to use.

An average of about five members and non-

members have been coming to the library Tues. afternoons from 2-4 PM for free genealogical help provided by members of the Society (Com.: Eleanor Baldic, Mary Hunt)

Newsletter Report: Six issues have been mailed this year. Dues have remained the same even though both printing and postage costs for the Newsletter have increased. Articles and queries from members are always welcome additions and it is hoped that more members will contribute this coming year.

Beginning with the Mar-Apr issue many resources (and their addresses) from the Internet have been included in the Newsletters in order to give members information about what can be found on this new and fascinating genealogical resource. The ability to email queries to those around the world who are searching the same families is a wonderful (and fast) way of contacting others interested in the same geographical areas and families. Members can access the Internet at the Falmouth Lib. (M. Gibson, Ed.)

Membership Com.: We have 127 members. Please invite friends and family to our meetings. Thanks to Dottie Sandlin for taking care of all the name tags used to the meetings - if you leave with yours, please bring it back.

Publication Com.: Last year we published our first book, Historical & Genealogical Atlas & Guide to Barnstable County, MA (Cape Cod). The proceeds are being held in a fund set aside for future publications.

Time is running out

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

Those who have joined since Jan. 1, 1996 have another year. Those first few months are free! If you are in doubt, call Mary Hunt at (508) 548-1472.

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

Name _____ Annual dues \$15.00

Mailing Address _____ Extra Contribution _____

Town, State, Zip _____ Total enclosed _____

Please make checks out to Falmouth Genealogical Society.

Thank you for renewing promptly.

Your treasurer

NOVA SCOTIA CENSUS

1891 census data for Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, has been transcribed from the LDS microfilm of the hand written census records and is searchable on the Internet. The 1881 census is in the works along with other counties.

The Gen. Assoc. of Nova Scotia has made their members' surname interests available. You can search their database which includes over 1900 surnames. See http://www.ccn.os.dal.ca/Recreation/GANS/gans_homepage.html. This site includes their email address and also Scots homepages. The latter is <http://www.ccn.os.dal.ca/Heritage/FSCNS/ScotsHome.html>. It is a project by the clan MacKay Soc. of New Scotland. It gives the origin of the Clay/MacKay/MacAy, chiefs, chieftans and genealogical origins. There are 37 septs of this clan named from Allan to Williamson. Member clans of the Federation of Scottish clans in Nova Scotia are also named including the septs within each clan.

ESSEX COUNTY, ENG., PARISH BAPTISMS

So far, baptisms in 35 parishes in Essex Co., Eng. from 1780 - 1840 have been indexed. They are available for a small fee each, and sibling entries are also possible. An updated parish list is also obtainable. See <http://www.altavista.digital.com/cgi-bin/query?pg=q&what=w eb&stq=30&fmt=&q>

The Falmouth Pub. Lib. has the vital records for the following towns up to the year 1849 or 1850 unless otherwise stated.
Abington, Acton, Alford, Amesbury, Andover, Arlington, Asburnham, Athol, Attleboro, Barre, Becket, Bedford, Bellingham, Beverly, Billerica, Bolton, Boxborough, Boxford, Bradford, Brewster, Bridgewater, Brimfield, Brockton, Brookline, Buckland, Burlington, Cambridge, Carlisle, Carver, Charlemont, Charlton, Chatham 1696-1900, Chelmsford, Chelsea, Chester, Chilmark, Cohasset, Conway, Dalton, Dana, Dartmouth, Deerfield, Douglas, Dover, Dracut, Dudley, Dunstable, Duxbury, E. Bridgewater, Edgartown, Essex, Falmouth, Falmouth 1558-1892 (microfilm), Foxborough, Framingham, Gardner, Georgetown, Gill, Gloucester, Grafton, Granville, Great Barrington, Greenfield, Groton, Hamilton, Hanson, Hardwick, Harvard, Haverhill, Heath, Hinsdale, Holden, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hull, Ipswich, Kingston, Lawrence, Lee, Leicester, Leominster, Lexington, Lincoln, Lowell, Lynn, Lynnfield, Malden, Manchester, Mansfield, Marblehead, Marlborough, Marshfield, Medfield, Medford, Medway, Mendon, Methuen, Middleton, Milford, Millbury, Montgomery, Nantucket, Natick, N. Bedford, N. Braintree, N. Salem, Newbury, Newburyport, Newton, Northbridge, Norton, Oakham, Otis, Oxford, Palmer, Pelham, Pembroke, Peru, Petersham, Phillipston, Plympton, Princeton, Reading, Richmond, Rochester, Rockport, Rowley, Roxbury, Royalston, Rutland, Salem, Salisbury, Saugus, Scituate, Sharon, Shelburne, Sherborn, Shirley, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Spencer, Stoneham, Stow, Sturbridge, Sudbury, Sutton, Taunton, Templeton, Tewksbury, Tisbury, Topsfield, Truro, Tyngsboro, Tyringham, Upton, Uxbridge, Wakefield, Walpole, Waltham, Warren, Washington, Wayland, Wenham, W. Boylston, W. Bridgewater, W. Newbury, W. Springfield, W. Stockbridge, Westboro, Westford, Westminster, Westport, Weymouth, Williamstown, Winchendon, Windsor, Worthingham, Wrentham, Yarmouth

The State requested VR be published by all towns but out of 347 towns only 221 complied, although some have been published recently. Between 1928-1939 the Quabbin Reservoir (the largest man-made water supply in the world) was built which destroyed 4 towns (Prescott, Dana, Enfield, Greenwich -all settled in the 1730s). The towns of Ware, Belchertown, N. Salem, Pelham and Petersham had their boundaries changed by the reservoir.

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

FAL. PUBLIC LIB. - LIBRARY DIRECTOR
KATH. LEE BATES RD.
FALMOUTH MA 02540



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536
Vol. 8 No. 4 July - August 1996

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS: (10:00 AM , Falmouth Library)

July 13 Workshop - bring your summer visitors

August 10 Marcia Melnyk will speak on Military Records

REMINDER: Dues for the coming year were due June 1st. If you find a RED DOT on your name label of this Newsletter it means we haven't received your \$15.00 dues.

NOTES FROM MAY MEETING

Bob Chase gave an excellent presentation about the many different types of processes used since photography was invented. He also had exhibits of many old photos, and distributed handouts to those present.

The first popular photographic process is called a daguerreotype and was used beginning in 1837. Over the years other processes were developed such as ambrotypes (1855-1865), stereoscopic pictures (1887 - 1930s), tintypes (1856), carte de visite (1859), cabinet photos (1862), cyanotypes (a blueprint process) was popular from 1890 - 1910, and the Brownie Kodak box camera in 1900.

Daguerreotypes were ordinarily mounted in leather-covered, hinged, velvet-lined cases under glass used for protection of the image. Some of the cases look like a kind of plastic but were made from shellac and sawdust. These were first made in 1854 and were named "union" cases.

Tintypes were positive images on thin sheet iron and were less expensive than the earlier ways of processing photographs as well as much less fragile. These came in various sizes and could be kept in albums. The tiny one inch size was very popular in the Civil War as soldiers could carry them with them as they took up so little space.

Postcards with many types of photos (scenes, portraits, etc.) were very popular from 1900 - 1925, as were pictures taken by Kodak's Brownie cameras. By this time the subjects didn't have to remain entirely motionless for up to 20 minutes at a time - which is why some photos show persons leaning up against a fence, chair, etc.

Hopefully if you have old photos they will all be marked as to when they were taken and the identities of the persons in them. But since this isn't usually the case. If you take the time to learn about the type of photograph you

Identifying the persons will be more difficult. However, if you learn about the fashions and styles of clothing popular at various times you may be able to get an idea of which ancestor is in the photo.

An excellent book highly recommended by Bob, and in the Falmouth Library, tells you more about photographs and how to date them. It is *Camera Clues A Handbook for Photographic Investigation*, by Joe Nickell, Univ. Press of Kentucky, 1994.

In addition to Bob's talk Chris Baer spoke about calendars and dating before and after 1752 when a new calendar was accepted in English speaking countries. The Julian calendar (before 1752) had the first of the year beginning on Lady's Day (March 25th), which is why you see double dating from Jan. 1 - Mar. 25, i.e. Jan. 3, 1751/2; Feb. 3, 1678/9, etc. It should be remembered that the Dutch had been using the "new" calendar (Gregorian) since before their arrival in New York - this means their dates can be different.

Chris also showed us how to subtract ages from gravestones and find the date of birth. For example, John Smith d. 2-11-1800 age 37 y 4 m 20 days.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Days</u>
1850	2	11

Start with the "days" column. You can't subtract 20 from 11 so borrow a month (30 days) from "2" which gives you 42; then borrow a year (12 months) from 1850 making that 1849. It will look like this:

1849	13	42
1850	2	11
	<u>37</u>	<u>9 22</u>

1812 9 22 This is the date John was born.

Early census records may show a person to be between age 26 and under 45, such as in the 1800 census. That gives you a wide range for his age which means he could be born between 1755 and 1774. Now find him in the 1810 census and see if he was still between 26 and 45. If so, this would indicate his birth somewhere between 1765 and 1784. Putting together his ages from the 2 censuses it would indicate he was born between 1765 and 1774. If he shows up in the 1830 census you will be able to narrow down his birthdate even more.

Thanks to Chris for his help in showing us how to

solve these two common problems. Chris has also done a statistical analysis of 383 marriage records in Tisbury, MA from 1850-1875 in order to estimate the ages of both brides and grooms. He found that for first marriages 95% of brides were 17 or older and grooms were 21 or over. This makes the average age of brides to be 22, and grooms 27. These averages may be a guide when you don't know the age of couples at first marriages.

NOTES FROM JUNE MEETING

Rev. David Jay Webber, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church in Brewster gave a very informative talk on **Early Cape Cod Religious History To 1650**. Since religion was such a vital force in the early years of this country it is important to understand the background of the religion of the time in order to understand our ancestors' beliefs, fears and what they were like as people.

Luther, Zwingli and Calvin were three leaders in attempting to reform the church. Luther felt that scripture was the ultimate authority and guidance for the church. He felt that if scripture didn't forbid something it was permitted - thus organs and hymns were acceptable as part of the church service.

On the other hand, Calvin and Zwingli felt that if scripture didn't command something, it was not permitted. Therefore, organs and hymns were not allowed but chanted songs from the Bible were permitted. They also felt that the church should be organized by the people and not by bishops.

Henry V111 meddled in all of this, and his daughter Mary executed those with strong Lutheran theology; it wasn't until Elizabeth 1 compromised that stability occurred.

Calvanists often fled to Europe so weren't killed. Puritans were willing to work within the Church of England but wanted more authority in lay people; they tried to undo things, ie., organs and hymns. Another group, the Separatists, broke with the established church and therefore were persecuted. Many went to Leyden and Amsterdam, Holland.

With this as background we now go to New England. The Separatists had religious freedom in Holland but found that their children were adopting the local culture. This desire to retain British culture, and for economic reasons, they decided to come to America. We now call this group the Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth, MA. Therefore, it is not correct to say that they came for religious freedom because they had that in Holland.

Rev. John Robinson, their pastor in Holland, never came to America but Brewster and Bradford brought his ideas here. He was very tolerant for the age in which he lived. His wish for persuasion as opposed to coercion was the attitude which molded leaders of the Plymouth congregation. This attitude was very different from that which molded the settlers of the Mass. Bay Colony - Puritans. The latter were still part of the established church and had never had the experience with persecution so they didn't have the aversion to making everyone comply

with their ideas - they were controlled by their clergy.

Mass. Bay colonists who didn't agree with the Puritan clergy were very unhappy. As a consequence some Anglicans settled Weymouth who didn't like Mass. Bay oppression. Their pastor, the Anglican Rev. Joseph Hull, brought some followers from there in 1639 to settle Barnstable on Cape Cod. He received his authority to form a church from his bishop, the only authority he felt he needed, and was faithful to church policies. Not much is known about Hull except what was written by his enemies.

When Hull's group arrived in Barnstable it is possible they first worshiped at Sacrament Rock, on what is now Rt. 6A in Barnstable. Hull didn't feel the need to have permission from Plymouth Colony or have town permission to preach in Barnstable as his authority was from his bishop. Plymouth leaders, however, felt otherwise.

When a group in Scituate wanted to find better land they approached Plymouth Colony with a request to settle in Barnstable. Permission was given because as far as the Plymouth Colony was concerned there wasn't an authorized minister there. This decision allowed Rev. John Lothrop and his followers to come to Barnstable and establish a Congregational church. Lothrop was more tolerant and when his assistant minister John Mayo was to be accepted into the church Lothrop included Hull in the laying on of hands. A rigid minister wouldn't have allowed it. Now that Hull didn't have a following he decided to raise cattle.

Yarmouth was settled by persons from Plymouth, and some from Mass. Bay Colony who were unhappy under the Puritans. They wanted space, freedom and more economic opportunities. They also wanted more flexibility in their religion and chose Rev. Marmaduke Matthews as their pastor. Unfortunately he had strong opinions, didn't get along well with people, and offended many with his difficult personality. When he left they asked Rev. Hull, still living not far away in Barnstable, to establish an outlaw and renegade church. When a warrant for his arrest was put out by Plymouth Colony Hull, who didn't like conflict, moved to Dover, NH, York, ME, Isle of Shoals, but finally returned to Cape Cod and made peace with the Plymouth Colony. However, he returned to York, ME. Some parishoners remained in Yarmouth and some moved to Dennis to get away from the Puritans. One settler, William Nickerson, bought and built in Chatham, without permission, where he raised a large family. When Hull left Anglicanism disappeared from Cape Cod for a very long time.

Eastham was settled in Jan. 1645 (present calendar) exclusively by Plymouth people so there was harmony within the settlement and also with the local Indians. Mayo, a young inexperienced Robinson-type minister, had a happy and successful tenure there.

A typical Puritan service consisted of a long sermon, long prayers, lay elders who also gave briefer messages, songs unaccompanied by musical instruments.

The term "Congregational" came into being about the time the Puritans arrived; Robinson preferred the term "Independents". The term "Episcopal" refers to a church governed by bishops.

Rev. Webber highly recommended the book, "History of Cape Cod During the Seventeenth Century" by H. Roger King. It is the best resource for this time period and the settlements of the Cape Cod towns. It is published by Univ. Press of America. Falmouth Library has two copies - one circulates and the other is in the genealogical reference section.

COMMON DISEASES IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Have you ever found a death certificate with the following causes of death but didn't know what the terms meant.?

- Cholera infantum: a very common but not contagious diarrhea which occurred in the summer of fall. Gastric pain, vomiting, fever were common symptoms with death occurring in 3-5 days. (If a baby survived the second summer after they were weaned it was felt the child might live to grow up. Without refrigeration bacteria multiplied rapidly.)

- Trismus mascentium or neonatorum was seen during the first few days of life. It was a form of tetanus probably caused by infection after the umbilical cord was cut.

- Scrofula, also called King's evil. It was believed it could be cured if the person was touched by the King of England. It was tuberculosis of the lymph glands, particularly those in the neck. It was a disease of the young. Symptoms included cold abscesses, skin ulcers, draining of the sinuses.

- Quincy sore throat was an acute inflammation of the tonsils which often led to abscesses.

- Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire was an acute infectious disease caused by the streptococcus bacterium. Symptoms included a spreading deep red inflammation of the skin or mucous membranes which caused a rash in a well defined area.

- Marasmus was malnutrition in infants and young children.

- Dropsy was edema, fluid in intercellular tissue spaces or body cavities. It could occur in the brain, abdomen or chest.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BARNSTABLE IN 1860

Because Barnstable, a small N.E. town in 1860, was in a rural area you would expect it's inhabitants would be healthier than if they had lived in a more congested environment. Undoubtedly a demographic study would show this to be the case even though many persons died because of diseases transmitted from person to person. It must be remembered, however, that while Barnstable was located in a rural area there was much interaction with sailing ships and their crews. A large number of Barnstable's men were mariners and could bring home infectious diseases from many seaports, near and far.

The most common cause of death by far was tuberculosis which took 13 lives from the very young to the old. Other causes of more than one death were: drowning 4, brain fever 4, scarlet fever 3, dysentery 5, old age 2, palsy 2, croup 2, typhoid 2. Single causes of death were smallpox, rheumatic fever, yellow fever, dropsy of brain,

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chest or heart - 1 each, ship fever, heart, amenorhea chlorosis, canker rash & fever, skin eruption, whooping cough, paralysis, bowel complaint, marasmus, and gastritis.

Of those who died in 1860 22 were under the age of 6, 10 were over 60 and only 12 died between the ages of 7 and 59.

NORWEGIAN GENEALOGY

The Univ. of Bergen, in Norway sponsors an excellent site on the Internet which includes the total 1801 census of Norway. You will find data on everyone living in the country on Feb. 1, 1801. The variables are: first name, middle name, last name (often patronym), household position, age, marital status, occupation and sex. You will also find the place a person is living, usually a farm. Very often a person would take the farm as a surname.

The data is organized in such a way that you first will have to choose *amt* (county). *Amt* is what today is called *fylke*. The county names in 1801 are somewhat different from the modern names, and both the old and the new names are shown.

You can search for a farm/place, first name, surname or parish in all of Norway. Another very interesting site discusses Norwegian naming practices - which appear to me (a non-Norwegian) to be very confusing. Also included is the emigrant protocols for Bergen Harbour from 1874 -1924.

If you have Norwegian ancestry this site is a must. Address: <http://www.hist.uib.no/cgi-win/websys.exe?E>

WHAT ARE PALATINES ?

We've all heard the term "Palatines" but are you vague about who these persons were/are? The Internet site: <http://genealogy.org/palam/> has lots of information and defines a "Palatine" as someone coming from the region of Germany called "The Palatinate". What is now Germany was a number of separate states such as Wurttemberg, Prussia, Bavaria, etc. whose boundaries changed frequently as a result of war, etc. The Palatinate was one of these states and was located along the Rhine River, roughly where the modern German state of Rhineland-Pfalz is located.

The organization, *Palatines to America* founded in 1975, is for people researching the origins of their German speaking ancestors, no matter where they originated. Many did not come directly from what is now Germany but may have spent years or generations in other countries such as Switzerland, England, Russia, Ireland, etc.

The organization provides a means for members to exchange information and share research. A Palatine Library is in Saylor-Ackerman Hall, basement room #B15, on the campus of Capital Univ. in Columbus, OH.

Their projects include [1] The Immigrant Ancestor Register [there is an on-line version of this database]; [2] Ancestor charts. Their publications are: [1] The Palatine Immigrant; [2] The Palatine Newsletter which includes free queries. Both are published four times per year.

Dues are \$20. For information about their meetings

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and conferences contact M. Beernick, 5753 Washington St., Downers Grove, IL 60516 or see their Internet sight listed above. Their e-mail address is MCCREA@POSTOFFICE.PTD.NET

(One of the members of the Falmouth Gen. Soc., Patti Lombardo 508-563-5745, is a member of the *Palatines To America* and has found the organization very helpful in her research. She has offered to show anyone their newsletters or provide more information about the organization.)

MEMBERS' QUERIES

At the May meeting I asked members to send queries in the following format: surnames, locations, years. It is possible more than one member is searching in at least one of those areas and might be able to help each other.

1. Horton-Bell-Compton-MacMillan-Stewart: Prince Edward Island, Canada: 1800-1900
2. MacMillan: Locaber, Scotland : Prior to 1800
3. Horton: Cheshire Co., Eng. & Stoke-On-Trent, Eng.: 1750-1850 forward
(Submitted by Howard Horton 508-563-7285)

1. Wentworth & Banks (Yorkshire, Eng.); Pritchard (Shropshire, Eng.); Roberts & Lawrence (Ohio); Billman & Gebhart, (PA); Stump, Wilt, Edsell (OH & PA)
2. Nelson & Robinson (MA, N. Scotia); Draper (MA & NH); Fuller (MA & CT); Richard & Henry Chamberlain (MA, CT, NH, VT); Lothrop, Fuller, Nye, Fish, Hatch, Burgess, Eddy, Palmer, Blossom (all Cape Cod); Thayer (MA & VT); Galushi (VT & NY); Merriam (MA & NH); Jackson (MA).
(Submitted by Bob & Alice Wentworth, 6 Fox Hill Lane, E. Sandwich, MA 02537 508-888-9160)

DEFINITION OF A FREEMAN

According to the May 1631 Mass. Bay Charter only church members could be elected after a certificate of good standing was received from the minister of his church. The request was granted by the court. A freeman's oath had to be taken before a judge. Once elected a freeman could vote, be a member of the Gen. Court and later a Representative from his town, was eligible to hold public office, and had special rights in the distribution of land. (Thanks to Bob and Alice Wentworth for the above definition, and for the following information on the confusion in the Cape Cod Fish family between Deborah Burgess and Deborah Barrows.)

THE WIFE OF NATHAN FISH OF FALMOUTH

The tangled marriage record of the wife of Nathan Fish is a good example of how difficult it often is in determining wives names. In this case was his wife Deborah Barnes, Deborah Barrows or Deborah Burg(e) or Burg(ess) ? Since

Nathan and Deborah had 10 children born at about 2 year intervals it would appear Deborah was the mother of his children. Accordingly there are many descendants of Deborah who are interested in her correct surname.

In 1709 Falmouth recopied an earlier book and destroyed the original. The new book shows "Nathan fish and debro burg were mared the 25th day of december in the year 1686". But the person copying the book in 1709 omitted her name - but discovered the error and inserted it. A second copy of the records was made in 1880 and her name was left blank, but the name "Barnes" was pencilled in, nobody knows why or by whom.

William Davis who published "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth" in 1883 saw the 1880 copy and recorded her name as Barnes. In addition to that error he confused the Falmouth records with that of another marriage at Plymouth of "Nathn ffish Was Married to Deborah Barrows the 20th of december 1687". Note the spelling of "Nathn", probably an abbreviation of "Nathaniel", and NOT Nathan.

To make a long story short, it appears that the wife of Nathan Fish of Falmouth was really Deborah Burgess, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Nye) Burgess of Sandwich.

This scenario shows how one error can escalate into a variety of false "facts" and lead researchers astray. For the complete 3 page article of this whole mixup see Vol. 138 of NEHGR (1984).

RHODE ISLAND GENEALOGY

There is an excellent Internet site with lots of info on R.I. genealogy. It is <http://www.ids.net/~jcraig/townhall.htm>

This site gives addresses for the town halls in each town in the state. R.I. wills and deeds are kept in the towns instead of in county court houses as is the case in Mass. All birth, marriage, death and divorce records from the colonial period to the present are in the towns.

The R.I. Dept. of Health, 101 Cannon Bldg., 75 Davis St., Providence, RI 02908-5097 has b, m, d records from 1853 to the present. The R.I. Hist. Soc, 121 Hope St., Providence, RI 02906 (401-331-8575) has a collection of town vital and probate records on microfilm along with many other sources (1853 - 1900). They also have probate records on microfilm including computerized indexes to marriages and deaths to 1900.

The R.I. State Archives, 337 Westminister St., Providence, R.I 02903 has death records from 1901-1942. The Calef Index to RV of R.I. by Frank T. Calef, can be found at the LDS FHC and RIHS library. Rare, historical books and manuscripts are in special collections at the Univ. of R.I. in Kingston.

A bibliography and other useful resources are also included in this site.

EPITAPH

In the Cotuit, MA cemetery is a fairly recent stone for an 80 year old woman which says, "I told you I was sick !"

A PILGRIMAGE

For the past several years, I have been engaged in transcribing the diaries of my mother-in-law's grandfather, William Moore of Portsmouth, Ohio. For many years he ran the Portsmouth Foundry and Iron Works, and his two younger brothers were steamboatmen on the Ohio River between Portsmouth and Cincinnati. The diaries cover the years from 1850 to 1899. I finally completed this job several months ago (about 1000 pages), and decided it would be interesting to go to Portsmouth and see what I could find.

William Moore was interested in genealogy; he mentions getting books from Boston, and had traced the Moore family back to Rev. John Moore, an early immigrant. He also talks about the Moore family plot in the cemetery, and how he had a vault, put up a monument, and had a fence around the plot. He even mentions that his two sons were painting the fence. I wanted to see the cemetery plot, and see any other signs of the family which were to be seen.

My two older daughters and I decided to make the pilgrimage in late May, and arrived at the Holiday Inn a few miles north of the city late Tuesday afternoon, May 21, planning to leave on Thursday morning. I was idly flipping through the phone book, when I noticed an entry in the Yellow Pages under Historical Places: Phillip Moore, Jr. Stone House, built 1797. Phillip was William's grandfather, and the old stone house had managed to survive because it was some miles from the central part of the city. I got no response when I dialed the number, but we decided to go and look at the house.

We found it easily. It was in rather a run-down area, but the house itself had been restored and was in excellent condition. It is a two-story house built of sandstone. I took several pictures, and we resolved to try and see the inside. The next morning we spent several hours in the history and genealogy room at the library. I found it great fun to work with others; all my previous research has been done alone. We found the number of the owner of the stone house, and other interesting information. In the afternoon we went to the cemetery, and easily found the Moore plot, just as William had described it. We spent quite a while there, taking pictures and just sitting talking about the family.

On our return to the motel, we called the number for the old stone house, and finally made arrangements with the owner to see the house the following morning. He is a retired doctor, who bought the house and did the restoration as a hobby. He and his wife give tours. They have accumulated some appropriate old furniture and restored the house as near as possible to its original condition. They even had the mortar analyzed to reproduce it as nearly as possible. They both obviously have great enthusiasm for the place, and must have spent a great deal of money on it. We spent about two hours with them.

On our way back to my daughter's house in Indiana, we stopped for lunch in the little town of Peebles, Ohio. John Geddes Peebles was my mother-in-law's other grandfather. He was quite a rich man, with interests in the

railroads. My daughter Susan always wants souvenirs when she travels. She found a tee shirt showing famous buildings in several cities: Rome, Paris, Washington, and New York. At the bottom was Peebles, and the building, an out-house. All together, a most satisfactory pilgrimage. (Mary Hunt)

IMMIGRATION HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER

This center is located at the Univ. of Minnesota, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, MN 55114, tel. number is 612-627-4208, e-mail is ihrc@gold.tc.umn.edu

The Center has research collections of documentary materials. It collects, preserves and makes available archival and published resources documenting immigration and ethnicity on a national scope.

These materials are particularly rich for ethnic groups that originated in eastern, central and southern Europe and the Near East -- those who came to the U.S. during the 1880s and in the first decades of the 1900s.

The Center attracts scholars and graduate students -- it is a teaching laboratory. For more information see <http://www.umn.edu/ihrc/>

METHODIST CHURCH ARCHIVES

The United Methodist Archives for the entire U.S. are at: Drew Univ., The General Commission on Archives and History, Methodist Church, PO Box 127, Madison, NJ 07940. Include a SASE.

INSTITUT FRANCAIS

The French Institute (Institut Francais) is both an academic research facility, concentrating its efforts on the French in N. America, and a center for French cultural activities. Founded in 1979 it continues to expand the French tradition of Assumption College by sponsoring research, organizing colloquia, publishing books, and undertaking a variety of cultural projects. Its goals are to increase awareness and promote knowledge of the French in N. America. It maintains ties with similar research centers in France, Canada, and the U.S. Contact Institut Francais, Assumption College, 500 Salisbury St., PO Box 15005, Worcester, MA 01605-0005. (Source: The Amer-French Gen. Soc. bulletin, PO Box 2113, Pawtucket, RI 02861)

EDITOR'S NOTE

We have a number of members who live too far away to come to our monthly meetings. It would be helpful for me to hear from you as to what you would like to see in this Newsletter. My aim is to include material which is worthwhile to members in their research. I would like to hear from ALL our members. If I am aware of your interests I will look for articles which will be useful to you. AND if you would like an article that you write to be included please send it to me, either at the address of the Society or to me at Box 1404, Cotuit, MA 02635 - 508-428-5658, or e-mail me at mgibson@tiac.net This is your Newsletter!

MILITARY RECORDS

Military records are often neglected resources probably because they are often difficult to locate. Below, you will find sources for military records - one for Union veterans of the American Civil War, and one for British army records. The American researcher searched by mail, the Canadian researcher went to the Public Record Office in London where he found the records. The following two stories show just how valuable military records can be as genealogical sources.

The Canadian researcher knew : [1] his gt. grandfather, James, had been in the military, [2] had been a warder in an English prison in London (ex-soldiers sometimes were given this position after they left the army), [3] had a son born in London, [4] had a wife Susannah . She was Protestant while James was Catholic; they attended different churches. With this small amount of information the researcher went to the PRO at Kew, London. After about an hour of going through the formalities to be a reader (learning how records were to be obtained and how they were to be treated), he received his lifetime pass.

Records for army service are held under reference WO97. He very quickly found the 6 pages of his gt. grandfather's military records. Under "Attestations for Regiments" , recruits were asked: {1} name (James), [2] place of birth (Parish of Dunacavey near the town of Fintona, in Co. Tyrone, Ireland), [3] age [20 yrs. 0 mo's], trade, [4] if married [no], [5] afflictions [0] , [6] willingness to serve in the regiment, [7] had to swear allegiance to Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors. From these records the researcher discovered that James was 5' 8 1/2 inches tall, had gray eyes, dark brown hair, and a fresh complexion (the description was probably in case of desertion), and that he enlisted in Omagh, Co. Tyrone at 1/2 past 11:00 am on Feb. 2, 1860. He also learned James' place of birth and the name of his father !

The day James attested he received 2 shillings 6 pence, and a further £3 and a free kit when he was finally accepted into the Royal Artillery Regiment 7 days later. He enlisted for 12 years, but years later he increased it to 21 years total, thereby receiving another bounty of £6 3 shillings.

The next section of the military records dealt with Articles of War warning of the consequences of taking any part in mutiny, sedition, or, not reporting knowledge of such, and of desertion [which often carried the death penalty]. Then the next section dealt with state of health at the time of enlistment. Some of the terminology is quaint to say the least. For ex... there had to be "no Scofulour Affection of the Glands {a type of TB}, no trace of corporal punishment, not marked as a deserter with the letter "D". There should also be no "Scald Head or other inveterate Cutaneous Eruptions". For the health examination James was sent to Belfast on Feb. 4 - the surgeon declare him fit. Then followed the certificate which was the final approval of his recruitment; it was signed by a colonel for the commanding officer of the 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery dated Feb. 8, 1860. He was now IN !!!

The third page dealt with his extension of service from 12 to 21 years; this was done at Paull, probably in Yorkshire. The fourth page was the Record of Service , handwritten by many different men with varying penmanship. The time of the start and finish of each change in his service was noted in years and days in an "Amount of Service" column. The first mention of pay wasn't made until Aug. 20, 1863, when he was granted Good Conduct pay at 1 d (1 penny !). Up until Nov. 1, 1865, he was a Gunner, which was probably the bottom of the ranks. He was promoted to Bombardier, and then on July 1, 1866, further promoted to Corporal with no mention of pay.

Up until now his record was pretty straightforward. His first misfortune (whatever it was) occurred on Oct. 10, 1866. Three days later he was "Tried and Reduced to Gunner" but not imprisoned. He lost his good conduct pay of 1d effective Oct. 10th. All this happened after his return from India where he had spent nearly 4 years; he had sailed there on the *Sydenham* for Madras. He returned to England by May 11, 1866. Therefore, his promotions had been awarded in India.

His good conduct pay was restored on Aug. 1, 1867, but he was in trouble again on Sept. 3, 1868, when he went on trial - the records never said what his misdemeanor had been. He was tried and imprisoned until Oct. 22 and this time he lost his 1d G.C. pay for 4 years and 160 days ! Thirty days after it was restored , Apr. 1, 1873, it was increased to 2d , and again on Oct. 23, 1873 it went to 3d when he was promoted to Bombardier , then to Corporal on Mar. 27, 1878. This is where his Record of Service ends. Two other pages were stuck together and were unable to be completely read.

Another section of the military record is the Military History Sheet which contains: [1] the countries where he served (other than the 3 years and 304 days in India the records just shows "Home", making no distinction between Eng. or Ireland. Other entries were: campaigns, wounds, special instances of galantry, medals and decorations, injuries. He took a short course in the Royal Laboratory in 1867 and received a third class Certificate of Education.

In the 1871 census he was in Eastbourne, Sussex, where he was in the "Circular Redoubt" - a defence post. James had the rank of Gunner and was UNMARRIED. Meanwhile, elsewhere in Eastbourne, Susannah was listed as Susan (with James' surname) and MARRIED. According to the military records he was not given permission to marry until Aug. 1871; this lends credibility to the family story that Susan had eloped from her parents' home in Kent and lived in digs for some months before being wed. The eldest child was born April 1871, a month before the census and the probable cause of the elopement. James received an honorable discharge at Woolwich, an army arsenal near London, as a corporal on Mar. 14, 1891. After his discharge family lore says he was a prison warder in Holloway or another prison close to his address in Islington. Unfortunately these prison employee records were lost in the bombing raids of WW2.

Military records are indeed a treasure trove ! The next story came from the Internet.

How To Order Military & Pension Records for Union Civil War Veterans from the National Archives

by Cyndi Howells - February 1996

Please send email questions to: cyndihow@oz.net

My First Success Story

Many times the beginning of any part of a genealogist's research will start with a family story. My search for a Union Civil War veteran began with my third great-grandfather, Xerxes Knox. I had a copy of a letter, written by his youngest son in 1963, to my grandmother. In it he stated simply that his father was a Civil War veteran, along with the date of birth and date of death for his father. Not much to go on, but then I hadn't yet found out about the wonderful treasure-trove of information that was waiting for me in a musty-old file in Washington, DC. On a visit to the National Archives branch in Seattle, I had spent the entire day searching for various ancestors and had no luck locating anyone in any of the places they were supposed to be. I had a half-hour to kill before closing and thought I would explore the back room. There was a tall filing cabinet filled with rolls of microfilm called the *General Index to Pension Files, 1866 to 1934*. The boxes were labeled as to which surnames of the alphabet were contained on each roll. I pulled out the box which would contain Knox and went back to the microfilm reader to see what was contained on the film. Of course, I had a lot of luck in the fact that I was working with a bit of an uncommon name like Xerxes Knox. In a matter of a few minutes I found the index card on the roll that listed his name, the unit & state that he served with during the war, his wife's name, his application number & his pension number! I couldn't believe that in the last half-hour of my day I had more luck finding information than I had in the previous seven-and-a-half hours of diligent, serious research. (Since then on all the other trips I have made to the archives, I have found that the last half-hour is, in fact, always a magical time of day. The most interesting facts & bits of information always find a way of popping up at the last minute, which in turn forces me to go back to the archives as soon as I can.) I obtained the order form I needed from the volunteer and sent it to the National Archives in Washington, DC right away. Eight weeks & \$10 later I had the first set of copies of Xerxes' pension papers. I have learned more about this man from these papers than I ever would have learned had I known him personally. In fact, he may have been a bit disconcerted if he were aware of what sorts of information his third-great granddaughter knew regarding his health & his anatomy! Regardless of this, the information on Xerxes was priceless and by the end of the whole research process into his Civil War service, I felt that I was very close to him. That summer I repeated the whole wonderful story to my great-aunt who hadn't known about Xerxes. When she proudly brought out a picture to share with me I cried and screamed to my husband, "Mark, it's him! It's him!". The picture was a four-generation photo of Xerxes, his daughter Nellie, her daughter Clara and her daughter, my grandmother, LaVern. Having a picture of my grandmother, who I had known and loved dearly, in the same photo with Xerxes, was quite unbelievable to me. At this moment that picture hangs proudly over my computer and I still am a bit amazed when I look at it. I hope that in following this line of research, you have as much success in your initial ventures as I did with mine.

A. The General Index to Pensions T288

1. The first place to start is on the General Index to Pensions at the National Archives. The rolls are available at the National Archives branches and also through the LDS Family History Centers. If your ancestor fought on the Union side & lived thru the war, more than likely they would have applied for a pension. If they died during the war, many times their widow or even children may have applied for that pension. I have had luck under both those circumstances. If your ancestor fought for the South, I believe that the individual states may have provided pensions. I haven't done any research on these, so I can't advise on Confederate pensions or service records.
2. The Index is arranged alphabetically and is contained on dozens of rolls of microfilm. You will need to order the film which would contain your ancestor's surname. The films contain pictures of index cards that list the name of the soldier and the unit, regiment, & state which he served with. Also listed are the application number, the certificate number and if a widow or child also applied, their names will appear on the card as well. Make a copy of all the information contained on this index card.

3. Using the information from the index card you can now order copies of the veteran's military records as well as their pension records. There is more information contained on the pension papers that is useful for genealogy than the information that you will find contained in the military records. The military records will generally contain copies of the muster roll cards for the military unit, enlistment papers, a physical description of the soldier and in some cases they also contained discharge papers. It is not necessary to order copies of the military records in order to obtain genealogical information, because the pension papers will have most of what you need. I ordered the military papers for my own curiosity and really enjoy having them.

B. NATF Form 80, Veteran's Records (Before WW1 only)

1. If you are lucky enough to find your ancestor on the pension index and have recorded the appropriate information, you can send to the National Archives for copies of the military & pension papers. You will need two copies of NATF Form 80 - one for the military records & one for the pension papers. The various branches of the National Archives have these forms on hand. You can now also order these forms by email. Send a message to inquire@arch2.nara.gov, requesting the forms and be sure to give them your postal mailing address.
2. At the top of the form, check the box for the pension file. Currently, the charge for copies is \$10.00. If you check the credit card box and supply them with your card number, they will charge your card and send you the copies. Otherwise, they locate the file, send you back a request for payment and then send the file after receiving your payment. That adds several weeks to the waiting. It generally takes about 8 to 10 weeks to get the copies back from the National Archives. They copy what they consider to be the most pertinent parts of the file - usually 20 or 30 pages. If there are more pages in the file to be copied, they will send you a notice as to how much more it will cost. I highly recommend that you spend the extra money and get a complete copy of the pension file. Several times now I have found little jewels of information hiding in the last few pages of a pension file. Be sure to fill out the rest of the form as completely as possible. The most important facts being the name of the veteran, the state & unit which he served with and the application & pension number.
3. You can also send another form in to request copies of the military file. The charges are the same. As stated above, they usually only contain about a dozen pages and show the muster roll cards of when the soldier was present with the regiment or absent in the hospital, etc. They also have a physical description of the soldier, although a lot of times the pension file has that too. Some of the military files that I have received also had the documents that the soldier signed when they volunteered for service.
4. Keep the pink copies of the form for your files. I generally write the date I am mailing the forms on the top of my copy to keep track of when I mailed them. Send the completed forms to:

National Archives Records Administration
General Reference branch (NNRG-P)
7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408

C. The Waiting Can Be Bearable - If You Use Your Time Wisely!

1. After you have filled out the forms and are patiently waiting for the packages to come to you in the mail, you should explore other resources *at hand*. Now that you know what state your ancestor served from, you can check to see if there are any books at your local library regarding the soldiers who served from that state. Quite often there were regimental histories or State Adjutant General's Reports written which may detail the areas that your soldier fought in, what battles they participated in, etc.
2. Another resource is known as the "OR" or "Official Record". The full title is "The Official Record of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion". This reference contains over one-hundred and twenty volumes and can usually be found in many of the larger libraries. Check to see if the library you use has a set. These books mostly contain copies of correspondence between high ranking officials and officers that participated in the Civil War. However, if you use the index and look up the unit that your ancestor served in, you may find references to battles and engagements that give details about that unit's participation. In the example of my third great-grandfather, Xerxes



Knox, there were many references regarding his unit's involvement in Arkansas. The details we learned using the "OR" explained why Xerxes was in Arkansas at the time of his capture by the Confederate Army.

- * 3. Another resource is the state which your ancestor served from. Check to see if there any records kept by the state regarding Civil War veterans. Write to the local historical or genealogical societies to see if they can supply you with names of people or organizations to contact.
4. There is an Internet site which lists email addresses for people who have done research or who are involved in historical study regarding specific military units which participated in the Civil War. It is located at Civil War Units on Lori Hoffman's Genealogy Page. Check this list to see if there is a person involved in the study of the unit you are interested in.

D. The Fruits of Your Research

I have 7 Civil War vets in my family and I have ordered the pension & military papers for all of them. Here is some of the information I have gotten from these papers: state marriage records, lists of children & their births, lists of siblings, birth/death dates & places for the soldier, his wife and sometimes their parents. In the case of a pension, most soldiers were claiming some sort of disability. Most seem to have claimed severe rheumatism from the cold & damp weather conditions. Because of this, there are pages & pages of doctors examinations. Also affidavits signed by neighbors and fellow soldiers attesting to the disability. Many times the neighbors in my papers turned out to be brothers, in-laws, cousins, etc. I even had a copy of a letter written by a granddaughter. In it, she was asking about the records for that soldier and also wanted to know about 4 other soldiers in the family. They turned out to be people I hadn't known had served in the military - one during the Mexican-American war & one during the War of 1812. It was a wonderful find! One of my vets died right after enlistment and left 8 children by his first wife and 7 more by his second wife. The second wife and children applied for the pension. This packet was by far the most informational, because they had to prove that they were his wife and children, etc. The papers were full of birthdates, places, affidavits, etc. So for the genealogist it is almost better if an ancestors died during the war and left a family. It sounds like a terrible thing to think, but the amount of information is generally much larger in this sort of pension file.

I might also suggest a book that has been very helpful to me. It's a paperback called: "Tracing Your Civil War Ancestor" by Bertram Hawthorne Groene, ISBN 0-345-36192-X, about \$6.95.

 Go to Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites on the Internet for even more Civil War links!


*How To Order Military & Pension Records for Union Civil War Veterans from the National Archives
Created & maintained by Cyndi Howells. Please send email to cyndihow@oz.net
Updated April 18, 1996
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This article was downloaded from Cyndi Howell's Internet home page , <http://www.oz.net/~cyndihow/> and a link <http://www.oz.net/~cyndihow/sites.htm>

After I read this article on military and pension records I e-mailed her to see if she'd give me permission to copy it for this Newsletter as I felt it would be of help to many of our members. She very kindly agreed. Thanks Cyndi !! Of the thousands and thousands of genealogy sites Cyndi's is the best I've found all in oneplace. She gives about 2,600 sites that are linked to her pages. [Ed]

- * **REMINDER:** Mass. military records have been moved from Natick to 44 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01608, 508-797-0334., and both artifacts and a library are located in the old Worcester Armory. The curator is Steven Seams. They have an incredible amount of material 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 his wound or illness was, and even what his bed number was. Records include pre-Revolutionary War up to the recent Persian Gulf War.

There is another museum at the U.S. Naval Shipbuilding Museum at the Mass. Military Research Center, 97 E. Howard St., Quincy, MA 02169 617-479-7686. (ED.)

THREE-DAY WORKSHOP FOR TEACHERS

One of our members who is a social studies teacher would like the notice of this workshop passed on to other members who teach grades 5 - 12. The dates are July 24 - 26 9:30 - 4:00 at Univ. of Mass. in Amherst.

The workshop will focus on genealogy as a vehicle for the teaching of history and as a way of making history intimate and personal. Great emphasis will be placed on the use of primary source material, i.e., censuses, probates, etc., to create family trees, to understand the "peopling" of America, and the fit between family and settlement patterns. Genealogies will be done for 18th - 20th century immigrants and minorities.

The workshop will be led by Robert Anderson, one of the foremost genealogists in the U.S. The fee is \$30. For more information contact Brett Berliner at 413-545-1330

GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE

Yankee Jamboree: A Multicultural Genealogical Gathering will be held Sept. 13 & 14, 1996 at the Sturbridge Hotel, Sturbridge, MA. About 100 vendors will attend and 20 - 24 lectures will be given. Topics include preserving records, publishing, ethnic history, migration patterns, and how-tos. It is sponsored by the Swedish Ancestry Research Assoc. For more information contact Kay Sheldon at 508-867-9478. The cost is \$70. per person for two days, or \$40 for one day.

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

Falmouth



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 8 No. 5 Sept.- Oct. 1996

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS:(at Falmouth Library the second Saturday of the month at 10:00 AM.)

Sept. 14 Member Chris Baer will talk about death records in Mass. 1850-1900 and other Mass. records i.e., obituaries, cemetery and funeral home records. He has his own Internet home page on Martha's Vineyard history and genealogy

Oct. 12 Workshop - come and bring your questions - and help others too

Nov. 9 Richard Andrew Pierce, formerly at NEHGS, will speak on Irish Research

Dec. 14 A panel presentation will include how to solve problems in genealogy, and, how to determine when preponderance of evidence is enough

Jan. 11, 1997 Workshop

PAUL BUNNELL

It is with regret that one of our charter members, Paul Bunnell (F.A.C.G, U.E.), is moving off Cape to a new position in Wilmington, MA. Paul has been a very faithful and active member of this Society from its inception in 1985. He has donated many hours, materials and expertise to our members in addition to being Newsletter Editor and Board member. He has given several talks at our meetings. He is author of *Thunder Over New England*, *Benjamin Bonnell*, *The Loyalist*; *New Loyalist Index V. 1 & 2*; *Research Guide to Loyalist Ancestors*; *Cemetery Inscriptions of The Town of Barnstable, MA, and Its Villages 1600-1900*; *The House of Robinson*; *The Robinsons of Rhode Island*.

In addition to all the above, Paul lectures on American Loyalists, has appeared on our genealogical video programs which air on cable TV, has authored screen plays, and belongs to about 50 genealogical societies. His new address will be in a future Newsletter. We will miss him, but hope he will be back to our meetings when he is able. We wish him all the best in his new position and home.

NOTES FROM AUGUST MEETING

Marcia Melnyk from NEHGS gave a very informative talk on Military Records. Some of the books she recommends (all located at NEHGS in Boston) are:

Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers (4 Vol.); *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files* (4 Vol.); *Index to Volunteer Soldiers 1784-1811*; *D.A.R. Patriot Index* (3

Vol.); *MA Officers in the French and Indian Wars* (also at Falmouth Lib.); *New Loyalist Index* by P. Bunnell (at Falmouth Lib.); *Research Guide to Loyalist Ancestors*; *American Loyalist Claims*; *A Bibliography of Military Name Lists from pre 1675-1900*; *A guide to Genealogical Sources*; *Rejected or Suspended Applications for Revolutionary War Pensions*; *Confederate Research Sources* by James. C. Neagles; *In Search of Confederate Ancestors*; *The Guide* by J.H. Segars; *Tracing Your Civil War Ancestors* by B.H. Groene (\$7.00 - a very useful and important book).

In addition to the above books, many Mass. libraries (including Falmouth) have *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War*, and, *Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in the Civil War*. Many useful books can be obtained at the National Archives in Waltham for about \$2.

Lest We Forget by the LDS, shows how to do research in Washington, D.C. It even gives the rooms where the records are located and therefore saves a researcher considerable time.

Other good references are: *In Search of Confederates*; *Bivouacs of the Dead* lists all soldiers who were at Antietam (there is another book with a similar name but not as good); *Civil War Book Of Lists* (tells which regiments were composed of foreign born, plus many other interesting items); *How To Locate Anyone Who Is or Has Been in the Military* by Lt. Col. Richard S. Johnson (it goes back to WW1, WW2, Vietnam and includes many useful tips); *An Index to the Compiled Service Records for Volunteer Soldiers 1784-1811*; *Index To Old Wars Pension Files 1815-1926* (gives file numbers and where to go after you find the file number)

In order to find copies of original military service records (including pension and bounty-land warrant applications) ask at the National Archives, Trapelo Rd., Waltham, MA, or, write to Military Service Branch (NNMS), National Archives, 8th & Pennsylvania Aves., NW, Washington, DC., to obtain the proper forms.

Military records from July 1, 1781 for those in the military in MA up to the Korean War are located at Adj. General's Office, Commonwealth of Mass. - Military Division, War Records - Room 1000, 100 Cambridge St., Boston, MA 617-727-2964. Each state has an Adjutant General's Office to which inquiries can be addressed.

And, as mentioned several times in this Newsletter, don't forget MA Military Archives, 44 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609 508-797-0334, particularly for excellent Civil War records. MA State Archives at Columbia Pt. has MA (and ME to 1820) original colonial records.

The Fed. Record Center in Waltham now has WW1 draft cards. You need to know where the soldier was living to find the draft board where he was registered (there were many in large cities).

Other suggestions:

- WW1 records may be obtained from St. Louis if they weren't destroyed in a fire in the 1930s.
- There are no Confederate records at the National Archives - Civil War Index for N.E. (Union Soldiers only) is at Fed. Rec. Center at Waltham. There may be more than one file for each soldier and usually each has a different file number. For ex., invalid, medical, widow, minor, court-martial files. You need a form for each pension file.
- Be aware that abbreviations for states have changed, i.e., Mass. used to be Ms. and is now MA.
- When you write for records it is VERY important that on the top of the form you write, "Please send all records".
- In order to receive a pension it was necessary to serve at least 6 months.
- The government will provide free headstones for any vet who was in any war but you may have to pay to set the stone. Get forms from your local Veterans Affairs office
- Even if a soldier did not receive a pension but applied for one, all his records are available.
- From the Civil War on, any alien who served could be naturalized automatically due to a law passed just after the Civil War. Many immigrants served.

National Archives Publications include:

- Revolutionary Pension Applications
- Revolutionary Service Records
- Volunteer Soldiers Who Served from 1784-1811
- Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During War of 1812
- Prisoner of War Records 1812-1815
- Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During Indian Wars & Disturbances 1815-1858
- Civil War Pension applications - Union
- Civil War Widow's Applications - Union
- Compiled Service Records For Confederate Army Volunteers
- World War 1 Draft Registration
- There are 15 National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (Federal). The home for NE soldiers is at Eastern Branch, Togus, ME, founded in 1866. There are cemetery records of those buried there. Those who went into these homes had to provide all their military records before being admitted. States had their own homes as well.

THIS AND THAT

US Army Military Records such as unofficial materials, i.e., unit histories, personal papers, diaries, photos, select official papers are located at the US Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5008, DSN 242-3611 717-245-3611

Walloons were Protestant refugees who migrated from the south province of the Netherlands to the mouth of the Hudson River, NY. Thirty families established the first permanent settlement on the island of Manhattan in 1623.

The following Internet sites are mentioned in *The N.E. Computer Genealogist*: (to which we subscribe)

1. N.H. Historical Societies
<http://newwww.com/org/nhhs/library.html> The site gives a brief description of their collections.
2. U.S. Civil War Center - <http://www.cwc.lsu.edu/>
This site indexes over 1000 civil war related sites
3. IL and the American Civil War & Genealogy/Family History in IL - IL Ancestor Exchange <http://www.outfitters.com>
4. Wholly Genes, Inc. -- <http://www.WhollyGenes.com>
This is a site by the creators of The Master Genealogist.
5. Treasure Maps: -
<http://www.firstct.com/fv/tmapmenu.html>
This site has "how-to's", a tutorial on deciphering old handwriting, little known sources of genealogy products and services such as a custom black and white photo processing lab specializing in copying and restoring historic and family photographs. Also, a monthly email newsletter.

A letter dated July 19 from member Paul F. Burgess of Woodbridge, VA, concurs with the article in the last Newsletter that the surname of the wife of Nathan Fish of Falmouth was in fact Deborah Burgess. In 1993 he published a book entitled *The Burgess History Tree*, GPS. Thanks Paul for your note; it is always a real pleasure to definitely know a wife's surname - wish it occurred more often! Paul has very generously offered to donate a copy of the *Family History Volume* compiled and edited by Marian Hoffman and published by Genealogical Pub. Co. We look forward to receiving it for our library. Thanks Paul!

QUERIES

Member Catherine Merwin Mayhew, PO Box 1994, Vineyard Haven, MA 02568-1994 508-693-2725 e-mail islebyte@tiac.net. She wants info on:

1. Shubel Harding - Cape Cod and ME 1722-1782
2. Ephraim Harding & Jr. - ME 1722-1782
3. Jeremiah Hayhew - ME 1815-1850
4. Charles Monroe - Stonington, CT 1790-1830

Member Shirley A. Krempel, 629 Stover, Ft. Collins, CO 80524-3124, would like information on:

1. Gray - Lumpkin - Sparrow - Godfrey - Rider - Borland - Eayres (Cape Cod to Dutchess Co., NY to Berkshire Co., MA to Dorset, VT to WI - -1640 - 1900)
2. Cleveland - Winn - Palmer - Sweet - Baker (RI, CT, VT -- 1640 -1800)
3. Clark - Dean - Woodward - Downing - Blunt - Ballard - Johnson (MA, CT, Vt 1660 - 1800)
4. Ostrander - Horn - Mapes (NY, NJ, WI -- 1669 - 1788 - 1790 + Ostrander entire US to 1900 sndx)
5. Holt - Black - Sloan - Hamilton - Wheeler, - Martin (MA, NY, OH, IL - WI - IA -- 1750 - 1900)
6. Cook - Clark - Parish - Hutchinson - Lockwood (CT, NY & west - 1650 - 1800)
7. Rothrock - Romig (PA 1740 - NY 1841 + - MI 1850)
8. Markham - Whitmore - Locke - Arnold - Sterling - Ransom - Martin (MA, CT & west -- 1650 - 1820) Markham, northern US to 1900)

SCOTTISH VR AND CENSUSES

Someone determined that the 20 most common surnames in the 1861 Scottish census are: Smith, Macdonald, Brown, Robertson, Thomson, Stewart, Campbell, Wilson, Anderson, Mackay, Mackenzie, Scott, Johnston, Miller, Reid, Ross, Paterson, Fraser, Murray and Maclean.

Censuses were taken in Scotland every 10th year beginning in 1801 but weren't of much genealogical value until 1841. It is important to know the day and month of each census; for ex., if someone was born in April 1851 s/he would not have been listed as the census was taken as of 31st March.

The last census now available is 1891; the 1901 won't be available until 2001. Dates of the censuses and some of what was included are as follows.

7 June 1841. This was the first full census. No relationships or marital status was recorded. Those over age 15 had their ages rounded down to the nearest 5 years. For ex., for any aged between 20 & 24 the age would be recorded as 20; for 25-29 it would be 25, etc. No place of birth was recorded, just if born in the county where the census was taken. If the person was English the letter "E" was recorded, if born in Ireland the letter "I" was recorded, if born abroad the letter "F" was recorded.

31 March 1851. This census was the first to show marital status and relationships between individuals and the head of the family. The parish or place of birth was listed and if the person was blind, deaf or dumb.

8 April 1861. This census asked for the number of children in the household between 5 & 15 years who were attending school. The question if blind, deaf or dumb was not included. How many rooms in the house had 1 or more windows was another question.

3 April 1871. Reintroduced were the terms blind, deaf or dumb. Added were the terms imbecile, idiot or lunatic. The number of children attending school was now from the age of 6 to 18 years.

3 April 1881. The column recording the number of children is missing but was replaced by "scholar".

5 April 1891. This is the most detailed of the censuses. Added was a question if the persons spoke Gaelic or Gaelic and English. Was the person an employer, if so how many did he employ, or, was the person an employee or working on his/her own.

Censuses are one of the best records to be found for family history because grandparents, aunts or uncles sometimes lived with the family. If this was the wife's mother or father their surname can point to the maiden name of the wife although her mother could have married again and widowed again. But knowing that can shed new light on the family and can lead to finding the death of the wife's father, and/or step-father. It can also lead to the death record of the wife's mother and her name at the time of her death.

Censuses show all the children living at home at the time of the census. If a fairly young child is in a census but missing from the next one it probably means s/he had died. This can lead you to the death date of the child. Birth

certificates show the following: name, date, time and place

of birth; names of parents, maiden name of the mother, occupation of the father; date and place of the parents' marriage (except for the years 1856-1860); name of the informant which is usually one of the parents or another relative.

Marriage certificates show: date and place of the marriage and the denomination of the church; names of the bride, bridegroom, if single or previously married; occupations, ages, addresses of both bride and groom; names of parents; if parents alive at time of the wedding; occupation of the fathers; name of the clergyman, witnesses and sometimes their addresses. Witnesses were often family members.

Death certificates contain the name of the deceased, cause of death, date and place of death, age, occupation, marital status, name of spouse, parents names, father's occupation and if parents' still living; the informant and their relationship to the deceased and sometimes their addresses. Occasionally the graveyard is included although if the family was poor no stone would have been erected.

Civil registration was begun in Scotland in 1855 and if you are lucky to find a family member who was born, married, or died in that year you will find more information was required than was asked in the following years. Birth certificates for 1855 also include age of parents, their places of birth, date and place of their marriage, the number of children previously born in the family (both living and dead).

Marriage certificates in 1855 included where and when the couple was born. Death certificates included how long the deceased had lived in the district, the number of children born along with ages of those still living at the time of the parent's death, or age when the child died.

For more information about Scottish records see the March-April 1994 Newsletter.

THE N.H. GENEALOGICAL RECORD

The *New Hampshire Genealogical Record* is published in Jan., Apr., July and Oct. by the N.H. Society of genealogists, Inc., P.O. Box 2316, Concord, NH 03302-2316. It is the size and format of the NEHGS Register, and is an excellent source of N.H. material. Nine issues of this quarterly were donated to our Society and they are housed in the Falmouth Library in "our" genealogical section for use by anyone who is interested in reading them.

A reprint edition of Vol. 1 - Vol. 7, no. 2, totalling 1400 pages with a master index, has been published in four volumes by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716 and is available for \$85.00 plus \$3.00 shipping.

Contents of some of the issues now at the Falmouth Lib. include vital records, Bible records, NH natives in the MA state censuses of 1855 and 1865, journals of various individuals, book reviews of interest to those researching in N.H., and marriage and death announcements. Vital records include those from New Durham, N.H., Atkinson and Dover, to mention a few.

There are articles on the following families: Ambrose, Chase, Pace, Webb, Dalton, Thompson, Young, Dow, Bridge, Nutter, Furniss, Lesley, Beacham, Roberts, Jones (this line goes to Texas), Rand, Messer, Martin, Hager, Rounsevel, Angell, Fifield, Sanborn, Philbrick, Prescott, Emerson, Foss, Winkley, Rogers, Tuttle and Hogg.

Annual membership in the Society is \$20.00 and includes the Society's regular publications. Books sent to the *Record* for review should relate to N.H. genealogy, local history or research methods and techniques.

Anyone searching in N.H. would do well to read the *Record*.

THE STORY OF THE LAND

The following are excerpts from a 2-page article by Harriet Buxton Barbour of S. Dennis, MA who wrote this in 1965: it is about the Thacher family.

What is now Yarmouth was called Mattacheset by the Indians and means old or planting lands by the borders of the water. The land could be planted with corn, beans, pumpkins, and there was oak and beech trees, deer, rabbit, raccoon and squirrel. Native plants included blueberries and cranberries. Fish, waterfowl and deer were plentiful. Some of this land was appropriated by Anthony Thacher, one of the first settlers of the town to be called Yarmouth.

Anthony Thacher, a tailor, with his wife, 4 children and a nephew, embarked in April 1639 on the *James* which sailed from Southampton, Eng., for America. It is felt that the designation "tailor" may have been a subterfuge to avoid being detained by the authorities as a dissenting clergyman. Thacher had been in Leyden for 20 years with the Separatists, but had returned to England to become curate to his brother, the rector of St. Edmunds in Salisbury. This church probably had Separatist tendencies.

The *James* landed on the shores of Newbury but during a sail in a smaller ship from Ipswich to Marblehead a storm wrecked the boat on the island which still bears the Thacher name. On board were 23 new immigrants but only Thacher and his wife survived the shipwreck. After three years in Marblehead he and his wife were among the three original grantees of lands in Yarmouth.

Previously, the renegade minister Stephen Bachiler [who was quite a character by any standards] and a few followers had spent a winter in Yarmouth but had survived only because of the charity of local Indians. Stephen Hopkins had been granted leave "to erect a house at Mattacheese and cut hay for his cattle." But he never planned to live there and the Colony Court had begun to frown on giving land to those who lived elsewhere.

Naturally, the first three settlers, Thacher, Howe and Crowe, took the best land and many years of complaints followed. In 1648 Capt. Miles Standish was sent "to put an end to all the differences that remain in the town of Yarmouth." When the dispute was settled Thacher still had 110 acres of upland and 26 of meadow.

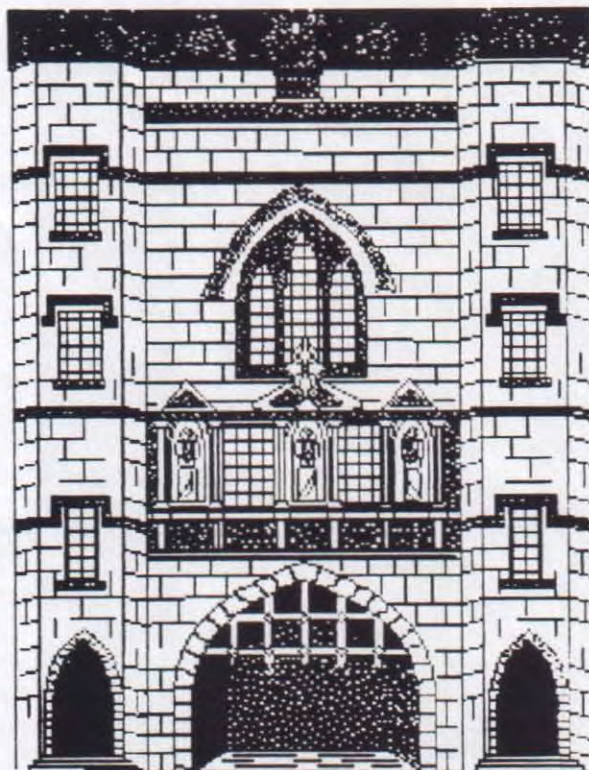
In 1668 the Indian sachem, Jonno, complained that

Anthony Thacher, John Crowe and Thomas Howe had never paid for the land they had bought. Again, Plymouth sent a committee, this time headed by John Alden, to put an end to the dispute. It ended when Jonno was satisfied with the amount of clothing and tools he was offered.

Thacher and other settlers had brought from Eng. wheat, rye, turnips, hops, apple, cherry and pear as well as sheep and cattle. His pear orchard thrived so well that when he died he was buried in the orchard in a now unknown location.

Thacher descendants are numerous and became distinguished citizens in the town and the world beyond, but they have always cherished the land. In the middle of this century a Thacher descendant gave over 50 acres to the Historical Society of Old Yarmouth. The Society has preserved it as a bit of unspoiled beauty of the land that the first settlers possessed and loved.

NEWGATE - NEWGATE PRISON



This article is used with the kind permission of Jeff Alvey whose Internet address is jefalvey@bigdog.fred.net. He has put together a list of the names to be found in the book, *The Chronicles of Newgate* by Arthur Griffiths, published in London in 1896. The names to be found in the book cover a considerable period of time. They include criminals, victims, and those connected with the prison itself. The names, too numerous to include here, but may be found at <http://www.fred.net/jefalvey/newgate.html>

Jeff e-mailed me much more of the history of Newgate than is included at the above site. I found the story of this notorious prison very interesting and hope

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you will also.

A goal has stood on the original site of Newgate Prison for almost 1000 years. The first prison, nearly as old as the Tower of London, was much older than the Bastille. The earliest authentic record mentioning Newgate as a prison for "felons and trespassers" occurs during the reign of King John. In the following reign of Henry 111 (1218 AD) the sheriffs of London were commanded to repair Newgate. This shows that it was under direct control of the King himself.

The prison was located above or in the gatehouse, as was the general practice in those times. London was then a walled city with gates as the only means of entry and exit. It is argued by Maitland that Newgate was one of the four original city gates. However, Stowe gives a precise and circumstantial description of the building of the gate as the fifth gate to the city some time later than 1086 after the destruction of St. Paul's Cathedral. Traffic congestion, due to a new cathedral, would have made a new gate necessary, and Stowe says it was called Newgate.

Medieval records of Newgate prison are few and far between but it can be gleaned that it was a "foul, noisome, terrible and intensely crowded." It was dark, pestiferous and perpetually ravaged by deadly disease. Inmates were of all categories - prisoners of State to the lowest criminal. All were committed to it. It was used as a prison for persons of rank long before the Tower of London was used for this purpose.

Some punishments used about 1287 were:

For a person drawing a sword or dagger, even though he did not strike, paid a fine to the city of half a mark, or was imprisoned in Newgate for 15 days. If he drew blood he was fined 20 shillings, or 40 days in Newgate. For striking with the fist, 2 shillings fine, or 8 days in Newgate. If blood was drawn, 40 pence, or 12 days in Newgate.

Moreover, the offenders were to find good surities before release. Those upon whom the offence was committed still had "recovery by process of law" (i.e., they could still sue the offender although he had served his sentence.)

Incarceration in Newgate was meted out promptly for many offences such as : priests guilty of loose living, Jews accused of coining or clipping money [this is where the term clip joint originated], those who sold bad or adulterated food, or those who lied about the price of goods. In 1316 Gilbert Penny was bound for the third time for selling bad bread deficient in weight. He had been twice drawn on the hurdle, and it was therefore adjudged that he should be drawn once more, then forswear the trade of a baker in the city forever.

William Spalyng who, for selling putrid beef was put upon the pillory and the carcasses were then burnt beneath him. Alice, wife of Robert de Cranstom was put in the pillory for selling ale by short measure. Loose livers were initially pilloried and if found to repeat the crime were expelled from the city forever.

John de Hackford, about the middle of the fourteenth century, was charged with perjury against some

chief men of the city. He was sent to Newgate for a year and a day. During that period he was brought out four times to be put in the pillory for three hours each time to the accompaniment of trumpets. He was barefoot and had a whetstone (mill stone) around his neck bearing the words, "a false liar".

Up until this time both the prison and the punishments were under the control of the king and his high officials but this was about to change mainly because kings were always short of money. The chief merchants of the city were more than ready to pay for "certain benefits" from the king - these were often given in the form of charters.

One of these Charters, given by King Henry, gave the citizens the "gates of Newgate", which meant they received all the tolls from those who passed through the gate. This Charter was enlarged by King Edward IV to cover many other areas of the city and gave the mayor and aldermen tremendous power previously in the hands of the king. Repairs were now the responsibility of the city, and of course they were kept to a minimum. Also, jobs within the prison were purchased by those wishing to obtain them - another means of income for the mayor and company. Records show that as much as £3000 - £5000 was paid for the job as keeper of Newgate. The job must have had considerable extras attached to it.

The conditions for the prisoners were wretched. Unless they could afford to buy or bribe the goalers for food all they received was what was either donated by charity or bread confiscated due to its short weight. Conditions were so bad that quite often prisoners revolted and broke out, only to be put down by men at arms.

In 1334 an official investigation found that prisoners only held on minor charges were thrown into the darkest and deepest dungeon along with those far more evil. They were tortured until they confessed against some other innocent prisoner who was in turn cast into goal and the circle repeated. Another London prison, Ludgate, was mainly for debtors. From time to time some of these unfortunates were transferred to Newgate and often died. This got so bad that the famous Dick Whittington, mayor of London in 1419, decreed that debtors should not be housed in Newgate, although this did not entirely end the practice.

In 1422 Newgate was rebuilt, and again extensively repaired in 1632. The Great Fire of London (1666) nearly destroyed it. Again it was rebuilt, this time as a much more imposing structure.

Torture in Newgate was severe. Prisoners were placed in chains and fetters were clamped on - this made standing or sitting impossible. More iron could be added until many died from the sheer weight of the iron.

The rack was extensively used as was burning at the stake, although the latter was more often used for those with divergent religious beliefs. As the years passed most of the more horrendous tortures were discontinued. But whipping and being placed in the pillory and the stocks were still common punishments.

Executions were popular events. In 1824 over 100,000 people watched the hanging of Fauntleroy. Capital punishment was eliminated for many of the minor crimes; executions went from 438 in 1837 to 56 in 1839 after Lord Russell's Reform Bill was passed. By 1841 execution was only used for murder or attempted murder.

It wasn't until 1877 that the prisoners came under the control of the government. Since then prison reform has moved at a fast pace. Newgate itself was in fact closed as a prison about 1879.

OLD NARRAGANSETT CHURCH - 1707

Wickford, RI, on Narraganset Bay, is one of the most charming, historic and quaint villages I have ever visited. One of the most interesting buildings in Wickford and certainly the most famous, is the Old Narragansett Church known as St. Paul's. Although smaller, it reminds me very much of West Parish Church in West Barnstable, MA, the oldest Congregational Church in the U.S. built in 1717.

Originally the parish boundaries of the Old Narragansett church included the whole of the Narragansett Country. Among the early settlers of this region were some with leanings toward the Church of England. The first regular rector was Rev. Christopher Bridge who arrived in 1706, the year before the church was erected. In 1723 a wide gallery was added to the church. There was an old fashioned wine glass pulpit with reading desk below; the chancel and altar were on the east side of the church apart from the place of Common Prayer and preaching. Square box pews surrounded the sides and were in the center of the building.

The church was originally built about 5 miles from its present location. It was moved in 1800 to land given by Lodowick Updike who carried out the intent and will of his grandfather, Lodowick, who desired a church in his village.

It was used as the parish church until 1848 when the new St. Paul's Church nearby was consecrated. The old church was restored in 1914 and is now used for vesper services during the month of August.

Silver made in 1706-7 were given to St. Paul's in Narragansett by Queen Anne and inscribed "Anna Regina". One piece is a tankard presented to the church in 1734 by Nathaniel Kay of Newport and is used on the first Sunday in August in the Old Church.

The organ was built in England circa 1660 by Fr. Smith, one of the most renowned organ builders in England. He rebuilt it about 1680. A strong tradition suggests the organ may be the one built for Charles 11 soon after the restoration of the monarchy. It has been restored as nearly as possible to the 1680 rebuild. It contains 196 speaking pipes, all of wood; pipes in the facade made of tin are non-speaking. It is believed to be the oldest organ in use for church services in the U.S.

(The above was excerpted from a pamphlet given to visitors at the church.)

THE SOCIETY'S NEW COMPUTER

The Society has purchased, and donated to the Falmouth Library, a computer on which the Society's new CD-ROMS can be used. At the present time we have number's 0, 17, 2, 228, 146, 164, 110 V1, 110 V2, plus census indexes 310 - 318, 285-7, 20. These CD-ROMS include birth, marriage, military, death records as well as the Social Security Death Records 1937-1993.

The computer, which is in "our" section of the Library will be used by Society members while the Library is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays unless otherwise stated at a later date. Society members will be at the Library Tuesday afternoons 2:00 - 4:00 to show other members how to use it.

New books purchased by the Library are: *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and N. Hampshire. Tracing Our Irish Ancestors* by John Gresham, and *Vital Records of Sandwich, MA to 1885* (see below)).

SANDWICH MASS. VITAL RECORDS TO 1885

These three volumes of vital records, which have been long awaited, were compiled by Caroline Lewis Kardell and Russell A. Lovell Jr and just published by NEHGS. These records, which were to be compiled in 1885 at the time of the division of Sandwich into two towns - Sandwich and Bourne - took over 100 years to be completed and published. They will make researching these two towns much easier. Both towns, however, have excellent archives and extremely helpful archivists. Bourne Archives is open Tuesdays and Sandwich Archives on Wednesdays. You can see by the contents below that these vital records have been taken from various sources which aren't always consulted when vital records are compiled. They make these volumes even more valuable. Contents include:

Volume 1:

1. Sandwich Marriages in Plymouth Colony Court Orders
2. Sandwich Vital Records in Plymouth Colony Records v. 8, 1647 -1675
3. Sandwich Vital Records:
 - Book 1: 1651-1691, births, marriages and deaths
 - Book 2: Births, marriages and deaths, earmarks
 - Book 3: Births 1803-1842, deaths 1803-1842, Intentions of Marriage and Marriages 1813-1837
 - Book 3A: Additions to Book 3
 - Book 4: Town of Sandwich 1838, Record of Births & Deaths 1836 to 1842
 - General Laws of 1857: Marriages
 - Book 6: Intentions of Marriage 1838-1866

Volume 2:

- Sandwich Vital Records, continued
- Book 7: Births, Mariages, Deaths 1843-1885 (Births 1869)
 - Marriages in Sandwich
 - Deaths in Sandwich
 - Sandwich Monthly Meeting:
 - Record of Births & Deaths 1646-1761
 - Record of Births & Deaths 1717-1850
 - Monthly Meeting Certificates 1762-1841, Vol. 111:

Quaker Marriage Certificates at Sandwich Archives not appearing in Sandwich Monthly Meeting Records
 Sandwich Quaker Records in Sandwich Meetinghouse Records of the First Parish in Sandwich
 Catalogue of Deaths in the First Congregational Society in Sandwich, Beginning April 18, 1787
 Record of Baptisms of the First Society in Sandwich
 Record of Deaths of Members of the First Church of Christ in Sandwich
 Calviistic Congregational Church Records
 Baptisms during the Ministry of the Rev. D.L. Hunn
 Baptisms during the Ministry of Rev. A. Cobb
 Infant Baptisms during the Ministry of Rev. Giles Pease
 Infant Baptisms during the Ministry of Rev. E. Well
 Catalogue of Deaths ... beginning with the year of its Incorporation (1813)
 Deaths recorded in the Membership List but not in the death records
 Deaths, Baptisms and Marriages of the Methodist Society of Sandwich
 Records of the Puritan Congregational Church
 Gravestone Records from "Old Burying Ground", Grove St., Sandwich
 Gravestone Records from Sandwich Cemeteries:
 Quaker Meetinghouse Cemetery
 Tobey Cemetery
 Farmersville Cemetery
 Boardley Rd. Cemetery
 Goodspeed Cemetery
 Forestdale Cemetery
 Cedarville Cemetery
 Spring Hill Cemetery
 Mt. Hope Cemetery
 Freeman Cemetery
 Bay View Cemetery
 St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery
 Sagamore Cemetery Interments, Bourne Cemetery, Rear of 98 Cotuit Rd., Bourne Village
 Cemetery Plat on Herring Pond Rd., Bourne
 Gravestone Records from Jones Cemetery, Lakewood Dr., Mashpee
 Diary of Thomas Robie (1688/9-1729), Schoolmaster in Sandwich 1710
 Marriages, Baptisms, and Deaths from the Diary of Rev. Benjamin Fessenden
 Birth, Marriage & Death Records from Benjamin Percival's Diary
 Diary of Rev. Ezra Shaw Goodwin, Minister of First Parish Church of Sandwich from 1812
 Family Bible Records:
 Gifford Bible, Hoxie Bibles, Wing Bible, Nye Bible, Gardner Bibles
 Obituary Records from *Sandwich Observer*, Sandwich
 Obituary Records from *Yarmouth Register*, Yarmouth
 Obituary Records and Marriage Records from *The Cape Cod Advocate and Nautical Intelligencer*, Sandwich
 Obituary Records from *The Cape Cod Gazette*, Sandwich
 Obituary Records and Marriage Records from *Seaside*

Press, Sandwich
 Obituary Records From Unidentified Newspapers
Volume 3: Index to Names in Volumes One and Two

HERITAGE QUEST MAGAZINES

This Society subscribes to *Heritage Quest*, a genealogical magazine published every two months in Utah. Copies are stored in "our" section of the Falmouth Public Library and may be borrowed by our members during our monthly meetings. Each issue contains many interesting articles which often lead genealogists to new sources.

A few of the articles in the May-June issue include the following titles: Proving a Relationship by Implication, New and Little Known Resources for the Genealogist, Research in the Former Austro-Hungarian Empire, Questions on Germanic Ancestry, Irish Questions and Answers, Scandinavia Questions and Answers, Research in Ulster Co., NY, 20th Maine Infantry at Little Round Top, Immigration to Arkansas, Oral Tradition and Indian Genealogy, Oregon's Assisted Search Program (adoptions), In Search of Orphan Train Riders, etc. Some Internet Web sites are also listed and discussed.

Topics in the July-August issue include: The Frank James Story (the outlaw); The 1880 Census Index by County; Germany: One Researcher's Recent Trip; Don't Use Shaving Cream on Tombstones; Research in the Former Austro-Hungarian Empire - Part 2; Irish Questions and Answers; Questions on Germanic Ancestry, Scandinavia Q & A; New Publication for Holocaust Research; British Indexes Everywhere; Researching French Military Records; Tracing Southern Ancestors in Some Old Dominion Libraries; A Southerner's Guide to County Government Records; Southern Routes to the Far West; Using the Congressional Serial Set for Indian Research; Walking In the Steps of the Orphan Train Riders, etc.

Many of our members haven't taken advantage of our Society's holdings and I urge you to do so. Even if the books and articles don't pertain to your particular family or geographical area you will find them interesting reading. And, they might give you some ideas or clues. [Ed.]

BOOK REVIEWS

Recollections of Lewis Bonnett, Jr. (1778-1850) And the Bonnett and Wetzel Families, edited by Jared C. Lobdell, 121 pages, paperback., unindexed. Published by Heritage Books, Inc., 1549 E. Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716. Visa/Master Card/Checks/Money Orders are accepted. Book No. L501, \$18.00 + \$4.00 shipping.

These stories are the recollections of Lewis Bonnett, Jr., who lived in the household of his cousin Lewis Wetzel. The latter was said to be the leading Indian-killer on the Upper Ohio. Because Wetzel was illiterate these stories recorded by Bonnett are the only records we have of his life in this difficult era of the westward expansion into this territory.

As emigrants began to flow into the upper Monongahela country in the late 1700s it was obvious to all

that there would be conflict and warfare between the newcomers and the native population. Neither culture understood the other, and as a consequence murders, revenge for previous killings, ambushes, house burnings and warfare were unfortunately all too common.

Although this book details the Wetzel and Bonnett families many other surnames are included in this narrative such as: Mitchell, Zane, Shepherd, Brodhead, Spicer, Mills, Boggs, McCulloch, Clark, Dickenson, Williams, Goodrich, Crow, Brady, Grice, Reynolds, Rode, Tush, Cruger, as well as many others.

These stories, sad as they are, give a first hand account of what life was like in this section of the frontier and make for interesting reading about this slice of American history. It would, however, be easier for genealogical researchers if the book was indexed.

Those persons who have ancestors in the Ohio and W. Virginia areas during this time period would do well to read this interesting book. (Ed.)

Visitation of England and Wales, Vol.s. 13 & 14, 1905-6 edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., Maltravers Herald Extraordinary and Frederick Arthur Crisp. Published by Heritage Book, Inc. (See address in the previous review). Both volumes are 8.5 x 11 and each is \$35.00+ \$4.00 shipping.

These volumes have been characterized by P. William Filby as having a "high standard of accuracy." Mr. Crisp was an antiquarian and publisher who produced scores of transcriptions of parish registers, genealogies, etc., in addition to the present series. The 21 volumes of "Visitations" (1894-1921) together with the 14 volumes of "Notes" (1896-1921) contain a vast wealth of English and Welsh pedigrees and supporting documentation.

These books contain genealogical and biographical information for each person. They include pedigrees, some wills, land records, extracts from parish registers, copies of monumental brasses, reproductions of autographs, seals, book-plates, portraits and illustrations of arms on records at the College of Arms. The time period covered for these families is from the late eighteenth century to about 1905. They are well indexed and include a section on additions and corrections, as well as a wealth of information on many families residing in England and Wales in this time period. (Ed.)

Turtles, Wolves, and Bears: A Mohawk Family History by Barbara J. Sivertsen. Published 1996 by Heritage Books (see preceding address). The book is 8 1/8 x 5 1/4, paperback, 344 pages, and sells for \$49.00 plus \$4.00 shipping. Book # S388. (Turtles, Wolves and Bears were three clans of the Mohawks).

For anyone with northeastern U.S. Indian ancestry from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century this book is a must. The publisher considers it to be the best, and often the only source, for Mohawk ancestry. It also includes letters and memoirs which provide interesting additional information. About fifty Mohawk lineage charts based on church records from 1689 - 1777, old records and deeds

provide many family histories. The book is written as a chronological narrative of Mohawk history and genealogy. The text is enhanced by 136 pages of detailed reference footnotes and appendices.

Chapter headings are as follows: Hilarie (daughter of a white father and Mohawk mother); The People of the Longhouse (the Five Nations of the Iroquois); The First Converts; Cominies and Deeds; The Four Kings; Schoharie and Its Mohawks; Fort Hunter; Montours in Fact and Fiction; An Interlude of Uneasy Peace; An Irishman among the Mohawks; From Stockbridge to Onaquaga; A Quest for Land; Mohawk Leadership and Sir William Johnson; Closing Decades at Schoharie; Closing Decades at Tionondoroge and Canajoharie.

"The Mohawks (like the other Iroquois) were a matrilineal, kinship-based society whose principal women appointed many of the tribal leaders, the League chiefs. Many other Mohawk leaders, I have found, were also connected with the elite families. Kinship played a crucial role within Mohawk society and markedly affected their relationships with whites. Whites who were familiar with the tribe knew this and worked within the Mohawks' kinship system, but detailed knowledge of the various family relationships have not survived. Using the entries in the local church registers, however, a surprising amount of kinship information can be deduced." (From p. xl of the Introduction)

The author spent over a decade researching material for this book. It must have been a very difficult task because of the necessity to decipher the languages used at the time, i.e., Dutch, French and English, as well as Indian which had no written language and was written down by persons using at least three other languages.

In addition to language problems, the Iroquois names for relatives differed between the mother's and father's sides of the family. The word "mother" meant what we call "mother" plus his/her mother's sister and his/her maternal grandmother's sister's daughter as well. The same pattern was used with the term "father".

Into the disputes over the land between the Indians, the French and the English arrived another group - the Palatinates from Germany. Because of wars in Europe in 1708-9 as well as one of the coldest European winters in a hundred years, the mainly Protestant Palatinates went to England by the thousands. (See the June-July Newsletter for more information on the Palatinates.)

The Palatinates sailed for N.Y. 10 April 1710 to live and work in the pine forest regions where they were to produce pitch for the Royal Navy in order to pay the British for their passage and upkeep. They were sent to lands along Schoharie Creek which were thought to have been cleared of claims by the Mohawks - only this was not the case. In addition to this serious error there were no trees appropriate for making pitch along the Schoharie!

This book discusses all these issues and is well worth reading for its historical content even if you have no genealogical interest in this geographical area. (Ed.)

Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 8 No. 6 Nov.- Dec. 1996

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS: 10:00 AM the second Sat. of the month at Falmouth Library EXCEPT FOR :

THE NOV. 9th MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE GUS CANTY RECREATION BLDG. AT 790 E. MAIN ST., FALMOUTH. (The Library will be using our meeting room that day)

Our speaker will be Richard Andrew Pierce from NEHGS. He will speak on Irish Research

Dec. 14 Various genealogical problems will be discussed including what to do when you can go no further, what is preponderance of evidence, and how to find the maiden name of a wife. Other problems will also be addressed.

Jan. 11 Workshop. All members are urged to come to the workshops where there is time to discuss YOUR particular research needs. If you haven't used our new CD-ROMS you may find they have the answers to your problems.

NOTES FROM SEPT. MEETING

Chris Baer gave a very informative talk on death records. He stated that they record information relating to the whole life span of the person in addition to occupation and cause of death.

Types of death records include civil (town, state, federal), burial, cemetery, church, obituaries, news items, probate, funeral home and medical. Pre-1841 town death records may only show deaths of property owners.

In the 1830s in England a nationwide registration of deaths was used to track cause of death following a cholera epidemic.

In the 1800s the average age at death was 40 for men and 41-42 for women and infant mortality was very high. Most people died in "the sickly months" (Aug. - Sept.) due to contaminated food, water, or disease spread by flies. Childbirth took about 10% of women. Tuberculosis was the biggest killer in New England up to 1921.

In 1850 the most frequent causes of death in MA were consumption, dysentery, scarlet and typhus fevers, unknown, cholera, dropsy. In 1860 it was consumption, lung fever, old age, scarletina, cholera infantum, drowning for men and burns for women. In 1870 it was consumption, pneumonia, cholera infantum, dysentery, accident, scarlet fever.

When searching death records pay attention to date of death and date of registration - a late registration may contain more errors. Town civil death records were

copied and sent to the state. They are the most complete but also the most inaccurate so it is wise to compare the two copies for variations.

Mass. death records are indexed on microfilm from 1841-1970 and are at MA State Archives at Columbia Pt. Death records for pre-1900 are on film there also. After 1900 they are at the State Dept. of Vital Records on Atlantic Ave.

Find out parent towns and parent counties when researching early records as there may have been boundary changes. Check nearby towns - you may find that records may be in both the town of residence and the town of death.

Federal Mortality Schedules are available from 1850-1880. The 1890 was destroyed by fire, and the 1900 is lost. These mortality schedules are particularly important in areas where vital records were not kept until later on.

Many Mass. town reports of the late 1800s and well into the 1900s usually contain death records (birth and marriages also).

Cemeteries: MA Vital Record books to 1850 may contain records of birth that are calculated from gravestones and the person may not actually have been born in that town. Check to see if the tombstone is original or a replacement. Make a sketch of the arrangement of the stone (who is buried next to whom). Check along fences and walls for propped up or broken stones.

Many death records show place of burial. Deeds and burials are sometimes filed under the name of the original owner of the lot in cemetery offices. Libraries have DAR transcripts of cemetery tombstone inscriptions.

Newspapers: obituary pages are a 20th century concept. Accidental deaths may be recorded as a news item. For the late 1700s the Boston Sentinel has an index of deaths. It may be found at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester.

Death records may be found at churches or they may be at denominational archives.

Probates: notices of probates are in newspapers. Administration and probate papers may give date and place of death.

Funeral home records may be difficult to find and can be considered private. They may contain insurance records.

Misc.: the cabinet maker was often the coffin maker - his ledger might be available. Doctors and hospital records may be consulted as well as diaries, city directories, the Social Security Death Index which is on line on the Internet

at <http://www.infobases.com/ssd>: The New Bedford Public Library has a lost at sea database.

OCTOBER MEETING

This workshop included how to begin genealogical research, instruction in using our new computer and its 21 CD-ROMS. Suggestions were also given to individuals on their personal genealogical problems.

NOTES FROM MEMBERS:

We would like to thank member Paul F. Burgess of Woodbridge, VA, for donating a copy of the book, "Genealogical & Local History Books in Print", 5th edition, Family History Volume, compiled and edited by Marian Hoffman, published 1996 by the Genealogical Publishing Co. of Baltimore, MD. This 447 page book lists available family histories as well as listings of pedigrees, biographies, and family newsletters in print. With the aid of this volume, researchers will know instantly what family histories are available for sale and where they can be purchased. The information included for each listing has been provided by the vendor (usually the author or publisher) but obviously not every author or publisher submitted their material.

Shirley Barnes sent a note regarding an item on page 2 of the Sept.- Oct. Newsletter re: WW2 military records. She says "the fire was not in the 1930s. It was after WW2 - more like 1973 ... I know because my husband's records and mine were destroyed. Navy records apparently survived - some records have been "reincarnated".

Can anyone fill us in on exactly which records were destroyed, and which records are still available? I had heard that at one time service people were asked to send in their records to St. Louis, but that this request was later rescinded. [Ed.]

As Editor of this Newsletter I would like to thank all of you who sent me notes or called me after the death of my husband from brain cancer on Sept. 14th. Needless to say, this is a very difficult time for me and I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks for your concerns and condolences. [Ed.]

OTHER GENEALOGY SOCIETY'S NEWSLETTERS

We exchange newsletters with several other societies such as Middlesex Gen. Soc. of Darien, CT; The New England Computer Genealogist from NEHGS; The Central Mass. Gen. Soc. in Westminister, MA; Cape Cod Gen. Soc. which meets in S. Yarmouth; Garland, TX Gen. Soc.; The Gen. Inquirer of Plymouth, MA, Co.; The Gen. Roundtable of Concord, MA; The American-French Gen. Soc., etc.

These newsletters have lots of good information in them and you are urged to browse through them. They are housed in "our" section of the Falmouth Library.

Our Society has recently received the 325 page book entitled, "Federation of Genealogical Societies 1996 Membership". This lists, and gives information on,

societies all over the country which belong to the Federation of Gen. Societies. It also includes some family and ethnic societies and lists books they have published plus their special collections or interests. Some of the societies have "home pages" on the Internet and e-mail addresses. This book can be very valuable if you wish to contact a society in an area in which you are researching. It's at the Falmouth Library.

In addition to these newsletters the Society subscribes to "Heritage Quest", a very excellent genealogical magazine, published in Utah. Some of the articles in the Sept.-Oct. issue include: Using Immigrant Index Cards; Seeing the Patterns: Organizing your Data; Research in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Pt. 3; Computerized Scottish Research; Irish, Scandanavian and Germanic ancestry with questions and answers; Quaker Research in NY, N.E. and Canada Yearly Meetings; and Records of the Indian Removal., to name just a few good topics. Also included are book reviews and queries. The fee to place a query is \$.30 a word. These magazines are in "our" section of the Falmouth Library.

BOOK REVIEWS

The following four titles are valuable reprints by Heritage Books, Inc. 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. They may be ordered by calling 1-800-398-7709. Visa, MasterCard, checks or money orders are accepted.

The first two hardcover books are "The Mayflower Descendant", Vol. 23, 1921, and Vol. 24, 1922, a quarterly magazine of genealogy and history related to the *Mayflower* pilgrims. It includes material of interest to researchers studying the *Mayflower* passengers, the first few generations of their progeny, and others who settled in the many towns they established in southeastern Mass. Included are extensive transcriptions of original records, as well as compiled genealogies, and related historical articles.

Vol. 23 (Book # MD23) includes VR of Plymouth, Harwich, Middleborough, Provincetown, Yarmouth and Barnstable. In addition there are editorial notes on many family names, wills and estates, as well as false and faked *Mayflower* claims.

Vol 24 (Book # MD24) contains gravestone records of the Episcopal Church in Duxbury, VR of Plymouth, Middleborough, Plymouth Colony, Chatham, Eastham, Orleans and Harwich. More notes about family names are included as well as wills and estates, some death records, and Barnstable Co. deeds and probate records.

Each book is over 220 pages, illustrated, indexed, cloth, for \$27.00. Please add \$4.00 per book for shipping charges.

Two other excellent and valuable reprints by Heritage Books, Inc., are the quarterly journals of the Essex Soc. of Genealogists for the years 1985 and 1986. Each fully indexed volume contains articles related to Essex Co. or to genealogical research in general, local history, ahnentafels, queries, research in progress, and Ask The Essex Genealogist. These volumes are about 268 pages,

8.5 x 11, illustrated, paper, \$35.00 plus \$4.00 shipping.

Vol 5 (1985). Articles include: "More on the Salem Witches", the families of Geary, Nichols, Murray, and Bullock; "Getting the Most Out of Census Records"; "Ancestry of Moses Millet"; "Ancestry of Rhoda Pierce"; family registers from samplers at Lynn Historical Society include those of Lydia Mudge, Betsy Atwill, Hannah Alley, May Ann Hall, Content Hood, Hannah Newhall, Mary Ramsdell, Harriet Lovejoy, Nourse/Mansfield, Alley/Tarbox, Johnson/Chadwell; the Darling/Fewkes Papers (188 volumes) are at the Ipswich Public Library; Ancestry of David Hewes who was called "the maker of San Francisco". These books are well worth adding to your genealogical library.

Two excellent articles in Vol 6 (1986), are "Researching Scottish Ancestors" by David C. Dearborn, and "Scotch Prisoners Deported to New England by Cromwell, 1651-2" by Col. Charles E. Banks. These Scottish prisoners of war were sent to NE by Cromwell after the Scots were defeated. The article lists the names of the men captured at the battles of Dunbar and Worcester and the ship that transported them on their voyage to America. The article points out how some of the surnames were changed which is important to genealogists.

This 7-page article answered some questions I had about one of my ancestors, Hugh Monroe, who was one of the prisoners shipped to America. He eventually settled in Lexington, MA, in a section later called Scotland after his country of birth. While this article answered many questions about the emigration of these prisoners to this country -- also brought up many other questions as well! [Ed.]

QUERIES

Want mother of **Gertrude Ellis** b. NJ 1882 - d. NJ 1910. Gertrude was adopted by **Ludden** on Staten Is., NY. Her father was Henry L. Ellis, MD, b 1854. Her mother b. ca. 1850s.

Want birthplace, date, parents of **Henry O. Wells** b. 18?? OH. He mar. **Mariah Louise Tryon** b. 1849 in NY state.

(Christine Wells Howard, Box 231, N. Falmouth, MA 02556 508-457-9887.)

ADVENTURE IN IRELAND

At long last my dream was coming true! I was on a ferry bound from Cairnryan, Scotland, to Larne, North Ireland to do my Irish thing! My grandfather, William Alexander Semple, was born "near Belfast" in 1856, and in 1861 he and his siblings emigrated from Ireland to Illinois with my great grandparents, Hugh and Jane (Hunter) Semple. No one in the family has known exactly where "near Belfast" they had lived.

Over the years I have checked many County Antrim records, including the IGI, remaining sections of early Irish censuses, and Griffith's Evaluation, trying to determine exactly where they lived. Even their American records say "near Belfast" or "County Antrim", information too general

for research in Irish records. In desperation, several years ago I commissioned the Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild to conduct a search in their records for birth, marriage, and death information about my ancestors. They eventually sent me considerable information about some Semples, but none about my family.

A few years ago, at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, I decided to look for the surname Semple in the index of every book in their County Antrim section. Much to my surprise, in Volume 2 of *County Antrim Gravestone Inscriptions*, "East Antrim" published by the same Ulster Historical Guild in 1981, I found a gravestone inscription from Glynn Cemetery which included the names, dates of death, and ages at death for my great-grandfather, three of his sisters, three of his brothers, and my great-great grandfather and mother. Many Irish gravestones provide detailed family histories.

I subsequently contacted a professional genealogist who lives in the Glynn area, and she found some helpful baptismal and marriage information in the Ballycarry Presbyterian Church records, available on microfilm. As it turned out, my researcher also has Semple ancestors buried in the Glynn Cemetery, near mine.

My goals for going to the Lame-Glynn-Ballycarry area were: 1. to see all the Semple gravestones in the Glynn cemetery. 2. to see the Ballycarry Presbyterian Church and its records. 3. to meet the genealogist who has been so helpful. 4. to locate other members of the extended Semple family who still live in the area. 5. to acquire information about earlier generations of Semples and their lives in the area.

Everyone I met was very friendly and helpful. Although "The Troubles" had recently started up again, I was not aware of any unusual measures that were being enforced, nor did I feel the need to take precautions for my personal safety.

I first met my Irish genealogist for a walk through the cemetery together to see the gravestones of our various ancestors and to try to figure out if we were related. She, it turned out, did not know how the early generations of Semples were related nor even when they immigrated to Ireland from Scotland. She gave me the name and address of the cemetery caretaker, who invited me into his home while he called several people whom he knew had Semple ancestry. They in turn gave me other names, and soon I had knocked on many doors, met many interested and interesting people, had a few cups of tea - and found out that most of them knew less about the Semples than I did. They knew they were all distantly related way back in time, but not how.

The Ballycarry Presbyterian Church was closed for renovations and its minister, who was on sick leave, had taken all the church records to her home. At the Larne Public Library and Larne Historical Society, librarians provided me with material to read concerning life in the area during the 19th century and about emigration from the Port of Larne to North America. I was pleased to learn the background information that enables me to better imagine what the life of my ancestors was like in Ireland.

Studying Griffith's Evaluation in book form, I found the townland where my ancestors were living immediately before emigration. The townland included only twelve properties, some with multiple tenants. Descriptions of several of the properties were sufficiently detailed to permit me to figure out exactly where my ancestors had lived in a row of six two-family cottages between a large field and a large quarry. The cottages are still standing today, although extensively remodeled, and the quarry is still in operation.

As I drove along the narrow country roads, between hedgerows, looking out over lush emerald green hillsides and fields, I felt completely at home - almost like I belonged there. All my personal contacts had been so personally rewarding, in addition. Even though I came away with no new genealogical information, I came home with a feeling of satisfaction that I had at least been in some of the same places that my ancestors had known so well.

(Joyce Pendery)

CONNECTICUT VITAL RECORDS

A letter dated Aug. 21-1996 from the Attorney General of the State of Connecticut to a genealogical society gives guidelines effective Oct. 1, 1996, regarding who has access to birth, marriage and death records held by that State.

"Who has access to Birth Records? (After Oct. 1, 1996)

1. Birth Records more than 100 years old (1896 and earlier): Any person

2. Birth Records less than 100 years old:

- * Person who is the subject of the birth certificate
- * Parent or Guardian or Grandparent, if a minor
- * Spouse or Children
- * Chief Elected Official of Municipality or agent
- * Local Health Director
- * Attorneys
- * Title examiners
- * Members of Incorporated Genealogical Societies or Societies Authorized to Conduct Business in Conn. *****
- * Persons Authorized by Court Order
- * State or Federal Agency Authorized by State Commissioner of Public Health

Who has access to Marriage/Death Records:

* Any person, documents subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

****A letter from the Conn. Dept. of Public Health dated Sept. 6, 1996 to all Conn. Town Clerks and Registrars re: Incorporated Genealogy Societies (Revised). This revision is provided due to an additional incorporated genealogy organization which was not included in a previous listing. Those organizations are:

1. Conn. Ancestry Society, Inc.
2. Conn. Society of Genealogists
3. French-Canadian Genealogical Soc. of Conn., Inc.
4. Jewish Genealogical Soc. of Conn., Inc.
5. Killingly Historical & Genealogical Soc., Inc.
6. Lance Genealogical Research Library Soc. Inc., The

Page 4 Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc.

7. Middlesex Genealogical Society, Inc.
8. Polish Genealogical Soc. of Conn., Inc.

OUT OF THE PAST

My great grandfather, John M. Blaisdell, was a homeopathic physician. Since he was born and died in Maine I assumed he practiced there. His death certificate didn't give much information so I sent for his obituary at the Bangor Public Library. It didn't give many other facts than that he left four daughters.

I then wrote to the Portland, ME, Historical Society and they kindly checked their Bangor street directories where they found him listed. He was also listed in a Medical Directory for Maine in 1852. Therefore, it was reasonable to assume that if he were practicing in 1852 he must have attended medical school before that time.

Next, I discovered that Bowdoin College in Brunswick, ME, houses special collections and archives which include the Medical School of Maine 1794-1950. They sent information on the class of 1852 where John Blaisdell was listed as being a non-graduate of the Medical School of Maine. BUT they listed him as attending the Hahnemann Medical College in 1852! That was the clue that prompted me to write to Hahnemann Univ. in Philadelphia now called Allegheny Univ. of Health Sciences which houses the archives of the Hahnemann Medical College, to see if by any chance he had been enrolled there. In their reply to my request a brief alumni biographical sketch for 1852 was enclosed, AND a copy of his original dissertation titled, "The Influence of Mind Over Matter". It was written on the 31st day of January 1852 by John M. Blaisdell of Maine.

An excerpt from the paper states, "The Science of Medicine has made rapid strides within the last few years but an expansive veil of obscurity still shrouds the cause of nature and disease and trying to understand the physical changes of the body produced by the operations of the mind." This paper was written 144 years ago.

(Eleanor Baldic)

(I think that it is amazing that this 144 year old dissertation was preserved and is still available. It shows that if you are VERY creative in your research as Eleanor was, many genealogical gems may be discovered in some dusty archive. ED.)

U.S. CENSUSES

In some cities, the government conducted second enumerations because of questions about the accuracy of the first. Researchers should determine whether or not two microfilm rolls copy schedules for the same area. For example, rolls 975 and 1014 of M593, "Ninth Census of the United States, 1870," copy schedules for New York City, ward 1.

A fire destroyed most of the 1870 Minnesota schedules. M593, rolls 716-719, copies the remaining federal schedules, while T132 reproduces the state copy. T132 also is noteworthy because it includes some mortality

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schedules interfiled with the population schedules.

The 1880 census included a special enumeration of Indians living near military installations in California and in the Washington and Dakota Territories. For information about the schedules, which are in four unmicrofilmed volumes, researchers should contact the Civil Reference Branch (NNRC).

(From www.genealogy.org/census/intro-9.html)

The Internet site www.genealogy.org/census/contents.html gives information on all U.S. censuses including roll numbers for all states, some cities, and counties. It is very helpful to know the film numbers of the rolls you want to look at as it will save precious time when you are at the Federal Records Center.

DEVON, ENGLAND, STUDIES LIBRARIES

Westcountry Studies Library, Castle St., Exeter EX4 3PQ, is an excellent place to begin your research in Devon as it is the largest local studies library in that county. It aims to preserve all types of non-archival documentation relating to the four south-western counties and to organise it for information and research at all levels. The capital city of the four counties are: Taunton in Somerset, Dorchester in Dorset, Exeter in Devon and Truro in Cornwall.

More than 40,000 volumes relating to all aspects of Devon and adjoining counties (Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset) are available for reference in the Library. Histories from the 17th century onward, guidebooks starting in the late 18th century, directories from 1783 to date, and manuscripts are available. Maps begin with the 1765 series of one inch to one mile and are supplemented by earlier plans dating back to the 16th century.

The Burnet Morris Index, the life work of R. Burnet Morris, contains over one million cards with information on Devon persons, places and subjects. A printed guide to this complex index is available.

The following material expands parish registers. They have been printed and are located in books for each county:

1. the 1522 personal estate survey for Cornwall
2. 1332 assize roll for Devon
3. 1359 same as above
4. 1537/8 same as above
5. Tudor Subsidies for all of England
 - a. 1525
 - b. 1543-6
6. Stuart subsidy of 1624. It was a method of tax gathering used basically to determine personal property taxes.
7. Military survey for all of England
 - a. 1522
 - b. muster roll of 1569
8. Protestation - for all of England and includes all males of legal age - 1640. The men had to vote for or against the execution of Thomas Stafford, Earl of Wentworth. He was used as a scapegoat. The majority voted against execution but Parliament had him executed anyway. His offense was high treason although he was acting in the behalf of King Charles 1. His execution took place in 1641 and the Civil War broke out the following year.
9. Hearth tax for all of England - (all males of legal age) - 1660

10. Poll tax for all of England (all males of legal age) - 1661.

CENSUSES

The following was printed in "Branches and Twigs: (VT Gen. Soc.), and "Out on a Limb", (Dodge/Jefferson Counties Gen. Soc.) It points out problems with census records.

"I am a census taker for the city of Bufflow. Our city has groan very fast in resent years and now, in 1865, it has becum a hard and time consooming job to count all the peephill. Thare is not meny that can do this werk, as it is necesarie to have a e jucashum, which a lot of pursons still do not have. Another atribeart needed for this job is good speling, for meny of the peephill to be caounted can hardle speek inglish, let alone spell there name."

(Thanks to Bob Tilden for this gem.)

WORKERS IN BOSTON

The following is taken from "The Colonial Worker in Boston, 1775, written by the U.S. Department of Labor.

"Boston was famous for its schools: its two grammar and three "writing" schools were free and public, and had from 600-800 students a year. By the mid-1700s, education took up one-third of the city's budget. This was in keeping with a century -old law instructing each town of fifty householders "to appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read." Towns of 100 householders had to establish a grammar school, "ye master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fited for ye university [Harvard] ... so that learning may not be buried in ye grave of our fathers in ye church and commonwealth."

Still there were few teaching tools except the rod, and few teachers had any systematic training. As Carroll Wright noted: "Such a profession as a distinct and honorable calling hardly existed." Teachers were usually young people between pursuits, or aging women, or pedagogues, "whose characteristics have been only too faithfully portrayed in story."

Many such teachers ran private academies and made rather little money and had little respect, particularly in the countryside, where male masters made 10 or 12 dollars a month, female mistresses 4 to 10. Masters in pre-Revolutionary Boston made a good salary of £100 a year, plus other income from private tutoring to reach about £180, a far higher salary than the £40 average in the countryside, and more if they taught at a private academy or knew Latin well. Harvard in 1764 paid its professors £100, one-eighth the salary of a Superior Court judge. Tutors or assistants made a third or a quarter of the professor's salary."

The tavern was among the most flourishing of colonial institutions. They fed and often housed a good part of the working population. Regarding taverns, John Adams wrote, "Here the time, the money, the health, and the modesty, of most that are young and many old, are wasted; here diseases, vicious habits, bastards, and legislators, are frequently begotten."

Heritage Plantation in Sandwich had a wonderful art exhibit this summer of 75 portraits of mostly unidentified children done in the 1800s. The object of the show was trying to tell the girls from the boys. One portrait entitled "Girl in a Blue Plaid Dress" had to be changed to "Boy in a Blue Plaid Dress." The boy was attired in a dress with pantaloons and ringlets in his hair - all of which today would be associated with a girl.

The curator, after extensive research on the gender of children in American folk art, learned the clues that would tell boys from girls. She studied children's fashions during the early 1800s (boys and girls both wore dresses for their first few years). Things she looked for were clothing, hairparting, props and setting. Tunic and pants or jacket and trousers denoted a boy. Lace and ribbons were no indicator of sex but the way hair was parted was very important. Most girls had a center part and about 40% of boys had a side part with another 40% had no part. Boys were usually shown with toys such as hoops and wagons, while girls often had dolls and doll dishes. Books, fruit and baby rattles could belong to either gender. A child with a riding crop in the picture is almost always a boy while girls often are shown with flowers. Dogs are generally shown with boys and if there was a hat in the picture the child was usually a boy. Check over your old photos or portraits and see if these symbols hold true for your ancestors.

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