



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

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President: Donna Walcovy

www.falgen.org

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

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|-------------|------------------------------|
| January 13 | Workshop |
| February 10 | Genealogy on the Internet |
| March 10 | Black Sheep, or Gab and Garb |
| April 14 | Deeds, Joyce Pendery |

Because of a problem with my hands, I have asked the following persons to give me camera-ready articles for this Newsletter: John Peri for the synopsis of his December talk; Ken Malloy for his research trip to Barbadoes about their records (many very early New Englanders settled there first); Bob Rice on the activities of the Edmund Rice Association; and Mary Hunt on her visit to the new Mormon Temple and the CD-ROMs owned by this Society. My thanks to them all!

INTERNET SITES

1. www.cyndislist.com - the premier genealogical site now has links to about 80,000 sites
2. www.refdesk.com -- all kinds of reference material
3. encarta.msn.com/category/geography.asp - a very thorough geography site
4. www.nationalgeographic.com/maps National geographic site
5. www.old-maps.co.uk/oldSite/ A gazeteer of place names in the UK in the 1800s
6. www.ancestry.com's site for their entire database is [ancestry.com/search/rectypealldblist.asp](http://www.ancestry.com/search/rectypealldblist.asp) This is a HUGE database and includes such things as Hartford probates 1635-1750; Korean conflict death index; Loyalists; Lexington, MA, cemetery records; Maine and Mass marriages; Mass. Pioneers; Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution; WW1 draft registrations; WW2 & Korean War vets interred overseas; many city directories; NY City wills; Middlesex, MA probate index 1648-1909; The American Genealogical Biographical Index; Great Migration Begins; Savage's Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England; 1790 CT census; CT Puritan Settlers 1633-1845. The site was free from Dec. 7-21, 2000.

These are just a few of hundreds of sites accessible thru ancestry.com. While many, or most, are not free, the yearly fee of about \$80. puts many excellent resources at your finger tips. New sites are free for 10 days.

For another \$39.95 the entire digitized US censuses from 1790-1920 should soon be completed and can be accessed separately for \$39.95 for a year.

7. www.nara.gov/nara/newfees.htm This site gives you current fees for copying records.
8. www.origins.net includes all the official genealogy data from Scotland: more than 25 million names; Statutory Registers 1855-1924; census records 1881 and 1891; Old Parish Registers 1553-1854. Also, British marriages from the 17th to the 19th century (650,000 names); apprentices and masters from the 16th-18th century (7,000 names); Boyd's Indexes 15th-19th century (7 million names) -- and more.
9. www.rootsweb.com/cokids/forms/findx.htm Downloadable genealogical forms
10. www.io.com/~jhaller/forms/forms.html
11. www.dictionaries.travlang.com This site translates from English to other languages or vice-versa:

In the year 1200 you could have had 2,097,152 DIRECT ancestors (about 22 generations ago) - but many would have been the same persons - I wonder how many?

UPDATE ON MASS. RECORDS

The following is from member Shirley Barnes who, for years now, has been representing genealogists while working with the Legislature trying to arrive at rules for the use of Mass. Vital Records. She says that "the Vital Records bill will be refiled, it has been changed so maybe it will pass. It won't be numbered or printed until probably at least Feb. 2001." Dealing with the government is slow, and we thank Shirley for her work on our behalf - and her patience!

"The transcripts of Mass. Vital Records are also available on microfiche at Boston Public Library (for one place). They are done by Jay Holbrook. The original transcripts are at Mass. State Archives - handwritten and easier to read than microfilm of originals. City directories at the Boston Public Library and State Library at the State House, and maybe NEHGS. Mass. State Census of 1855 and 1865, transcribed by Ann Lainhart, and many towns have copies. These are indexed. And naturalizations from 1906 are also at the Federal Archives, Waltham for Federal Courts, and New England states."

NEW ACQUISITION

The Society now owns the recently released CD-ROMs (25 of them) of the index of the entire 1870 census. It was done by Heritage Quest. It is a significant post Civil War resource for family research, particularly for African American genealogy as this was the first U.S. Federal Census after the Civil War, and the first to list freed slaves as families. It encompasses 47 states and territories plus the District of Columbia - and 14 million names!

EXCERPTS FROM THE FALL 2000 FGS FORUM

- The Sears Family Assoc. urges those tracing the name to view with caution, especially previous information on the background as compiled by a particular researcher. Some early links have not been adequately documented. Research continues; some is available on the Web at: www.genealogy.org/lrsears or contact Ray Sears, Ed., PO Box 127, Osterville, MA 02655.

- Two new resources for research on African-American Slaves became available in June. The first is a database with great potential for linking descendants. See www.rootsweb.com/~ilissdsa. For more info, contact ISDSA@aol.com The second is *Born in Bondage*. The author says that one-third of antebellum slaves were younger than ten. The review suggests that this book should be standard text for university courses

- www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives/marriage.html. IL Marriage Index 1761-1900:

- thor.ddp.state.me.us/archives/plsql/archdev.Marriage_Archive.search_form

Maine Marriages 1892-1996:

- Ohio Death Certificate index 1913-1937: www.ohiohistory.org/dindex/

- Texas Death Records, 1964-1998: This site has the names of 3,963,456 individuals.

userdb.rootsweb.com/tx/death/search.cgi/ :

- Texas Birth Summary Records, 1950-1995

userdb.rootsweb.com/tx/birth/summary/search.cgi/

- Texas Marriage Records, 1966-1997: substitute the word marriage for birth

- Texas Divorce Records, 1968-1997: substitute the word divorce for marriage.

- Indiana pre-1850 Marriages:

www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/indiana/genealogy/MIRINFO.HTML

- Kentucky Vital Records: ukcc.uky.edu/~vitalrec/

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE MHI SPECIAL COLLECTION

The U.S. Army Military History Institute has many photos of Civil War soldiers - later men in other wars will be included. You can check to see if they have a photo of your ancestor. See

carlisle-www.army.mil/usamhi/PhotoDB.html

Military Records in Genealogical Research (Summary of talk by John Peri 12/9/00)

Most of us have ancestors -or their siblings - who were involved in one or more of the conflicts in which this country has been engaged since the arrival of the first settlers. Wars of greatest interest include World Wars I and II, the Spanish American War, the Civil War, the War of 1812 and the American Revolution, but many other conflicts have also been part of our nation's early and recent history. Military records -including such post-service records as pension and bounty land warrant applications- exist for nearly all of these conflicts and can provide a wealth of genealogical information. Information in these records is often obtainable nowhere else -relating to time periods when vital records were often nonexistent and church and other local records, if they exist at all., are difficult to locate. Information in military records is also frequently more reliable than that from local sources. It was often provided by the individual himself, and documentation and testimony by reliable witnesses were needed to prove claims for pensions and bounty land warrants. Many types of records exist -not all equally useful for genealogical research.

Aside from furnishing information on time and place of birth, death, marriage and children, military records can show occupation, places of residence, family relationships and social or financial condition. They often lead to research in local records. Sometimes physical description of an individual -possibly even including a picture- plus information relating to his (or her) character and personality can be found. Accounts of an individual's military history can bring history alive in a more personal way - helping to flesh out the bones of long-departed ancestors. In light of the evidence obtained from military records some family stories and legends may prove to be either wrong or highly exaggerated, but the germ of truth in these stories may be more interesting than the original legend.

Finding pertinent records can present a serious challenge, however. Many common names exist. Before looking for records it is essential to learn as much as possible about the dates and places of enlistment and service of the individual(s) you are researching -including if possible the regiment or other unit(s) in which he served. Numerous how-to articles, books and indexes to military records can easily be found in print, on microfilm, microfiche, CD ROM, or online in searchable databases. Some of these books and indexes are held in the Falmouth Public Library. Most others are available through LDS Family History Centers or -in the Boston area- at the New England Historic Genealogical Society or the New England Branch of the National Archives. Finding sources for military records online is really quite simple. Using a search engine such as Altavista.com or Google.com you need only enter keywords for the type of record sought, and you will quickly find useful web-sites. Online lookup services can search existing databases for a small fee. Accessing available information is rapidly evolving, but caution is advised before relying on indexes -particularly online and CD indexes- which are often far from complete and contain many errors. Traditional methods using original (microfilm) records should also be used to extend and verify the information found in these indexes. Failure to find a record for a particular individual does not necessarily mean that no record exists.

The information one can expect to find depends greatly on the particular conflict, the type of service in which the ancestor was engaged and the type of record. The Civil War and the American Revolution have probably yielded the most abundant and useful records, but important genealogical information can usually be obtained from all conflicts.

Some Useful Printed Guides and Sources for Military Records*

1. *U.S. Military Records, A Guide to Federal and State Sources*, James C. Neagles, Ancestry Inc., Salt Lake City, UT, 1994
2. *The Source -A Guide for American Genealogy*, Ancestry Inc., Salt Lake City, UT, 1997, Ch. 9 -Military Records
3. *Printed Sources -A Guide to Published Genealogical Records*, ed. Kory L. Meyerink, Ancestry Inc., Salt Lake City, UT
4. *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives*, National Archives Trust Fund Board. Washington, D.C. (revised 1983)
5. *Massachusetts Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in the Civil War*, Thr Adjutant General, Norwood Press, 1931 (17 vols.)
6. *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Boston, 1896 (abt 12 vols.)
7. *The Pension Roll of 1835*, GPC, Baltimore, 1968, (4 vols.)
8. *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army During the War of the Revolution*, Francis B. Heitman, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1967
9. *The D.A.R. Patriot Index*, Centennial Edition, Nat. Soc. of D.A.R., Washington, DC, 1998, (3 vols.)
10. *Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States*, R.B. Matchette et al, NARA, Washington, D.C. 1995 (3 vols.)
11. *Military Service Records in the National Archives of the United States*, National Archives and Administration General Information Leaflet #7
12. *U.S. Military Records, LDS Research Outline* (Item 34118 \$.50)

* Reference books in the Falmouth Public Library except for items 11 and 12

Some Useful Internet Sites for Military Records

1. Cyndi's List -Military Resources: www.cyndislist.com/milres.htm
2. LDS FH Library Catalog: www.familysearch.org/Search/searchcatalog.asp
3. Genealogy.com "How-to" info: <http://genealogy.com/backissu.html>
4. Rootsweb Guide: www.rootsweb.com/~rwguide/lesson14.htm
5. Index -US Army Records: <http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/reference/records.htm>
6. Service Records: www.nara.gov/publications/microfilm/military/service.html
7. 20th Century personnel records: www.nara.gov/regional/mpr.html
8. Lineages.com Military Research Room: www.lineages.com/military/default.asp
9. American War Library: <http://members.aol.com/veterans/>
10. Ancestry.com: www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/military/main.htm
11. Heritagequest.com: www.heritagequest.com/sourcedoc.html
(catalog of many CD ROMs for research in military records.)
12. LDS Research Guidance to U. S. Military Records: www.familysearch.org/
(Select Search, then Research Helps, then United States. Two links are provided here- the online LDS Outline for Military Records and a shorter guide to Military Records Research.)

J.B. Peri 12/9/00

The Edmund Rice (1630) Association Reunion 2000

This article is excerpted from the Edmund Rice (1630) Association Newsletter. It is hoped that some of the several Rice descendants belonging to the Falmouth Genealogical Society may be induced to attend future Rice reunions

Dr. Tom Roderick was our after- lunch speaker and his talk covered several topics in genetics as related to genealogy. Much of what he had to say is printed in *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 88, (June 2000): 122-43. He started by emphasizing that the vast bulk of the human genome is not being used by genealogists for tracing lineages. This nuclear DNA is the repository of all that is needed to produce the greatly diverse and yet unique human being. The skin, hair, and eye colors for example are determined by the base sequences of the 22 regular chromosomes. It is the sex Y chromosome that only pertains to maleness, which is used to trace male lineages. As Tom so carefully emphasizes females get along just fine without the Y chromosome. But because it is inherited solely from the father it is extremely useful for surname tracing. He showed a chart depicting the process of "daughtering-out" of a surname, which simply means that a male produced no male children. Although mutations or changes in the nucleotide sequences are very slow they do occur and Tom pointed out that ten major lineages or **haplogroups** are known for the world. He went into some detail about groups of people that show physical changes to the Y chromosome. But it is **not** such groupings that form the basis of Y DNA useful to genealogists studying male surnames.

Dr Roderick explained some of the terminology used in molecular genetics especially as they pertain to Y chromosome molecular analysis. He pointed out four types of mutations or variations. *Single nucleotide polymorphisms* or SNPs when a single nucleotide is changed from, say cytosine (C) to thymine (T); Short Tandem Repeats or STRs refer to variable repeats of two to five nucleotides long, usually two of C and A such as CACACACACACACACACACA. During replication these repeats often increase or decrease by one and thus help identify closely related individuals. The *minisatellite* (MSY1) and the *Y Alu polymorphic element* YAP.

Thus a haplotype can be an array of numbers specific for a single Y Chromosome. The numbers arise from the number of repeats of markers. An example would be: 11-14-23-16 from four STR markers of 11 repeats, 14 repeats, 23 repeats, and 16 repeats. If such arrays correspond to specific surnames then they are of great use to genealogy. He described the priestly caste of Jews as one example and the Thomas Jefferson Haplotype as another. Finally he critiqued the paper of Sykes and Irven on *Surnames and the Y chromosome*, which caused much excitement when published early last spring. Tom suggests that genealogical studies of the Sykes surname is needed to clarify this important finding. He also predicts that "exciting correlations between conventional genealogical studies and molecular studies are in the offing when more Y haplotype analyses are done. This he thinks will happen when other laboratories offer DNA analysis specifically for genealogy.

I am going to include here some quotes from Tom's article in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* June 2000. On the last few pages of his paper he does some speculation (p 138-143):

"For genealogical and Y line research purposes, the best outcome is to have an unusual but benign Y chromosome that can be found among all family members with the same surname"

"For pedigree analysis:...(it) "is dependent on the Y haplotype being sufficiently rare-not unique, but certainly unlike any other Y haplotype of another family in the geographic area".

"Through Y DNA analysis , the possibility exists of tying together families who are suspected to have a common origin despite slightly or vastly different spellings."

"Of course non-paternity events will be found"

"Y DNA analysis will not necessarily be the final judge of a genealogical connection."

Finally, if you can, get a copy of his article in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* for June 2000.

After this excellent talk we had our business meeting which is reported in detail by the Recording Secretary elsewhere. The assembled cousins voted to approve the Board of Directors recommendation of spending up to \$3,000 for DNA analysis of Y chromosomes of direct male descendants of Edmund Rice. The Rice reunion in 2001 will be at the Marlboro Radisson again on Friday September 21 and Saturday September 22. For 2002 the BoD has decided to try to have a reunion at the Wayside Inn in Sudbury, MA. The board has also discussed inviting other Sudbury Founding Families such as the Parmenters, Goodnows, Bents, Barnes, and Hows to join us for a future meeting.

About 12 to 15 cousins and Dr. Roderick followed Ruth Brown to the Goodnow Library in Sudbury where the Rice Archives are beginning to take shape. Mrs Ann Shirley, Head Reference Librarian, met and escorted us to a beautifully reconditioned room in the old original portion of the building where history and genealogy books, papers, and manuscripts pertaining to the Town of Sudbury are kept. We found that not all of our Rice published genealogy books were there so we have arranged to send the missing ones to complete the set. The room is restricted to serious researchers and is monitored by close -circuit television.

Bob Rice

BOOK REVIEW

History of the Town of Sutton, Massachusetts, From 1704 to 1876, Including Grafton Until 1735, Millbury Until 1813 and Parts of Northbridge, Upton and Auburn, by Rev. William A. Benedict, A.M. and Rev. Hiram A. Tracy. Published 1878, Worcester, Mass. Reprinted 2000 by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716, 1-800-398-7709, www.heritagebooks.com. #B1632 2 volumes, \$57.00 + \$4. S & H. - 1358 pages.

These two volumes are a very impressive history and genealogy of these towns near Worcester, Mass., their businesses and their families. Drawings of homes, farms, businesses and area views are included as well as a full name index.

Part 1, The Annals, comprise official business taken verbatim from the town records, naming the founding fathers and their families, and describing the early formation of lots and boundaries.

Part 2, The Homes of Sutton, gives a brief history of every home, making mention of the occupants wherever possible. This section contains a wealth of anecdotes about Sutton's families, including those who paid taxes, supported the government, churches and schools.

Part 3, Ecclesiastical and Educational, is a brief history of the churches and the progress of the town in the establishment of the schools.

Part 4, Manufacturing, describes early industries, mills and businesses, and how they came into being from the early times when everything was made by hand.

Part 5, Genealogical, traces 104 family names, noting more than 1000 families. Many of the biographical sketches are quite detailed, and most of the families are followed up to the mid 1800s. Some of the more prevalent surnames include: Batcheller, Bullard, Chase, Dodge, Dudley, Elliot, Fuller, Hall, Hewett, Hicks, Holbrook, Holman, Kenney, King, Leland, Marble, Marsh, Morse, Pierce, Putnam, Rice, Sibley, Stockwell, and Sutton. Much of this information comes from material left by Deacon Leland. The data was prepared from the best that the authors could obtain. Some of these families have been taken back to the original settler who came from the UK.

Part 6, Military, Civil and Statistical, contains military records, names of town officials, and statistical tables. Military rolls include Sutton men who served in the French and Indian, the Revolutionary, and the Civil Wars. Lists of civil servants include moderators, 1713-1876; selectmen, 1718-1876; assessors, 1733-1876; town clerks, 1718-1876; and treasurers, 1724-1876. Statistics include tax rates beginning in 1723 and names of town agents from 1776.

Anyone who has families who lived in these towns will find this two volume set a very worthwhile addition to their library. We have Heritage Books to thank for reprinting some of these old town histories which include information not now found in other sources.

MORE ON PASSENGER LISTS FOR THE PORT OF BOSTON FROM 1848 to 1891

The Index cards just give the person's name, age, occupation, date of arrival and the name of the ship. The actual ship's manifest may give more details. Many births and deaths occurred on these voyages and are included. Unusual circumstances and anecdotes were sometimes noted. About one million people immigrated through the Port of Boston during these years. A volunteer effort is underway at Mass. Archives to compile this index into a computerized data base. The index cards were microfilmed by the LDS and are available on microfilm.

The Historical Importance of Barbados

Anyone doing genealogical or historical studies of the colonial period will run into references to the Caribbean island of Barbados. There was a great amount of trade between the American colonies, England and Barbados. Many business people moved their residences around between these locales.

I found a dramatic fact about Barbados during the recent Cahoon Museum exhibit of Sailors' Valentines. It was commonly accepted that sailors made these Valentines of shells during their spare time on whaling voyages. Recent study indicates that most of these Valentines were purchased by sailors during stops at Barbados.

Just as the east coast of Canada and the United States were explored by Europeans in the 1500s, Barbados was visited by Spanish and Portuguese explorers in the same time period. The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620, and settlers went to Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 and Holetown, Barbados in 1627. Among the New England Pilgrims were a few indentured servants, but Barbados was initially maintained by large numbers of white indentured servants from England. Most of these people signed on as servants for four to seven years and then expected freedom and land. Many were severely abused. The first main crop was cotton but, when other regions became competitors, the crop changed to indigo and finally to sugarcane. Eventually African slaves replaced the indentured servants. Slavery was abolished in Barbados in 1834, 29 years before the United States.

England ruled Barbados for a continuous 339 years. Independence was granted to the island in 1966. It is now a small, friendly, beautiful, and very British island. Tourists are mainly British, and cricket is a national sport. The Anglican church is dominant. We visited the St. James Parish Church, which was built in the middle of a plantation around 1639. A display at the rear of the church showed some of the original church marriage and death records. Most people were buried in their backyards. The colony followed the English tradition of having records kept by the parish church. The old records are now on file at the Barbados National Archives.

The island has a wonderful Barbados Museum. The museum is located in an 1820 military prison, and there are many exhibits related to Barbados history. A weekly dinner includes sampling of some true local cuisine, and dancers show off traditional bajan steps and rhythms. The Museum library contains books and documents dating from the 17th century. Visitors are welcome to do their own genealogical research, and Museum professionals are available to conduct research. The museum e-mail address is museum@caribsurf.com. The telephone number is 246-427-0201.

The best source for birth, marriage and death records is the National Archives. The contact at the National Archives is David Hunte at aplmac@sunbeach.net. The Archives telephone number is 246-425-1380.

Much of the historical material for this article was taken from the "The Ins and *Out's* of Barbados" magazine published by the Miller Publishing Co. Ltd. Of

CD-ROMs owned by FALMOUTH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society owns a substantial collection of CD-ROMs which may be helpful to members. These are kept at the Falmouth Public Library, and are available Tuesday afternoons between 2 and 4, or other times can be arranged. We regret that we are unable to allow complete access to these CD's. Our computer wizards (Ron Church and Gary Hayward) who set up the system do not enjoy spending hours untangling a mess.

Many different companies produce CD-ROMs, and each one has its own search mechanism. They don't even all use the same operating system; some operate under Windows 3.1, some under DOS, and some under Windows 95. Some are quite easy to use, and some not so good. Some have been found quite useful, and some of marginal value. However, you never can tell what you will find. Those of us who hang out in the library on Tuesday afternoons have occasionally been surprised at what we found.

In addition to the complication of different search programs, our computer has two CD-ROM drives. One drive requires the use of caddies, and the other does not. We originally thought caddies would save wear and tear on the CD-ROMs, but the caddies are hard to find and add to the expense.

So here is what we have. Please come to the library any Tuesday afternoon between 2 and 4, or call John Peri (548-2769) or Mary Hunt (548-1472) to arrange some other time.

Census type records

- Complete British Census for 1881 (not just an index)
- Index to Griffith's Valuation of Ireland 1848-1864
- U.S. Census index for colonial America, 1607-1789
- U.S. Census indices from 1790 through 1860
- U.S. Census indices for 1870 for:
 - Massachusetts, New York City, and Pennsylvania
 - For Mass., names of entire household included
- U.S. Census index for 1860, Ohio
- Military Records, U.S. soldiers, 1784 - 1811

Vital Records

- Social Security Death records through 1993
- Birth Records: U.S. & Europe, 900 - 1800
- Death & Mortality Records, 1850 - 1880
- Suffolk County, Mass. vital records to 1850
- Barnstable County, Mass. vital records
- Genealogical Records, N.Y.
- Marriage index CD-ROMs:
 - Massachusetts, 1633 - 1850
 - IL, IN, KY, OH, & TN, 1720 - 1926
 - IL & IN, early - 1850
 - New York state, 1740s - 1800s
 - New York state, early

Family Trees

- World Family Tree, Vol. 1 - 17
 - Info. sent in by family genealogists
- Family Pedigrees: United Ancestries, 1500-1900
 - Info. submitted by professional genealogists

Texts

200 Books, indexed, includes Savage
History & Gen. books of Essex Co., Mass.
New York abstracts of wills, 1665 - 1801
The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607 - 1776
PERSI - Periodical Source Index - Bibliography
from 5000 journals, searchable by surname

A VISIT TO THE MORMON TEMPLE

The Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons) recently completed a new temple in the Boston area. This is the 50th temple in this country, and the 100th worldwide. During the month of September, before the temple was dedicated, they held an open house, which several of us attended. I had always assumed that a Mormon Temple was equivalent to a cathedral, a beautiful building for the purpose of worship. I was wrong.

This open house was carefully planned down to the smallest detail. They had rented the use of a parking lot some distance away, and had a shuttle bus to bring guests to the temple. We were then ushered into a tent on the temple grounds, where we saw a video explaining the Mormon beliefs. Then, after having our shoes encased in plastic covers, we were led into the temple. Our leader was a middle-aged man, well-dressed and soft-spoken, who explained the function of each room.

In the Sealing Room, families can be united for all eternity. Marriages can take place here, and other temple ordinances. There is a Baptistry, where the large, deep baptismal font rests on the backs of twelve full-sized oxen. In the Bride's Room, a woman prepares for her marriage. There are several other special purpose rooms, none of them meant for more than about 50 people. The entire building is very elegantly finished and furnished. The atmosphere is peaceful, quiet and reverent. Our guide told us that once the temple has been dedicated, even Mormon members need special recommendation from their Bishop to enter. All those who enter must change into white clothing.

After the tour, we were ushered into another tent for refreshments. Perhaps the most notable feature of the tour was the great number of volunteers taking part. We talked to one woman who came from Newport to help for the day. We should all be grateful to the Mormon church; their dedication is a great help to all genealogists.

CEMETERY PROJECT

Several years ago, at my instigation, the society undertook a project to document all the graveyards in Falmouth and to publish a book containing all the inscriptions. I volunteered to mastermind this endeavor, in spite of the fact that I am very bad at organizing other people, with the expected results. We have completed work on several cemeteries, but the largest ones are still to be done. The people who have helped so far include Eleanor Baldic, Pat Hildebrandt, Bob Chase, Marge Gibson, Priscilla Scudder, and Kathy Terkelson.

Perhaps it is time we revived this project; it is certainly worth doing. If we start organizing now, by the time good weather returns, we can be ready to take off. If you are willing to help, or even better, to take over as Organizer-In-Chief, please call me, Mary Hunt, at 548-1472. Thanks.

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President: Donna Walcovy

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Editor: Marjorie Gibson

MEETING DATES:

March 10 The use of computers in genealogy, including different genealogical software.

April 14 Joyce Pendery, CG, will speak on Deeds.

At the June 2001 annual meeting we will, as usual, elect officers for the following year. Because there are members new to the Society who may not know what the duties are of the various Board members, they are described below.

President: Preside at all the general membership meetings and of the executive Board; appoint all heads of standing and special committees; sign, with the secretary, all contracts and documents authorized by the Society; be an ex-officio member of all committees except for the nominating committee. In the absence of, or due to illness of the treasurer, sign checks for authorized disbursements on behalf of the Society; present a written report at the annual meeting.

Vice President: Assume the duties of the president at the request of, or absence of, the president; assume the duties of the president for the remaining term of office in the event of a vacancy in the office of president. Act as chair of the program committee and may appoint assistants in charge of the following sub-committees: program/speaker for general membership meetings; make physical arrangements and provide equipment for the membership meetings.

Treasurer: Receive funds and pay bills; maintain financial accounts; reconcile bank statements; invest excess funds as approved by the Board; generate monthly financial statements; prepare and file state tax reports quarterly; pay income tax if necessary; prepare annual report; collect dues and maintain membership records; pick up and distribute mail. At present these financial records are done on the software program, Quicken.

Secretary: Attend Board meetings when scheduled, held following some monthly membership meetings; take notes on business transacted, decisions made, and record the essence of discussions; transcribe notes and distribute them; do other tasks as requested by the Board.

THE NEXT NEW ENGLAND GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE (NERC)

Genealogical conferences, sponsored by N.E. genealogical societies, are held about every two years; our Society has always been part of the sponsoring societies. The aim was to have a conference in each N.E. state and that was accomplished last year with the national conference in Providence. At a recent meeting of NERC, it was decided that the next conference will be held right here on Cape Cod, at Sea Crest Resort, in Falmouth. The dates are **Nov. 9-11, 2003**. We are very well acquainted with Sea Crest as our Society sponsored, by ourselves a very successful Cape Cod conference in 1995. We will need lots of volunteers. If you can help, please speak with Donna at the next meeting.

"THE CENSUS IN GREAT BRITAIN, PART 1; HOW IT BEGAN"

This article appeared in Ancestry Weekly Digest, 7/31/00 and was written by Sherry Irvine, CGRS, FSA. The following are excerpts.

Great Britain refers to Eng., Scot., and Wales. Debates began in the 1750s about the pros and cons of taking a census - it could impair individual freedom or it would give information about national weaknesses to Britain's enemies. The hearth and window taxes were not able to determine whether the population was rising or falling and whether the nation was able to feed itself - reasons for taking a census.

The bad harvest in the 1790s helped influence opinions and the Census Bill passed in 1800 with the first one being taken in 1801. It has continued every 10 years except for 1941.

The overseer of the poor was the person designated as the local census taker in England and Wales. In Scotland it was the schoolmaster. They were asked to find the number of males and females in each district, and to obtain information about classes of occupations. Church ministers in 1801 were required to report marriages since 1754 and baptisms and burials since 1700.

For the first 4 censuses not all inhabitants were recorded at each address, although some enumerators did list more than heads of household. Once the statistical analysis was complete and the report made to Parliament, the returns were destroyed, although some fragments survive.

In 1841 responsibility for the census moved to the General Register Office which had been set up in 1837 to collect births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. In 1855 civil registration began in Scotland, and in 1860 responsibility was transferred to the General Register Office.

It was considered important to conduct the census in the shortest amount of time. The enumerator left a form at each household several days in advance of census night. They were then collected and the enumerator interviewed a member of the household if it was not completed. He then copied the information on the forms into registers, which

went to London for processing. It is these registers that have been filmed and made available for public viewing.

No one present on census night at a particular address could be left out, and no one absent from home could be written in. This means a family member may not show up in the list of the family on census night.

Those in charge of institutions made lists of their personnel or inmates, some used only initials. These lists usually appear at the end of the appropriate district. Ships were listed according to where they were in port on census night.

Enumerators had to give a detailed description of the area and may include names of small farms and businesses. This information can be used to precisely locate the home of an ancestor on a large scale map. This information is essential when sorting out the boundaries of districts because it may not be realized otherwise that a long road can cross through two or more districts. Or, the enumerators can go along a street, down side streets, cross the road, or come back another way. Take the time to consider how the census was taken as you read it..

SPRINGFIELD, MA BIRTHS

From 1827-1882, midwife E.G. Ufford, was active in the vicinity of Springfield. Her records were kept and numbered in chronological order. They give father's name, the town, the child's sex and date of birth. They can be found on microfilm in the archives of the Genealogy and Local History Dept., The City Library of Springfield, 220 State St., Springfield, MA 01103. (Thanks to Marge Riley for submitting this information.)

THANK YOU

I want to thank member Elaine Schott for taking the time to write an article (elsewhere in this Newsletter) about her ancestor, Peter Grant, who was one of the Scottish prisoners to NE who was captured at the Battle of Dunbar, Scotland in 1649. [Ed]

A SCOTTISH PRISONER

HIGHLANDERS MADE GOOD SOLDIERS - THEY WERE ALREADY ACCUSTOMED TO HARDSHIPS AND ADAPTED WELL TO DIVERSE CLIMACTIC CONDITIONS. THEY POSSESSED MANY TRAITS THAT SERVED THEM WELL IN THE MILITARY - ADEPT AT HUNTING AND STALKING, SKILLED IN USE OF WEAPONRY, AND PHYSICALLY DEXTEROUS. THEIR AVERAGE HEIGHT WAS 5' 6" - 5' 8" TALL. LONGEVITY WAS ALSO A NOTEWORTHY TOPIC. IT WAS NOT UNUSAL FOR A HIGHLANDER TO LIVE PAST 90 YEARS OF AGE.

NOT MANY HIGHLANDERS - OR GRANTS - FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE OF DUNBAR. "VOID OF MALIGNANTS" - COVENANTERS WERE PURGED. SOME HIGHLANDERS, HOWEVER, DID FIGHT IN THAT BATTLE. MINISTERS DID GIVE AN OATH REGARDING SOME SOLDIERS, SOME WERE MERCENARIES, AND SOME MADE THEIR LIVING IN THE ARMY.

SCOTS SUPPORTERS OF PRINCE CHARLES - A STUART - WERE A HARDY LOT. THEY WANTED TO PRESERVE THE THRONE FOR CHARLES II. THE SCOTTISH ARMY DID FIGHT LORD CROMWELL'S TROOPS AT THE BATTLE OF DUNBAR, DUNBAR, SCOTLAND, ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1650.

ONE OF THOSE SOLDIERS WAS PETER GRANT WHO WAS BORN ABT 1631 NEAR INVERNESS, SCOTLAND. IT IS UNCLER HOW HE CAME TO BE INCLUDED IN THE TROOPS FIGHT AT DUNBAR. IT WASN'T UNTIL THE FOLLOWING YEAR AT THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER THAT QUITE A FEW HIGHLANDERS - A LOT OF GRANTS - WERE FIGHTING.

THE SCOTTISH TROOPS WERE DEFEATED AT THE BATTLE OF DUNBAR BY LORD CROMWELL'S TROOPS. THOUSANDS WERE KILLED AND THOUSANDS MORE WERE MARCHED 118 MILES TO DURHAM CATHEDRAL. MANY PRISONERS DID NOT SURVIVE THIS MARCH - WHICH HAS BEEN LIKENED TO THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH IN WWII. MANY MORE PRISONERS DID NOT SURVIVE THE WINTER AT DURHAM CATHEDRAL - FREEZING COLD TEMPERATURES AND STARVATION TOOK ITS TOLL. 4000 MEN BEGAN THE MARCH AND AT LEAST 1600 DIED BEFORE REACHING THE CATHEDRAL.

IN THE SPRING OF 1651, 100+ OF THE SURVIVORS WERE BOARDED ONTO THE "UNITY" AND SHIPPED IN CHAINS TO THE "COLONIES" TO BE SOLD AS INDENTURED SERVANTS. APPROXIMATELY 62 OF THESE CAME TO BOSTON AND ULTIMATELY SOLD TO SAUGUS IRON WORKS IN SAUGUS. THESE INDENTURED SERVANTS TERMS OF SERVITUDE WERE ANYWHERE FROM 5-7 YEARS. UNDERTAKERS AT THE IRON WORKS WANTED "MEN TO BE WELL AND SOUND AND FREE FROM WOUNDS".

PETER GRANT WAS ONE OF THE PRISONERS SENT TO SAUGUS ON BOARD THE UNITY.

WHILE SERVING AT THE IRON WORKS, MOST PRISONERS LIVED IN A SINGLE STRUCTURE CALLED THE "SCOTCHMEN'S HOUSE" ABOUT A MILE FROM THE IRON WORKS. IN 1653 THERE WERE 11 BEDS AND TWICE AS MANY BLANKETS - INDICATING THEY WERE MORE THAN LIKELY SLEEPING 2 TO A BED. ALONG WITH HOUSING, THE SCOTS WERE ALSO PROVIDED WITH FOOD AND CLOTHING.

THE MAJORITY OF THE UNSKILLED PRISONERS' JOB CONSISTED OF CUTTING DOWN TREES IN THE VAST FORESTS SURROUNDING THE IRON WORKS. THIS LUMBER WAS THEN CONVERTED TO THE CHARCOAL NEEDED FOR THE OVENS.

THE IRON WORKS SUFFERED FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE MID 1650'S. RICHARD LEADER HAD BEEN AN ENGLISH VENTURE CAPITALIST WHO HAD INVESTED IN THE IRON WORKS. HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR BRINGING OVER MOST OF THE PRISONERS. HE,

MEANWHILE, HAD GONE TO THE BERWICK AREA OF MAINE AND TAKEN OVER A SAWMILL IN THAT LOCATION. AFTER THE IRON WORKS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, HE TOOK A FEW OF THE SAUGUS PRISONERS UP TO MAINE TO WORK IN THE SAWMILL.

PETER GRANT WAS ONE OF THE SERVANTS THAT WENT TO MAINE TO BE EMPLOYED AT RICHARD LEADER'S SAWMILL. THESE SCOTS WHO WENT TO MAINE WERE ULTIMATELY GIVEN PLOTS OF LAND ON WHICH TO BUILD HOMES, MARRIED AND WERE ASSIMILATED INTO TOWN LIFE.

PETER GRANT DID MARRY JOANNA (JOAN) INGERSOLL AND THEY HAD 7 CHILDREN. HE WAS GIVEN A PLOT OF LAND ON THE GREAT WORKS RIVER, WHICH BORDERS NEW HAMPSHIRE. OLD BERWICK/KITTERY RECORDS SHOW THAT HE DID OWN OTHER PROPERTY IN HIS LIFETIME AS WELL AS GIVE MORTGAGES TO OTHER PEOPLE. HE BECAME A PROMINENT FOUNDING FATHER OF PRESENT DAY BERWICK AND ONE OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS OF THE PRESENT CHURCH. HE DIED AROUND 1711/12 - MAKING HIM AT LEAST 80 YEARS AGE AT HIS DEATH. HIS SURVIVAL THROUGH THE BATTLE, THE MARCH, THE WINTER AT DURHAM CATHEDRAL, 6-8 WEEK VOYAGE ON THE UNITY TO THE NEW WORLD, INDENTURED SERVITUDE AT SAUGUS, AND LIVING IN THE WILDS OF MAINE WAS PROBABLY DUE TO HIS HARDINESS AS A HIGHLANDER AND THE FACT THAT HE WAS APPROXIMATELY 20 YEARS OF AGE AT THE TIME OF THE BATTLE.

ON SEPTEMBER 3, 2000, SAUGUS IRON WORKS HELD A 350TH COMMEMORATION OF THE BATTLE OF DUNBAR. THIS SPRING THEY WILL HAVE THE 350TH COMMEMORATION OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTTISH PRISONERS.

ELAINE SCHOTT

12TH GENERATION DESCENDANT OF PETER GRANT

THE SCOTS IN *UNITY*

During the fall and winter of 1650 over 3000 Scottish prisoners of war made a perilous 120 mile march from their defeat at the Dunbar battlefield in Scotland to Durham Cathedral in the north of England. From there most were sent to staff labor starved English colonial ventures in the West Indies, Virginia, Massachusetts, Maine and Ireland. Sixty-two were sent aboard the *Unity* across the wintry seas of the Atlantic. Some arrived at Saugus (Lynn, MA) Ironworks in early April 1651. Today their descendants number in the thousands.

On April 7, 2001, from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM, the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site will present *The Scots in Unity*. At this event researchers will collect and exchange facts and clues on the *Unity*, Scots' employment, housing, families, and where these workers went when their Iron Works terms were completed.

The event is free. We plan to set up tables to represent families of Scots that either worked at Saugus or arrived on the *Unity*. At the tables, researchers will gather and share information with one another. Depending upon the weather, the space may be limited. If you would like to participate, please tell us which Scot you would like to represent. We will have a table ready where you and your fellow researchers will gather.

The *Scots in Unity* will also include talks, living history demonstrations, and tours that will represent Scottish life in early New England.

Contact Curtis White, Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, 244 Central St., Saugus, MA 01906, 781-233-0050, www.nps.gov/sair

The January workshop was very well attended; many were just beginning to research their families. The February meeting topics, Gab & Garb or Black Sheep, had three members who came in costume plus about seven others who spoke about an interesting ancestor.

INTERNET SITES

1. This site has medieval genealogy. [Thiswww.erols.com/wrei/faqs/medieval.htm](http://www.erols.com/wrei/faqs/medieval.htm)

2. Eleanor of Aquitaine, played by Katherine Hepburn in *The Lion in Winter*, was her ancestor several times through her first husband Louis VI of France, and her second husband Henry 2 of England. See www.ancestry.com/library/view/news/articles/2864.asp

3. Irish emigration: www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/emigration.menu.htm

4. Connecticut Historical Society www.chs.org Their tel. no. is 860-236-5621

5. Search for a lost female ancestor at: geneasearch.com/findfemale.htm

6. The Bibliotheque Nationale du Quebec has Tanquay's Dictionnaire genealogique des familles Canadiennes online. It takes a long time to download but it's all there. www.genealogie.org/tanquay/

7. CT Marriages to 1800, by F.W. Bailey, is at www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/indds/1044.htm

For CT apprentices 1637-1900. change the number above to **3109**.

For CT Puritan Settlers 1633-1845 change the number to **4513**

For Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England change the number to **3124**

8. Swedish genealogy:

9. Random acts of genealogical kindness is a site where persons all over the country will do lookups for you in their area including photographing tombstones. More volunteers are needed. You can sign up online and specify what you will look up. You are asked to do only one lookup a month.

raogk.rootsweb.com

10. Irish, Scots-Irish, Scots genealogy: www.rootsweb.com/~rwguide/lesson21.htm

11. American battle monuments site shows cemeteries all over the world where American soldiers are buried.

www.abmc.gov/abmc45.htm/

12. This is a great site for New England history. It has interesting articles on a variety of topics on each state.

www.history.rootsweb.com/~new-england-history

13. How to cite sources found on the internet is www.fordham.edu/halsall/cite.html

14. [www.ancestry.com/rectype/immigration/migration/main .htm](http://www.ancestry.com/rectype/immigration/migration/main.htm) has The Great Migration Begins by Robert Charles Anderson.

15. California death index 1940-1997 www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/indds/5180.htm

16. Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, MA: Use the address above and change the number to **4397.htm**

17. In states that had stringent marriage laws "marriage mills" sprung up. Lake Co., IN, is an example of a such a place where marriage laws were less stringent. If you can't find a marriage in Chicago, IL, try this county in IN. (from www.ancestry.com/library/view/news/articles/2190.asp)

18. Change the number above to **2206** and

you will find nine steps on how to do genealogy.

19. Worcester, MA City Directory 188801990 is at www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/inddb/4972.htm

20. For Southington, CT, directory change the number to **4971**

21. For Worcester, MA Telegram and Gazette obits 1990-1999 change the number to **3640**

22. For Woonsocket, RI, directories 1890-1893 change number to **4969**

23. CA births 1905-1995: userdb.rootsweb.com

24. Worcester Co., MA, probate index is www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/inddb/5189.htm

25. MA. Bay Maps 1630-1642 is www.ancestry.com/rd/map.asp?ImageID=132

26. For the map of the unification of Germany 1815-1871, change the above number to **87**

27. Free genealogy classes on a variety of courses are at www.Genealogy.com/university.html

28. The Illinois State Genealogical Society has compiled the state marriage database which is now online at www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives/arc_home.html

There are over 2 million names (1 million marriages) in this database. Of Illinois' 102 counties, 43 are completed and another 41 are represented in varying degrees. Marriage entries begin with the date the county was established and continue through 1900. The earliest record is 1763. A list of the counties and available years is also online. (Source: Spring 2000 Forum)

29. This is an excellent source for German genealogy with many, many links.

www.genealogy.net/gene/genealogy.html

30. When this database is completed it will have over 100 million births, marriages and deaths from the Civil Registration of England and Wales from the time central registration began in 1837 to 1900. At the present time there are 5.7 million entries. The site is not preceded by [www.](http://www.FreeBMD.rootsweb.com)

[FreeBMD.rootsweb.com](http://www.FreeBMD.rootsweb.com)

31. This is a site for ships leaving Germany from 1826-1952 with a list of the passengers. It is part of the work being done on passengers coming by ship to the U.S. by volunteers who are transcribing records held at the National Archives in Washington. A few people started doing this as a means of looking for their ancestors' ships; all they knew to begin with was a very general date of emigration. Many volunteers are needed to work on this project.

Some sites to explore are:

istg.rootsweb.com/

istg.rootsweb.com/newcompass/pcindex.html

32. The following sites include many marriage and census listings; both contain at least one N. Hampshire town record plus many other towns in the U.S. which are posted here when the work is completed by volunteers.

userdb.rootsweb.com/marriages

userdb.rootsweb.com/census/index

33. The East Haven, CT death register is online at www.rootsweb.com/~genepool/easthaven.htm

In 1736 many people died of a throat ailment; in 1742 and 1743 many others died from fever and dysentery; in 1761 many died of another disease. This is a large database that gives names, dates, some relationships and causes of death. Check out other good information on www.rootsweb.com/~genepool

34. Online subscription gives easy access to fully-indexed 1900 census images. Those now completed are IL, KY, ME, NH, VT, NY, NC, OH, PA, TN. This census, among many other things, includes: how long in the US; ability to

VITAL RECORDS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

A recent FGS Newsletter had an article by Sherry Irvine, vice-president of the Association of Professional Genealogists, on where to find vital records in England and Wales since 1837. The following are excerpts from part two of that article. It was taken from www.ancestry.com/library/vuiew/new/articles/3590.asp

Begin your search by a visit to the Free BMD site at www.rootsweb.com when you know where you have already searched. Look at the graphs which show where the indexing is concentrated. Marriages in 1854, and 1868 to 1870, are nearly complete. There is a breakdown of years completed for each district which is identified by its number code.

Go to a Family History Center where a long run of birth, marriage and death indexes may be readily available. Once an entry has been identified, you will have to obtain the certificate from the UK as they have not been filmed. You can write to the General Register Office, or the office of the local registrar where the event was recorded. Locations have changed over time, so it may not be simple to identify the right one.

Lists of registration offices can be found on the Internet at the Genealogy UK and Ireland (GENUKI) Web site. Assistance is often available to members of English family history societies. There is a list of members of the Federation of Family History Societies at www.ffhs.org.uk.

The index entry for a birth, marriage or death will occur in the volume for the quarter in which the registration occurred. This is not necessarily the quarter in which the event happened. Births are more likely to have been registered late than other events, but a death on March 30th could have been registered in April, the next quarter.

Until 1875 there was no requirement to register. Starting in that year the fine for being late was steep. To avoid payment, many births were never registered, or were altered by parents who did not have the means to pay. Some children, therefore, grew up with two

birthdays. Be prepared to search a little further. If the date of the event is unknown you must estimate and search a reasonable number of years quarter by quarter.

The indexes are alphabetical. You need to have an open mind and some imagination in reading names - the spelling may be wrong or it may be under a middle name. A woman might not state that she had an earlier marriage. Ages at death were often reported by people who weren't sure of the age of the person.

In 1852 district boundaries changed, and some crossed county lines. The Institute for Genealogical and Heraldic Studies has published two outline maps, and many Family History Centers have them. At the GENUKI site, select "England", then "civil registration" and click on the appropriate link. There are lists of districts in numerical order and in alphabetical order. Also, details of districts with their sub-districts are in alphabetical order. The Rootsweb.com Free BMD site has direct links to these. Always have topographical maps handy for comparison.

After 1858, there are centralized annual alphabetical calendars (brief summaries) to probate records. An increasing portion of the population appears in probate records as the nineteenth century advances. The volumes for 1858 to 1957 are in the Family History Library.

It is important to find all certificates for a person as some information can be misleading and some wrong. By looking at all the certificates these errors can be found.

1930 CENSUS AND CITY DIRECTORIES

www.nara.gov/genealogy/citydirs.html is the site for city directories published in the 1930s that have been microfilmed by NARA. Even fairly small cities, and some towns, had directories. They are available at all 13 Federal Records Centers. The one closest to us is on Trapelo Rd., Waltham - only 2.8 miles east of Rt. 128 with plenty of parking.

The 1930 census, which was taken on April 1, 1930, will be released in May 2002. This will be an interesting census because it

Swedish.

Changing surnames began in the mid-1800s when Swedes began moving from isolated farms to cities. Surnames had been formed by taking a name of his/her father's first name, adding an S for possession and then the suffix "son". If Per and Pia Nilsson had a boy they named Eric, any children Eric had would take the surname Ericsson.

Searching for Swedish families does not sound like fun, now or in the future.

CRADLES TO THE GOLD RUSH?

Cape Cod New and Old by Agnes Edwards and published in 1918 in Boston has an interesting story about cradles on page 46. "It was a Cape-Codder who sent a ship-load of babies' cradles around the Horn in '48 to California, and sold them at fabulous prices to serve as "rockers" for goldmines, just as the first fever of "49 began."

She tells (Page 50) the story of the religious camp meeting started in 1819 in South Wellfleet followed by religious revivals in Provincetown and Eastham. To reach Eastham one had to take a boat from Barnstable, row through shallow water to the shore, take a farm wagon then walk a mile through the sand to the Camp-Meeting Grounds. There were no cottages or tabernacles - just planks without backs. The preachers slept on the floor on straw in a wooden shack. Only one well was available and one man did all the pumping for those who wanted waer doled out into bowls and pitchers which lasted them for the day.

In 1863 the meeting moved to Yarmouth and was still there in 1919. qNearly every church had a tent divided down the middle with men on one side and women on the other. Families often brought their own tents and food for the 10-day stay. There were conversions, sermons and rousing chorus singings. Later cottages were built and an association was formed.

MORE ABOUT BARBADOS

After the recent Newsletter article about Barbados records, member Russ White sent

the following email.

Since Barbados was part of the British Empire, there was a lot of traffic with other islands, and frequently with Bermuda. I knew that family tradition said my grandmother, Roseta Simmons of Saba, married Abram Simmons of Bermuda in Barbados, supposedly in a Methodist Church. What church, or when, I did not know.

Before going to Barbados, I was working on my grandfather's line in Bermuda, and found the data I needed. The book, "*Bermuda Index 1784-1914*" is an extract of births, marriages and deaths as published in Bermuda newspapers. It was compiled by C.F.E. Hollis Hallett and published by the Juniperhill Press (of Bermuda) in 1989. It is sorted by surname. In it I was able to find that my grandparents were married 8 April 1889 in the Bethel Wesleyan Church, Bridgetown, Barbados.

In a later visit to Barbados, I visited the church and obtained a copy of the original record. The book lists many events that occurred in the various islands that were published in the Bermuda newspapers. It is a source worth checking if one is working in this area. I believe there is a copy of the book (2 volumes) in the NEHGS library. I have the book and would be glad to check it for any FGS member.

Russ' email is RussWhite@compuserve.com

POLISH RESEARCH

Poland reduced its provinces from 49 to 16 in early 1999. All except 3 provinces were given new names, and administrative power was shifted to lower governments. Obviously this can cause problems in genealogical research. The following web sites may help.

-195.136.195.5/reforma/mapa16.html
-www.rootsweb.com/~polwgv/49provs.html
-www.toledolink.cim/polski/changes.html

(Source: Spring 2000 Forum)

BOOK REVIEW

A Regimental History of the Covenanting Armies, 1639-1651, by Edward M. Furgol, 1990, 488 pp., \$60. This book was reviewed in the Oct. NEHGR by David Dobson of St. Andrews, Scotland.

"Among the most enigmatic immigrants to early colonial America were the Scottish prisoners of war banished there by Oliver Cromwell around 1650. These men had fought for King Charles 1 but had suffered defeat at Preston 1648, Dunbar 1650, and Worcester 1651, and afterwards were shipped to New England, Virginia, and Jamaica as indentured servants. While their subsequent lives and descendants can to some degree or other can be researched in the colonial archives, especially in New England, data relating to their lives prior to capture and transportation has been virtually impossible to locate - until recently!... Researchers by using this work can easily identify the regiments which fought at specific battles, and they can also identify the parishes and localities in which these were recruited."

The review goes on to say that the Mackays who were captured at Worcester and sent to Boston aboard the *John and Sarah* in 1651, may well have originated in Strathnavar so the records there could be consulted. "The dozen Grants, also on that vessel, may have fought in Grant's Foot Regiment which was raised in Strathspey."

Since one member of our Society descends from a Grant who was captured and sent to Boston, and I have Munroe/Munro/Row and a Ross who were also captured at the Battles of Worcester and Dunbar, I ordered the book on inter-librar loan. I wanted to see if it had enough specific genealogical information to be worth purchasing as was implied in the review.

This book covers 12 years of warfare in Scotland and England, with some soldiers coming from Ireland and the continent. It is extraordinarily well researched. Anyone interested in these armies and their battles couldn't find a better resource. It gives the names of one or more officers in each unit and sometimes where the men originated, but in my opinion it is not very helpful as a genealogical reference.

The names Grant, Munroe and Ross are common enough in Scotland to make the origin of these men difficult. In addition, I doubt very much if the men shipped to New England were officers but ordinary young men conscripted to fill the quotas needed in a military unit. For example, Col. David Ross of Balnagowan in 1650 raised a total of 400 men among whom were Rosses and Munros (where were they from - and did they include my Munro and Ross?). They fought in the Battle of Worcester and the regiment was destroyed. Col. Ross was taken prisoner but was later paroled while the men were marched to Durham and spent the winter locked up before being shipped to America. I have not found the names of ordinary soldiers included in the book.

There are some very good accounts which list the names of these men and what happened to some of them. One is *Passengers to America* by Tepper, and is at Sturgis Library. Another is a 7-page article by Col. Charles Banks given at, and later published by, Mass. Historical Society in Oct. 1927.

EXCERPT FROM CAPE COD NEW AND OLD

This book by Agnes Edwards, published in 1918, describes cranberry growing. "The culture [of cranberries] has now been reduced to an exact science. A swamp is cleared from its wild growth, leveled like a floor, and six inches of clear sand are carted over the heavy bog soil; or a pond or marsh maybe filled up and covered with sand in the same way. Trenches are cut, a dike is thrown up, and a brook turned so as to run through it. It has gates, so that in the spring the land may be flooded to kill the insects, and in the fall to protect against the frosts. Sometimes one sees a row of birdhouses beside a cranberry bog, to encourage the insect eaters to take up habitation there. Vines are placed at regular intervals, making such a solid mat that weeding is hardly necessary, after the third year."

The Nov/Dec 2000 issue of Heritage Quest magazine is the place to find your ancestor's place of origin in Scandinavia. Other topics include researching in Danish church records, parish records, patronymics, among others. The article states that it's not necessary to be fluent in Danish to use these records, but it is essential to have a good dictionary - some Danish to English words are included.

Another article, by Cyndi Howells, gives many websites for Scandinavian sites including Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic dictionaries, as well as mailing lists for those interested in these countries.

Also included are how to find passenger lists, and mentions that passenger lists of emigrants embarking at Bremen do not exist. However, an exact place of birth or origin is given for about 20% of those leaving Bremen from 1847 - ca.1880 This info is being extracted, indexed and printed in a series titled *German Immigrants* ... (9433.51/B1W3g). Other ports of embarkation are also discussed.

Another interesting article in this issue is titled, *Gene Analyses to Reveal Transatlantic Kinships*. Two microbiologists want to radically revolutionize genealogical research with gene analyses with the help of 100,000 volunteers. Their DNA project proposes that many Americans whose forefathers came from England or Germany can compare their DNA with volunteers from old, established families in these areas.

Other helpful articles in this issue include *A Look At the Censuses of Poland*, and *The Society of California Pioneers*. The magazine will be in the genealogical section of the Falmouth Library.

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www.falgen.org

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

May 12 How To Organize Your Genealogical Research. Joel Whitehead will give us an overview. Members can make suggestions about what has helped them organize their research.

June 9 Program to be announced..Annual Meeting of the Society.

Proposed slate of officers are:

President: Donna Walcovy

Vice President: Jan Kosa

Secretary: Barbara Bunker

Treasurer: John Caspole

Other nominations can be made at the meeting and an updated treasurer's report will be given.

Dues from June 1, 2001 to May 31, 2002, may be paid to the treasurer at the meeting. They are \$15.00.

CONGRATULATIONS

Joyce Pendery, CG, has been nominated as Trustee of the New England Historical and Genealogy Society. She is a member and former vice-president and program chairperson of the Falmouth Genealogical Society. Joyce has also given us several very interesting and informative lectures on a variety of topics.

APRIL MEETING NOTES

Joyce Pendery's talk, Dealing With Deeds: Do I Trust In Deeds? Indeed, I do!, was both a talk and workshop. She gave us hands-on-experience to overcome any anxiety or lack of interest in land records.

What are some of the negatives in using

deeds? They are dull, dry and full of legal phrases. It can be hard to decipher the old handwriting. They are not always easy to find and films are not always available. Sometimes you must go to the courthouse or town hall. They may be difficult and costly to photocopy. Sometimes they are missing due to fires, i.e., the fire at the Barnstable Co. Courthouse in 1828. Some deeds were never recorded - Really?

Now that the negatives are listed, what are the positives of searching deeds?

Deeds may be the only document you will ever find with information about an ancestor.

They often contain genealogical information that can break down brick walls or supplement what is already known.

They place those named in the deeds in time and establish place(s) of residence.

Find them everywhere. Ownership of land and its orderly transfer has always been important to Americans.

Information is accurate (but we look at copies, subject to transcription errors.)

They are so important for genealogists that the BCG requires all applicants to accurately and completely transcribe old deeds, prepare abstracts, extract all information of possible genealogical interest, and then develop research plans based on information in the deed.

Where are deeds located?

1. Original deeds are held by the person owning the land. Look around at home.
2. Deeds are recorded by being taken to the Registry of Deeds, Recorder's or Clerk's office at a courthouse or town hall and copied by the clerk into large, bound deed books.

3. There are alphabetical grantors and grantee indexes to deeds at courthouses or town halls.
4. For estates, deeds may be included with probate records or packets.
5. Some deeds have been microfilmed and are at FHL, NEHGS, county or city archives, etc.
6. Some early deeds have been abstracted and published: York Co., ME.
7. Genealogical information may have been extracted from deeds and published: Stamford, CT.

Suggestions for deciphering the hand writing:

1. Read books such as Kip Sperry's *Reading Early American Handwriting* (Baltimore: GPC, 1998), and Harriet Stryker-Rodda on *Understanding Colonial Handwriting* (Baltimore: GPC, 1986.)
2. Attend a lecture or conference.
3. Internet sites include:
www.cyndislist.com/handwrit.htm
www.rootsweb.com/~ote/writing.htm
4. Use a magnifying glass and guide to letter formation
5. Compare the same letters in words you recognize to those in words you don't.
6. Words were spelled phonetically and may be spelled several different ways in one document.
7. Abbreviations are common: sd, yt, ye (thorn for "th").
8. Learn to recognize common legal words and phrases that appear in most deeds so you can read them quickly and accurately.
9. Use a genealogical dictionary to look up unfamiliar words.
10. Numbers are tricky, especially 8 and 6.

Genealogical information in deeds:

(Caution: it is often necessary to study a deed to realize the full significance of the information found therein. This requires a transcription or abstract.)

1. Deeds may state occupation, social rank, military rank, titles such as esquire, captain, gentleman, yeoman, cordwainer, mariner, physician.
2. Deeds indicate whether a person could read and write, or signed with a mark.
3. Deeds may provide direct or indirect

information about family relationships:

a. Quit claim deeds may name all or most members of a family as heirs of a deceased land owner, as well as the husbands of married daughters.

b. Deeds may list earlier family members who owned the land.

c. Sometimes the children are listed in birth order or by sex (boys first) and then age.

d. Grantor's wife is sometimes named, a clue as to when he was married and to whom. If a wife is named in early deeds and not named in later deeds, she may have died. Or the name of the wife may change, indicating a death and remarriage.

4. Deeds provide information about place of residence and migration:

a. The first deed executed in a location may indicate reaching age of 21 or recent arrival in that place. The deed may even state the former address. The last deed in a place may indicate removal to another location and it may state that address or it may indicate death. Deeds may tell where someone came from and/or where they went.

b. Deeds may be acknowledged many years after they are signed and in different locations, a new place of residence.

5. Those named as abutting land owners may be relatives, as may be the witnesses.

6. Studying deeds can help to differentiate between different individuals with the same name:

- a. Unique signatures or marks
- b. Names of family members mentioned in deed
- c. Occupation or rank stated.

Working with Deeds:

1. Photocopy if possible
2. Transcribe: make a complete, faithful-to-the-original copy of a document, spelling errors and all.
3. Abstract: summarize or copy all important information in a document, keeping the original order:
 - a. Documentation: your name, address, date, city, county, state, repository, book and page #
 - b. Date of deed

c. Parties involved: Grantor, residence, occupation -- same for grantee.

d. Consideration: Sales price; gift

e. Legal description of property: characteristics, names of abutters, acreage

f. Previous history

g. Grantor: signature or mark

h. Witnesses: signature or mark

i. Date and place of record

j. Dower release: signature or mark

One of the handouts was a page showing colonial handwriting, and another gave terms used in land records. They are:

- Abstract - a summary of all essential facts contained in a document or record.
- Acknowledgment - the grantor swears the sale of the property is his free act.
- Consideration - monetary payment or other motive (love and affections) for the conveyance of property from one party to another.
- Convey - transfer property or title to property.
- Conveyance - instrument that transfers title to property from one party to another
- Deed - Instrument that conveys title to real property.
- Deed of gift - instrument that conveys title to real property without a normal consideration.
- Devise - give real property by will.
- Devisee - One to whom real property is given by will.
- Dower - right of a widow to a life estate in a portion of the real property owned by her deceased husband.
- Dower release - instrument by which the wife of the grantor releases the right she would otherwise have to a life estate in the property after her husband's death.
- Entail - restriction on how land can be passed on to descendants.
- Grantee - person to whom the land is conveyed, the buyer.
- Grantor - person who conveys the land, the seller.
- Indenture - mutual agreement in writing.
- Instrument - any formal document acceptable in court; deed, will, etc.
- Lease - contract in writing by which a person conveys a portion of his interest in property to another for a period of time in consideration of rent or other compensation.

- Lien - charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of a debt.

NATURALIZATION INDEX

If your ancestor was naturalized after 20 Sept 1906, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has an index that will tell you the location of the court where the papers were made out. You may contact them at 425 I [eye] St., Washington, DC 20536, in order to find the proper court.

PRIMARY RECORDS

There are many sources for finding details about the lives of our ancestors. Records made at the time of the event (primary records) are considered by far the best and most accurate. Some of them, however, are far from correct as in the following example of a marriage and intention of marriage. The four errors are underlined.

"Nathaniel P. Spooner of Fairhaven , aged 68. His occupation is a Farmer. He was born in Fairhaven. He is son of Seth & Patience Spooner. This will be his third Marriage. Married Hannah Crocker Of Barnstable Aged 53 years. She was born in Barnstable. She is the daughter of Alvan Crocker. This will be her first Marriage.

"The Intentions of Marriage by the parties above-named were duly entered by me in the records of the Town of Barnstable acording to law. Dated at Barnstable third day of Feby A.D. 1858, F.G. Kelly - Town Clerk. The parties above-named were joined in Marriage at Barnstable by me, this tenth day of February A.D. 1858. Asahel Cobb."

Spooner must have seen the marriage intention when Cobb filled out the date of the marriage because on the back of the certificate he made corrections. Spooner wrote that his middle initial is S. not P, that he was born in New Bedford, not Fairhaven [Fairhaven was broken off from New Bedford after his birth], and that he was a lawyer, not a farmer. In addition, his wife Hannah was aged 68, not 53.

Errors on primary sources,

unfortunately as this case demonstrates, are not uncommon. That is why searching for all the records on a person, including information about other family members, is necessary.

HERITAGE QUEST MAGAZINE

The January/February 2001 issue of this magazine has several excellent articles on how to find records about men who were in the Revolutionary War. Records exist in a great many locations including federal, state and local repositories. The DAR has a card file of men and where they are buried. There are records at the Carlisle Barracks, PA where unit histories can be located. Their web site is carlisle-www.army.mil/-usamhi/library.

Another article is entitled, "British Regiments of the Revolutionary War." Some men who were in the British army, including the Hessians and other soldiers loaned to England by their rulers, did not return to their native land but remained here.

Slave material can be found in the article, "Finding African Americans On the 1870 Census."

"Getting Started in American Church Records", discusses records of Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Jews, Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Quakers. Also given are books, archives, addresses and web sites which help in locating these records.

These are just a few of the interesting and helpful articles in this issue of Heritage Quest. It is in our section of the Falmouth Library.

THE WINTER OF 1716-1717

Except for Cape Cod, the winter of 2000-2001 in New England has had more snow than usual, but it is nothing like the winter of 1716-7. Someone send me an article from *The Essex Antiquarian*, Vol. 3, [1899], which describes what that winter was like - and without electricity and our modern conveniences too! The following are excerpts from the article.

Cotton Mather said that the country was overwhelmed with it. Snow began to fall early

in the winter months, and it was five feet deep in Dec. Traveling was almost impossible except on snowshoes. By Feb. snow lay in great drifts, in some places 25 feet in depth.

The greatest storm of the season began on Feb. 18th and continued till the 23rd, beginning again on the 24th. This violent storm left the snow from ten to fifteen feet deep on the level, and in places for long distances of twenty feet.

The oldest Indians had never heard of a storm that was its equal. Many cattle were buried in the snow and starved or smothered to death. Others near the sea, being blinded by the snow wandered into the water and were drowned. Sheep, swine and poultry were lost under the drifts.

The wild animals of the forest became desperate with hunger as succulent shrubs were buried beneath the snow. The bears and wolves, both being then numerous, also became ravenous and killed, it is said, ninety-five out of every hundred deer. This caused towns to choose deer-reeves to try and protect the deer.

Apple trees were broken by the weight of the snow, and the crust was so strong that cattle could walk on it to eat the twigs. As late as March 25 travel was by snow shoes. Some small houses were completely buried and paths under the snow were shovelled from house to barn.

Coffin in his *History of Newbury*, says that Abraham Adams left through a chamber window of his house to visit his lady friend, Abigail Pierce, and entered through the chamber of her house; he was the first person the family had seen in a week.

SOMETHING TO PONDER

If we could shrink the earth's population to a village of 100 people, with all the existing human ratios remaining the same, it would look something like this. There would be:

57 Asians;	21 Europeans;	14 from the Western Hemisphere, both north and south;
8 Africans;	52 females;	48 males;
70 non-whites;	30 whites;	70 non-Christians;
30 Christians;	89 heterosexuals;	11

homosexuals; 6 would possess 59% of the entire world's wealth and all would be from the U.S.; 80 would live in substandard housing; 70 couldn't read; half would be malnourished; 1 would be near death; 1 would be near birth; 1 (only 1) would have a college education; 1 would own a computer;

When one considers our world from such a compressed perspective, the need for acceptance, understanding and education becomes glaringly apparent.

If you have money in the bank, in your wallet, and spare change in a dish someplace ... you are among the top 8% of the world's wealthy. If you can read this message you are more blessed than over 2 billion people in the world.

[The above are a few excerpts from an article that someone sent me to celebrate National Friendship Week. Ed.]

ENGLISH COUNTIES

The following is the correct way to abbreviate English counties.

Add an "s" if it has a "shire" on it, i.e., Beds, Yorks, Cambs -- except for Gloucestershire which is written Glos. If the county doesn't end in a "shire", write "County of Kent", not Kent County.

INTERNET ADDRESSES

1. The best online telephone directories are www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/digital/3110.asp
2. The LDS Research Outline for each state can be found at: www.familysearch.org/sg/New_Hampshire.html, or, for New York it is the same but change to, **New_York**, **Alabama**, etc. For Tennessee change to **Tenness**. These research outlines written by the LDS give record sources for each state.
3. Barnstable Co., MA, mailing lists are at lists.rootsweb.com/index/usa/MABarnstable.html
4. Queries about German migration are at www.germanmigration.com
5. Queries about Irish migration are at www.irishmigration.com

6. For suggestions to limit spamming see www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/estra/3766.asp. Also, check with your ISP.

City directories are wonderful sources for family information, and they are particularly good as replacements for the missing 1890 census. Boston, Charleston, NYC, and Philadelphia had them in the 1780s and many other cities published them starting in the 1820s. Many small town also had them. For example,

7. Hudson, MA, a town of only about 1,100 heads of households, published a directory in 1887, See

www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/indds/5553.htm

8. Dennis, MA, had a directory in 1895. Use the website above, but change the number to **5560**.

9. Yarmouth, MA, another small town with about 770 heads of households, had one in 1895. See website above. change number to **5562**.

10. Essex Co., MA, marriages to 1850 for Newburyport has over 12,000 records. Change number to **5328**.

11. An excellent site for maps from all over the world is another ancestry.com site. Many of ancestry's sites are only available to members but they are free for about the first 10 days when they go online as well as a few other days during the year. Sometimes they will give you a temporary username to try it out.

www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/reference/maps/Main.asp

In addition to world maps there are a great many sites for maps on emigration/immigration; migration; ethnic and religious maps; military; land transactions and ownership; urban and city maps.

A couple examples are Dorchester, MA, land allotment map of 1660. Maps of the British Isles includes a map (in color) of the Battle of Dunbar, Scotland, in 1659. In addition there are maps of each U.S. state showing county boundaries.

This site has wonderful historical maps which are important for genealogical research.

VITAL RECORDS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

A recent FGS Newsletter had an article by Sherry Irvine, vice-president of the Association of Professional Genealogists, on where to find vital records in England and Wales since 1837. The following are excerpts from part two of that article. It was taken from www.ancestry.com/library/vuiew/new/articles/3590.asp

Begin your search by a visit to the Free BMD site at www.rootsweb.com when you know where you have already searched. Look at the graphs which show where the indexing is concentrated. Marriages in 1854, and 1868 to 1870, are nearly complete. There is a breakdown of years completed for each district which is identified by its number code.

Go to a Family History Center where a long run of birth, marriage and death indexes may be readily available. Once an entry has been identified, you will have to obtain the certificate from the UK as they have not been filmed. You can write to the General Register Office, or the office of the local registrar where the event was recorded. Locations have changed over time, so it may not be simple to identify the right one.

Lists of registration offices can be found on the Internet at the Genealogy UK and Ireland (GENUKI) Web site. Assistance is often available to members of English family history societies. There is a list of members of the Federation of Family History Societies at www.ffhs.org.uk.

The index entry for a birth, marriage or death will occur in the volume for the quarter in which the registration occurred. This is not necessarily the quarter in which the event happened. Births are more likely to have been registered late than other events, but a death on March 30th could have been registered in April, the next quarter.

Until 1875 there was no requirement to register. Starting in that year the fine for being late was steep. To avoid payment, many births were never registered, or were altered by parents who did not have the means to pay. Some children, therefore, grew up with two

birthdays. Be prepared to search a little further. If the date of the event is unknown you must estimate and search a reasonable number of years quarter by quarter.

The indexes are alphabetical. You need to have an open mind and some imagination in reading names - the spelling may be wrong or it may be under a middle name. A woman might not state that she had an earlier marriage. Ages at death were often reported by people who weren't sure of the age of the person.

In 1852 district boundaries changed, and some crossed county lines. The Institute for Genealogical and Heraldic Studies has published two outline maps, and many Family History Centers have them. At the GENUKI site, select "England", then "civil registration" and click on the appropriate link. There are lists of districts in numerical order and in alphabetical order. Also, details of districts with their sub-districts are in alphabetical order. The Rootsweb.com Free BMD site has direct links to these. Always have topographical maps handy for comparison.

After 1858, there are centralized annual alphabetical calendars (brief summaries) to probate records. An increasing portion of the population appears in probate records as the nineteenth century advances. The volumes for 1858 to 1957 are in the Family History Library.

It is important to find all certificates for a person as some information can be misleading and some wrong. By looking at all the certificates these errors can be found.

1930 CENSUS AND CITY DIRECTORIES

www.nara.gov/genealogy/citydirs.html is the site for city directories published in the 1930s that have been microfilmed by NARA. Even fairly small cities, and some towns, had directories. They are available at all 13 Federal Records Centers. The one closest to us is on Trapelo Rd., Waltham - only 2.8 miles east of Rt. 128 with plenty of parking.

The 1930 census, which was taken on April 1, 1930, will be released in May 2002. This will be an interesting census because it

was taken during the depression when twenty-five percent of the population was unemployed, and men and boys knocked on doors looking for food or a job.. It was also the years of the dust bowl in the midwest when many families packed up and moved west looking for employment. Therefore, family addresses may be very different from what they were in the 1920 census. Sociologically this will be a very interesting census.

A n o t h e r w e b s i t e , www.nhmccd.cc.tc.us/contracts/irc/kc/decade30.html gives the history, education, fashion, literature, music, books, radio, science and technology, theater, film, art, architecture, people and personalities, and American cultural history of the 1930s. It is an excellent source for learning about life during the 1930s and the Depression.

The site notes that milk was \$.14 a quart, bread \$.09 a loaf, round steak was \$.42 a lb. These prices are unbelievable to us, but were not cheap when you consider that the average yearly income was \$1,368. The life expectancy for males was 58.1, and 61.6 for females. Huey Long proposed a guaranteed annual income of \$2500.

For many more sites about the 1930s, go to www.google.com and type in 1930. You can even find photos of selected items from the 1934 Sears & Roebuck catalogue.

CUT and PASTE

Have you ever wanted to print out a page(s) from the Internet but don't want everything you see on the page(s)? To save time, paper and ink, you can highlight what you want, copy it to either email or to a document by cutting and then pasting. I mentioned this in an email to Donna, and the following is her reply.

You can take notes from web genealogy pages and paste them into any program you like. Another saver for ink, is when you select "print", you get a dialogue box and something pops up and asks you how many copies and pages, etc. Somewhere in that "dialogue box" is a button to click on that says "properties". Click on that and you will get more info about ways to set up your printing.

Usually the default is NORMAL and you can select either SUPERIOR or ECONO. Select ECNOO as it uses much less ink and prints faster. You should also see a tab or box that says COLOR. Select that and then select PRINT IN GREY SCALE, if what you want to print is in color and it really doesn't matter to you that it prints in black and white. Again, that will speed up your printing and save ink.

Donna also wants you to email her your email address if you haven't already done so. Her address is keoki@mediaone.net

BOOK REVIEWS

The Times of Their Lives: Life, Love, and Death in Plymouth Colony, by James Deetz and Patricia Scott Deetz. W.H. Freeman and Co., NY, 2000.

James Deetz, PhD, was Professor of Historical Archaeology at the Univ. of VA. He was perhaps the foremost expert on the archaeology of Plymouth Colony. From 1959 - 1970 he was the Assistant Director of the museum at Plimoth Plantation where he introduced an innovative interpretive program.

The village today is as much a representation as is possible of what it is thought to have been in 1627. It is very different from what it was in 1959 when the visitor saw a picture-perfect village complete with neatly mowed lawns.

The last section of the book explains the changes in the way the village has been portrayed since its inception. Because of more research and current archaeology much more is known about the very early life of the Pilgrims and Plymouth Colony.

The chapter titles are: Partakers of Our Plenty: The Pilgrim Myth; I Will Harry Them Out of the Land! - The Early Years, 1606-1627; There Be Witches: Too Many: Glimpses of the Social World; In An Uncivil Manner: Sex-Related Crimes, Violence & Death; A Few Things Needful: Houses and Furnishings; Still Standing in the Ground: The Archaeology of Early Plymouth; The Time of Their Lives: Plimoth Plantation.

In my opinion, this book is long overdue. The drawings we have grown up with of the

landing on Plymouth Rock, the first Thanksgiving, etc. are untrue. While we cannot ever really understand the mindset of those who lived in the 1600s, additional research and new archaeological sites give us a much better idea of what went on in the Plymouth Colony. There was child abuse, domestic violence, fornication, murder, adultery and homosexuality. They were not perfect people, but human like the rest of us. This book uses court records, contemporary journals, probate records and other sources.

In the Nov. - Dec. 2000 issue of this Newsletter I reviewed another book that uses these same sources to really give us a good insight into the world of the early New England settlers. That book is, *A Search for Power: The "Weaker Sex" in Seventeenth-Century New England*, by Kyle Koehler, published in 1980. Unfortunately it is out of print but it is in many libraries, or can be found online in out-of-print bookshops. Addresses for two of these are www.21northmain.com and www.alibris.com. For out-of-print British books try UKBOOKWORLD.com.

The Writer's Guide to Everyday Life in Renaissance England From 1485-1649, by Kathy Lynn Emerson. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1996.

If you had ancestors who came from England this book gives a good review of customs and what life was like in those years. It is at the Falmouth Public Library, 808.3 EME.

Some of the topics are: clothes and accessories, food/drink, architecture, marriage & family, physic and physicians. Government, monarchs, nobles and commoners, crime and punishment, coins, money, how much things cost, war and peace, a seafaring nation. Education: secular and religious, employment, entertainment, language, life in London and other cities, rural life, travel, witches, magic, necromancy and superstition.

Some facts in the book include how the English language has changed. The "k" in knight was pronounced; contractions, i.e., it's, don't and doesn't were rare and did not appear in print until much later; "do" was used as a verbal auxiliary, i.e., "I do wonder"; double

contractions, i.e., more fitter and most unkindest were common.

The approximate population of London in 1550 was 120,000; in 1600 it was 200,000 to 250,000; in 1634 it was 230,000 to 339,824; in 1640 it was 375,000 to 400,000.

The age of consent for marriage for a girl was seven for an espousal, could receive a dowry at nine, at twelve could confirm or deny prior consent to marry. Boys had to be fourteen to consent to marriage, and twenty-one was the age when a will or contract would be legal.

The cure for epilepsy (called falling sickness) was drinking spring water at night from the skull of "one who has been slain."

Sweating sickness (probably a viral infection) was epidemic in the 1500s with death in as little as two hours. One supposed cure was three large spoonfuls of water of dragons and half a nutshell of unicorn's horn.

An Ordinary Woman by Cecelia Holland is a dramatized biography of Nancy Kelsey. It is the remarkable story of the first American woman in California. It was published in 1999.

Nancy was married at age 15 to Ben Kelsey, a restless young Scotch-Irish pioneer living on the Missouri frontier. Nancy Roberts Kelsey was a strong and capable woman who could milk a cow, skin a deer, make clothes, plant a field, drive a team of oxen, and shoot a rifle.

Together they embarked on an arduous odyssey across thousands of miles of uncharted wilderness, crossing the Great Plains, the Rockies, and the High Sierra to reach California. Hunger, disaster, illness, betrayal and death were a few things they experienced on the trip in 1841. When they finally arrived in California she had one very patched and worn dress, was barefoot and pregnant. She carried her 18 month old daughter much of the way. She was also the only woman in the party with whom she came.

Life did not become much easier for her when they finally reached California as they were caught up in the battles between the Mexicans and Americans, both fighting to claim California.

ELLIS ISLAND

The web site which just came online on April 17th has a database of 70 percent of all U.S. arrivals to Ellis Island from 1892 to 1924. The web site is www.ellislandrecords.org. More material will be added as soon as it is available. It is such a popular web site that it may take awhile to be able to get into it. It is a database of passenger arrival records of the 17 million people who immigrated through the Port of New York. You can type in a name, and if it is in the database it will come up on your computer screen.

The following are excerpts from "The Ellis Island Experience", by Loretto D. Szucs as shown in the Ancestry Weekly Digest of 21 April 2001.

Hundreds of poorer class immigrants were jammed into the steerage sections of the immigrant ships. They spent much of the time in narrow bunks in an atmosphere tainted with disease for several long weeks. The first sighting of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, that last hurdle to America, brought new anxieties. Those in steerage sometimes sat 3 to 4 days in the harbor waiting to disembark. On days when several large ships, each carrying over 1000 passengers in steerage, docked concurrently, the capacity of the station was woefully inadequate.

Finally, with babes in arms and children in hand, laden with bundles and baggage containing all their worldly possessions, this diverse assemblage of Old World humanity would stream down the plank and onto Ellis Island. They were closely observed by inspectors looking for signs of sickness or infirmity, a limp, the empty stare of the feeble-minded, or shortness of breath as immigrants climbed the stairs to the Register Room.

Sick, bewildered and exhausted from the voyage they huddled in the Great Hall of Ellis, called the "Hall of Tears". With identification tags pinned to their clothing they awaited the battery of legal and medical examinations. If a family member did not pass the inspection the family had to decide whether to stay without a family member and send the person back to Europe, or all would return. About 2 percent were turned back whether to stay or return to Europe. It is estimated that there were 3,000 suicides. Immigrants had to be able to make the impression that they could make a living, and they had to appear to be disease-free. [I have heard that there were those who were sent back, but obtained enough money to come again, this time in second class so that they didn't have to go through the examinations at Ellis Island.

The first doctors made a quick decision and if there was a question a chalk mark was put on the right shoulder. Other doctors looked for contagious diseases. Trachoma, a potentially blinding and highly contagious disease, was the most common reason for detaining an immigrant. The doctors might judge as many as 5,000 immigrants a day (cont. →)

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, 2001 have another year. Those first few months were free ! If you are in doubt, call John at 495-0050, or see him at the meeting.

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

Name _____ Annual dues \$15.00 _____
Mailing Address _____ Extra Contribution _____
Town, State, Zip _____ Total enclosed _____

Please make checks payable to Falmouth Genealogical Society, Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Thank you for renewing promptly.

When clerks asked for an immigrant's name they put down what the name sounded like if the person didn't know how to spell it; others deliberately changed their names. Immigrants were asked 29 questions including: nationality, destination, who paid your fare, how much money do you have, show it to me, have you ever been in prison or the poorhouse. This screening was to keep out the paupers, insane, sufferers of loathsome diseases, criminal, and contract laborers who might be entering as strike breakers.

After the examination the immigrant claimed his/her baggage before exchanging their money into American currency. Many then went to the railroad agent to purchase a ticket to wherever they were going. Those leaving NYC went by barge to NJ rail stations. From there they entered the mainstream of America. Others waited for relatives to come and claim them, others had to wait for travel funds before they could be released. Relatives and friends often brought American-style clothing, and left their native costumes at Ellis Island.

Ellis Island: Tracing Your Family History Through America's Gateway, and, *They Became Americans: Finding Naturalization Records and Ethnic Origins*, are on sale at the shop of www.ancestry.com.

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



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

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President: Donna Walcovy

www.falgen.org

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

JULY 14 Workshop meeting. Come and join in the workshop of your choice.

AUGUST 11 Family picnic at John's Pond. 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. All members and families are invited. There are picnic tables and some grills. Bring your own grill or sandwiches. No alcoholic drinks or glass containers. Rain date Sunday Aug 12. Call Donna at 477-1947.

Directions: Take Ashumet Rd. north off Rt. 151. At STOP sign, take Hooppole Rd. to next STOP sign. Take right onto Back Rd. Follow sign pointing to TOWN BEACH, through trailer park to beach.

NOTES FROM JUNE MEETING

Finding Your Irish Immigrant Ancestor's Townland of Origin, was the topic of Andrew Pierce's excellent lecture. He is a Boston area professional genealogist specializing in Irish-American connections and was a founding member of the Enquiries Service at NEHGS in Boston. He is currently preparing publication of *Native American Genealogies of Martha's Vineyard, 1600-1900*. In addition to other publications, he is the author of *Stones Speak: Irish Place Names From Inscriptions in Boston's Mt. Calvary Cemetery*. Previously he gave us a lecture on the Mashpee Indians.

As is the case in tracing any immigrant ancestor, it is necessary to start here in the U.S. Among U.S records the birth, marriage, death, census, naturalization and cemetery records should be searched. Irish tombstones often have the location from which the immigrant lived before immigrating. Catholic cemeteries usually began in the 1830s.

Baptisms usually give the child's and parents names, often the mother's maiden name, godparents (very important as they were often family members - also, search for their

information.) Witnesses and sponsors often include someone from each side of the family. Since some baptism records may be indexed, others are not so check the census records for the ages of all the children. That will give you a time frame for looking for baptisms.

Remember that from the 1790 to 1840 Federal censuses only the head of the household was listed by name. Beginning in 1850 all members of the household are listed (don't forget the boarders in a household because they could be relatives or friends from the same home parish in Ireland. Brothers, sisters cousins may have moved in and out of houses of their relatives, particularly if they had recently arrived.)

Massachusetts took censuses between the federal censuses, but unfortunately only the 1855 and 1865 are still available. They can be found at Mass. Archives at Columbia Pt., Boston.

Other important censuses for immigrants are:

- 1870 shows if eligible to vote which can tell you if a man had been naturalized.
- 1900 shows how many years married, year of immigration (but it could be inaccurate depending on the person's memory)
- 1910 also tells if naturalized
- 1920 gives year of naturalization
- Remember to look at spelling variations. For a large city, check city directories for their addresses from which you can find the ward number. If you can't find them in one census check for a next door neighbor, then look for that neighbor in the census where you can't find your ancestor. You may discover that the

that neighbor in the census where you can't find your ancestor. You may discover that the family is there but the name is totally misspelled.

The 1880, 1900, 1910 censuses are all soundexed. Only part of the 1910 has been done, and no N.E. states were done.

Early Irish obits are not common. If you find one, it might say where they were from in Ireland, who attended the funeral and even the flowers they brought.

The Boston Public Lib. has the largest collection of newspapers but there aren't a lot of Irish in them in the 19th century.

Military records: Many Irish were in the Civil War. For Mass., check the volumes of *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Civil War* (Falmouth Pub. Lib. has this set.) Death records are often attached to pension records. The company and regiment are needed.

Naturalization records give county of birth in Ireland. Since 1906 the records are with the Federal Government. In Mass. most naturalizations are at the Federal Record Center in Waltham and are indexed; they may contain the county and parish, date and place of arrival. In politically powerful areas the ward boss took them to be naturalized so they could vote. Sometimes character references were family members - or the ward boss. Some petitions for naturalizations are at Mass. Archives and not Waltham.

It was usually necessary to be in the U.S. for five years before a man could be naturalized. Women were not naturalized until 1920 when they got the vote.

Registers of voters are at the Boston Public Lib. and in individual cities and towns. Some say when the person was naturalized. In the 1897 lists the man's height and weight are given as well as their years in the U.S.

Passenger lists are of varying value. They begin in 1820. The Irish often came one at a time instead of in family groups; when enough money was available the next family

member would come. The NY passenger lists from 1846-1851 are published in a seven volume set called *Famine Immigrants*.

The Boston lists from 1948-1991 are at the Federal Record Center in Waltham and at NEHGS. Passenger lists for Gulf coast ports begin in 1820.

Land records usually don't give earlier residences but a will might. Check out town histories or local biographical books, called mug books.

SOURCES IN IRELAND

1. Unfortunately the censuses 1801 - 1901 were destroyed in a fire in 1922 at the Public Record Office in Dublin.
2. Church records were kept in the local churches. In rural parishes the child's name, baptism date, parents' names, mother's maiden name, and sometimes the townland was included. Marriage records give witnesses' names. Burial lists generally were not kept.

Parish records began to be recorded from 1750-1850. Many have been filmed by LDS, but some were not filmed because the parish priest or bishop refused to allow it. Go to www.familysearch.org, find the parish, obtain the film number, and order it from a local LDS church. The National Library of Ireland has nearly a complete set of parish records on film. It can be ordered from LDS in Salt Lake City.

3. Griffith's Evaluations are surveys of landholders begun in 1848 and it reached northern Ireland by 1864. Information in them is fairly minimal but includes the county and the poor law union. Remember that the parish and civil boundaries overlapped. Townland property was generally between 100-1000 acres. Griffiths is now on CD-ROM. Try various spellings of a name.

4. Tithe Applotment Survey books date from 1820-1835. Everyone had to pay a tax to the Protestant church, which led to risings. It is

another source for the missing census. It may give a man's status and the amount of land he rented. Landlords had to pay the tithes also. Many of these surveys are at the National Archive and Library in Ireland. LDS has some. They often include leases but most were tenants-at-will and rented year-to-year.

5. Irish civil birth records were not kept until 1864. Those from 1864-1868 are at LDS on film. It is less costly to send to LDS for them than it is to contact Ireland.

Other helpful information.

- The famine years were from 1846-1857.
- Protestant marriage records were begun in 1845.
- Names: Immigrants were very traditional. The eldest son was named after the paternal grandfather, eldest daughter after the maternal grandmother, etc. Sometimes you will find that the eldest sons of several brothers will all carry their paternal grandfather's name. Sometimes this naming pattern can lead you to earlier generations. There were also nicknames, i.e., Michael = Mik, Bidy = Bridget. Many Irish names were changed due to the Gaelic language. Also, they may have used both the Gaelic and English form of a name. The name Gowan means Smith; and McGowan means son of a smith.

A book on Irish surnames may lead you to geographic locations where certain names were used. It was a paper illiterate country which caused names to be spelled various ways.

- Heritage Centers in Ireland differ greatly in value.
- As is the case in all genealogical work, maps are absolutely essential. See *Lewis' Topographical Index of Ireland*.

Excellent repositories in Boston for Irish research include:

1. National Archives - New England Region (Federal Record Center), 380 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, MA 02154 -- plenty of parking.

2. Mass. State Archives at Columbia Pt., 220 Morrissey Blvd, Boston, MA 02125 (Next to JFK Lib. and plenty of parking.)

3. Registrar of VR and Statistics, Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

4. Suffolk Co. Probate Court and Registry of Deeds, Old Court House, Pemberton Sq. (at Government Center), Boston 02108.

5. Middlesex Co. Probate Court and Registry of Deeds, 208 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02141.

6. Norfolk Co. Probate Court and Registry of Deeds, 649 High St., Dedham, MA 02026.

7. NEHGS, 101 Newbury St., Boston 02116

8. Archives of the Archdiocese of Boston, 2121 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton 02135.

9. The Diocesan Library and Archives, The Episcopal Diocese of Mass., 138 Tremont St., Boston 02111.

10. Boston Public Lib., Microtext Dept., Copley Sq., Boston 02117. The Reference Dept., upstairs from Microtext, holds a complete copy of Richard Hayes' *Manuscript Sources for a History of Irish Civilisation*.

An excellent website for Irish records is www.tiara.ie. Also www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/Haven/1538/irish.html

SOME CAPE COD HISTORY

The following are excerpts taken from *Cape Cod New and Old* by Agnes Edwards and published in 1918.

Sandwich, Yarmouth and Barnstable all were incorporated in 1939, but Sandwich is the oldest of the three. No English settlement was on Cape Cod until 3 April 1637, when ten men from Saugus, Mass., were given permission by the Plymouth court to "have the liberty to view a place to sit down in, and have sufficient land for threescore families." The ten men were: Edmund Freeman, Henry Feake, Thomas Dexter, Edward Dillingham, William Wood, John Carman, Richard Chadwell, William Almy, Thomas Tupper and George

Kott.

Plymouth Colony sent down Miles Standish and John Alden to set out "the bounds of the land granted there". One problem arose in regard to two of these men, who although they worked hard clearing the land, were arraigned in Plymouth for "disorderly keeping house alone." In those days marriage was considered essential to an orderly community.

The settlers had to: contend with severe winters; they had to learn new ways to grow crops and care for livestock; they lived in thatched huts and fought the swarms of blackbirds, crows and pigeons.

Wolves were a severe problem until the last one was shot in 1839. They were such a serious problem that the settlers proposed a palisade fence, ten feet high to run from Buzzard's Bay to Mass. Bay to keep the wolves off Cape Cod. Neighbors the other side of the proposed fence strongly objected because they didn't want all the wolves in their back yards.

Eastham [which is celebrating its 350th anniversary in 2001] had, at the beginning of English settlement, rich soils so luxuriant that the Indians had many maize fields there. It was considered at one time the granary of Mass. Bay and Plymouth. The meadows that grew hay 12 feet high soon grew hay only 3 feet high. In the 1800s the soil when dressed with seaweed and shells, grew asparagus extraordinarily well. Turnips and strawberries were also raised in large quantities.

The author states, "The lesson of Eastham is the lesson of all Cape Cod, and, in a small degree, a warning for all the United states". [Unfortunately no one heeded this author's advice in 1918.]

Some Eastham families, including the Higgins, moved to Hardwick, Mass., about 1742. Others from Yarmouth, including the Grays, moved about the same time to western Conn., and eastern New York. These

emigrants were very likely looking for better soil and realized that it was seriously being eroded on Cape Cod.

WHAT QUAKERISM OFFERED WOMEN

[From *A Search for Power: The "Weaker Sex in Seventeenth Century New England"* by Kyle Koehler. Pages 256-9. Publ. 1980, Univ. of IL Press.]

"Supportive mates made it easier for wives to be self-assertive. Yet encouraging husbands alone cannot explain why so many women were willing to put up with public beatings, severe whippings, vicious rumors, and even the possibility of death. The women who adopted Quakerism found an unbelievable source of inner strength in that theology. Somehow it gave them the courage not to cower before the male authorities of Calvinist New England, or to fear their awesome punishments.

By emphasizing an extremely close relationship with Christ, Quakers gave the individual a sense of her or his own ability to transcend the status relationships of Puritan society... The Quaker God was a benign force, capable of occasional vengeance, but with liberal qualities of kindness. Such a God established no elect body, but offered the joy of salvation to everyone who would open his or her heart. Nor did the Quaker God respect social ranks of superior or inferior, save or unsaved. For the Friend, God served as a justifier of deeply felt egalitarian needs. The Puritans created a harsh, vengeful God in accordance with their own needs; so too, did the Quaker make God in his or her own image. Identification with a benevolent God gave the Quaker greater security in emphasizing love over hate, self assertion over obsequiousness, peaceful persuasion over forced belief. If the Friends demonstrated a tinge of masochism, or a bit of a martyrdom complex, that need arose out of a desire to be supremely close to God by

imitating Christ's life and death.

There was much in Quaker theology to appeal to discontented women."

The author goes on to say that Quakers encouraged women in the work and service of God ; they could preach; God might choose a woman to rule; they might be mayors, sheriffs, justices and even general if God's light so directed them -- the extension of equal education to girls and boys made such possibilities more feasible. They did not offer women complete equality with men. Women were considered the "weaker sex", rarely chosen by God to rule. Despite this, Quakerism offered women a great deal, allowed them to preach, they could be missionaries, and it removed women from the strict confines of the home.

"Quakerism could sometimes accomplish miracles in freeing women from despondency." Some who became Friends found that their fits of depression vanished.. Religious heresies of the time, i.e., Antinomianism, Gortonism, Anabaptism, and Quakerism, offered women the chance to protest the limits imposed by Puritan society upon their own achievements. As women hungry for freedom they could do little more than adapt their religious beliefs into a vehicle of protest. Quaker women, who endured persecution, influenced other women in Puritan New England. "As a result the female heretics converted, inspired, and made Puritan women aware of another realm of behavior. They planted the twin germs of action and protest in so many female minds that the courts had to deal with more offenses by women, offenses which, in most Puritan courts, violated the orthodox sex-role with increasing severity."

RHODE ISLAND RECORDS

Each town kept its own records, except for Newport which are at the Newport Historical Society. They have two series of books that

contain all surviving original land and probate records for Newport, plus manuscript material and the original Friends Records for RI.

Remember that part of RI was in MA until 1747. Also remember that RI was the place where Roger Williams, Quakers, Anne Hutchinson and others, whose ideas were too different or liberal fled to when they had to leave their previous place of abode. It was also the location in the early years where men fled to if they had committed a crime. The society was diverse, and so are the records. In addition, many records were lost during the American Revolution when the city was occupied by the British.

The original RI court records are now at the RI Judicial Archives and Records Center at One Hill St., Pawtucket, RI. The earliest probates are included in the town council books. They include reports of the overseers of the poor, warnings out, and occasionally apprenticeship records. Not all of these books have been put on film.

Alden G. Beaman's book, *Rhode Island Genealogical Register*, contains abstracts of Washington Co.. Court Records taken from record books. Also, see Jane Fletcher Fiske's book, *Gleanings from Newport Court Files 1659 to 1783*. It has 1,182 abstracts of court files concerning Newport people and situations plus many others from different places whose names are in the records.

John O. Austin's book, *Genealogical Dictionary of RI*, 1887, reprinted 1969, 1982, includes the first three or four generations of over 400 families up to children born about 1700.

Other sources include a census of 1774, a 1777 military census, and other censuses of 1782 and 1790. You could join the RI Gen. Soc., PO Box 433, Greenville, RI 02828. Their quarterly publication includes much RI source material as well as compiled genealogies.

DIRECTORIES

City directories have been mentioned in several previous Newsletters as excellent sources of finding your ancestors. They are also one of the best substitutes for the missing 1890 Federal census. Even small towns had directories.

But there are other types of directories:

1. Business directories. They are for businesses only and usually cover an entire state, even small towns.
2. County directories. They include listings for individuals and businesses in a county or rural area.
3. Ethnic directories are limited to a particular ethnic group, i.e, Italians, Swedes, etc.
4. Householder directories include both residents and businesses listed alphabetically by name of street.
5. Social directories are limited to socially prominent persons and may include dates of birth, marriage or death.
6. Suburban directories are the same as city directories but confined to a suburb of a metropolitan area.
7. Telephone directories.

Where are directories located? Local libraries may have them, particularly for their own area. Other repositories include:

1. Boston Public Library has a large collection of nationwide directories. www.bpl.org
2. NEHGS in Boston has many for the N.E. states.
3. Genealogical Archives Online: City directories of the U.S.
www.citydirecories.psmmedia.com
4. American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, MA 508-755-5221, have over 6500 directories published before 1877 - one of the largest collections in the U.S. Many are on microfiche. Some are listed under the name of the town/city.
5. Family History Library in Salt Lake City
6. Newberry Library in Chicago has them up to

1930 for all over the U.S.

www.newberry.org/

7. AGLL/Heritage Quest: you may buy or rent them.

www.heritagequest./com/genealogy/microfilm

8. Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, IN
www..acpl.lib.in.us/Genealogy/genealogy.html

[Most of the above information was taken from a lecture by K.W. Hinckley.]

Once you find a family member in a directory don't forget to check for others of the same name as they may well be related.

Until recently I had never paid much attention to city directories because I knew where my family had lived. But while browsing through www.ancestry.com, to which I have subscribed, I discovered the directories of the small city where my father was born. In looking through them from 1882-1893, I found where my grandmother roomed when she taught school before she married, where they lived and boarded when she married, where my grandfather worked, and where his brothers worked. I had not known that the three brothers had all left the town where they were born and apparently moved together to another state not far away. As always appears to be the case, every bit of information brings up other questions, and unfortunately the directories from 1882-1893 bring up interesting questions for which I will never be able to find the answers.

Next I looked at the city directory where my uncle and father went to college, and found when my widowed grandmother moved there, also to another state. My father, who had lived with her until he married and moved to a contiguous town, was also listed at the same address, even after he married and moved.

As mentioned in earlier Newsletters, many city directories are online. [Ed.]
Websites From A June Issue Of Ancestry Daily News include:

9. www.ancestry.com/library/views/news/articles/4025

This is an article about Civil War pension lists and what they contain. The average pension file is 126 pages. Each one has: [a] declaration for a pension; [b] declaration for a widow's pension (if applicable); [c] the adjutant general's office statement of service; [d] questionnaire completed by the applicant; [e] pension dropped cards; [f] marriage certificates; [g] death certificates; [h] discharge certificates. This is a long and very important article about Civil War pensions, how to obtain copies, and the fees - usually \$37.00 for the entire application file.

10. Use the same address as above but change the number to **4005**. This is another Civil War pension article. It is a pension index and gives changes in ordering copies of the original pension application and service records from NARA. Confederate Civil War Vets may have had pensions from their own states; contact the archives of the state where your ancestor lived.

11. www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/military/cwpi/main.htm

This is the index to the pension file. [I knew that my great grandmother's brother, Samuel B. Beaman, was a captain in the Civil War, so I decided to try this index to see how helpful it was. He had died but his widow had applied for his pension according to the index. I knew that her name was correct, but it said it was filed from Miss. In copying the old handwriting someone had thought it was Miss. when it should have been Mass. When I saw the original NARA form, on the next link, it does look more like a "i" than an "a". It also gave certificate and pension application numbers. If I wanted a copy of his file, this online database gives me all I would need to write for the records. [Ed]

You can also just type in a surname which will then show all men of that name in the database -- a wonderful resource for

anyone doing one-name research.

12. IL marriage records 1851-1900 is at www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/indds/4147.htm. In this database, and the next two below, can be searched just by surname while others need both a first and last name.

13. MO marriages. Same address as above but use the number **4474**.

14. St. Lawrence Co., NY 1890 city directory - change number to **5636**.

OTHER INTERNET ADDRESSES

1. www.geneanet.org

According to their statement, their mission is to make the power of the internet available to our users by setting up a universal register of all the world's genealogy resources whether net based or not, and whether free or not. This site has 41,085,568 entries which can be searched by country.

2. There have been several websites on how to cite sources taken from internet sites. This one is an update by Drew Smith on 2 May 2001. He says begin with the author, title of the page underlined or italicized, date of publication, date you last accessed the page immediately followed by the URL and the page. See the whole article at home.tampabay.rr.com/drewsmith

3. Anyone with Long Island, NY, ancestors shouldn't miss this very inclusive website consisting of many topics.

www.longislandgenealogy.com

4. There are several websites that should be read before looking for someone in the Social Security Death Index (www.ancestry.com/ssdi) See www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/vital/article.htm www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/vital/ssdi/article.htm

Also, instead of **article** (above) type in **tips**,

and again type in **faq**.

5. The St. Lawrence Co., NY 1890 directory is at www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/inddb/5636.htm

6. The Cape Breton District, Nova Scotia 1901 census of Big Pond, Ball Creek and Bateston is at www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/inddb/5636

HATCH FAMILY REUNION

This Cape Cod family reunion will be held August 18 & 19, 2001, in Sandwich at the American Legion Hall. For more information see www.geocities.com/Yosemite/Gorge/5687/hatchfr.html

HERITAGE QUEST MAGAZINE

The following are excerpts from some of the very interesting articles in in May/June 2001 issue, many of which give suggestions about how to find your female ancestors.

- Women and Naturalization, ca. 1802-1940. See www.nara.gov/publications/prologue/natural1.html

- This website has links to web pages for research institutions that have primary source material for researching women. www.lib.utsa.edu/Archives/links.htm

- An index of IN marriages through 1850 is at www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/indiana/genealogy/mirr.html

- Index to IL marriages from 1763-1900 is at www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/marriage.html

- ME state archives - marriage search form.

Years included are 1892-1966 and is searchable by either the bride's or groom's names. thor.ddp.state.me.us/archives/plsql/archdev.Marriage_Archive.search_form

- Mailing list for Civil War women civil-war-women-l-request@rootsweb.com

- Other articles include: how to do adoption research; how and where to search for immigrant records; and articles on Scandanavian and German research. Other articles are about Scottish occupational records, what they include and where to find them, and holocaust research

Another informative article examines "several specific techniques borrowed from the methods used by private investigators that are being adapted successfully by serious genealogists today." It is entitled, *Genealogy and Criminal Investigateion: A Close Parallel*, by David S. Martin, PhD.

www.ellislandrecords.com

Recently I emailed with someone who did some of the work putting these records online (1892-1924). I asked her if everyone on the ship was included. She said all passenger classes and crew are included - even some who signed up to go on the voyage but didn't actually make the trip.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY MUSEUM

A museum for Massachusetts Military material is at the Worcester Armoury on Salisbury St. It is the location for Mass. military history research. It is especially good for those who served in the Civil War.

CAPE COD GRAVESTONES

Bob Carlson, who lives on the lower Cape, is doing a wonderful job documenting the gravestones all over the Cape with dates prior to 1800. In addition he has about 3200 inscriptions and 1000 photos of these stones on his website

www.capecodgravestones.com

By clicking on a link you can take a virtual tour by town and graveyard, and also view epitaphs and a list of stonecarvers.

The oldest surviving stone is one for Jonathan Sparrow who died 21 March 1706/7. He was born in England and came to America with his parents ca. 1633. He is the son of Richard Sparrow who now has a stone commemorating his life. It says

"Richard Sparrow 1660

Here rests the dust of Richard Sparrow and his wife Pandora who came from Kent Co., England, ca. 1633 and settled in Plymouth ca. 1650. They came to Eastham and settled near this place where he died 8 January 1660. Here also rests Jonathan Sparrow only child of Richard together with his first two wives Rebecca Bangs and Hannah Prence. He settled in the part of Eastham now East Orleans where after filling many offices of honor and trust in both church and state. He died 21 March 1706, aged 73 years. In memory of these early settlers of our country we their descendants have erected this tablet in this centennial year of our American Independence AD 1876."

Two other very early stones that are very intricately carved and in excellent shape are those of John Freeman who died 28 October 1719 at age 98, and his wife Mercy (Prence) Freeman who died 28 September 1711 age 80. (Whoever said people in those days died young!)

"Here Lyes The

Body of Major
John Freeman
Decd October ye
28th 1719
In ye 98th year
Of his Age"

His wife's extradinarily decorated and carved stone's carver is unknown. The writing in within a very large carved heart surrounded by carvings. It says

"Here Lyes
Buried Ye Body
Of Marcy Freeman
Wife to Major John
Freeman aged
80 Years Decd
Sept ye 28th
1711"

These stones are in The Cove Burial-Ground on the south side of Rt. 6. This was the earliest cemetery in Eastham; unfortunately only a very few stones are still standing. Several were professionally cleaned last year.

Another interesting one is that of Dr. David Doane.

"Here lies buried
Ye body of Doctr
David Doane
Who died Nov.
Ye 18 1748.
In the 74 year
Of his age"

This stone, like many others, is deteriorating due to the weather and various types of lichen that were growing on it. Last fall I spent a couple hours with water and tooth brushes cleaning it off. Mr. Carlson has taken a new photo of it which he will soon put on his website and replace the one so badly encrusted with lichen.

Joyce S. Pendery
200 Mill Rd.
Falmouth MA 02540



FALMOUTH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 2107
TEATICKET, MA 02536



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536
Vol. 13 No. 5 Sept.-Oct. 2001

President: Donna Walcovy

www.falgen.org

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

September 8 : Members discuss their genealogy projects, their successes and brick walls. Suggestions will be offered to breakdown those brick walls.

October 13: TBA. This is your chance to suggest the program of your choice! VP: Jan Koso is taking all requests at his e-mail, jkoso@cape.com or his answering machine, no. 508-457-506

UNDERTAKER'S BILL IN 1829

Thanks to Barbara Bunker for the following interesting undertaker's bill which gives us an idea of funeral customs of the time.

"Mr. F. Jackson is Francis Henry Jackson, my great grandfather, who was born in 1800. Henry Pudsey was his considerably younger brother. Both parents were deceased and I believe the older brother and sister were already in America. Francis Henry, a doctor, was wrapping up his family's affairs in Yorkshire at this time, preparatory to emigrating himself (he sailed in 1830). I know nothing of the circumstances of the young man's death. Death was, I suspect, in London and burial in the family plot in Hedon, Yorkshire."

EPHRAIM WIGINTON

Furnishing Undertaker

110 Old Street, near Brick Lane

To Mr. F. Jackson, Dr.

Funeral of Mr. Henry Pudsey Jackson

August 24. 1829:

A strong Elm Coffin Covered Black ornamented with 2 rows all round with Best Burnish nails, a plate with inscription & Oval handle plates with silver'd grip Irons. The inside neatly lined & ruffled, a pillow bed etc. 3 -16-0.

Men taking board to *Somers Tower* (?) 1-0-0

Making up body Sawdust etc. 2-6-0

Sept. 2: The use of a best pull 0-7-0

Ln of 5 fine cloaks 0-5-0

Ln of 5 best hatbands 0 -2-6

To 2 1/2 new crape bands 0 -10-0

To 5 pr Gents Blk Kid Gloves 0-13-9

To 2 Porters wh Silk *Drapes* (?)

Hearse and 1 coach wh 1 pr horses each

2-14-0

Use of two coachmens Cloaks 0-2-0

2 hatbands & 2 pr gloves for coachmen 0-0-7

Cash paid 4 bearers 0-10-0

Ditto to turnpikes 0-1-8

Ditto to 8 men's expenses 0-5-0

Total 10-19-11

BATCH NUMBER SEARCHES

The following came to me via e-mail and gives instruction for accessing the records in the IGI.

You can do batch number searches on specific surnames within resources, such as the Barbour Collection, from which information has been extracted for the LDS International Genealogical Index (IGI).

To do a batch number search on the surname Darling, for ex., go into the IGI at www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frame_set_search.asp?PAGE=igi/search_IGI.asp.

Type in John, or another first name, then fill in North America for the Region, United States for country, Connecticut for State, or another state name.. The date I used was 1776 with a range of years + or - 20 years.

Then hit search, and a number of John Darlings will come up. One gave Source Call No. of 0002908, which is the microfilm for the Barbour Collection's General Index Da-Daz.

The batch number (listed under source information on the far left) for this record is 7450321. Then copy the batch number, go back to a blank IGI search, fill in only Darling for surname (no first name), only North America for region, and then type in 7450321

for the batch number. Click return and 47 names came up all from the Barbour Collections's General Index for Da-Daz.

Other first names besides John came up also. Included were the date of birth for each person, the town, county, and state.

PERCI

(This information came from the Ancestry.com Weekly Digest of 7-28-2001 at www.ancestry.com/product.asp?productid=2164

Every genealogist needs to use the Periodical Source Index (PERCI) routinely. It is a major source for finding what is published on families and localities. It is a project of the Allen Co. Public Library in Ft. Wayne. It contains more than 1 million entries.

Ancestry.com markets PERCI on CD-ROM and as a database on its website. The CD-ROM version is faster to use, creates and prints research and checks lists easily. But PERCI is updated yearly. This means that the CD-ROM obviously cannot be updated. There are thousands of new entries in every update.

Look for electronic versions of printed abstracts. Some are abstracts of primary data that cover a large area. They are basic sources genealogists use over and over. Publications such as these, especially those in multi-volume series, are now appearing in electronic form (text, image or database). Examples include Mass. Vital Records, Hinshaw's Quaker records, and Maryland probates.

Periodicals. The introduction of CD-ROM versions of respected journals such as NEHGR, The Mayflower Descendant, The National Genealogical Quarterly, and the Penn. Genealogical Magazine, has been a major boon to genealogists. Other journals will be available in the near future with each having its own index.

Some sources are only available electronically because societies and individuals are finding that electronic media are the inexpensive way to publish. Two examples of these are cemetery and newspaper abstracts. Some are on CD-ROM

but more are on the Internet. Many are available as part of the USGenWeb Project and on Ancestry.com.

If the CD-ROM web site is text based, learn how to copy and paste the text into your word processor or database software to avoid rekeying errors.

INTERNET ADDRESSES

1. Information about railroad and social security records is at www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/george/4302.asp. Also see www.rrb.gov/geneal.html. Records are kept by employee's social security numbers, or complete name, or birth and death dates.
2. Map showing the Battle of Dunbar, Scotland in 1650 is at www.ancestry.com/rd/map.asp?ImagesID=421
3. Rhode Island vital records are at www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/vital/rivitals/main.htm
4. There are 2,206 US city directories online at www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/directories/main.htm
To access this site it is necessary to be a member of ancestry.com (\$49.95 per year). However, if you want to try it first before you join, you can call their 800 number and ask for a free trial. Sometimes all their over 3,000 databases are free so you can try it out.
(See previous Newsletters which give some URLs for free city directory databases)
Message boards for ancestry.com is boards.ancestry.com/mbexec/script/main/an Just type in a surname and see what comes up. I find the best surname query boards are at www.genforum.com
It is very often possible to find someone on these sites who has done considerable research on a surname, and often is updating or writing a new genealogy. These persons are really up-to-date on new information
5. At this site you can look for a submit query regarding one ancestor born in the US before

12-21-1850, and you can contact other persons who are searching for the same person. www.rootsweb.com/~lineage

6. European telephone directories and addresses from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and the UK can be accessed from www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/directories/eurotel/main.htm

7. Minnesota death certificates from 1908 - 1946 are online at this URL and can be ordered from this site which is run by the Minnesota Historical Society. people.mnhs.org/dci

8. The site, and links, for the American Revolution is at www.revwar.com-links

9. Newspapers listed by state are at www.newspapers.com/

10. This site is a guide to the Archdiocese of Chicago. It has a directory of parishes and links to online churches as well as a genealogical guide with list of records available. An e-mail address is also included for research requests in records prior to 1916. www.archdiocese-chgo.org

11. www.cuyahoga.oh.us/probate/probatehome.htm
At this site you can search probates from March 1810 - April 1998 in Cuyahoga County (includes Cleveland).

12. Is there a book you can't find? Or is there an out-of-print book you would like? These are just 3 of the online bookstores where you may search for them. I did find a book through one of these, then checked the others to see which had the best price, or if any were local to my area. These sites are particularly useful to historians and genealogists.

www.alibris.com
www.21northmain.com
www.bibliophile.net

In addition, Barnes and Noble, and Borders

Books have sites for out-of-print books.

13. Message boards for ancestry.com is boards.ancestry.com/mbexec/script/main/ Just type in a surname.

14. The following books are online but you must be a member of Ancestry.com to access them.

Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution - 17 volumes, is at www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/indds/bs/3090.htm

In order to see the Revolutionary War Pension Index change the above number to **4691**, and for the Revolutionary War Service Records 1775-1783, use the number **4282**.

15. This is an excellent site with many links for English, Scottish, Welch and Isle of Mann information including many societies and topics. www.genuki.org.uk/Societies/

16. Have you tried these genealogy sites?
www.Ancestry.com
www.Familysearch.org
www.Rootsweb.com
www.Genealogy.com
www.Genealogy.about.com
www.Genealogytoolbox.com and of course:
www.cyndislist.com

17. Check out this site if you want to find vital records in Europe:
www.vitalrec.com/links2.html

18. The database for the famous Green-Wood cemetery, 500 25th St., NY, NY 11232, in Brooklyn, NY is searchable online at www.green-wood.com and contains info on 600,000 burials. It is not necessary to include the first name but only the first few letters of the surname. That way you can look through all the names starting with those letters. The cemetery office can be reached by email at historic-fund@green-wood.com. Also see www.ancestry.com/product.asp?productid=1630.

19. Updated IL marriage records 1851-1900.

See www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/inddb/4147.htm

20. Update of OH marriages 1803-1900 - same as above but substitute [5194.htm](#) for the above number.

21. For Saddler's Lutheran Church, York, PA, baptisms from 1792-1861, substitute the number **4484**

22. NE states city directories 1881-1902. see: www.ancestry.com/product.asp?productid=2347

23. N.England 1850 census CD-ROM index- see same address above but change the number to **2392**.

24. This site is a goldmine for all states in the U.S. It gives resources for each state: where to write for VS, genealogical and historical sites, state's archives, newspaper genealogical columns, LDS research outlines for each state, ethnic, religious, historical plus much other very useful material.

www.rootsweb.com/roots-1/USA/ct.html
(Change the ct to the 2 letter abbreviation for the state that you want.)

25. This site has a list of all the microfilmed city directories located in Washington which are also at all the regional facilities in 13 major cities (including Waltham, MA). They include directories mostly from 1909 - 1935 for towns and cities in all states.

www.nara.gov/genealogy/citydir.html

RESIDENCES OF EARLY MONTREAL CITIZENS

Thanks to John Perri for the following. The land and residences of individuals living in Montreal between 1642 and 1805 can be located online on maps of Montreal for this period. The area covered is that which corresponds today to "Old Montreal".

The "Adhemar" website cca.qc.ca/adhemar/ provided by "Le Groupe de Recherche sur Montreal" - founded

and financed by the Canadian Center of Architecture - provides information on history of the land, buildings, owners and/or leaseholders throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. The types of buildings, material of construction, number of floors square footage, and the dates when they were constructed, modified and/or demolished, are also given. The names of neighbors on a given street can also easily be obtained. The website is in French but can easily be translated and should prove very useful to those with ancestors in early Montreal.

EXCERPTS FROM EASTMAN'S ONLINE NEWSLETTER

An introduction to archives in the UK maintained by the Historical Manuscript Commission is at www.hmc.gov.uk/focus

Site for surname DNA projects is at www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/eastman/4206.asp This site gives surnames now in a DNA project. If you know of a surname DNA project

Dick would like to be informed. He can be contacted at richard@eastman.net

Ancestry.com has over one billion records divided among over 3,000 databases. At least one database goes on each day.

How do you eliminate pop-up ads on PCs? You can download a free program called POW!. See www.analogx.com and www.analogx.com/contents/download/network/pow.htm

There are several sites on the internet where the SSDI (**Social Security Death Index**) can be obtained. Some are more up-to-date than others.

[1] www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/vital/ssdi/main.htm

[2] www.FamilySearch.org

[3] www.MyTrees.com

If you can't find the person you are looking for on one, try another site.

VERMONT HISTORIC INDEX

A long article in the July 29, 2001, *Cape Cod Times* describes a mammoth project being

undertaken by Anne and Stuart Smith of Walden, VT, who are indexing *The Caledonian* newspaper which dates back to 1837. Births, marriages, divorces and other events in Caledonia County in the nineteenth century are being extracted.

"Ultimately the Smiths hope to index all the county's vital records from the date the newspaper started keeping the records, in 1837, until it ceased being a weekly and became a daily in around 1918. The paper is now published as *The Caledonian Record*."

Newspaper articles generally give more information than the more formal vital records. Those who find a name in the index can then find it in the volumes they have compiled which will refer them to a possibly longer article in the newspaper. Those who died out of state would not be in the Vermont death records, but if they had lived in Vermont there could be an article about their death or another event in which they were involved.

At this time they have indexed about 10,000 names and are about half done. When the task is completed there will be about 15 bound volumes - a great help to families seeking information on relatives in Caledonia County, Vermont.

Genealogists owe a debt of gratitude to persons willing to spend time at home doing this type of work, mostly from microfilm records. Hopefully others will be inspired to do something similar which will leave a legacy from themselves to others who will be living many decades from now.

If you have family in Caledonia Co., VT, these volumes may be very helpful to you.

1880 U.S. CENSUS

This Society has recently purchased the set of 20 compact disks that make up the 1880 U.S. census. It is available to members on Tuesdays 2-4 PM at the Falmouth Library. Or, if you are not available at that time, you may make an appointment for another time.

The following are excerpts from *The Forum*, V. 13, No. 2, Summer 2001 about this census.

These disks were prepared by the

Family and Church History Dept. of LDS and took 20 years to do with 11.5 million hours of volunteer labor. Valuable assistance in checking the integrity of the data and verifying the locality entries was provided by the Historical Census Project at the University of Minnesota. The lack of 1880 Soundex entries for those without children aged 10 or under has been a source of frustration to genealogists.

These twenty compact discs comprise the nationwide index and contain about 50 million entries. They help find people in a nation bursting with immigration and migration.

A search can be for a first name, last name and gender, or, a search can be made using just the surname.

Under the "Birth and Race Options", you can narrow your search by selecting a birth year or a range of years, ethnic groups (all, Asian, Black, Mexican, Mulatto, Native American or White), as well as birthplace.

This national index allows you to find someone who left the area of their birth and possibly no longer communicated with the family, or, their letters and family information have since been destroyed.

This census has been divided into 7 regions of the country on these discs to facilitate both the size and results of searching for someone. Some of the regions are divided into sub-regions. The National index can be searched by entire regions whereas the regional indexes usually are searched only by sub-region.

Another very useful feature of this large database is that you may select the "Neighbors" feature and browse entries in their original context on both sides of the entry you selected.

In addition, you can select the state, county, and town you wish to search, then type in the given name of the female you are seeking. The index will return all of the entries in that geographic locality, regardless of surname, for the female's given name. [This would be helpful if a woman married more than once and you didn't know the surname of her husband(s).]

The Regional Discs are:

1. NE Region (Discs 1-3) - CT, MA, RI, NH, VT, ME
2. Atlantic States Region (discs 4-12)
NY, PA, DE, MD, NJ, Wash.D.C.
3. Cumberland Region (discs 13-17) VA, WV, NC, SC, KY, TN
4. Southern States Region (discs 18-22) GA, FL, AL, MS., AR, LA, TX
5. Prairie States Region (discs 23-27) IA, MN, MO, Dakota Territory, KS, NE
6. Great Lakes Region (discs 28-34) IL, IN, MI., OH, WI
7. Western States Region (disc 35) CA, CO, NE, OR, and the territories of AZ, ID, NM, UT, WA, WY.

SURNAMES IN 1870 U.S. CENSUS

This new release, Surnames Served Up On Demand, should be particularly very useful for those researching one family name, as well as others. Excerpts are from *Genealogy Update*, *Heritage Quest Newsletter*, dated April 2001.

This Surname Series allows you to focus your research on any given surname from the 1870 U.S. Census. Now anyone can search the entire 1870 census focusing on a specific surname, rather than searching all the surnames in a specific locality. These are custom made CD-ROMs indexes with every instance of the surname you are looking for in the 1870 census, no matter the locality.

The Surname Series CD-ROMS comes with the entire soundex code to which the surname belongs which means you get not only the surname but also all the spelling variations of that surname, based on the standard Soundex coding system. This makes this Series one of the best tools when you are looking for someone who seems to have disappeared, or may have spelled the name differently.

All these CD-ROMs are indexed with all the fields to further refine your search, i.e., given name, surname, age, sex, race, birthplace, county and locality, as well as source document references so you can easily obtain a copy of the original record.

A surname from this series can be

ordered online at www.HeritageQuest.com, or by calling 1-800-760-2455. The price for each surname CD is \$19.95.

OTHER NEW CD-ROMS

To order, or find out more about the following new products, you may contact Heritage Quest at the above addresses. Costs are either \$29.95 or \$39.95 for this series.

The *World Immigration Series* focuses on specific groups that came to the U.S. For ex., the Irish in the 1870 U.S. Federal Census DC contains information on over a million Irish households in the U.S. You can do the same with the over 900,000 Germans in that census, and the over 400,000 families in the British (English, Scottish, Welsh) in the 1870 census. Another one in this series is on African-Americans.

Included are historic maps and information on the migration and settlement from these countries, an introduction to the history and culture, in-depth research techniques, and ports of immigration. It includes name, age, sex, race, birthplace, locality, and country along with film number and page reference.

The *California Great Register of Voters* books document over 350,000 men who registered to vote. (Women didn't have the vote then.) This is an excellent replacement for the destroyed 1890 U.S. census and for thousands of records destroyed in the 1906 earthquake. Contact the addresses above for more information.

NOTE FROM EDITOR

I have been Editor of this Newsletter since 1993, and my aim has been to give our members places to search for their ancestors and sometimes some history to help them do so. Hopefully, it has been of help to you.

I am certain that many of you have excellent suggestions and sources that would be of great value to others. It would be appreciated if you would share them with other members.

There are so many records, often

primary, online (and more coming on every day) that I'm sure you have found some that would be helpful to us. Please share them..

Since I have been researching the ancestors of about 43 women who came to, or lived in, southern Conn. from the 1630s to the late 1700s, I have received help from many others from the US, Canada, Australia and Europe whose email addresses I have found on various query groups such as www.genforum.com, and the query section of ancestry.com. The largest, and best that I have found, is the former.

On these sites I have often found genealogists who are writing new genealogies and who have found lots of new material in a variety of locations which hold primary sources. With so many people travelling today, much new material has been located. Some has been put online and some can be located via email.

An example of help to be found via the internet happened to me recently. My husband's grandfather was born in Dunfermline, Scotland (a fact that took me 17 years to find). Someone I met in England in 1978 gave me a book called *The Drysdales* which gives many pedigree charts of various Drysdale families who live(d) in Scotland, England, South Africa and Australia. I was not able to make a connection to any of these charts.

Recently I put a query on the Drysdale page of www.genforum.com and received a reply from Tracey. Although I couldn't tie her family to my husband's, I told her I had a book on the family printed about 1970 and written by a Duncan Drysdale in S. Africa. Since it has 126 pages - too many to photocopy - she was very pleased that I agreed (reluctantly) to send it to her. She just emailed me that it was on its way back to me. She lives in the very western part of Canada.

Tracey very much wanted to contact Duncan who the last we knew was in S. Africa, so she found a internet site there. She chose a name with an email address and sent a query about the possibility of locating Duncan. Much to her amazement she received a reply -- she had emailed Duncan's sister!

I emailed her back to ask if Duncan knew where the Drysdale I had stayed with in England in 1978 is now living, or if he's still alive. It is truly amazing what a small world it is now thanks to the internet and email!

But back to this Newsletter. In either the Dec. or Jan. issue of every year I have included the index for that year. Most of the articles are still useful. If you don't have them they are in notebooks in our section of the Falmouth Library.

ELLIS ISLAND RECORDS

Until recently I had never had any reason to try and find someone who had immigrated into the US on ships coming into NYC from 1892-1924. But now this can be done very easily online. This is an incredible database thanks to LDS.

Someone asked me to find what I could about his grandmother who supposedly had come to NYC from Poland in 1913 to Red Bank, NJ. As with almost all family stories, some facts are correct, others are not. In this case, after I sent for her naturalization papers which included a 3 x 3 photo of her, I found she had arrived in 1911 and went to Perth Amboy, NJ. However, she was not naturalized until 1942, and oddly enough her husband who had arrived in 1892 was not naturalized at that time, nor could a naturalization be found for him.

Previous to finding her naturalization papers, I had looked for her name in the Ellis Island records but could not find her. But one of the questions asked on her papers was what was her name when she arrived. Both the first and last name was different by one letter each! When I typed in that name, there she was!

In case you have never seen a ship's manifest these are the questions that were asked in 1911 -- other years differ. Name, sex, age, ethnicity, height, color eyes, where from, how much money she had, who paid for her passage, she could read and write in Polish, closest relative where she came from and the address, where was she going (which gave the name and address of her uncle - another clue to her family), the date the ship sailed and from where, and of course the name of the ship and date of arrival.

These records gave me the spelling of her name, her father's name and address, and the address of an uncle's in Perth Amboy, NJ. And if her uncle was her mother's brother, that would lead me to her mother's surname. Also, the spelling of the town she came from differed in the Ellis Island records and her naturalization papers. This caused me to make a longer search on the Internet but I did find it under a slightly different spelling - a town about 60 miles from both Russia and Lithuania. I discovered that she went to Rotterdam, Holland, and sailed on Sept. 30, 1911 on the SS Rotterdam, a huge ship of the Holland-American line just three years old. I found that on this trip it carried about 3,500 passengers, 2,300 in third class. Another site shows a picture of this massive ship. It is possible to get a photo of it.

After I typed in her correct name and clicked on it, the entire page she was on came up on the monitor. There is an enlargement button which really blows up the page. I discovered that actually there are two pages as it took much space to record all the questions asked. In addition, there is another link that shows these pages all typed which can be printed out. It is possible to send for a photocopy of each page, and it was sent almost immediately.

After finding her probable place of birth, I checked a large atlas for the town and found one slightly different in spelling. When I went back online and typed in that name I was able to zero in on that section of Poland. I also discovered that her husband whom she married 2.5 years after she immigrated, had lived in a town only about ten miles away - both between 114 and 124 miles NE of Warsaw.

Now, I will get the 1910 census for Perth Amboy hoping to find information on her uncle, when he arrived and from where. She was married in Utica, NY, in 1914, so possibly the 1910 census will give more information about her. Whether I will be able to obtain civil or church records for the two towns in Poland is very questionable due to WW1 and the invasion of Russia by the Germans in WW2. But some have been photographed by LDS.

In reading about Polish history I discovered that between 1870 -1914 over 4 million left ethnic Polish lands; a million and a quarter left Russian occupied territory.

Between 1845 and 1907 there were poor crops, starvation, epidemics including serious cholera epidemics in 1854 1884 and 1892. In addition, between 1871-5 land was taken away from Polish farmers and sold to German immigrant farmers brought in by Bismarck. These were some of the reasons that in 1900 80% of the population of Poland were peasants. Also, records were kept in German or Russian depending on the country that governed different sections of Poland, as well as Latin, until Poland again became a country after WW1.

Other problems Americans have in searching their Polish ancestry is the language. Because of a different alphabet which has 10 vowels and 35 consonants), names can be spelled more than one way and pronounced differently. The marriage certificate I found in Utica at a Polish church and in Polish, spelled her husband's name a third way from the other ways I have seen it.

Ellis Island records do not include just the crew and immigrants but everyone on the ship. Even if you didn't have an immigrant ancestor coming into NYC from 1892 - 1924, you may well have had family members who travelled to Europe who are listed on these manifests. So type in a family surname, and see what you can find. After you find a name for whom you wish to see more information, you have to become a member by typing in a user name and password - there is no charge. The web site is **www.ellislandrecords.org**

Another source I tried for the first time was to find a Social Security application from Washington, DC. The fee went up July 1 from \$7. to \$27. but it only took under 3 weeks for it to arrive. It included the person's mother's maiden name, which I hadn't known. This is a primary source written by the applicant. Deceased persons who received SS benefits can be found on the SSDI website including their SS number. This makes it easier for the employees in Washington to find the it.



Falmouth Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

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President: Donna Walcovy

www.falgen.org

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

Nov. 10 David Lambert from NEHGS will talk about Genealogical Research Using Military Records

Dec. 8 Mary Hunt's topic will be Diaries and Journals

Jan. 12 Genealogy 101

Feb. 9 Your Favorite Ancestor

Mar. 9 TBA

Apr. 13 Help Workshop

May 11 J. A. Koso will speak about Tracing Your Destitute New England Ancestors

MINUTES FROM OCTOBER MEETING

Bob Carlson from North Eastham gave a wonderful slide-lecture on Barnstable County Old Burying Grounds: Colonial Gravestones from the 1600's and 1700's.

In addition to visiting all the oldest burial grounds on Cape Cod, he has searched repositories all over the Cape for cemetery inventories that have been done in the past. He then compared them with stones still standing and found many stones in the old inventories are now missing. He has found about 3600 stones in the inventories and about 600-900 are no longer still standing. He discovered about 2600 during his trips around Cape Cod's 46 oldest burial grounds.

If this rate of loss continues there may be only 1800 or so of these fragile stones left in another 100 years. He finds that the worst

offenders are lawnmowers, weed whackers, and of course acid rain. Several kinds of lichen have also grown on them, the amount seems to depend on the area in which the cemetery is located.

The oldest stones date back to 1683 (date of death) and there are only three of these. One is for Mrs Hope Chipman, wife of Elder John Chipman, age 54, who "changed this life for a better ye 8 of January 1683". Unfortunately another 1683 stone for Thomas Clark in Sandwich, has had all the words gouged out and they are just barely readable. The third 1683 stone commemorates the life of Dorothy Rawson. It is in the Lothrop Hill cemetery and was carved in the Mumford shop. Mr. Carlson found 15 stones before 1700, about 800-900 from 1700-1750, and about 2500 from 1750 - 1800.

Since no slate is available on Cape Cod, where did they come from and who made them? The early stones came from the Boston area. There were about 10 well-known stone carvers who carried on this line of work for generations. Three of the best and most famous a

Most carvers had their own styles of art work and although most stones do not record the carver many can be identified by their styles and designs. For example, Lamson stones have a triangular nose with hooked eyebrows. The many types of wings help identify the carver. The stones by the Soule carvers of Plymouth might have medusa type hair and curly. Nathaniel Fuller's mouths were heart shaped.

In addition to Boston, some stones came from Newport where coastal shipping

made transportation easier. Falmouth old burial ground has several stones carved by the Stevens family in Newport; they are still in business !

Poorer quality slate from the Middleboro area began to be used in the mid-1700's. No limestone was used until after 1800. Although it is easier to carve because it is softer, the rain, ice, snow and the heat of summer sun cause it to deteriorate much more rapidly. A few sandstone stones came from Conn. and it is felt that there may have been a connection with the family who ordered the stones to that area.

In addition to genealogical information these carvings are of historical importance because they show us not only very important and rare folk art, but the motifs give us insight into the thinking of the times. They also exhibit double dating which didn't change until 1752.

What are some of the motifs and how did they change over the years? Not only was life very difficult but religion taught that everyone was a sinner. This may be why the skulls look so grim. Until about 1750 90% had winged skulls which signified that the soul left the body at the time of death.

The oldest winged portrait on Cape Cod is that of Marcy Freeman who died in 1711 aged 80. The borders on the stone are rich and deeply carved. The heart symbolizes the blissful state after the soul gets to heaven. (See photo) Her husband, John Freeman, son of Edmond Freeman of Sandwich, is next to hers but not quite as ornately carved. He died in 1719 aged 98. .

During the religious revival of 1740-50 faces became less grim and more optimistic. Any carving that had lots of flames beside or above the head, and no wings, was a bad sign! Wings helped the deceased get to heaven. Not many stones depict the deceased smiling.

Between 1750-1800 skulls began to fall out of favor and just heads were used, some which touch the base of the tympanum means that the soul is flying.

The transition from skull to face with a more human nose and eyes is after the 1750's

but still include teeth. The oldest Falmouth stone is for Desire Bourne, 1703, and has 3 rows of teeth!

In the late 1700's heads were rounder, hair forward over the brow and they were either getting ready to fly or were flying. Sunbursts came into favor, with the eyes peaking over a line beginning about 1790. About 1800 urns and weeping willow designs began to be carved. They depicted the sorrow of the families who remained on earth and not the person who died.

Bob should be commended for all the time he has spent not only in recording these important gravestones, but also for bringing them to others via his web site including about 1,200 photos of his photographs. Last month his site averaged 130 visits a day plus several emails a day. He requested a link to cyndislist.com last fall but has not yet heard when it will be linked.

In addition to the names and photos on his web site, he has an epitaph section containing about 250 interesting epitaphs organized by old burying grounds and displayed in chronological order by year of death. The epitaphs provide some insight into Puritan attitudes towards death and the Hereafter. About 1200 of the names are linked to color photos of the stones.

Another section in his web site gives information on 25 Colonial stone carvers represented in Barnstable Co. with examples of their work. Information is included about the meaning of the carved images and the changes in them during the 18th century.

His web site is:

www.capecodgravestones.co and his email is caretaker@capecodgravestones.com.

References he recommends are:

- [1] Historical & Genealogical Atlas & Guide to Barnstable Co., MA, Marjorie H. Gibson, 1995. {Sold by this Society}
- [2] Epitaph & Icon, Diana George & Malcolm Nelson, 1983
- [3] The Masks of Orthodoxy, Peter Benes, 1977
- [4] Gravestones of Early New England, Harriette Merrifield Forbes, 1927

INTERNET SITES

- [5] Graven Images, Allen Ludwig, 1966.
- [6] Gravestone Chronicles Vol 1 & 2, Theodore Chase & Laurel Gabel, 1997.
- [7] The Puritan Way of Death, David Stannard, 1977
- [8] The Association For Gravestone Studies, 278 Main St., Greenfield, MA 01301

After listening to Bob's interesting talk I took *Gravestones of Early New England*, by H.M. Forbes, out of the library to read more about the symbolism of the carvings. The following are the author's interpretations of them.

1. The hourglass signifies the passing of time as does Father Time with a scythe.
2. The certainty of death was depicted by the death's head often pictured with wings, by a skull and crossed bones, with darts or arrows which indicate death, coffins, pick axes, or a candle and snuffer.
3. The deceased's station in life or occupation were other motifs used on the stones. Examples of these are coats-of-arms, military motifs, lockets and beads, ships, minister's gown. The scallop shell depicted their time on earth.
4. Other symbols referred to Christianity and included the grapevine, grapes and ears of corn depicted the blood and body of Christ, birds meant the soul partaking of celestial food, and the dove meant Christian constancy and devotion. The meaning of urns and mermaids may have signified the end of the Christian life.
5. A few symbols of the resurrection of the body was symbolized by fruit borders with pomegranates. Figs denoted prosperity, the trumpet meant that the dead would be raised incorruptible. The rising sun meant resurrection.

These were just a few of the various motifs and their possible meanings suggested by this book. It also has many photos of early Colonial gravestones.

1. This site shows microfilmed city directories in Washington, D.C., and at the Regional Facilities in 13 major cities; the one closest to Cape Cod is the Federal Records Center on Trapelo Rd., Waltham, east off Rt. 128. This web site lists directories by towns and cities in all states, mostly from about 1907 - 1935. Even many small towns had "city" directories.
www.nara.gov/genealogy/citydir.html
2. A free query center is at
www.HeritageQuest.com
3. The Allen Co. Public Library's genealogy department is at **www.acpl.lib.in.us/**. This enormous genealogical collection has over 232,000 printed volumes, 288,000 items of microfilm and fiche, 32,500 R.L Polk (publisher) city directories 1964 to the present and some which are earlier.
4. This site gives web pages for most every county in the U.S. **www.uscounties.com**
5. Funeral directors may be found at **www.funeralnet.com**
6. This important site gives information where to obtain vital records from each state and county of the U.S. with how they may be ordered. Also, some foreign countries are included. **www.vitalrec.com**
6. Interesting statistics of many categories on U.S. censuses 1790-1960 are on this site.
fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/
7. The 1881 and 1891 census for Scotland is now online in pay-per-view service. Indexed digitized images have been done by Scots Origin. See **www.origins.net/GRO/** They maintain a similar site for English Origins at **www.englishorigins.com/**
8. This is a wonderful reference site maintained by the Delaware Division of

Libraries. There are many topics with links to a great variety of sub-topics. Just a few of the topics: calendars, census data, currency converters, dictionaries, directories, genealogy, general reference, grammar and style guide, maps and geographic data, quotations, time, weights and measurements, plus much more.

www.lib.de.us/delaweb/reference.shtml

9. This site includes some cemetery records online from the U.S., Canada, Ireland, the UK, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries.

www.interment.net

10. Interesting statistics in many categories about U.S. censuses 1790-1960 is at

fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/

It has an excellent history of U.S. censuses.

11. This is a very informative addition to a previous article on Social Security numbers on military records. Prior to the early 1950's the military was not part of the Social Security system. After 1950 the active duty military were given a Social Security number. The number was determined by the state in which the service person was based at the time. [Each state has it's own 3 letter code - the first 3 numbers - which can often tell you where s/he was living at the time it was applied for.] This can cause confusion if you know was born in one state but whose Social Security number is from another state.

Another article on this site is about states' Old Age Pensions.

www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/george/4379.asp

QUERY

The Society received a letter from carol256@yahoo.com (a descendant of Capt. Paul and Rebecca Weeks through their son George Washington Weeks born Sandwich 1800) asking us to see if we could find who cared for the children of Capt. Paul Weeks, believed lost at sea. She also wants to know

when, where and on what ship he served.

He was bp. in Falmouth 6-9-1771 and married Rebecca Gifford (int. 9-23-1794). They had 5 young children, last born 1806, and Rebecca died 1-28-1807. She would also like to know who cared for them.

[I checked for wills and administration papers for Paul and Rebecca in the Barnstable Co. Courthouse but none are recorded. If anyone knows about this family you may email her, or me at mg@cape.com. Ed.]

"DIT" NAMES

In doing French-Canadian research you will come across ancestors who had "dit" names. What are they? First, they are not a nickname nor an alias or even an "also known as". A "dit" name does not replace a name but is an extension to an already existing name which became part of the original name.

This naming pattern began amongst kings and nobles, and was a matter of positive identity. Example: Guillaume, Duke of Normandie, because of his conquests and military battles became Guillaume dit le Conquerant. But when he conquered England in 1066, and due to the difficulty of the English to pronounce his name, he became William the Conquerer.

By the end of the 1500's dit names became popular in France because families often had huge numbers of children. In the early 1600's any man entering the military was assigned a dit name. It often was a word that was an attribute of the man. This naming pattern continued into Canada and even today in Quebec some may still use the double name.

[Excerpted from an article by Frank R. Binette]

COPYRIGHT INFORMATION

No aspect of genealogy is more confusing and less understood than copyright laws. One of our members gave me an excellent article on the subject from "Essex Roots Newsletter of Sept. 2001", printed with permission from

Eastman's Online Genealogy. The Essex Roots editor said I'd have to include all of it but it's 4 pages -- too long for this Newsletter. Since this is such a complicated topic the web sites below will help answer your questions.

[1] www.progenealogists.com/copy_right_table.htm

[2] fairuse.stanford.edu

[3] www.ancestry.com/genealogy/14_epyrt.html

[4] lcweb.loc.gov/copyright/

[5] www.unc.edu/~uncling/public-d.htm
has a chart simplifying copyrights. It states that anything published before 1923 is in the public domain.

CENSUS IMAGES ONLINE

To date ancestry.com has released over 8.5 million images (nearly 375 million individuals) in the Census Image project. The years 1790-1840 are complete; 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920 are done and the 1860 is 92% complete. For a complete list see

www.ancestry.com/search/io/main.htm.

It is necessary to join ancestry.com to view them. It is also necessary to download MrSID at

www.ancestry.com/search/io/plugin.htm

Also see

www.ancestry.com/library/view/news/tip/4109.asp

Also the same URL except use [4697.asp](#)

Imagine being able to see the original census records from your home.

GENTECH CONFERENCE JAN. 2001

This conference will be held Jan. 25 - 26 at the Hynes Convention Center, 900 Boylston St., Boston, MA, and will be hosted by NEHGS. See www.gentech.org/2002/ to see all the courses offered. Registration is also possible through the web site.

LIBRARY NOTES

We are fortunate to have a a very good

relationship with the Falmouth Public Library. We not only hold our meetings there, we have also, for several years, had a computer and a collection of genealogy CD-ROMs housed there. Every Tuesday afternoon from two to four o'clock, one or more of our members is there to give advice and help in genealogical problems.

We have recently purchased a second computer, faster and easier to use. Also, we have the complete U.S. Census for 1880. This CD-ROM set (over 50 of them) has two parts: a complete index for the entire country, which includes all household members, and a detailed listing of each household. The search program is easy to use and flexible, allowing you to specify which items to include in the search. It also has a "wild card" capability, which helps to find names which are grossly misspelled.

Another CD-ROM which might prove helpful to some genealogists is PERCI, or Periodical Source Index. This is a bibliography of genealogy articles from 7,000 journals. The list is searchable by surname and place. You just might hit the jackpot and find an article about an elusive ancestor.

Our collection also includes U.S. census indices for each year up to 1880, the complete British census for 1881, a collection of pedigrees submitted by other genealogists, and assorted other CD-ROMs. This collection is not used as much as it could be. We are always there on Tuesday afternoons from two to four and are willing to help anyone who comes.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES - N. E. REGION

We are fortunate in having a Federal Record Center quite close to us at 380 Trapelo Rd., Waltham. It is 2.75 miles east of the Trapelo Rd. exit off Rt. 128 and has plenty of parking.

Holdings include: microfilm copies of U.S. federal census schedules from 1790 - 1920, except for most of the 1890 census which was destroyed in a fire in 1921. There are also many printed census indexes there.

These indexes, which list only heads of families, save researchers much time because they indicate the page number of the census for a particular family.

A microfilm "Soundex" index to the 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920 censuses is also arranged by heads of household. However, the 1910 Soundex is available for only 23 states and none are in New England. An index card for the head of household will list every person residing in that household, but each person does not have a separate card. However, the 1880 Soundex lists only households with at least one child or resident ten years or younger. The 1900, 1910, 1920 Soundex includes all households.

In addition to the census records the Regional Archives has microfilm copies of Revolutionary War pension and bounty land warrant application files and of compiled military service records (plus indexes). Also on microfilm is an index of compiled service records of volunteer soldiers during the War of 1812 and an abstract of service records of naval officers, 1798-1893.

Microfilm copies of passenger lists for the ports of Boston, 1820-1874, 1883-1930; New Bedford, MA, 1826-1852, 1902-1942; Portland, ME, 1820-1868; 1893-1943; Providence, RI, 1820-1867, 1911-1943; Galveston, TX, 1896-1948; and St. Albans, VT, 1895-1954 are available as well. The St. Albans records cover people who crossed the Canadian border into the United States; this district extended along most of the Canadian - U.S. border.

Among original records in the Regional Archives are naturalization records for Federal courts in each New England state. Included for Massachusetts are naturalization records, 1790-1970; for Maine, 1790-1955; for New Hampshire, 1873-1977; for Vermont, 1801-1972; for Rhode Island, 1842-1950; and for Connecticut, 1842-1973.

Naturalization records of federal courts in Massachusetts, 1906-1929, are on microfilm publication M1368. The Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont naturalization records include

fairly complete name indexes; those for New Hampshire and Rhode Island do not. You must contact the clerks of those two courts for information from the indexes. Connecticut naturalization records are only partially indexed. The name index to Massachusetts naturalization records, 1906-1966, is microfilm publication M1545.

Also available are original copies of naturalization records from some other non-Federal courts in Connecticut, 1790-1974. These are superior courts, courts of common pleas, district courts, and some municipal courts. The regional Archives has 5 x 8 photostat negative copies ("dexigraphs") of naturalization records from federal, state, county and municipal courts in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, 1790-1906. These copies were made by WPA personnel who visited these courts during the late 1930s. Name index cards were also prepared and are available in the Archives.

The other 12 Federal Records Centers in the U.S. all have the same census records as well as other material for their specific areas.

SOUNDEX CODE

Some US Federal censuses that were indexed during the Depression by the WPA can be searched using a code based on the sounds of letters. At that time 3 x 5 cards were made from the censuses which included the names in a household. The cards were lined up and photocopied, then put on microfilm. These indexes made searching for a particular family much easier, particularly in large towns or cities.

The following is the code. If you figure out the surnames you are searching before you go to read the index, it will save you time.
AEIOUYWH - no codes for these letters
PBFV number 1
CSGKQXZJ number 2
DT number 3
L number 4

M N number 5

R number 6

Double letters are coded as one letter.

Code equivalents adjunct to each other (i.s., ck in Jackson) are coded as one letter.

Start with the first letter of your name and add three numbers. Any name longer than the first three numbers is just omitted. If there are not enough consonants for three digits, fill in with an 0.

For ex., the name Gibson is coded G125, Smith S530, Johnson J525, Nye N000.

THE WACHUSETT MASS. RESERVOIR

The following excerpts are taken from an article entitled, Dam iT! - The Building of the Wachusett Reservoir 100 years ago that appeared in the *MotherTown Monthly, Feb. 2001, the Lancaster Times and Clinton Courier* by Terry Ingano. This article demonstrates very clearly why it is so important to know the history of the area in which you are searching.

A decision made in Boston in 1893 forever changed an area of central Massachusetts when the Mass. Board of Health decided to procure an appropriate water supply for the city of Boston. Several sites were looked at, even Lake Winnepesaukee in New Hampshire.

The decision was made to dam up the South Branch of the Nashua River in Clinton. It was chosen since a future reservoir could be connected to it by connecting to the Ware and Swift Rivers. This connection was actually made in the 1930s and called Quabbin Reservoir. It wiped out five towns which displaced many families.

The work on the Wachusett Reservoir was begun in 1896 when pipelines to Boston were constructed and land was taken by eminent domain for that and for the land taken from businesses and private individuals.

There were massive displacements of people, roads, and railroads. The dead in at least two cemeteries, one with over 4000 bodies, were disinterred and moved to new cemeteries.

"During the first five years of the project, 1895-1900, buildings were knocked down or

moved to other locations, brooks and streams were siphoned, and every inch of soil within the valley was stripped down 6-11 inches. More than 1,700 people in Clinton, Boylston, W. Boylston, and Sterling were displaced, along with six mills, eight schoolhouses, four churches, two cemeteries, more than 500 buildings, nine miles of railroad, and 19 miles of highway." The industrial center of Boylston, including a large mill which produced about 20,000 pounds of cotton yarn a week during the Civil War, was demolished.

West Boylston, was the most hardest hit community which totally destroyed its downtown area. Today, only one landmark is left - the "Old Stone Church" alongside the reservoir near Rt. 12. It is a historic site and much photographed.

In addition to the displacement of the local people, there was a large immigrant population brought in for the hand digging of the reservoir. Included were Irish, Italians, Blacks, Polish, and Chinese. Many lived in the shantytowns set up deep in the woods away from the townspeople. They lived in poverty and were charged \$1.00 per month. Some left their country of origin because they were running from the law or from their wives.

Now prostitution, gambling, cockfighting and drinking were a routine part of life, and the

almshouse could no longer hold all who came looking for work. About 30 deaths resulted from the building of this new water supply plus another 10 due to violence and murder.

The dam in Clinton is 22.5 feet thick with another 185 feet underground.

This project changed the area from mainly a Yankee community to a melting pot. The Italians, many of whom came from Sicily, remained and their descendants live there today. Imagine trying to build that mammoth project today - the legal aspects of it alone would consume many years worth of work!

Again, the above story shows the importance of learning the history of an area -- doing your "homework" will make research into your ancestors' lives much easier and more meaningful.

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