



Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter

P.O. Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 6 No. 1 January 1994

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS (at Falmouth Lib.)

Jan. 8. 9:30 - 4:00. To help you identify and collect your ancestors with maximum efficiency and minimum pain the Falmouth Gen. Soc. will hold an all-day workshop on "Beginning Genealogy". Several experienced genealogists, members of the Society, will be on hand to answer questions and help with your family research.

The morning program will feature a panel of our members who will discuss local and regional resources and discuss some of their own special areas of expertise. Coffee and soft drinks will be available. Attendees are urged to bring a bag lunch. The workshop is free. For further information phone John Peri, 508-548-2769.

Feb. 12 9:30. Dr. James Gould's topic will be "Hunting for Ancestors in Boston." He is well versed in all areas of research and is writing a Gould Genealogy. He is Chairman of the Barnstable Historical Commission, Historian of the Cotuit-Santuit Historical Society, and Secretary of the Study Com. for the Cotuit Historic District. In addition, he has written a 60-page genealogy of the Dotteridge Family, soon to be published, and has done research on other Cape Cod families. The Cape Cod Genealogical Society published his "History of the Sandwich Meeting" about 15 years ago.

Mar. 12

Rev. Jay Webber will speak on Genealogical Resources in New York State including migrations from NE to NY and points west.

NOTES FROM THE NOV. MEETING

Fred Claussen, Register of Probate for Barnstable County, gave an interesting talk on the probate court. It handles wills, adoptions, administrations, conservatorships, and real estate for title examination. He stated that there are no records if someone dies and leaves no will or if everything is held jointly. If property is inherited under a will it is the same as having a deed.

He said that judges have tremendous discretion in probate court, and each judge, and how s/he operates is very different. Mass. probate courts are not all the same as they all have different rules. Probate courts also vary from state to state, for example, every town in Conn. has its own probate court with a very different system than used in Mass.

Mr. Claussen said that the Mormons microfilmed the records from 1900-1970, and that preservation and security of the old records is very poor; they are often torn and/or illegible. Except for adoptions, paternity, and a few other cases, all records are public.

NOTES FROM THE DEC. MEETING

Richard Eastman, Manager of the Genealogy Forum of CompuServe, gave a very fascinating talk and demonstration of a wide variety of genealogical computer programs available today for both PCs and Macintosh computers. It wasn't until 2:00 PM that those attending finally

stopped asking questions and watching his demonstrations of what computers can do for the genealogist. Those few at the meeting who didn't own a computer of one kind or another learned about the importance of this new tool in searching records.

Mr. Eastman had a CD-ROM disk which contained all of the four volumes written by Savage as well as the entire N.E. 1850 census--and this little 3 1/2 inch disk was still only 10% full! 1. Any name could be typed in and all the places where that name was mentioned would come up on the screen. He also showed another disk that had the entire US atlas on it; any town and street could be typed in and the map and street of that town appeared on the screen.

Mr. Eastman gave out 37 pages of information about programs available for PCs, and also information about genealogical programs for the Macintosh computer. He discussed some of the ones he likes best and the reasons he likes them.

When asked if there was any one thing a program should contain he suggested we should purchase one with GEDCOM capability. GEDCOM is an abbreviation for GENEalogy Data COMMunications. This is a fairly standardized file format that allows dissimilar programs to exchange genealogical data. It is possible to create a GEDCOM file on a PC clone and then later import that GEDCOM data into a different genealogy program on a PC clone, or a Macintosh, an Amiga or an Atari computer, assuming that the receiving program also supports GEDCOM. This allows a person who updates their computer or program to continue to use whatever they have already entered in a file. It also allows you to exchange genealogy files with friends or relatives without having to retype everything - often a monumental job.

The Genealogy Forum of CompuServe is devoted to researching one's ancestors and other historical topics, and is divided into 4 sections. They are: 1. a large message board, 2. libraries with more than 3500 files available for

downloading, 3. a member directory database of "who is working on which surnames". 4. live on-line conferences. To access the Gen. Forum, log onto CompuServe and type GO ROOTS at any prompt.

CompuServe is the oldest and largest consumer on-line database service in N. America with more than 2000 services available, including a large Gen. Forum. It is a wholly-owned division of H&R Block Inc. To obtain a free sign-up kit with a \$15. prepaid credit, call 1-800-848-8199 and ask for Representative #149.

We thank Mr. Eastman for generously donating his time to bring us up-to-date on what's new in computer genealogy. This new technology that has been developed recently is truly amazing.

NOTE: In the Aug.-Sept. issue of NEXUS announcement was made that in 1995 a compact-disc (CD-ROM) version of the entire NE Historical and Genealogical Register from Vol. 1 (1847) to the present will be available. In addition, a complete index of all names, places and subjects will also be on disc and a search program will be available to locate any name or combination of names in all the volumes. !!!

IRISH INTEREST GROUP

The Cape Cod Genealogical Society has formed an Irish Interest Group which met for the first time in Oct. in Brewster. The group plans to meet monthly on the last Monday of the month to discuss topics of mutual interest concerning Irish genealogy. Some of the present members are quite experienced and knowledgeable in this field, while others are still novices. The informal interchange of information which this group promises to promote should prove invaluable to anyone with Irish ancestry.

On Jan. 24 and Feb. 28 the group will meet at 1:00 PM at the home of Mrs. Parrott, 2 John

Wing's Lane, Brewster. The Jan. meeting will be on Griffith's Primary Valuation. No topic has yet been chosen for the Feb. meeting. For further information contact either Mrs. Parrott, 896-3434, or John Peri, 548-2769.

NEW BOOKS

Two new books of interest are being published by Heritage Books Inc. (1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Bowie MD 20717). They are:

Genealogical Data Extracted from Boston Selectmen's Minutes 1736-1775, by B. Burkett. 486 pp., paper \$33. #B865. These Minutes contain all the town business for the above years and include important genealogical data such as the inspectors of the schools, names of those requesting liquor licenses and building permits, smallpox victims and "Strangers". The events are listed in alphabetical order according to the name of the person involved.

Surname Guide to Mass. Town Histories, P. Oesterlin & P. Longver. 425 pp., paper \$33. #O178. This work presents a master guide to the surnames to be found in the 128 volumes of Mass. town histories and lists all places where the name occurred. The book contains about 56,000 citations to over 14,000 surnames. Each town name is associated with a code number which can be used to locate the history in the bibliography.

Other books they publish include:

Cemetary Inscriptions of Dennis, MA by B.N. Derick. Cemeteries included are Howes, Dennis Village, Hall, Scargo Indian, Paddock, Worden, Quivet, Sears, Quaker, Ancient S. Dennis, S. Dennis Cong. Church, W. Dennis, Baker, Wixon, Swan Lake & W. Harwich Baptist Church Cem. Dennis was the E. Parish of Yarmouth until 1793. Some maps are included. 567 pp., paper, \$37.00 #D163

Some Conn. Nutmeggers Who Migrated, G.Knox & B. Ferris. Included are Conn. men born from the early 1700's to the early 1800's who migrated to other States, especially NY, VT, OH, MI, NH & PA. About 5000 persons are named. 210 pp., paper, \$17.50 #K305.

The catalogue of Dec. 1993 has 15 books on German migration including those who were rented as mercenaries to King Geo. III to fight the Americans in the Rev. War.

VITAL RECORDS LEGISLATION

"An Act Relating To Birth, Marriage And Death Records" has been filed by the Dept. of Public Health for legislative action in 1994. This is a revision of H-193 of 1993 which was opposed by genealogists and others. The new version will be in print with a bill number at the State House after January.

It includes the following:

1. Certified copies for legal purposes, and special certified copies for non-legal purposes (1/2 the cost of certified), can be requested.
2. On 1-1-1996, birth records through 1905, marriage and death records through 1945 are to be transferred from the registry of Vital Records to the State Archives with all corrections and indices. Thereafter, the records will be transferred every five years.
3. Original records will be kept at the State level, not the Town, and will occur after an approved facility is available (after 1-1-1996). Records now in Town custody will not be transferred.
4. There will be a \$2. surcharge on every certified or special certified copy of a birth, marriage or death issued by a Town or the State, and a \$10. surcharge on every marriage intention filed. This money is to go into a special fund overseen by the Special Vital Records and Statistics Com. to pay for improvement, preservation and automation of the vital record system, which includes the State Archives. There is a special Archives fund.
5. Birth and death records are to be matched to prevent fraud. (This is now being done.)

RESOURCES FOR 18TH CENTURY MIGRATIONS:

Our request for more migration resources brought the following list from Mary Hunt (thanks Mary!) These sources list some N.E. migrations in the eighteenth century. If your local library doesn't have them they can probably be ordered through inter-library loan.

Sosin, Jack. The Revolutionary Frontier. U. of N. Mexico, 1967. See Ch. 3 -- migration to northern N.E., esp. N.H. & Vt., see pp.45ff.

Greven, Philip J. Four Generations: Population, Land and Family in Colonial Andover, Mass. (Cornell, 1970)

Matthews, Lois. Expansion in N.E. (1909)

Cook, Edward. Social Behavior and Changing Values in Dedham, Mass., 1700-1775. William and Mary Quarterly Vol. 27 (1970), 546-580, esp. 572-3.

Jones, Douglas. Village and Seaport: Migration and Society in 18th-century Mass. (1981)

Cole, Thomas R. Family, Settlement, and Migration in Southeast Mass., 1650-1805: The Case for Regional Analysis. N.E. Historical and Gen. Register, V. 132 (1978), 171-185.

Tracy, Patricia. Re-considering Migration Within Colonial N.E. Journal of Social History, Vol. 23 (1989), 93-113. Patterns of migration from Northampton, Mass., 1670-1770.

Adams, John W., and Alice B. Kasakoff. Migration and the Family in Colonial N.E.: The View from Genealogies. Journal of Family History, Vol. 9 (1984), 24-43. Migration of married men from six N.E. families 1620-1850.

Reasons for migration to America included religious persecution, famine, availability of free or cheap land, expulsion of criminals to "the new world", slavery, the hope for a better economic future, avoidance of military duty, and removal of prisoners of war such as the Scots who lost battles in the British Civil War. Another lesser known group of migrants to this country were children who were kidnapped in England and

sold as servants.

In 1645 Parliament declared penalties for the stealing of children and ordered that ships leaving England should be searched for children stolen for shipment overseas. In 1654 the city of Bristol kept record books of the servants and bond-masters names and the ship's destination. Sometimes the servant's place of origin and the name of the vessel were listed. This continued for about 30 years.

The servants' names, destinations and pages of record have been published under "Bristol and America", London, 1929. (These record books were rediscovered in 1924.) There are about 10,000 entries from Sept. 30, 1654 to August 1679 with another 500 or so from March 27, 1680 to June 12, 1686. Most of these servants went to VA, MD and the Bermudas with 163 entered for N. England. More about these persons, both boys and girls, can be found in "Passengers to America" by Tepper. It is at Sturgis Library in the Genealogy Room.

REPOSITORY OF CHURCH RECORDS

The last Newsletter mentioned that some churches have a central repository for old records for that denomination. Society member, Bob Tilden, kindly sent a brochure describing the Congregational Church's Library holdings located at 14 Beacon St., Boston (617-523-0470). In addition to the library this 8 story building houses the offices of about a dozen Congregational Christian agencies including the Pilgrim Press.

The Congregational Library was founded in 1853 and begun as a reference library. It contains three floors of stacks plus the rare book room where nearly 225,000 manuscripts, tracts, books, and periodicals are maintained along with four volumes of a brilliantly illuminated 1480 Bible. Last year 4500 books were loaned by mail. It is open 8:30-4:30.

In a phone call to the library I learned that they hold records of between 150-200 local churches and that there is NO single repository of Congregational Church records. Each church decides what to do with its own records; about 16 churches have had their records printed. Some have been given to a town clerk or to an historical society for safekeeping.

The Congregational Library holds the records for Old South Church in Boston since 1669, and for the Park St. Church in Boston. A few years ago all the Mass. Congregational Church records were inventoried. In looking for Cong. church records this is an excellent resource; they are very knowledgeable and helpful.

CARE OF BARNSTABLE'S POOR

Until the time that N.E. towns built poorhouses or poor farms their sick, disabled or indigent were auctioned off to anyone who would provide for them at the least expense to the town. The town then paid the caregiver what they had agreed on for the supplies provided to the person(s). The Selectmen usually made these payments four times a year. As mentioned in an earlier Newsletter these town poor records may be the only time a person is ever mentioned in extant records, particularly if they were female or did not own property. When a severe illness or a disabling accident occurred a family could use up its meager resources very quickly and suddenly become destitute. The following is an example of a town order for Barnstable dated March 21st 1787.

"The Poor of the Town to be kept by him or them that will keep them Cheapest and make Suitable Provision for them, the Person that Takes any of the Poor is to keep their Cloths in as good Repair as they are in when they take them in Case of Sickness the Doctor Bill and funeral Charges to be paid by the Town.

William Smith one of said Poor to be kept by Mr. Jonathan Howland at 3/ a week

Antanass Stewart to Mr. Nathl Crocker at 2/8 a week.

Fanny Berry to be kept by Mr. Solomon Phinney at 2/8 a week

Silas Ewer to be kept by Mr. Churchill Blossom at /8 a week.

Experiance Jones to be kept by Mr. Reuben Fish at 3/1 a week.

Thankful Goodspeed to be kept by Joseph Chipman at 1/4.

Jabez Crocker to be kept for one year By Mr. Barnabas Crocker at 2/4 a week (Sometimes a family member was paid by the town to keep a relative.)

Mrs. Gilbert to be kept by Mr. Joseph Smith at 1/11.

This document is titled "*Parker Lumbarts farm and the Poor Vendured.*"

Parker Lombard died aged 35 in 1755. In his will he left 50 acres of land to the town with the stipulation that the land never be sold but used for the benefit of the poor. In 1769 a poorhouse was built on Parker Lumbard's land and housed not only the poor but the mentally retarded and the insane.

Rents from the buildings on the property in 1993 generated about \$37,000 which is used for emergency financial assistance for Barnstable residents. Over the years the town has wanted to sell the land, but the judges of the probate court have stood by the original stipulation of the will. Therefore the town still owns the property and the poor are still benefiting from the generosity of a man who died 238 years ago.

ANOTHER CAPE COD RESOURCE

It was my pleasure recently to visit the Edgar Francis Waterman Memorial Genealogical Collection housed in Chatham's Eldredge Public Library. The scope of the collection is records and histories from the Maritime Provinces of Canada south along the Eastern seaboard and

briefly westward to Louisiana and Ohio. Although this collection was only begun in 1979 it is rich in content. It is supported by an endowment fund and welcomes donations made to the Eldredge Library Genealogy Endowment. It is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:00 - 5:00.

The collection has a great many genealogies and town histories for this large geographic area. In addition, it has some British and Irish resources as well as standard reference books. There are books on the Barbados, the 5 volume set of Federal Land Series, Southern Families, and others too numerous to mention. This collection is extensive and should not be missed.

RHODE ISLAND RECORDS (Continued from page 5 of the September 1993 Newsletter)

The Rhode Island records include **file papers**, **docket books**, and **record books**. The file papers are documents filed in court cases and include the material that initiated court actions and their supporting documentation. They include writs, declarations, reasons of appeal, copy cases, complaints, indictments, recognizances, naturalization petitions, divorce petitions, insolvency petitions, depositions, affidavits, evidences, bonds, notes and accounts. The R.I. Judicial Archives includes over 1600 cubic feet of documents dating from late 1600 to 1900.

Docket books list every case entered before the court and give case numbers which correspond to the number on the back of the case file. They are indispensable for locating the file papers of specific court cases. The Judicial Archives hold over 2000 docket books dated 1730-1900.

Record books have narrative summaries of all the adjudicated court cases and contain the resolution of each case. They may be several pages in length, and include the name, race,

occupation and town of residence of both the plaintiff and defendant, the type of action or crime, pleadings, damages sought, court costs, and final dispositions.

Index books of names are used in conjunction with the record books. Usually there is one book listing the case in a rough alphabetical and chronological order under the plaintiffs' names, and another in the defendants' names. These record books are the first place to begin your search

Note: Up to 1747 the General Court of Trials - Superior Court of Judicature, met only in Newport so volumes A,B and C for Newport County contain summaries of the upper court cases for the entire colony. After 1747 each county kept their own record books. (Excerpted from a booklet by J. Stephen Grimes, Archives and Records Management Analyst at the Rhode Island Judicial Archives.)

MEMBERS GENEALOGICAL HOLDINGS

Someone suggested that each Society member make a list of genealogical material which s/he own and would be willing to share within the Society. Many thanks to Paul Bunnell who spent considerable time listing his extensive records. His list will be placed in a notebook so others can see if any of his resources can be of use. We encourage everyone to make a list to be included in the notebook for all to share.

Also, if you subscribe to a genealogical newsletter or magazine would you be willing to donate old issues to the Society? If so, please bring them to the meetings. THANKS!

Don't forget to bring your questions to the Jan. meeting. And, it's not too early to obtain your hotel reservations in Manchester for the NE Gen. Conference on April 21-3.

Epitaph:

To die, is but to live forever.

RECORDS PRESERVATION

The Cape Cod Times recently had an article about a new vault on Nantucket which will house and preserve all the old Nantucket records since the area was settled in 1659 by the Thomas Macy family. It will be a fireproof, climate-controlled space and will be located in the island's high school complex. The more than 400 boxes of town and county documents now stored in town building attics will be moved to the new location. The vault will be for long term storage of permanent records that are used infrequently. Copies of some of the papers will be available at the downtown office.

In addition, the county's land records have been undergoing restoration since 1985 and the project is now about half complete. Deterioration is being stopped by soaking them in a special solution to remove damaging acidity.

BRITISH RECORD SOURCES

The system of recording vital statistics in England known as Civil Registration was established as of 1 July 1837. This meant that there is now a central location for these statistics rather than in various churches. Before this date the researcher would have to know the church to which the person belonged to obtain information. Also, there were many non-conforming churches in addition to many who belonged to no church whatsoever, and whose vital statistics were not kept at all.

England and Wales were divided into registration districts which in turn were divided into subdistricts. In 1851 there were 623 registration districts each under the control of a superintendent registrar.

Since 1 July 1837 someone knowing the facts of a birth or death has had to report the event to the local Register Office, and the clergyman who performs a marriage is responsible for reporting it. It is however possible that between 1837 and

1875 some persons failed to do this. Also, wrong information may have been given, intentionally or otherwise. Copies now may be requested from the local Register Office, and they are indexed.

Since 1837 clergyman from the Church of England have kept their marriage registers in duplicate. When they are full, one is kept in the parish church and the other is deposited at the local Register Office. The local Office then indexes it, BUT UNTIL the register is sent to this Office, the Registrar doesn't know of it. This means that in small parishes of the Church of England where not many marriages take place, it could be months or years before the book is filled and passed on to the local Register Office.

In March, June, Sept. and Dec. the local offices send a copy of each b.,m., or d. to the General Register Office in London. When they are received these returns from all of England and Wales are put into books. An index is made for each three month period. It MUST be remembered that these indexes are according to the **date of registration** of the event and NOT the date of the event. This means, for example, that just because an event took place in March 1846 it is possible that it would not appear in an index until months or possibly years later. To make matters worse, surnames can be spelled in a variety of ways so surnames of several children might be spelled differently.

The indexes, about 18"x12" and about 3"-4" thick, weigh between 12 and 20 pounds. The index lists the name, the Registration District, the Volume and the Page number. So --- it is necessary to know the Registration District your ancestor lived in to know if the John Smith you find in the index might be "yours", as there will undoubtedly be more than one "John Smith", or whatever name it is you are researching.

Up until 1912 it is necessary to search two indexes - one under the name of the bridegroom, and one under the bride's name. But since 1912 the two names are cross indexed. Also, if the woman was a widow her maiden name would not appear in these records

SINCE 1944

BUILT ON TRUST

Falmouth Jewelry Shop

225 MAIN STREET
FALMOUTH, CAPE COD, MA 02541

MARCEL L. ALBERT, C.W. #8813

(508) 548-0487

548-0727
BUSINESS

548-1185
HOME

BAKER MONUMENT CO.

RICHARD C. BAKER
PRESIDENT

40 JONES ROAD
FALMOUTH, MA 02540

Prescription Centers of Cape Cod



Paul Dussault

295 Main Street
Falmouth, MA 02540
508 540-2410

BARBO'S WAYSIDE FURNITURE

Route 28 Main Street
Dennisport / MA
508 398 3601

Route 28 Main Street
Falmouth / MA
508 548 2143

Open daily 6 a.m.

Breakfast • Lunch • Dinner

Take-out orders:
540-7176

105 Davis Straits, Rt. 28



Cribs 'n Things

OF FALMOUTH INC.
(508) 457-9513



Clothing Layette to 4 Toddler

Baby Furniture • Accessories • Gifts

263 Main St. • Falmouth, MA 02540



THE BARN

Route 28 Merry Meadow Plaza
Mashpee, MA

Suitor Associates



OLD BANK PLACE
189 MAIN STREET
FALMOUTH, MA 02540

ROBERT SUITOR
(508) 540-8565

Pham's Arts & Crafts



ARTS & CRAFTS SUPPLIES
HANDCRAFTED GIFTS • BRIDAL ACCESSORIES
FLORALS • RIBBONS • PAINTS • BRUSHES • FRAMES
STENCILING • BOOKS • JEWELRY FINDINGS • BEADS
NEEDLEWORK • INSTRUCTION • DEMONSTRATIONS
AND SO MUCH MORE

307 MAIN STREET
FALMOUTH, MA 02540

(508) 540-7566

IRENE & HAROLD
LeFORT



REALTOR®

MULTIPLE
LISTING
SERVICE
MLS

RICHARD L. KINCHLA
APPRAISALS
RESIDENTIAL - COMMERCIAL

RICHARD L. KINCHLA REAL ESTATE
REAL ESTATE SALES
MANAGEMENT

222 MAIN STREET
FALMOUTH, MASS. 02540
548-3838

AUGAT®
Quality
and Innovation
INTERCONNECTION PRODUCTS DIVISION

AUGAT INC.
Route 28, Mashpee, MA 02649
Tel: (508) 477-9050 Fax: (508) 477-0734



The Market Bookshop
Falmouth & Woods Hole, Massachusetts

PAUL J. BUNNELL, F.A.C.G., U.E.
31 TIMBER LANE
MARSTONS MILLS, MA 02648
LECTURER

Author of
**THUNDER OVER
NEW ENGLAND**

The New Loyalist Index
Guide To Researching
Your Loyalist Ancestors



508-428-3663

New England Ancestry Locator Service
P.O. BOX 130 • CENTERVILLE, MA 02632



RUTH Q. WELLNER
(508) 874-2505

BARBARA J. FENNER
(508) 775-0164

**CAPE COD
BOOK
CENTER**

11 Cape Drive at Route 28
Box 1380
Mashpee, MA 02649
(508) 477-9903

Carole W. Aronson-Plummer

We make it fun to browse.
Best Sellers • Paperbacks
New Books • Old Books
Children's Books
Metaphysical and Self-Help
We special order.
Books Bought and Sold
Open 7 Days a Week
10 AM to 6 PM

JAMES A. VISBECK

(508) 428-2752

Isiah Thomas

Books & Prints

4632 FALMOUTH ROAD, COTUIT, MA. 02635
(JUNCTION ROUTES 28 & 130)
GALLERY

USED AND RARE BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD - APPRAISALS

RUTH HORTON, R.N.
HOWARD HORTON, LT. / COL., USAF, RET.

"BESTWATER" Purification System.
• NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS • PERSONAL CARE
• WEIGHT LOSS • HOUSEHOLD
ALL PRODUCTS ARE IN BALANCE WITH NATURE

Shaklee

Independent
Distributor

Horton Distributors

309 WILD HARBOR ROAD
NORTH FALMOUTH, MA 02556
PHONE: 508-563-7285
508

The business cards shown in this
NEWSLETTER are local businesses.
They have donated a minimum of
\$15.00 per year as a sponsoring
donor to our Society. The money
is being used to purchase GENEAL-
OGICAL books that we donate to the
FALMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY for the use
of the general public.
PLEASE PATRONIZE THESE BUSINESSES

Fine
Book
Collections
Bought & Sold
New
Children's
Books &
Regional Titles



**Titcomb's
Book Shop, Inc.**

508-888-2331
Ralph Titcomb
Nancy E. Titcomb
Vicky T. Uminowicz

432 Rte. 6A
East Sandwich, MA 02537

Falmouth Genealogical Society
P.O. BOX 2107
TEATICKET, MA 02536

1994



Falmouth Genealogical Society
P.O. BOX 2107
TEATICKET, MA 02536

ANNUAL FUND

To help finance the extra activities of this society such as contributing to the new " New England Genealogical Conference ", purchasing books to donate to the Falmouth Public Library and others, I wish to donate the following :

\$25 ___ \$15 ___ \$10 ___ \$5 ___ OTHER ___

MEMBER'S NAME _____



Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536
Vol. 6 No. 2 March 1994

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS:

March 12, 1994 - "Migration Patterns From New England to New York and Points West" will be the topic discussed by Rev. David Jay Webber. He is the minister of the Trinity Lutheran Church in Harwich, and a native New Yorker who has been actively pursuing genealogy for many years. He will also discuss reverse migration and naming patterns. He will share some of his experience and expertise with us.

April 9, 1994 - An all-day workshop will be held with one-on-one discussions and hands-on use of the holdings of the Falmouth Library. Other Genealogical Society resources will also be available. Car-pools for trips to the Regional Branch of the National Archives in Waltham, the Mass. Archives at Columbia Point, and other area libraries can often be arranged.

All meetings of the Society are open to the public; both beginning and/or experienced genealogists are welcome. Meetings are held in Meeting Room 1 in the Falmouth Public Library starting at 9:30 AM on the ^{2nd} Saturday of every month. For further information call 508-548-2769

May 14, 1994 - our speaker will be Paul Cyr, the Curator of the excellent genealogical collection at the New Bedford, MA Public Library.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Don't forget to circle APRIL 22 and 23 on your calendar -- the dates of the 1994 New England Regional Genealogical Conference held in Manchester, N.H. at the The Center of New

Hampshire, 700 Elm St., Manchester, N.H. 03101. Hotel reservations can be made by calling 603-625-1000. Mention the N.E. Genealogical Conference for a special rate. A single room will accommodate 2 persons and is \$64 a night; a double room which holds 4 persons is \$69. a night. The rooms are available from April 21st. The 2 day Conference registration fee is \$75.; one day is \$45. These rates are for early registration; lunches are included in the registration fee. The Friday night banquet is \$25.00.

Our Society is one of the sponsors of the Conference. We will have a table there and need volunteers to man it for one or two hours at a time. Please let me know if you are going so arrangements can be made for carpools, and I would like the names of those who could man the table.

Brochures have not yet arrived giving the topics that will be presented but we hope to have them at the March 12th meeting. If you aren't able to be at the meeting call me and I will let you know the lecture topics. My number is 775-0164.
Judy Fenner

IRISH INTEREST GROUP

This group is a sub-group of the Cape Cod Genealogical Society and has met at the home of the President of the Society, Mary Ella Parrott, 2 John Wing's Lane, Brewster. Her number is 896-3434. It is also open to members of our Society. The next meeting is Feb. 28 at the above location. John Peri from our Society attends, and would be glad to speak with anyone interested in joining, or attending the meetings. He can be reached in Falmouth at 548-2769.

GERMAN SOURCES

The 38 volume set of books, *Germans To America (1850-1878)*, lists passengers arriving at US ports. The lists have been taken from the original records and each volume contains about 700 pages of names. The two main German ports of embarkation were Bremen and Hamburg. Officials in those cities kept lists of the emigrants but unfortunately the Bremen lists were destroyed or are not available. But the lists in these 38 volumes which record arrivals in the US make up for this loss.

The information these 38 volumes contain include names of passengers, their ages, sex, occupation code, province code, village code, and destination code (USA), in addition to the names of the ships and the arrival dates in the US.

The editors are Ira A. Glazier and P. William Filby. The books were published by Scholarly Resources Inc., 104 Greenhill Ave., Wilmington, Del. 19805 in 1988. One library where they may be seen is the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester. They are located in the Reading Room.

IRISH IMMIGRANTS

Also in the Reading Room at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester are seven volumes (about 800 pages each) of *The Famine Immigrants - Lists of Irish Immigrants arriving at the Port of NY 1846 - Dec. 1851.* published by the Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., Baltimore, MD in 1983.

The first potato crop failure in Ireland caused a slight rise in emigration but a much larger group departed in the fall of 1846 (106,000). The following year about 206,00 left followed by a decline in 1847-8. When the 1848 crop failed all over Ireland more left. Then in 1849-50 200,000 left; the following year over 250,000 left. Although some sailed from Irish ports most went first to England and sailed to

America from there.

MORE IMMIGRATION SOURCES

The Jan-Feb. 1994 issue of *Heritage Quest Magazine* has five pages of sources for American and Canadian passenger emigration registers which will be very helpful for anyone searching for this information. The sources are divided into the colonial era (1607-1776), the early American years (1776-1819), and the middle and modern Years (1820-to the present). The article also gives ports and dates of indices for US ports.

This is an excellent article and will be available at the February 12th meeting.

One outstanding book on migration is *The Yankee Exodus.* Stewart H. Holbrook, Macmillan, NY 1950 (also in paperback) It goes into great detail about migration from N.E. and names over 2000 Yankees who moved all over the US. It has a 28 page index and a 7 page bibliography. This book discusses why, where, and when they went and what they did in their new homes. They founded colleges such as Oberlin, Berea, Hillside, Ripon, Carleton, Grinnell, and Taber. John Deere moved to IL and made better plows which helped open up the west; Walter Newberry founded Chicago's Newbury Library; Michigan's 2nd, 4th, 5th and 7th & 14th governors were N. Englanders as well as 5 of the first 12 WI governors. Ships carried N. Englanders to the CA goldfields. The first newspaper in MN was published by a N.H. native, and Northfield, MN was settled in 1855 by a group of nearly all Yankees. A Chatham native built the Colorado Central RR.

Due to the scarcity of women Asa Mercer was sent to N.E. to find girls and women who were war orphans to go to WA and marry there. Most who went were from the Lowell, Boston and Portland areas.

This fascinating book is a wealth of information. It is of particular interest to those

searching for "lost" Yankees, or for those who are looking for places of origin of persons outside NE. It is available at both Sturgis Library and the Cape Cod Community College Library.

HERODIAS LONG - WHAT THE RECORDS TELL US ABOUT HER

Two members of the Society are descended from this woman; just enough tantalizing information is known about her to wish we knew her whole story. It is not often that we know even this much about a 17th century "ordinary" woman. It would appear though that she "marched to a different drummer" than other women in an age when the ideal woman obeyed her father and/or husband and didn't "make waves". What little is known about her comes from official records including her own testimony in a Newport, Rhode Island Court in 1664. She is referred to as Herodia, Herodias, Harwood, Hardwood, Odias or Horod in various records; this unusual given name makes it easy to find her. Quite a bit of research has been done on her probably because she has so many descendants.

Some of the things we know about her come from her own testimony. She said that when her father died her mother sent her to London "in much sorrow and grief of Spirit". She was taken by John Hicks, privately married in the under Church of St. Paul's, and shortly after "to my great grief brought to New England when I was between 13 and 14 years of age".

She was born about 1623-4 in England and married by license 14 Mar 1636-7, probably against her will. After living in Weymouth, MA where Hicks was granted land, they went to Newport where he was admitted an inhabitant in 1638. In 1644-5 Hicks was before the Court for beating his wife. A few months later he moved to Flushing, L.I., N.Y. taking their children (Hannah, Thomas and possibly others) with him. According to Herodia he also took most of

her estate which was given to her by her mother. She says that the authorities parted them (divorced), probably in Dec. 1643. In 1655 John Hicks appeared in Court in New Amsterdam and was granted a divorce by Gov. Stuyvesant. He stated that "the knot of affection on her part have been untied long since, and her whoredome have freed my conscience ...". She states that when he left and took her estate it put her in great hardship.

According to her testimony she wanted to go to her friends but couldn't because of the wars and their deaths. She said she then went to live with George Gardiner for her maintenance but never married him. Gardiner had married in London and may have had a son before his wife died. George and Herodias had: William who had 8 children; Nicholas who had 3 sons; Dorcas who married John Watson and had 6 children: Rebecca born 1658, and probably Henry, Benoni and George.

In 1658, after becoming a follower of the Quaker George Fox, and with a small infant at her breast, she walked with Mary Stanton from Newport to Weymouth to bear witness. By order of Gov. Endicott she was whipped ten stripes. We next find mention of her in 1664 when she petitioned the Court in R.I. for a separation from George Gardiner stating that they were never lawfully married.

In her petition she states that Gardiner had what little she had, plus all her labor. As a consequence she requested that he allow her some maintenance "either to live apart from him or else not to meddle with me but he has always refused". She asked the Court for maintenance to bring up her child (probably the infant Rebecca whom she carried to Weymouth in 1658) and that he may be restrained from meddling with her or troubling her. They had lived together 18-20 years. The Court fined both Gardiner and Herodias £20 and told them not to lead such a scandalous life.

This story does not end here. John Hicks, now divorced and living on L.I., married the widow Florence Carman who soon died and he

married third, probably 1662, Rachel the widow of Thomas Starr. After he separated from Herodias George Gardiner married Lydia Ballou and by her had Joseph, Robert, Lydia, Mary, and Peregrine.

At the same Court in 1665 that separated Herodias from Gardiner a Mrs. Margaret Porter, the elderly wife of John Porter, stated that he had no conjugal love for her, had left her and had not provided for her. She requested the Court force him to support her. After Porter agreed to provide for her they were granted a divorce. Shortly thereafter John Porter married Herodias! Her Gardiner children all shared in the lands belonging to Porter, became wealthy landowners and had many children. The family was prominent in Maine and R.I.; one was a Deputy Gov. there and one was a member of the Continental Congress from R.I.

Hannah, daughter of John Hicks and Herodias, lived on L.I. and married William Haviland. She is mentioned in her father's will as is her brother Thomas. When Thomas died, aged nearly 100, it was said he left over 300 descendants! Hannah had about ten children and obviously many grandchildren, etc.

While we know quite a bit about Herodias, thanks to Court records, more would be known if some R.I. records hadn't been burned by the British during the Revolution. We last hear of her in Jan. 1670-1 when she and John Porter deeded land to her son William Gardiner. At that time she would have been about 47 years old and may have lived many more years. No record of her death or burial has been found. We wonder what the remainder of her life was like.

One question we would like to ask is what was the connection between John Aylesford and Herodias Long? His will, proved in 1638-9 in Barbados, mentioned his lands in Little Ockenbury, his plantation in Barbados, and he made a bequest of £5 to "Odias Long". She would have been about 14 years old at that time. Was he a relative? With this question, and many others left unanswered, we leave the story of a woman who was not the typical meek 17th

century housewife and mother, but one who appears to have led a very turbulent and emotionally difficult life. Her story sounds like a 20th century TV soap opera!

ARTICLES WANTED

Anyone who does genealogy has stories to tell about how they found the information they were looking for and which would be of interest to others. The Society would like to hear from you so articles could be included in this Newsletter. You don't have to be a professional writer or researcher to submit an article! These make the Newsletter interesting -- soooooo --- get out your pen and paper and let us hear from you. This is YOUR Newsletter! Send your letter to M. Gibson, Box 1404, Cotuit, MA 02635. AND for those of you in far off places who receive this Newsletter, we'd love to hear from you too. What would YOU like to read about? Can we help you? AND don't forget about sending in your queries - you must have ancestors you haven't found yet!

FOREIGN CURRENCY OR CHECKS

Most officials in foreign countries will only accept their own currency. This can make obtaining checks to send overseas quite expensive as banks often charge \$20. to write a check in another currency. One place you might like to try is Ruesch International at 45 Milk St. {at Devonshire around the corner from Old South Meeting House}, Boston, MA. 02109. 617-482-8600. They charge \$2. to write a check plus the appropriate conversion fee. They sell drafts in English pounds drawn on a major British bank which can be deposited in payee's account in England. Take cash if you go in person, otherwise unless you have a cashier's check you will wait for it to clear before you will receive your check. They also have currency. You may

also mail in your request.

BRITISH RECORD SOURCES

The last Newsletter ended rather abruptly in discussing Civil Registration in England as both time and space ran out. In continuing this very large subject of British resources, St. Catherine's House should be mentioned as that is the repository for all these birth, marriage and death records from 1837 to the present for both England and Wales and for deaths at sea. (Scotland has its own repository). The address is The General Register Office, St. Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London, England WC2B 6JFP.

Individual entries are traced by searching the indexes after first obtaining from family sources and documents as much information as possible. Up to 1983 the indexes are compiled alphabetically in yearly quarters by date of registration, i.e., the birth index for the Mar. quarter 1854 lists births registered in Jan, Feb. and Mar. 1854. A birth or a death which occurred in one quarter of a year may have been registered in a subsequent quarter and will be found in a later index. Marriages are registered in the quarter in which the marriage took place.

From 1984 the indexes are arranged in alphabetical order for the full year. The entry contains the month and year of Registration under the Column headed REG. The first two digits 01-12 indicate the month, the last two, the year.

The registers themselves are not open to inspection, but information from them is supplied in the form of certificates. If you apply in person in the Public Search Room, certificates are normally available after 48 hours or they can be mailed within 2 - 3 weeks.

Before July 1837 the vital statistics are in the parish where the event took place; this is often unknown to you. If you want to go back further you could consult the Society of

Genealogists at 14 Charterhouse Building, London EC1M 7BA, Tel. 01-251-8799, about their facilities and fees.

The best way to trace vital statistics before 1837 is to get in touch with the appropriate County Archivist or the minister of the church in which the ceremony is thought to have taken place; the majority belonged to the Church of England. They are NOT kept at either St. Catherine's House or the Public Record Office. However, vital statistics were also kept by other religious denominations. They are in custody of the Keeper of Public Records, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LR; your enquiry should be addressed to them.

In addition to these records the General Register Office has records kept by British Consuls since 1849 regarding British subjects abroad, Army records (personnel and families), some of which date back to 1761, and Royal Air Forces returns starting in 1920. Besides the person's name you need the regiment or unit in the case of H.M. Forces and if possible the precise date and place of occurrence.

Any correspondence about the records kept by the General Register Office should be addressed to The General Register Office, Postal Applications Section, Rm. 09, Smedley Hydro, Trafalgar Rd, Southport, Merseyside PR8 2HH (tel. 0704 63563). As of Apr. 1990 the fees were as follows: full certificate of b,d,m, £15.00; short birth certificate £13.00; full adoption certificate £12.00, short adoption certificate £10.00; full certificate of b, m, d, when REFERENCE INFORMATION is supplied £12.00 and for the short certificate £10.00. (REF INFO means that you supply the quarter/year, vol. No.; Page No.; District - this information is obtained in the indexes.)

Suggestion: if you know the Registration District write to them first. Their fees may be less and the time it takes to receive the certificate may be shorter.

Old maps of England are very useful because they show villages and small towns that might have been swallowed up with population

expansion in the past 150 years. One extremely useful book of maps of both England and Wales (although unfortunately it is not indexed) is the "*Genealogical Atlas of England and Wales*" and compiled from original maps by Gardner, Harland and Smith. It was published by Deseret Book Co., Salt Lake City, UT, 1968. These maps are extremely useful as they are maps made in about 1850 before many changes of population occurred due to beginning of new technology.

Centers of trade such as cities and market towns are the meeting places of persons from widely separated villages. This book has 86 pages and covers all of England and Wales in a grid layout (it includes the Isle of Man, the Isle of Wight, and the Scilly Isles). The scale is five miles to the inch. It shows mountains, rivers and some railroads which had begun to be built about 1830 - about 20 years before these maps were printed. If you do research in England or Wales it would be worth your while to write the publisher and see if it is still available.

CENSUS RECORDS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

The first census of use to genealogists was taken 7 June 1841 and has been taken every year since then except 1941. That first census only included the names of each person in the house the night the census was taken. If a family member was away or slept away from home that night they were not included. They would have been listed at other houses, hotels, hospitals, aboard ships etc. Transients or those living in tents were included. Only names, ages, occupations and birthplaces are listed - relationships are not included.

In this census ages below 15 were recorded correctly, but those older than that were recorded in the last period of 5 years, i.e., if someone was over 15 and under 20 the age shown would be 15. Also, if born in the county of residence the letter "Y" or "Yes" was written, but if not born there the letter "N" or "No" was

inserted. "S" meant Scotland, or "I" for Ireland, and "F" for foreign countries.

The 1851 census, in addition to what was included in the 1841 returns, shows marital status, actual age, and birthplace of each person and stated the relationship to the head of the household. The birthplace included the county, place, if born in Eng. or Wales, and the name of the country if born elsewhere.

It is important to know the date each census was taken. If someone moved or died during the census years the date they died or moved would determine where they were recorded. The dates were: 7 June 1841; 31 March 1851; 8 April 1861; 3 April 1871.

And remember - persons often gave their wrong age, didn't know how old they were or where they were born, the enumerators didn't understand the dialect, the handwriting is either illegible, misspelled or faded. Sometimes an illegitimate child would be given another name than the mother's, particularly if she married later.

SCOTTISH ANCESTRY

Scottish (or Scotch-Irish) ancestry is of interest to a very large number of Americans and Canadians. The Scots - like the Irish but somewhat earlier - migrated in large numbers to North America from Scotland or Northern Ireland starting about 1718. Many of the early immigrants to the American Colonies ended up in Pennsylvania. Reasons for their migration were varied, but - as is also true for Irish migration - included religious, political, and economic factors. (Study of Scottish history should certainly accompany genealogical research.) Some Scots came in chains as political exiles or criminals. Others simply saw a brighter future here.

How one goes about tracing Scottish ancestry depends, of course, on the time period of immigration and the amount of information available concerning the immigrant. Excellent

"How-to" books exist on Scottish genealogy. A few are listed below. Census records - starting in 1841 - and vital records (Civil registration starting in 1855) are useful for later immigrants. These records are available on microfilm through the Latter Day Saints Family History Centers. (The Foxboro Center is presently the most convenient for Falmouth area residents.)

The census records include all family members and provide much additional information. The 1851 and later censuses give the following information: name, age, occupation, address, relationship to head of household, marital condition of each person, and exact place of birth (county and Parish). Unfortunately there is no index to persons in these censuses, and in order to use them effectively the parish or district of residence must first be determined. The Scottish census records are arranged first by county and then by parish or district. (Scotland is divided into 33 counties and 901 parishes, and Glasgow, for example, had ten districts in 1855.)

Church records are extremely important in locating ancestors in Scotland. The Latter Day Saints have created an index to all the known Old Parochial Registers (OPRs) of Scotland. The index covers christenings and marriages registered in the established Church of Scotland (Presbyterian). Some entries begin as early as 1533, and records extend through 1854 - when civil registration became mandatory. Most registers begin in the 1700s, however. Indexing is both by surname and by given name - with separate indexes for christenings and marriages. Separate indexes exist for each county, and no nation-wide index exists. With reasonably good data on place of origin and date of birth - or an unusual name - it is fairly easy to locate a given individual in these records.

Deaths are not covered in this index, and registers of religions other than Presbyterian are not included. (Most Scots were Presbyterians, however.) The OPR indexes cover all of Scotland and contain over six million births and

two million marriages. They should absolutely be the first step for anyone doing pre-1855 research on Scottish ancestry. Microfilms of the actual parish registers can then be ordered through the Family History Centers for further information. Additional indexes and transcriptions of early parish registers in Glasgow and elsewhere are also available. The Scottish OPR Index can presently be found at the New England Historic Genealogical Society ("Histgen") as well as at the Foxboro LDS Family History Center.

Marriage records are usually less complete and less informative than baptismal records in Scotland. Often only the proclamation of banns is given, which does not ensure that the marriage actually took place. Baptisms typically give at least the names of parents - including the maiden name of the mother. In any case the register entries may give important additional information beyond that contained in the indexes. Traditional Scottish naming patterns can often be helpful in trying to deduce further ancestry if the birth order of siblings in a family can be clearly established.

Many other types of Scottish records exist for earlier genealogical research in Scotland. These are adequately discussed in the following:

1. "Scottish Ancestry - Tracing Your" by Kathleen B. Cory, Edinburgh, 1990.
2. "In Search of Scottish Ancestry" (2nd Ed.; Baltimore: GPC 1984) by Gerald Hamilton-Edwards.
3. "Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research" (2 Vols., Evanston, IL., 1962) by Margaret Dickson Falley (in Falmouth Library)
4. "The Library", Eds. Cerny and Elliot, Ancestry Publ. Co. 1988., pp 489-495. (in Falmouth Library)
5. "Scotland: A Genealogical Research Guide", Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1987.
6. Family History Library Locality Catalogue - Scotland (microfiche in Falmouth Library). (Many thanks to John Peri for this article)

NEWSLETTER INDEX FOR 1993 & January 1994

Sometimes we can't find an article that we have read because we can't remember where we saw it. For this reason the following is a topical index of the 1993 & Jan.'94 Fal. Gen.Newsletters with the month(s) the topic was mentioned.

American whaling ship records - May
Atlases as a resource - Nov.

Barnstable, MA. - care of poor -Sept, Jan-1994
Bedford (The) flag - May
Boston Asylum records - May
British Record sources - Jan. 1994

Cape and Islands Historical Assoc. - Nov.
Census - 1920.-Mar.
Civil War Soldiers' database - Sept.
Civil War Veterans and widows - Mar.
Chatham Library genealogy room - Jan. 1994
Church records - Nov.; Jan. 1994
Computer programs for genealogists: notes from Dec. meeting: speaker Dick Eastman - Jan.1994
Conn. record sources - notes from the Mar. meeting: speaker Joyce Penderly - May

Eastern European Records - Nov.
E. Riding, Yorkshiire - Eng. or Amer. ? - Sept.
English Poor Laws - Mar.
European Passenger steamship arrivals - July

Family legends - true or false? - Sept.
Federal Archives in Waltham. Notes from the Oct. meeting :speaker Judy Fenner - Nov, Mar.
Federal census - Boston being indexed - Mar.
Federal censuses - what info they contain - May
French-Canadian Gen. - notes from June meeting - speaker Bob Quinton - July

Gravestone Symbols - Sept
Genealogical record keeping - Mar.;Sept.
Hessian descendants - Nov.
Irish resources. Notes from Aug. meeting: speaker John Peri - Sept., Nov.; Jan. 1994

Italian Genealogy - Mar.
LDS records - what's available - May
Lewis, George , husband of Joanna Pope. Who was he? - Nov.
Local genealogical sources - Mar.

Mass. Legislature's Com. on changes in access to Vital Records - May; Jan. 1994
Mass. census records - Mar.
Mayflower Descendants - notes from May meeting - speaker Barbara Merrick - July
Mayflower families - Vol. 1-7 - lists families in each volume through the 5th generation - July
Membership list of the Society - Sept.
Migrations - Mar.,Sept., Nov., Jan. 1994

N. Bedford Public Library - July
Names - What's in a name? - Mar., July
N.E. genealogy - sources for. - Mar.
Nova Scotia census records - July

Photographs- How to date old photographs -Jan
Pitfalls - Mar.
Probate records in Barnstable County. Notes from Nov. meeting: speaker Fred Claussen.

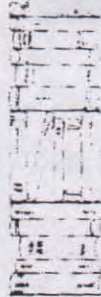
Queries : names mentioned in: Palmer, Allen Purdy, Haight - July ; Goodspeed, Fish, Bodfish, Child, Lewis, Wiley, Smith, Brown, Arey, Stubbs- - Darling, Bayles, Jayne, Hussey , Chadwick, Dimmick, Allen.- Sept. ; Littlefield, Goddard, Gifford-Nov.

R.I. Judicial Archives - Sept. - Jan. 1994
R.I. towns originally in Mass. - July

Sandwich Glass Museum resources - Nov.
Saranac Lake, NY - July
Scottish ancestry - Mar.
Soundex - what is it, how to use it - May
Sources for further research - July, Sept.
Sturgis Library, Barnstable resources - Mar.
Taverns in Boston. Notes from Nov. meeting.
Speaker : Nancy Lee Nelson. Jan.
Warnings Out - Mar., Sept.
WWI microfilm - May

AUGAT®
Quality
and Innovation
INTERCONNECTION PRODUCTS DIVISION

AUGAT INC.
Route 28, Mashpee, MA 02649
Tel: (508) 477-9050 Fax: (508) 477-0734



The Market Bookshop
Falmouth & Woods Hole, Massachusetts

PAUL J. BUNNELL, F.A.C.G., U.E.
31 TIMBER LANE
MARSTONS MILLS, MA 02648
LECTURER

Author of
**THUNDER OVER
NEW ENGLAND**

The New Loyalist Index

Guide To Researching
Your Loyalist Ancestors



508-428-3663

New England Ancestry Locator Service
P.O. BOX 130 • CENTERVILLE, MA 02632



RUTH Q. WELLNER
(508) 874-2505

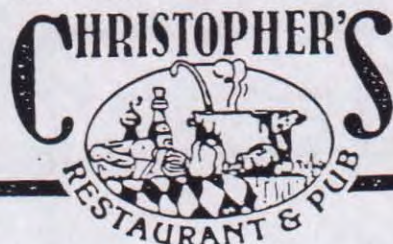
BARBARA J. FENNER
(508) 775-0164

Open daily 6 a.m.

Breakfast • Lunch • Dinner

Take-out orders:
540-7176

105 Davis Straits, Rt. 28



JAMES A. VISBECK

(508) 428-2752

Isiah Thomas

Books & Prints

4632 FALMOUTH ROAD, COTUIT, MA. 02635
(JUNCTION ROUTES 28 & 130)
GALLERY

USED AND RARE BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD - APPRAISALS

RUTH HORTON, R.N.
HOWARD HORTON, LT. / COL., USAF, RET.

"BESTWATER" Purification System.
• NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS • PERSONAL CARE
• WEIGHT LOSS • HOUSEHOLD
ALL PRODUCTS ARE IN BALANCE WITH NATURE

Horton Distributors

Shaklee

Independent
Distributor

309 WILD HARBOR ROAD
NORTH FALMOUTH, MA 02556
PHONE: 508-563-7285
508

Fine
Book
Collections
Bought & Sold
New
Children's
Books &
Regional Titles



**Titcomb's
Book Shop, Inc.**

508-888-2331

Ralph Titcomb
Nancy E. Titcomb
Vicky T. Uminowicz

432 Rte. 6A
East Sandwich, MA 02537

The business cards shown in this
NEWSLETTER are local businesses.
They have donated a minimum of
\$15.00 per year as a sponsoring
donor to our Society. The money
is being used to purchase GENERAL-
OGICAL books that we donate to the
FALMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY for the use
of the general public.
PLEASE PATRONIZE THESE BUSINESSES

Falmouth Genealogical Society
P.O. BOX 2107
TEATICKET, MA 02536

1994

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE

APRIL



THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
21	22	23

The Center
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

700 ELM STREET, MANCHESTER, NH 03101 • (603) 625-1000



Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 6 No. 3 May 1994

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS:

May 14. Paul St. Cyr, the Curator of the excellent genealogical collection of the New Bedford Library will be our speaker.

June 11. Roger Girard will speak on Genealogical Resources at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

July 9. An all-day workshop will be held. Bring your questions, problems, and your summer guests.

NOTES FROM MARCH MEETING

Rev. David Jay Webber of the Trinity Lutheran Church in Brewster gave a very excellent talk entitled "Helpful Hints and Anecdotes in New York". He reminded us that both Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard were part of the N.Y. Colony in the early years. NYC (New Amsterdam), and Albany (Ft. Orange) were the two Dutch settlements, the former traded with Europe and the latter traded with the Indians. The location on the Hudson River allowed furs and other trade goods to be floated down river to NYC, and subsequently traded in Europe.

The largest drawback in researching the Dutch Colonial period is the inconsistent use of surnames, sometimes up to four were used simultaneously. This obviously makes it very difficult to trace a person. The second word after the prefix "Van" usually told the name of the town in Europe from where they originated. Thus we know the town but not the surname. Even other European surnames, for ex., Swedes, French, etc. could be dropped when they emigrated to NYC during Dutch control.

There is an asset to the patronymic system as it usually referred to the father's first

name. There was a consistent naming pattern from which you can figure out the given names of the four grandparents., i.e., the first boy was named after the father's father, the second the mother's father. The same system was used with girls.

The official religion was Dutch Reformed with baptisms done at birth. Lutherans were not baptised by the Dutch and their records are not easy to find.

Although N.Y. state did not require VS records to be kept until 1882 the early church records (baptisms and marriages) are not difficult to find. Death and funerals were not well kept, however.

The State Library of N.Y. in Albany, and the County Historical office of Montgomery Co. in Fonda, N.Y. are the two best places for research. The oldest records are stored at Albany and have been transcribed.

The English took over the Colony from the Dutch in 1664; they came from N.E. and Europe. At that time there was only one Anglican church in both NYC and Albany. Consequently some blended in with Dutch culture and religion, and their names then took on Dutch spelling. This causes a problem today as the family name may still look Dutch when actually the original name belonged to another ethnic group.

Several hundred Palatine refugees from the Rhine Valley arrived in NYC in 1710; half were Lutheran and the other half were German Reformed. When the Dutch ministers from Holland and the Lutheran ministers from Germany pronounced names they did so according to their native language. The letters oo in Dutch is o, ee is e; sch in English is sk in German. It is important not to look at the spelling but how it is pronounced.

During the Colonial period church and

probate records are excellent sources although farm families may not have had wills.

The first initial of the father's first name was used as a middle initial for a child, and Jr. meant the younger of two persons in the same community with the same name. But during the American Revolution the names were usually written with the English spelling. For ex., Batz was Anglicized to Potts but pronounced the same.; Race in Dutch could be Rees in English; the German Swiss family Dallenback was changed to both Tillapaugh or Dillenbeck as the German pronunciation was Anglicized two different ways.

Both Conn. and N.Y. said they owned Long Island, therefore the town of Oyster Bay was modelled after Conn. towns while the rest of L.I. tended to be more Dutch.

The Federalist period: After the Revolution the whole state of N.Y. opened up. Although land was given to Revolutionary War soldiers by the time the legal aspects were finalized most of the veterans were well into middle age and didn't want to settle on the land there. They may have sold the land or given it to their sons. Therefore, the land records of the first owners may pinpoint their birthplaces or indicate where they were from. But if the owner came from western Mass. records may be difficult to find as this section of the state didn't keep very good records.

The Mass. charter gave land all the way to the Pacific to Mass. When N.Y. and Mass. both felt they owned the land a decision was made that it would be part of N.Y. but when the land was sold the money would go to Mass. The Conn. charter said the same but Penn. also said it was theirs. The Wyoming Valley was fought over by both Penn. and Conn. When Penn. won some of the Conn. people moved to central N.Y. South central N.Y. was settled by both Mass. and Conn. residents. Central and western N.Y. were Baptist and Methodist, both kept very poor records up through 1790-1810. Some records of itinerant ministers have been published but from 1790 to the first good genealogical census in

1850 records are scarce.

The special collection of genealogical information at the Chatham, MA library has the best local resource for N.Y. records. They have a genealogical dictionary of the early settlers of Albany and another for Schenectady. A three volume set of Palatine families in 1710 is also at Chatham as well as other first class primary sources. This special collection is open to the public Tuesday and Thursdays from 1-5 PM.

A HALF-BAKED SITUATION ?

In the Dutch Colonies, baking was not usually done by the housewife, but by a baker in order to minimize the danger of fire. Usually there was only one baker per settlement, and they were regulated by strict laws, e.g. they were not allowed to sell fine bread and cake to the Indians as that would deprive the villagers, and, they were only allowed to blow their horn to announce their wares under certain conditions.

About 1638 Willem Jurianse Van Noorstrand (aka "Old Capiteyn") arrived in Beverwyck, a fur trading post in the Van Rensselaer Patent (now downtown Albany). He had been commissioned by Van Rensselaer to be the baker. Between 1640 and 1645 Jan Franse Van Hoesen arrived and in 1650 entered into a contract with the "Old Capiteyn" whereby Van Hoesen would take over and maintain the Captain's property in return for being taught the trade of baker (there seems to have been a familial relationship involved). This is when the trouble began.

In 1650 Van Hoesen and his wife Volkje Jurianse were in court to file several complaints against the Captain: 1. He berated Volkje and called her a vile name which so upset her that she had a miscarriage. 2. Van Hoesen claimed that at a previous court appearance the Captain had carried a knife in his sleeve to "rip" the judge if the verdict was against him. 3. He repeatedly accused Van Hoesen of fraudulently drawing up

their contract, although it had been witnessed and approved by the court.

In addition the court found the Captain guilty of lying about his age, claiming to be 21 when everyone knew he was at least 70, insulting the court and blasphemy. He had previously been banished twice from the colony, but granted a reprieve. He was therefore banished again and ordered to depart by the first ship. However, in 1653 the two parties appeared in court again about the contract, Van Hoesen complaining that the old man had taught him nothing about baking, and used foul language on him. The court dissolved the baking agreement but the property remained in Van Hoesen's hands. The old Captain was ordered to "comport himself as a decent old man should and at noon and in the evening come to meals at regular hours ... and be satisfied with the ordinary food which Jan Van Hoesen (sic) daily provides for himself and his family."

Sometime before 1652 Joachem Wechselse the Baker (aka Wessels) also arrived Beverwyck with his wife Gertruuy and stepson Willem Hoffmeyer. In 1652 Wessels was ordered to remove the hog pen he had built on Van Hoesen's land in front of the "Old Capiteyn's" house. They were enjoined from "assaulting or molesting" each other. Wessels charged into court sword in hand and challenged the judge to step out side. In 1653 Wessels claimed that the Old Capkteyn's house was on his property, and accused Van Hoesen of bribing the court. He also claimed that Van Hoesen or his family were throwing hot ashes against his clapboards, which he was afraid might start a fire. Van Hoesen's wife Volkje also accused Wessel's wife Gertruuy of assault and abusive language whereupon Gertruuy gave the court "a sample of her linguistic talents". The court again ordered Wessel to tear down the hog pen and the two families to live in peace.

After 1653 Van Hoesen and the old Captain quit the bakery business and the two families became more or less reconciled, though in 1657 Van Hoesen complained that

Gertruuy had kicked his daughter in the chest so that she was unable to do any work, though Gertruuy claimed it was in the rump.

Van Hoesen was in court a number of times either as plaintiff or defendant for non-payment of debts, all of which were settled amicably. His wife, Volkje, was also in court for the same reasons, so she apparently had a little business going on the side. The old Captain disappears from the court records although he was apparently around until 1665 or later. Van Hoesen bought land from the Indians in Claverack (south of Albany covering the present towns of Hudson and part of the town of Greenport), and appears once more in a border dispute with the Van Rensselaers, which was decided in his favor.

Joachem Wessels finally became the sole baker in town, and continued to turn up in court for fighting, selling white bread to the Indians, and blowing his horn illegally, and in disputes with his stepson on a number of occasions. But he too finally settled down and became a respected member of the community, although Gertruuy continued to be hauled into court for abusive language.

(Dru Harding)

NOTES AND ANECDOTES

From "The Real Founders of N.E." by C.K. Bolton. Mary Lewis, who married Rev. Richard Gibson about 1638, an Episcopalian, was a 'troublesome person'. Gibson wrote to Winthrop in 1638: "She so behaved her self in the shipp which brought her from England hither some two years agoe that the block was reaved at the Mayne yard to have duckt her."

(Thanks to Bob Tilden for this anecdote)

Society member Bertha Woodward is searching surnames of Martin, Baker, Gray and Cobb.

The National Archives - Northeast Region has moved all family history records, including census schedules, passenger arrival lists, and naturalization records, to 201 Varick St., NYC. 212-337-1300. By public transportation : Take the 33rd St. PATH train to Christopher St. Turn left when leaving the station and walk to Hudson St. Turn right on Hudson and walk 5 blocks, turn left onto Houston St. There is an entrance to the building on Houston St.

The Czechoslovak Gen. Society International announces the 4th gen./cultural conference Oct. 7-8, 1994, at the Best Western Downtowner at 321 S. Washington, Green Bay, WI. For a brochure write to the Czech. Gen. Soc. Inter. PO Box 16225, St. Paul, MN 55116-0225.

"Vital Records of Rockingham, Vt. and the Records of the First Church of Rockingham". This is a reprint of a very rare volume of data first published in a limited (60) edition in 1908. Chartered in 1752 Rockingham was a gateway to other locations in VT, Canada and the west. These records cover 1787-1839. The price is \$30. plus \$3.50 shipping (add 5% for VT residents.) Send to the Gen. Soc. of VT, Box 422, Pittsford, VT 05763-0422. Make check out to GSV-VRR.

Family newsletters :

1. Littlefield Fam. Newsletter, Box 817, Ogunquit, ME 03907. They are looking for any and all info on Littlefields for an upcoming genealogy on both the matrilineal and patrilineal lines.
2. Goddard Assoc. of America is meeting at the Sheraton-Tara Hotel, 363 Maine Mall Rd., S. Portland, ME 1-207-775-6161. from June 16-19, 1994. Contact Kathryn Goddard Meyer, Exec. Sec, 118 S. Volutsia, Wichita, KS 67211 316-682-4942
3. Scudder Searches (The Scudder Assoc., Inc.). Published quarterly by the Scudder Assoc., Inc. 6708 B Lee Highway, Arlington, VA 22205. Dues: \$10. annually. Write to Cy Sherman, Sec., RFD 1, Box 703, Frankestown, NH 03043.

4. The 400th anniversary of Edmund Rice will be celebrated May 18 - 28, 1994 with a trip to Wayland and Sudbury, MA (where he settled in 1638) for two days before departing for Bury St. Edmunds, England. For more information, or to receive their newsletter write to Wm. Drury, Edmund Rice (1638) Assoc.), 24 Buckman Dr., Chelmsford, MA 01824.

TRUE STORY FROM ISLE OF MAN

Thomas Corrin was a dissenter from the Church of England. He took his religion very seriously and was most anxious that he not be buried in the Orthodox Churchyard in Peel. So he built a small graveyard with adjacent tower on the highest point of his farm, Knockaloe Beg Farm.

His son, however, was an orthodox member of the Peel Church, and when Thomas died in 1845, he was duly buried in the Peel Churchyard. Prior to his death, he had made arrangements with some of his friends to cover this eventuality. Accordingly they dug him up, but had not finished the job before daylight came. They had to hide the coffin in some gorse bushes until they could get him buried in his own graveyard.

When the family discovered this, they dug him up again and reburied him in the Peel Churchyard. The following night his friends again disinterred him, but this time they hid him in a secret cellar at Knockaloe Beg Farm.

An agreement was finally reached, and he was allowed to be buried in his own private graveyard. The family, however, had the graveyard secretly consecrated. So he got half his wish. He was buried in his own graveyard, but it was not outside the Church as he had wanted.

Corrin's Folly, as the tower was called, still stands prominently on the hill outside of Peel. Although it is now closed, there was a careful record made of inscriptions inside the tower which give some valuable genealogical

information back to the 1600s.

Thomas Corrin was my great-great grandfather.
(Dru Harding)

EARLY NEW ENGLAND CUSTOMS

Wills, estate inventories, & administration papers all shed a little light on how persons lived in bygone years. But they do not give a good day-to-day picture of what it was really like to live in another century. The book *A Comprehensive History of Eastham, Wellfleet and Orleans (Co. of Barnstable, MA) from 1644-1844* by Rev. Enoch Pratt of Brewster has a chapter on customs and manners of living in the days of our forefathers. The following is taken from his account.

Men of any age had a good coat, vest, small clothes and a fur hat. Old, but not young, men had a great coat, a pair of good leather boots which came up to the knees and lasted for life. Clothes for every day were a jacket about mid-thigh length, a striped vest and small clothes. The cloth was wool flannel, fulled** at the nearest mill but not sheared. Flannel shirts, knit wool stockings, leather shoes, were everyday clothing. They might have a silk handkerchief for special occasions. In the summer wide petticoat trowsers, about half way to the ankle, were usually worn. Shoes and stockings were not worn in the summer while working on the farm. The eldest son handed down his clothes to the next in age, etc.

Women of whatever age wore homemade flannel gowns in the winter, and in the summer wrappers or shepherdress which had no waist and were gathered around the neck. (Perhaps this was the style because wives were usually pregnant.) They often had one calico gown but often they had a camlet, made of a wool and silk fabric but sometimes made of poplin. The sleeves went down to the elbow; on holidays they might wear up to three ruffles on each arm with gloves coming to the elbow. Checked linen aprons were replaced by white on Sundays.

Women had two kinds of caps. One was called a strap cap and tied under the chin, and the other, a round cord cap, did not come over the ears. They wore leather and broadcloth shoes with wooden heels covered with cloth or leather about one and one-half inches high with peaked toes which turned up. They often had small muffs, and some wore masks. Flax was ground, rotted in water, and then made into thread and cloth by the women.

Church was often several miles away and walking was often the most common way of getting there. Or, the father, mother and two small children might ride a horse.

Horses then were made to pace, that they might carry their riders more gently. It was the custom in many country towns for a family to ride half-way to church, give the horse to a friend or neighbor who was on foot, and walk the rest of the way.

Dinners in the winter generally consisted of a dish of broth with beans and summer savory in it, then an Indian pudding with a sauce, a dish of boiled pork and beef, turnips and potatoes. The latter, about the size of hen's eggs were scarce. Breakfast and supper were milk, if they had it, and toasted bread; or sweetened cider, bread and cheese. Other foods were chocolate sweetened with molasses, bohea tea with brown sugar, pancakes, pies and roast meat. Here on Cape Cod fish was available and abundant.

Corn, pounded at home with a wooden or stone pestle in a mortar which was made out of a large hollowed out log. Pumpkins, wheat and barley were also eaten. Much of the latter was made into malt for beer.

Houses faced south regardless of where the road was. They were placed in that direction so that the sun might serve as a sun-dial. When the sun's rays fell directly on the front door it was time for the noonday meal. This is still noticeable today on the old houses which have survived.

The Mass. General Court ordered that during voting for councillors corn was used as a yes vote, and beans were a no vote. A heavy penalty was imposed if more than one corn or

bean was used.

**By the mid-1600s there were several fulling mills in the Colony and one was in Marstons Mills near Rts. 28 & 149. Fulling is a process which cleans, shrinks, and makes cloth thicker by using moisture, heat and pressure. A housewife would take her cloth to the fulling mill where it was soaked in water with soap and fuller's earth, a powder of a gray clay which soaked up dirt and oil. Waterpower was used to beat the cloth with mallets both cleansing it and shrinking it which made the cloth have a firm surface. It was then stretched to dry before the nap was raised with a teasel.

THE LOWELL CONNECTION

Ever since I got interested in tracing my ancestors, I have wondered about the origin of the Lowell name. My grandmother was Sarah Lowell (Parsons) Gifford; her daughter, my Aunt Sally, was Sarah Lowell (Smith) Hayward. My first hint about the Lowells came from the Blaisdell family.

Clark and Dorothy (Austin) Blaisdell, parents of our great-grandmother Etta (Blaisdell) Parsons, also had a daughter Sarah Lowell Blaisdell. The first reference about her gave nothing but the name. After tracing the Blaisdell connection and finding no Lowells, I deduced that the name must have come from Clark's wife, Dorothy (Austin).

When the town clerk in Boscawen, N.H. told me about someone writing a book about the Austin family, I contacted him and he gave me our Austin ancestors. This took me one step farther to Dorothy's mother Mehitable Lowell, who married Paul Austin in N.H. Who were her parents? At NEHGS there is a Lowell genealogy but it had no Mehitables. Finally, in the IGI I found her. She was born in 1776 in N.H., daughter of William and Mehitable Lowell.

William was indeed the descendant of the

Newbury, MA family which I had previously researched without result. He was a sergeant at the Battle of Bunker Hill, where he was severely wounded. And so ended my search for the Lowell connection. (Mary Hunt)

ANNUAL FUND DONORS

Many thanks to the following members who so generously have donated to the Annual Fund: Robert Tilden, Bertha Woodward, Harriet Quimby, Edith Grosch and Priscilla Scudder.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRUST

This organization which is located at 1700 West Park Dr., Westborough, MA 01581 is looking for volunteers. They will be trained in research and survey techniques and will serve as resources in their communities to help others conduct research, and act as the local contact for Massachusetts SOS.

Mass. SOS is dedicated to the discovery and the recovery of an important part of our heritage -- outdoor sculpture. Volunteers will join this private/public initiative to identify and record the history and condition of outdoor sculpture throughout the Commonwealth. They are looking for partners in this nationwide effort -- Save Outdoor Sculpture -- spearheaded by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Institute for Conservation of Cultural Property.

Time, vandalism, and environmental pollution have taken their toll. Many pieces are unknown, almost forgotten. Mass. SOS will take the first step by identifying, researching, and assessing the needs of outdoor sculpture.

Let us not forget the artistic excellence and civic pride embodied in the sculptures that grace town squares, parks, corporate settings, and cemeteries.

Volunteers will work with communities to

help raise funds for the care of the monuments. If you or your organization can help, please write to Mass. SOS at the above address.

PLYMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Plymouth Public Library, 132 South St., Plymouth, MA 02360, houses a wonderful collection of over 1200 items relating to local history, the descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims and other immigrants who came to the Plymouth area in the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.

The holdings include individual family histories, local town histories, genealogical journals, vital records of many Mass. communities, a pamphlet collection, vertical file, and photographs. Over 500 queries a month relating to this collection are answered by mail, phone or in person.

The room is open during library hours thanks to the large staff of volunteers who can also participate in the research projects.

The Plymouth Antiquarian Soc. and the Plymouth Collection have started an Oral History project that will interview residents of Plymouth and includes topics such as social and cultural memories of Downtown Plymouth. Volunteers are needed to interview, research background information, and transcribe. This group meets once a month and is trained on research equipment.

Monthly genealogy-computer meetings consist of a program subject, computer (PAF) use, and a discussion period. Also presented are new magazines, books, and videos as they become available. These meetings are held the second Tuesday of the month, Sept. - June. Please call for a reservation.

Personal Ancestral File (PAF) is a software program used to create a computer data base of members in a family. It is available in the Plymouth Collection Room. Warren Rich is available on Mondays from 1 - 4 PM to get you started on this software.

The Plymouth Historical Research Program is made up of people interested in preserving and sharing local history. The objectives of the group are to develop fact sheets, resource information, exhibits, articles, and programs all pertaining to Plymouth history. This group meets once a month.

If you are interested in any of the above you may call Lee Regan at the Library (508) 830-4250.

(I was recently in this new, huge, and gorgeous library which is practically in our back yard. They have a very good collection of genealogical materials. AND, DON'T FORGET the Mayflower Descendants Library in downtown Plymouth which overlooks the ship *Mayflower*. They have a wonderful library, and are also extremely helpful.)

There are many very fine genealogical sources within easy driving distance of Falmouth which should be explored before you find it necessary to go all the way to Boston (with it's well-known traffic and parking problems).

MASSACHUSETTS RECORDS

Only 206 of the 364 Massachusetts towns published their vital records up to 1850. No Cape Cod towns were among the ones published, but some have since been done such as Brewster in 1904, Chatham, Dennis, Falmouth, Yarmouth and Truro. The 34 volume set (1899-1936) of *The Mayflower Descendant* has some vital statistics for Plymouth and Barnstable.

For western Mass. the Rollin Cooke Collection at the Berkshire Athenaeum in Pittsfield, MA, contains church, town and cemetery records for all towns in Berkshire County as well as other towns in surrounding counties. Another source of western Mass. records is the Walter E. Corbin Collection at NEHGS in Boston. That collection pertains to central and western Mass. from 1650 - 1850 and consists of local records, town clerks' books,

family Bible and gravestone inscriptions, genealogies and source notes. Microfische can be purchased from University Microfilm in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Holbrook Research Institute, 57 Locust St., Oxford, MA 01540, has indexes of births, deaths and marriages on microfische for purchase as well as other Mass. vital statistics. A "Bibliography of Mass. Vital Records" lists 191 towns of which 154 are available on microfische.

A CAPE COD CEMETERY

In Eastham, Mass., the oldest cemetery is the Old Cove Cemetery where three Mayflower Pilgrims are buried. Burials took place there from 1660 - 1770. It is located on Rt. 6 north of Shore Rd. and few stones have survived to the present. The three *Mayflower* passengers are: Constance (Hopkins) Snow 1605 - 1677 wife of Nicholas Snow; Giles Hopkins 1607 - 1690; Lt. Joseph Rogers 1607 - 1678.

Another stone tells the following story:

Here Rests the dust
of
Richard Sparrow
and his wife
Pandora
who came from Kent Co., England, about
1633 and settled in Plymouth about 1650
and came to Eastham and settled this
place where he died January 8, 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.

Other records show that Richard Sparrow was a

freeman in 1633 in Plymouth and had a variety of town offices including serving on 28 different juries from 1640 - 1658 plus 5 grand juries and 2 coroners' juries.

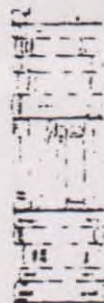
In addition to their own family they took in an apprentice, Mary Moorecock, and Elizabeth Hopkins whose father, Stephen, died in 1644. She was to be his own child until she either married or reached 19 years of age. The Richard Sparrow family was in Eastham by 1653 when he sold his late home in Plymouth for £8.

Pandora and son Jonathan sold their home in Eastham in 1665 and moved to what is now East Orleans where she probably died. Jonathan, born in England, died March 21, 1706-7 at Eastham after being very active in town affairs in addition to being a school master, a constable, a deacon, and attorney. He was also a captain in the military. He was survived by his third wife and six children. His children by Rebecca (Bangs) who were all born in Eastham were:

1. Rebecca 1655 - 1740. She married 1673 Thomas Freeman, son of John who was son of Edmund.
2. John 1656 - 1734/5. He married 1683 Apphia Tracy.
3. Priscilla 1658 - died before 3-10-1706-7. She married Edward Gray son of John. She died 1682 in Barnstable. He married 2nd Melatiah Lewis. In 1708 Edward was "absent beyond the sea".
4. Lydia b. after 11-19-1660 - died after 3-16-1708-9. She married 1st between 1675 and 1684 William Freeman, son of John son of Edmund. She married 2nd between 1687 and 1691, Jonathan Higgins son of Jonathan son of Richard.
5. Elizabeth b. between 1660 and 1670 and died between 1688 and 1694. She married 1684 Samuel Freeman son of Samuel son of Samuel.
6. Jonathan 1665 - 1739/40. He married 1st Rebecca Merrick, daughter of William son of William. He married 2nd Sarah (--) Young. He had more children by 2nd wife Hannah Prence.

AUGAT®
Quality
and Innovation
INTERCONNECTION PRODUCTS DIVISION

AUGAT INC.
Route 28, Mashpee, MA 02649
Tel: (508) 477-9050 Fax: (508) 477-0734



The Market Bookshop
Falmouth & Woods Hole, Massachusetts

PAUL J. BUNNELL, F.A.C.G., U.E.
31 TIMBER LANE
MARSTONS MILLS, MA 02648
LECTURER

Author of
**THUNDER OVER
NEW ENGLAND**

The New Loyalist Index
Guide To Researching
Your Loyalist Ancestors



508-428-3663

New England Ancestry Locator Service
P.O. BOX 130 • CENTERVILLE, MA 02632



RUTH Q. WELLNER
(508) 874-2505

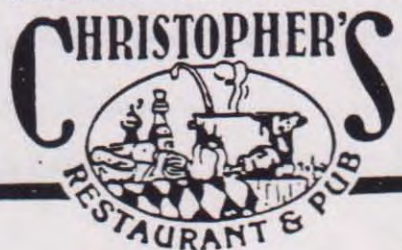
BARBARA J. FENNER
(508) 775-0164

Open daily 6 a.m.

Breakfast • Lunch • Dinner

Take-out orders:
540-7176

105 Davis Straits, Rt. 28



JAMES A. VISBECK

(508) 428-2752

Isiah Thomas

Books & Prints

4632 FALMOUTH ROAD, COTUIT, MA. 02635
(JUNCTION ROUTES 28 & 130)
GALLERY

USED AND RARE BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD - APPRAISALS

RUTH HORTON, R.N.
HOWARD HORTON, LT. / COL., USAF, RET.

"BESTWATER" Purification System.
• NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS • PERSONAL CARE
• WEIGHT LOSS • HOUSEHOLD
ALL PRODUCTS ARE IN BALANCE WITH NATURE

Shaklee

Independent
Distributor

Horton Distributors

309 WILD HARBOR ROAD
NORTH FALMOUTH, MA 02556
PHONE: 508-563-7285
508

Fine
Book
Collections
Bought & Sold
New
Children's
Books &
Regional Titles



**Titcomb's
Book Shop, Inc.**

508-888-2331

Ralph Titcomb
Nancy E. Tucomb
Vicky T. Uminowicz

432 Rte. 6A
East Sandwich, MA 02537

The business cards shown in this NEWSLETTER are local businesses. They have donated a minimum of \$15.00 per year as a sponsoring donor to our Society. The money is being used to purchase GENEALOGICAL books that we donate to the FALMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY for the use of the general public.
PLEASE PATRONIZE THESE BUSINESSES

Falmouth Genealogical Society
P.O. BOX 2107
TEATICKET, MA 02536

THE FALMOUTH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY IS PLEASED TO PRESENT A

CAPE COD GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE MAY 6 & 7, 1995

Indigenous Indian tribes were living on Cape Cod when Mayflower Pilgrims, Puritans and Quakers arrived in the early 1600's. Later they were followed by Irish, English and Scots (who were brought to Sandwich as glassmakers) as well as other ethnic groups such as Blacks, Portuguese and Finns. Today millions of Americans and Canadians are descended from Cape Codders.

Seminars on a variety of Cape Cod, Nantucket, Marthas Vineyard and southeastern Massachusetts genealogical and historical topics will be held Saturday and Sunday, May 6 & 7, 1995, at Sea Crest Oceanfront Resort and Conference Center located at Old Silver Beach, 350 Quaker Rd., North Falmouth, MA 02556-2903. The Conference is being sponsored by the **Falmouth Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536.**

At this time speakers are being contacted and seminars planned. We are hoping to keep registration and room fees as low as possible. If you are interested in receiving more information on the Conference please send your name and address to the above address. Also, your suggestions for seminar topics are welcome and will help us in our planning.



Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 6 No. 4 July-August 1994

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS

June 11. Mr. Roger Girard will speak on Genealogical Resources at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia at 9:30 AM at the Falmouth Public Library (downstairs). Since 1981 he has been Consultant in international administrative and personnel matters for a variety of clients primarily in the Middle East. Mr. Gerard has recently been researching some Nova Scotia ancestry and has recently been to Halifax. Many New Englanders have ancestors from Nova Scotia and should find the topic of major interest. He comes highly recommended as a speaker.

July 9. James Coogan, a teacher who has a wealth of information about Cape Cod history, will speak on "Inventors, Entrepreneurs & Opportunists" on Cape Cod - concerning the many interesting and important activities which Cape Codders have pioneered over the years. A workshop will follow his talk. Bring your lunch, your questions, your problems and your summer guests. Coffee and soft drinks will be available.

August 13. Mary Ella Parrott, President of the Cape Cod Genealogical Society and the newsletter Editor Richard Haskell, will speak on "Research on Cape Cod". Mr. Haskell is also the Editor of the Haskell Journal. Both panelists have extensive experience in the research of Cape Cod families. Following this presentation advice and facilities will be available for individual research. Mrs. Parrott is also the sponsor of a genealogical "Irish Interest Group" which meets monthly in Brewster.

September 10 Susan Klein, Director of Sturgis Library in Barnstable, will be the speaker and her topic will be "The Sturgis Library Genealogical Holdings". She also is interested in the Irish on Cape Cod.

NOTES ON THE APRIL MEETING

Dr. Jim Gould gave us a very informative and interesting talk on "Hunting Ancestors In Boston"

which included various repositories not commonly known. He recommended Knight's book "The Plain People of Boston" as an excellent background resource.

Torrey's "Marriages Before 1700" at NEHGS has updates on its sources. They can be found in pencil from the key and will determine the reliability of each item in the book. It is one of the first places to check for pre-1700 material. It is important to look at the original source as some errors are repeated over and over in various books.

Ryder's index at NEHGS should be searched and it's sources checked. NEHGS has 2 card files, one is newer than the other but both should be searched. A source often unknown is the manuscript catalogue of unpublished material. Also, charts on the end of the stack sometimes have personal research.

And don't forget to ask the staff for help. They not only know where everything is located but can tell you the reliability of the sources and where to begin.

The genealogical section of the Boston Public Library is at the north end of the main reading room. If sources from Torrey and Ryder are not at NEHGS they are at BPL. This is a very old library and they have books often not found elsewhere. The manuscript room has a marvelous catalogue where you may be able to find your ancestor and find any correspondence about him. Charlestown records and early Boston records are located there as well as the best collection of newspapers on microfilm. Check these for obituaries.

The Mass. Historical Commission card catalogue lists many obscure persons from the Colonial period. Miscellaneous documents include photocopies of original documents of early Mass. records. Another important resource there is Annie Thwing's cards which have never been published. She was a researcher (about 1900) and gave locations where persons lived. Then you can go to Bonner's map of 1714 and possibly find the house in which a person resided. Her work may give clues to further deed research. The Commission also has an inventory of Boston's old buildings.

The 4th floor of the Suffolk County Courthouse has deeds which may tell you how an ancestor received his land/house. It may have been a legacy and therefore

mention the relative by name. Soon these deeds will be on microfilm and will eventually be transferred to Mass. Archives. It's easier to use them now before you have to read them on microfilm.. The 5th floor houses maps. Generally the first mapping of Boston was in the 1870's although Clough did maps of the North End, now at Mass. Historical Society.

At Boston City Hall ask at the main desk for the location of the records. They are open Tuesday and Thursdays from 9-12. The original records are kept there and include early church records, Charlestown records, vital statistics of Roxbury, Dorchester, W. Roxbury, Alston, Brighton, Chelsea, and all areas now included in the city of Boston. The First Church of Dorchester's records are also there including vital statistics and names of persons brought before the church officers for various offenses.

Also at Boston City Hall is the Landmarks Commission. They have records by street and they may be able to tell you if a house is still standing. The city council and town records of the founding of Boston are also at Boston City Hall.

The Bostonian Society collects the history of Boston. They have a cemetery index with a list of inventoried graveyards. When streets were widened the cemeteries were altered. The deeds may tell who is in the tomb even if the tomb is gone. They have an excellent photography collection and the largest photographic index of Boston. Boston city directories are stored at this Society. Scrapbooks, with indexes, have articles about events, sites and individuals. The Street Book tells about changes in street names, when they changed, or if they no longer exist.

The Atheneum at 10 1/2 Beacon St. (near the Park St. MBTA stop) has its catalogue on the 4th floor. They don't specialize in genealogy but the historical collection on the top floor has NE town histories and includes NJ and NY as well. Every Boston directory is there. They begin about 1793 and continue to the present. The directories include names of ordinary persons and tell where they lived and worked. Holdings at The Atheneum include photographs, and actual newspapers (not microfilms). NE newspapers from 1730 are excellent for maritime records and give the exact date of sailing, the rig, the master, and include not only Boston ports but those on Cape Cod. Ships returning from abroad and even those sighted are named.

Mass. State House Library has State history and articles mentioning persons not found elsewhere. Legislation records are also there.

Some Congregational Church records are located at their headquarters at 14 Beacon St. and

include the first missionary records.

The Insurance Company Library opposite the Custom House has Sanford maps. They were up to date insurance maps for all the US. and give dimensions of property, number of windows, and type of building construction. They give the history of real estate and begin about 1870. They are very rare.

Mass. Vital Records since 1905 are at Tremont St. near the Park St. MBTA stop. They have limited hours and charge a fee.

The Masonic Temple at the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets (NE corner) have masonic records of MA and Panama, possibly Japan. They have good histories.

Mass. Archives at Columbia Pt., next to the JFK Library (plenty of parking) has Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex Co. wills, possibly others. Call before going to make sure they have what you want. Remember - nearly everyone was involved in a court case at some time; there are 7 indexes for the Colonial period. Maritime records are sometimes broken down by the maritime court. Military records are also there.

Middlesex Co. Courthouse in Cambridge has deeds and includes Charlestown. Don't forget the branch libraries in other areas of Boston.

Underground next to Harvard's Widener Library is their archives. Freshmen had to write essays about their lives and they often are a wonderful genealogical source. Schlesinger Library at Harvard has records for women of note. The many volume set of Sibley's Harvard Graduates documents each graduate; this set can be found in other libraries as well as here.

Mt. Auburn, a very large cemetery, keeps its records at the cemetery office. They are very complete. Many burials were moved there.

Boston City Archives are located at Reedville, near the Milton line in Hyde Park. Men had to pay a poll tax even if they didn't own property and these records also give ages. Tax records for Boston and Charlestown are housed here. Boston often had a yearly census which gives ages, who owned real estate and the taxes paid. The records are well organized.

Other good sources not far from Boston include the Norfolk Co. Courthouse in Dedham (records start about 1800); local historical societies; Mayflower Society Library in Plymouth; Plymouth Public Library; Essex Institute on the north shore; the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester.

NOTES FROM THE MAY MEETING

Paul Cyr, Curator of the Genealogical resources room at the N. Bedford Free Public Library gave a very informative talk on holdings of the library. He explained that since it was opened in 1853 they have acquired a very extensive collection. He emphasized that since boundaries have changed over the years he suggests that if you are dealing with Fall River, Westport, Tiverton and Little Compton, RI, records should also be checked at New Bedford. And, several towns were once part of Dartmouth, including Fall River. (Remember that RI wills are in each town, not stored at the County level as is the case in Mass.) Also, some Catholic records on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket may be in N. Bedford. Some of the holdings at the New Bedford Library, which he described in depth, are the following.

Mass. vital records from 1841 to 1900, including indexes; census records, both state and federal; city directories of N. Bedford from 1836 - 1971 and telephone books since then; newspapers of N. Bedford including ethnic and whaling papers; genealogies of N.E. families; town histories; Mayflower descendants; Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Amer. Rev.; Mass. Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in the Civil War; immigrations records for N. Bedford from 1820 - 1942 plus indexes for Boston 1902 - 1920 and Providence 1911 - 1954; a card file consisting of 20,000 cards of crew and whaling vessels; seamen's protection papers; the Mormon family history library catalogue on microfiche and their IGI; parish records; passenger lists on microfilm; Cape Verde packet voyages; U.S. Consuls in Cape Verde; Portuguese-American relations; whalemens' shipping papers; N. Bedford port society lists; many Acadian genealogical and historical sources including vital records, censuses, collective genealogies, family and local histories; genealogical sources for Quebec including how to recognize variant spellings of names, parish marriage records, regional marriage records, early records, Canadian censuses; Franco-American genealogical resources including vital records in N. Bedford, parish records, cemetery records; whaling masters in America; marine insurance records in 5 volumes; 440 log books; ship's registers.

Mr. Cyr was pleased to announce new material which has just arrived or soon will be arriving. Included are the Newport Mercury newspaper from 1758, the Corbin Collection - vital statistics from western Mass.; NE marriages before 1700 on microfilm which gives the source of the records; the 1798 Direct

Tax records for SE Mass. and ME.- every building in the town, who owned them, the kind of construction etc. are included; CD ROM from the Mormons including the Family History library catalogue, the IGI, the Ancestral file, the Soc. Security death index - deaths since 1962 from the entire US - with 86 million names. These records can be searched by name, state where person applied for social security, zip codes to where checks were sent, date of death and birth; and the military death index after WWII.

In addition to all these important resources they have Indian genealogy - the 1849 and 1861 censuses of all Indians in MA & N. Bedford, and the 1870 census of all Indians on Martha's Vineyard.

Photocopying of St. Lawrence Church in N. Bedford (earlier called St. Mary's Church) is underway.

Mr. Cyr said that since 1906 when a Catholic married they had to write the church in which their baptism took place for a copy of it. When churches received requests for baptisms they noted on their records when and where the person was to be married.

Space in this newsletter does not allow room for details of the records mentioned above and it would be well to call the library to make sure they have what you want before going. The number is 508-991-6275 x15 As you can tell from the preceding list, the New Bedford library should be visited by anyone interested in genealogy.

QUERIES

HAMBLLEN/?LOMBARD: How many wives did Israel² Hamblen (James¹) really have? He supposedly m. ca 1687 Abigail, d/o Joshua Lombard, b. 6 Apr 1652, d. ca 1700; m. 2nd Jemima (-?-). However, 2 Jul 1729 the inventory of Israel's estate names wid. "Abigail Hamblin now Barlow administratrix to the estate of her Late husband Israel hamblen dceast..." Does anyone have proof of either of those alleged first two marriages? Who was mo/o Jemima, b. 15 Aug 1699, m. Josiah Churchill 16 May 1723.

LINNELL/?HOUSE: Which wife /o Thomas Linnell was mo/o Abigail who m. 27 May 1651, Joshua Lombard: unnamed w¹ in Eng., or w², Jemima House in Amer aft 1632?

(Mrs. Isabel Tuell Coburn, HC, Box 146, New Harbor, ME 04554)

N. DARTMOUTH FAMILY HISTORY CENTER LIBRARY

This Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Family History Center, located at 400 Cross Rd. in N. Dartmouth, opened last month and is closer to Cape Cod than the one in Foxboro. The directions are as follows: Take the Faunce Corner Rd. exit off Rt. 195; go to the first light; turn right - that is Cross Rd. Hours are Wednesdays 10-4:30 and 6:30 - 10:00 PM; Fridays 6:30 PM - 10:00PM; Saturdays 10:00 - 4:30. It will be closed the week of the 4th of July, the Wed. before Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the week of New Years.

BOOK REVIEWS

"Turning Memories Into Memoirs - A Handbook for Writing Lifestories" by Denis Ledoux. (Soleil Press, RFD 1, Box 452, Lisbon Falls, ME 04252. \$17.95 + \$1.50 S&H)

One of the most satisfying projects that we senior citizens can undertake is the writing of our life history (or family history) - assuming that we have children or grandchildren who might later be interested. As a young man I often urged my father to write his memoirs. He had, in my opinion, led a fascinating life - including service in the AEF in France in World War I. Having later been a Sports Editor and newspaper columnist for over fifty years he had known many legendary figures and had many tales to tell. As a professional writer he was unusually well qualified to write his life history after retirement (at age eighty), but this he never did. I determined not to make the same mistake. After my retirement I began writing my memoirs and have since completed over 450 pages. (A problem with life histories is finishing them. One is seldom in good shape to write the last chapter.)

My task would have been much simpler and my writing more interesting had I first read Denis Ledoux's "Turning Memories into Memoirs -- A Handbook for Writing Lifestories". Ledoux appears to be a gifted story teller, author, and teacher. For over four years he has been leading workshops and seminars around New England on writing life histories. This book, his fourth, is largely based on this experience, and is currently used as a text for his workshops.

The book is not long - just over 200 pages including exercises and examples of life stories written by students from his workshops. The author's writing

style is both clear and entertaining, and the advice and suggestions he offers seem practical and highly useful for improving writing skills and presenting a life story in the most interesting and effective way. His chapter on interviewing and research seems particularly pertinent to writing most family histories. The suggestions he makes for getting the most information from an interview are - if followed - almost certain to prove effective. This book should prove valuable to anyone contemplating writing an autobiography or family history - particularly to those who lack previous experience or who, - like myself - have done mainly technical or scientific writing. A pure "memory dump", while possibly satisfying to the author - and useful as a first draft, does not usually inspire a reader to persevere to the end.

John B. Peri

"Some Connecticut Nutmeggers Who Migrated", compiled by G. L. Knox and B.B., Ferris. Heritage Books Inc. 1540E Pointer Ridge Pl, Bowie, MD 20716. 210 pp., index, paper \$17.50 + \$3.50 p&h, 1988.

One of the most frustrating problems for genealogists is finding an ancestor in a specific place, but then not having a clue as to when he arrived there or from whence s/he came. Without that important piece of information you can go no further in tracing his/her ancestors. We find ourselves in this unfortunate predicament all too often. That is why this Newsletter contains so many articles about migration, hopefully they give clues to where else to look in your search.

The book *Some Connecticut Nutmeggers Who Migrated* could be the end of your search if they were males born in CT in the early 1700's to the early 1800's who migrated to other states - particularly NY, VT, PA, OH, or MI.

This book includes the men's names, dates and places of birth, parents, wives and their data and death dates, to the extent known. The sources of the information are also given. The book includes about 2000 citations with 5000 individuals named.

The compilers retrieved the data from myriad sources such as genealogies, town histories, DAR Patriot Index, census schedules, War of 1812 Index, and tombstone records to name a few. An example is as follows. "Benajah Strong - b. 1/1734 (or b 1/1735), s/o Lt. Jedediah and Elizabeth (Webster); Benajab d 3/1815 in Bethel, VT. He m (1) Polly Bacon of Lebanon, Ct, d. 8/8/1790, and m (2) Elizabeth Wilson of Bethel, Vt, b 5/1748. d 1/26/1821, a widow. (Strong Gen., v.2. p.849-851 - Vermont Antiquarian, p 377, 464 - Hartford, VT, p. 462 - DAR Patriot

Index, p.657)"

The migration of these individuals to their new homes out of CT may have been the first migration from their ancestral early homes in America. Sons and grandsons of these early migrants undoubtedly continued moving west as new lands and opportunities opened up. This book might be the key to tracing a family back to their first immigrant ancestor in America.

There is a new TV documentary coming out soon on public television that will be of interest to genealogists and/or history fans. It is called *The Forgotten Frontier* and is about the migrations of New Englanders to the Western Reserve area of Ohio.

It will chronicle the migration, including Revolutionary War veterans, from Connecticut in the late 18th century and early 19th century. They went to a rectangular area 52 miles by 152 miles on the shore of Lake Erie which Connecticut "reserved" when it ceded the rest of its claims to western lands to the newly formed U.S. Federal government. It is being filmed in both Connecticut and Ohio. This migration helped set a pattern for opening later frontiers.

The departments of education in those two states have endorsed the use of the film, along with teaching aids, in their schools. Some topics to be included are patterns of land surveys, laws, and social norms.

(Thanks to Family Notes, a newsletter of the Hubbell Family Historical Society, for bringing this documentary to my attention.)

FALMOUTH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY COMMITTEE REPORTS FOR JULY 1993 - JUNE 1994

President's Report: Judy Fenner.

This has been a busy and exciting year for our Society. We have had excellent attendance at our meetings. Thanks are due to our Vice President, John Peri, for our interesting programs he has planned. Our quarterly all-day workshops have provided opportunities for learning, sharing and teaching. We hope more of you will come and share in the knowledge, fun and fellowship of your Society.

We have undertaken several ambitious projects that will continue into the next year: (1) Transcription of the early Falmouth Town Book; (2) The soon to be published *An Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable County, Mass. (Cape Cod)*, thanks to the heroic efforts of Marge Gibson.; (3) Volunteer services at the Falmouth Public Library for those needing help with their research; (4) Our tenth

anniversary celebration, Cape Cod Genealogical Conference, to take place next May 6 & 7, 1995. "Many hands make light work", and we hope that you will all volunteer to help with these projects in some way. We especially need help with various aspects of the Conference. Please call, or come to a meeting, and ask how YOU can help.

Our Society Librarians are doing a marvelous job of organizing our holdings and shelving them upstairs in our "special alcove". Thank you Eleanor Baldic and Eleanor Mendoza!

This past April 14 members of FGS attended the New England Regional Conference in Manchester, NH. We had a great weekend and hope you will join us at the next NE Regional Gen. Conference in Burlington, VT in October 1995 - a good time and place to see our wonderful New England fall foliage

Committee Reports:

Programs: John Peri. During the past year our programs offered a varied selection of excellent speakers on topics ranging from "Computers in Genealogy" through "Barnstable Probate Records", "Migration Patterns in NY" to "Genealogical Resources in Boston". In addition, our all-day "workshops" held every three months attracted many new genealogists to our meetings - resulting in a number of new memberships. Attendance at our meetings - due in large part to the excellent advance publicity resulting from the efforts of Ceola Harris - remained at a high level throughout the year. Major effort was also devoted to lining up potential speakers for our Cape Cod, Islands and Southeastern Massachusetts Conference to be held on May 6-7, 1995.

Treasurer: Mary Hunt.

Income from dues, contributions, etc. \$1710.10;
Expenditures for Newsletters, printing & postage, programs, membership, subscriptions, etc, \$1349.54;
Current bank balance \$855.58.

Library: Eleanor Mendoza. The Committee has completed the inventory of our holdings. The 1992 IGI microfiche is now in the Falmouth Library behind the reference desk in a file cabinet. It is available for use when the Library is open. The Library has given us a bookcase behind the glass partition in the genealogical section. Some journals, maps and newsletters will be housed there. At the Library's suggestion we will have a volunteer there from our Society 2 hours per week beginning in June to assist anyone seeking genealogical material. If this arrangement works well, and enough members of our Society volunteer, we can make this an ongoing project.

Publications - Paul Bunnell, Chairperson. The two projects in progress by members are: The transcription of the First Book of Falmouth beginning

about 1700, and, An Historical And Genealogical Atlas and Guide To Barnstable County (Cape Cod). The latter should be completed by the fall of 1994.

Newsletter: Marjorie Gibson. Newsletters have been published bimonthly throughout the year. Suggestions for newsletter topics are very welcome, as well as articles from members. Many thanks to those who have submitted material for inclusion. This is your newsletter!

Membership: Ted Karlson. Since June 1, 1993, 22 new members have joined the Society and 4 others failed to renew. Therefore, we now have a total membership of 94, of which 15 include a spouse. We are approaching our goal of 100 which will insure a numerical level of funds for operating expenses. Our Society makes a substantial contribution to the broad field of genealogy in this area, and contributes new books and material to the Falmouth Library. If our members would encourage friends and family to join we would soon reach our goal of 100 members.

Publicity: Ceola Harris. Newspapers and TV stations were contacted regarding meeting dates and speakers. Posters were placed in several locations.

Agenda for annual meeting: Acceptance of reports printed herein; election of officers; the president, VP, Sec. and Treas. will give brief reports; old and/or new business; a proposed budget will be voted upon; explanation of various committees will be given (volunteers will be welcome).

Slate of officers:

Nomination of Officers for the coming year from June 1994 - June 1996 are:

Treasurer - Mary Hunt

Vice President - John Peri

Nominating Committee: Lorraine Fox; Marge Riley; Priscilla Scudder.

The above slate of officers will be voted upon at the June meeting according to our bylaws. Nominations from the floor will be requested before the above slate is voted.

REGNAL YEAR

Have you ever found a date such as "in the fourth year of the reign of King Charles II", and didn't want to take the time to go to an encyclopedia to find the years he reigned? This concise list makes that trip to a reference work unnecessary.

Elizabeth I - Nov 17, 1553 - March 23, 1603

James I - Mar 24, 1603 - Mar 26, 1625
Charles I - Mar 27, 1625 - Jan 29, 1649
Commonwealth - Jan 30, 1649 - May 28, 1660
Charles II - May 29, 1660 - Feb 5, 1685
James II - Feb 6, 1685 - Feb 12, 1689
William & Mary - Feb 13, 1689 - Mar 7, 1702
Anne - Mar 8, 1702 - Jul 31, 1714
George I - Aug 1, 1714 - Jun 10, 1727
George II - June 11, 1727 - Oct 24, 1760
George III - Oct 25, 1760 - Jan 28, 1820
George IV - Jan 29, 1820 - Jun 25, 1830
William IV - Jun 26, 1830 - Jun 19, 1837
Victoria - Jun 20, 1837 - Jan 21, 1901

IGI, 1993 Edition - Part II

The Family History Dept. and the Federation of Genealogical Societies have granted verbatim reprint permission to use the following material from the Spring 1994 FGS Forum. This article was written by Elizabeth L. Nichols, AG, Salt Lake City, Utah. The following is a summary of that very informative article.

In using the IGI (International Genealogical Index) have you ever wondered about the origins of IGI batch number prefixes? And, what they mean?

First, it is important to know its strengths and weaknesses. Some incorrectly view the IGI as a source itself, although it is an index. It is an index of over 200 million records from a variety of sources. The key to understanding and using the information lies in determining what source was used for that particular entry. This key is found in the batch number and/or film number listed. When only a film number is listed, you need, also, to consider the LDS ordinance dates in the columns marked B.E.S.

In the microfiche edition, these batch or film numbers appear under the heading SOURCE: Batch/Film no. and Serial Sheet no. In the FamilySearch edition, these appear under the separate headings Batch Number and Source Call Number or Film Number.

The sources of IGI entries may be divided into four categories: (1) extraction (vital records), (2) patron-submitted (submitted by a family member), (3) a person now deceased who was a member of the LDS Church in life, and (4) miscellaneous.

Cat. 1: Vital Records (known as Extracted Records). Batch No. Prefix: C.E.J.K.M*.P.725.744.745.754. (*Except some M17 or M18, see below). These prefixes represent the nearly 100 million names from vital records of birth, christenings, or marriages.

Cat. 2: Patron-submitted Records

a. early to 1970. No batch no. is shown, only a film no. or A- prefix. Batch no.'s that begin with A were submitted (1942-1969) on family group records. A-prefix batches are extractions of early LDS temple sealings of husband and wife.

b. 1970-1990. All-digit batch no.'s, i.e., 7320809-21 or T998, T990. Many of these batch no.'s code the date of submission - the first two digits are the year the form was submitted. When a batch no. begins with 5xxx, it means it was submitted on a family group record. These no.'s began to be used about 1987.

c. 1970-1978 (DOC Dates). All-digit batch no.'s, the same as above, but the date in the event dates column is preceded by the term DOC. The event-type is either N (census) or W (probate). Entries were on Family Group Record forms where identifiers were the document date, such as the will of the father, and US & Canada census records for 1850, 1851 (for areas other than NE where birth records were considered to possibly exist) and 1860 (1861 for children born after the 1850 census). Places listed are the place of the census or probate and NOT the place of birth.

Batch no.'s that begin with O, 1, or 2 were received and processed in a foreign country. There may not be any record to trace on these.

d. 1978-1990, Incomplete information. Batch no.'s that begin with E. Names with incomplete information ("about" dates and "of" places) were processed through a separate system. The names were submitted on family group records. If a person listed had complete information, this name was processed through the regular system. The batch no. was an all-digit batch no. (dropping the F and adding a zero either near the beginning or end of the no. and, at one time, adding 600 to the Julian date which is the third three digits of the batch no., as F8714483-09 and 8774803-09); this was later changed and the 600 was no longer added. Caution - the purpose was to get the name into the system; therefore, other dates and places were sometimes used without indicating they were borrowed.

e. 1990 - to present.. No batch no. Film no. listed is of official temple records that does not list any additional information. No source documents are kept. Name and submitter is not currently available. Batch no.'s that begin with 1 are also in this group. They were the pilot records, partially processed through the regular system, but with no additional information available.

Cat. 3: Deceased members of the LDS Church.

Batch no.'s that begin with H, many M17, M18 (Utah and some other areas), 694, T9, L (Note: In T9 or L entries the person listed could be living or deceased at time of ordinance.)

Cat. 4: Miscellaneous. Batch no.'s that begin with D, T5, T99, 766. Entries sometimes go through an internal processing step where they have a temporary batch no. assigned. Examples are D, T5, and 766. These are often, but not always, extraction entries. T99 entries may be royalty or they may be specially handled entries. Where possible, the source information listed in the source screen on the FamilySearch edition will clarify the type of entry.

For the entire article see the FGS FORUM Spring 1994. It will be available at the June meeting. And thanks to the generosity of the author, Elizabeth L. Nichols, for allowing it to be summarized or reprinted !

BRITISH PARISH REGISTERS

Before Civil Registration began on 1 July 1837 the major sources of family information were in probate records or in the parish registers. This leads to the first, sometimes insurmountable, problem -- where did my ancestor live so the parish registers can be checked? The answer to that question may be found in immigration records, ships' passenger lists, probate records where a relative in the "old" country is mentioned, published genealogies - to name a few. If all else fails there are persons who have studied the origin of family names in the British Isles. A telephone call to NEHGS might help in this regard.

The year 1558 is usually about the oldest date that can be found in parish registers but the format in which they were recorded differed widely depending on the person who entered the material, the part of the country, or numerous other factors. And of course some were lost or burned. As was the case in the early years in this country they were often entered into the books chronologically regardless of whether they were baptisms, marriages or burials. We have to remember that the clergy didn't care when a child (or adult) was born, they were only interested in the date of baptism. A baptism does not always occur right after a birth.

Finally on 25 March 1754 a law required that these events be recorded in separate books, often this had previously been done in the large parishes. Then beginning on 1 January 1813 every parish had to use books of the same size which contained printed forms for either baptisms, marriages or burials. A book titled *Key To The Ancient Parish Registers of England and Wales* by Burke (published in 1908), lists all parishes in England and Wales. Included are the name of the parish, the county, and date of the earliest register entry.

What you will find in the very early parish registers varies from parish to parish. Sometimes only the name and date of baptism is recorded; sometimes the father of the child is named and maybe his place of residence. Later both parents were named; sometimes the birth date and father's occupation. Even occasionally the mother's maiden name is included. And of course some were not recorded at all. It was common practice to take a child to be baptised in the parish church of the mother or father. This may be the case if you know where a family was residing when their children were born but cannot find the baptism there. In most cases though, unless the parent's parish was very close, a stillborn child or one who only lived for a very short time would be buried locally. If you find only burials of this kind were recorded it would point to another parish of baptism for the children who lived. If an infant was not expected to live the local priest would have been called in to baptize quickly.

Marriage records include other problems. It was not until 25 March 1754 that a couple was supposed to be married in either the parish of the bride or groom after the publication of banns. Before that date a couple could be married by any clergyman anywhere. A couple could obtain a special license to be married elsewhere, or, not have to wait the period of time it took to publish the banns. This law of 1754 was supposed to catch all marriages which were not entered into the Church of England parish records. These included marriages performed by nonconformist ministers, Catholic priests, or Jewish rabbis. Some of the latter, however, also had a marriage ceremony in the Church of England in order to obtain a legal record of the marriage.

A pre-marriage record of the publication of the banns was also kept, sometimes in with the marriage or in a separate book. Banns were supposed to be announced for three Sundays prior to the marriage. It is of course possible that even though banns were announced according to the law that for one reason or another the marriage never took place. Although these banns books were not always kept they are another source of information if they have survived.

Burial records in the early years of record keeping include the same problems as early births. If a child died often the father was named, but if an adult died little if any family information was given. Sometimes the age was given, occupation, widow or spinster was stated. This hurdle can often be overcome by looking through many years of the records of that parish (hopefully they lived in the same parish all their lives). In that way, unless there were more than one family using the same given names, it is possible to find the baptisms, marriages and deaths of a whole family. A family could be buried in another parish,

possibly where other family members were interred.

An interesting law that was in effect for many years in Britain made it illegal for any person, unless death was due to the plague, to be buried in any garment, including a shroud, other than one made of all sheep's wool. This law was to make the woolen trade, on which the economy was so dependent, more profitable.

Before the Act of 1836, which began in 1837, these three important ceremonies were officiated by a clergyman. Since 1837 a civil register also has to be kept with copies at both the local and General Register Offices. Records are usually easier and quicker to obtain by going to the local registration office. (See page 7 of the January 1994 Newsletter for information on records kept by Civil Registration.)

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH

The purpose of this Society is to give a research access to records. They encourage family organizations and societies as well as genealogical software companies to contribute and increase the number of names in the Ancestral File.

Familysearch™ offers programs and files that run on personal computers. Databases of genealogical information are available on compact discs. They include:

Ancestral file which contains genealogies contributed to the Gen. Soc. since 1979. Although in its infancy it contains over 18 million entries linked into families and pedigrees. Using this file you may search for information, find names of persons who contributed information, and correct incomplete or inaccurate information in the file.

The Family History Library Catalog is an automated catalog of records in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. Researchers may search for key words in the notes and title of catalog records, search for only part of a name (exact spellings are not required), and print information display on the screen.

International Genealogical Index (IGI) provides names and vital information for over 200 million deceased persons. It includes births, christening and marriage information, some dating back to the middle ages.

U.S. Social Security Death Index contains vital information for about 40 million deceased persons who had Social Security numbers and whose deaths were reported to the U.S. Social Security Administration. This data is primarily from 1962-1989.

Please share with interested Genealogists.

THE FALMOUTH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY IS PLEASED TO PRESENT A

CAPE COD GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE MAY 6 & 7, 1995

Indigenous Indian tribes were living on Cape Cod when Mayflower Pilgrims, Puritans and Quakers arrived in the early 1600's. Later they were followed by Irish, English and Scots (who were brought to Sandwich as glassmakers) as well as other ethnic groups such as Blacks, Portuguese and Finns. Today millions of Americans and Canadians are descended from Cape Codders.

Seminars on a variety of Cape Cod, Nantucket, Marthas Vineyard and southeastern Massachusetts genealogical and historical topics will be held Saturday and Sunday, May 6 & 7, 1995, at Sea Crest Oceanfront Resort and Conference Center located at Old Silver Beach, 350 Quaker Rd., North Falmouth, MA 02556-2903. The Conference is being sponsored by the Falmouth Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536.

At this time speakers are being contacted and seminars planned. We are hoping to keep registration and room fees as low as possible. If you are interested in receiving more information on the Conference please fill out the form below and send it to the above address as soon as possible. Also, your suggestions for seminar topics are welcome and will help us in our planning.

AN HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL ATLAS AND GUIDE TO BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASS. (CAPE COD)

The Falmouth Genealogical Society is presently working on a book with the above title which will be of great help to those doing research on Cape Cod. It is hoped that it will be completed by fall 1994, and will be available at the May 1995 Conference.

Each of the fifteen Cape Cod towns will be covered in depth as to where genealogical and historical resources can be found. It will be concise and easy to read. Two 8 1/2 x 11 pages will be devoted to each town, a short history of the town on the left page and a map of the town on the facing page. An introduction with other important information will be included. The map will show locations of cemeteries and other genealogical and historical places of interest and of resources.

The purpose of the book is to show at a glance where all these sites and records can be found quickly. This book will make Cape Cod research much faster and easier. Please sign below if you would like to receive a brochure when it is available.

NAME _____ TEL. NO. _____

ADDRESS _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

DO YOU HAVE CAPE COD ANCESTRY? _____ IF SO, PLEASE LIST SURNAMES, TOWNS AND APPROXIMATE YEARS _____

SUGGESTIONS FOR SEMINARS _____

I MIGHT ATTEND THE CONFERENCE. YES _____ NO _____ MAYBE _____

WOULD YOU LIKE A BROCHURE FOR THE ABOVE BOOK SENT TO YOU? _____

WOULD YOU LIKE A BROCHURE FOR THE 1995 CONFERENCE? _____

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A VENDOR AT THE 1995 CONFERENCE (small fee)? _____

COMMENTS:

BOOK REVIEWS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLEANINGS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

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

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

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

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

The Central Mass. Genealogical Society's The Searchers

July - Aug. 1995



Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter

P.O. Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 6 No. 5 September-October 1994

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

PLEASE NOTE: IF THERE IS A RED STICKER ON THE LABEL NEAR YOUR NAME IT MEANS IT IS TIME TO PAY YOUR DUES. THANKS !!

ALSO, FALMOUTH LIBRARY'S HOURS HAVE CHANGED - THEY NOW OPEN AT 10:00 AM ON SATURDAYS - OUR MEETING TIME WILL CHANGE FROM 9:30 to 10:00.

FUTURE MEETINGS

September 10. 10:00 Susan Klein, Director of Sturgis Library in Barnstable, will talk on "The Sturgis Library's Genealogical Holdings". She may also discuss how the Irish arrived.

October 8. 10:00 - 3:00 We will have a workshop so bring your questions, problems and your lunch. Also, Bob Tilden will speak on "Was Margaret Winslow the wife of Robert Hicks?". He'll describe how the research is conducted.

November 12. 10:00. Maureen Taylor from the Rhode Island Historical Society will speak on their holdings.

NOTES FROM JUNE MEETING

Roger Gerard gave us a very interesting and informative talk on Researching in Nova Scotia which was very helpful to those doing research there. He reminded us that Maine was part of Mass. until 1820, and that New Brunswick was part of Nova Scotia until 1784.

Nova Scotia was settled by the French, English, Swiss, German and Scots; some New

Englanders were already there. The French Arcadians were moved out by the English in the 1750's unless they swore allegiance to Great Britain and gave up their Catholic religion. Halifax was founded in 1749. The German and Swiss founded the town of Lunenburg, just south of Halifax.

Mr. Gerard suggested staying at bed and breakfast accommodations on Robie St. in Halifax, or at various local hotels/motels. Also, the universities open their rooms for summer visitors. He recommended a B & B called Virginia Kinfolks at 1722 Robie St. 1-800-423-6687 as they have lots of history and genealogy books which you may use while staying there. The public (Salvation Army) hospital across Robie St. from the Archives is both a clean and inexpensive place to eat.

The Public Archives of Nova Scotia are located at 6016 University Ave., Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the corner of Robie St. It is necessary to obtain a parking permit to park at the Archives, and even with a ticket parking is very limited. Hours are Mon-Wed 8:30 - 4:30; Thur & Fri 8:30-10:00; Sat 9:00 - 6:00.

The Archives are in a new five story building adjacent to Dalhousie Univ. and Public Hospital. In order to register at the Archives a researcher's card must be obtained at the security desk and a picture I.D. must be presented. Lockers are available for bags and coats as they may not be taken to the research floors. Food or drink is not allowed except in a designated area and smoking is forbidden anywhere in the building. Special facilities, including special microfilm readers, are available to the physically challenged. Personal computers and tape records are allowed but typewriters are not permitted.

The first floor has a reception area,

security desk, lockers, washroom, refreshments. The second floor contains the library and newspapers back to about 1780, Halifax city and provincial directories, registry of deeds/ probate court records, and a library card catalogue.

The third floor is where manuscripts and public records are located. Government, church, business, political, organizational, family and genealogical records are on this floor. Look for surnames in the biography card catalog. Church records are alphabetical by community. Each community is alphabetized by congregation as are cemetery records. Census records, government vital statistics, marriage bonds (1763-1864), land grants, and communities card catalogue are on this floor.

The fourth floor is for Administration. The fifth floor has special media, i.e., photos, prints, paintings and drawing, maps, architectural plans, nautical charts, film, videotape and sound recordings.

Mr. Gerard stated that census records are available including the current ones. Cemetery records are very complete as each church shows cemetery layout and what is recorded on the headstones. This often makes it unnecessary to visit the cemetery. Marriage bonds from 1763 - 1864 are available. A government bookstore in Halifax has both old and new maps; some householders names are included on the maps. Gaspee and Cape Breton Island records are also located at the Archives.

An explosion in 1917 killed a great many people and caused fires which destroyed many records. Passenger arrival lists are available including those to and from Boston, the UK, Rotterdam and Europe. A Portuguese, Emmanuel Josey, married an Anglican wife and had 10 sons all of whom are listed in Anglican church records.

Mr. Gerard emphasized the need to be creative in thinking about the way names could be spelled as even simple names had various spellings.

P.S. At the meeting one of our Falmouth Gen. Soc. members, originally from Nova Scotia

asked him about his connections with the Balcom family of NS. Since then he has compiled some information for her but does not remember her name. He requests that she write to him about her relationship to the Balcoms. His address is 30 Wachusett Rd., Gardner, MA 01440-4121. If that member will call this Newsletter editor at 428-5658 I will send her his information. Also, I have Hudson's History of Sudbury, MA which might be of help since Mr. Girard's Balcoms were there in the early 1700s.

NOTES FROM JULY MEETING

James Coogan, a history teacher, gave an excellent talk on "Inventors, Entrepreneurs and Opportunists on Cape Cod". He noted that in 1860 the U.S. Patent Office only had 500 registered patents, but by 1875 when we were changing from an agricultural age to a machine age, there were over 5000 patents registered.

Some Cape Codders he mentioned were: Gustavus Swift who began the meat packing plant; Capt. Albert Winslow Davis Jr. of Wellfleet left seafaring in the 1920's, became a chemist and invented meltless ice cubes; Walter Mayo of E. Orleans began a poultry empire; Edward Knight Collins of Truro went from packet master in the 1850s to NY and started a transatlantic passenger ship line that nearly put Cunard out of business; the Keith Car Works in Bourne stretched for more than a mile along the Cape Cod Canal and made carts, wagons, sleighs, and "prarie schooners". Also, during WWI they supplied the French with 40,000 boxcars called the "40 and 8" which held 40 men and 8 horses.

A skunk farm in Provincetown about 1890 produced pelts for coats; in Woods Hole the Pacific Guano Co. marketed tons of bird droppings and became the largest employer; Stephen Smith of W. Barnstable invented the roll top desk in the 1840's and it received an award in the Philadelphia Fair.

A very important employer was Deming Jarvis' Boston and Sandwich Glass Co. Other

entrepreneurs started the Chase and Sanborn coffee company. Dr. Sam. Pitcher invented Pitcher's Castoria, a well-known remedy at the time. Two Crowells were inventors. Luther of W. Dennis was third in line for number of patents after Edison and Whitney, and James who was a pioneer flier before the Wright Brothers. Capt. Benjamin Boardley, a Native American, built steam engines which have been on display at Harvard University.

Mr. Coogan ended his talk by showing slides of old advertisements which showed the life of those periods of our history. He noted that Cape Codders are still entrepreneurs, opportunists and inventors.

NOTES FROM THE AUGUST MEETING

Mary Ella Parrott, President of the Cape Cod Genealogical Society and also a member of our Society, and Richard Haskell, Bulletin Editor of the Cape Cod Genealogical Society, discussed Cape Cod Resources.

Barnstable County was set off in 1685 and consists of all of Cape Cod. The first four towns on Cape Cod were Sandwich (1638), Barnstable and Yarmouth (1639), and Eastham (1646). The latter was reserved for the "Old Comers", the early inhabitants of Plymouth. All other Cape towns were broken off from those four. Remember that ME was part of MA until 1830.

Many Cape families went to Nova Scotia and the Maritimes; some later returned. The Stephen Phillips Library in Searsport, ME, has over 1000 folders on Cape families and should not be missed. Others moved to Hallowell, ME, York, ME and other adjacent areas when the large families could no longer divide their land and give every son enough to sustain a new family.

Many histories and vital statistics of Cape towns have been published - check the automated library computer for them. Jay Holbrook has VS on microfiche. He also has some Cape cemeteries on microfiche. His

company is now called Archives Publishing.

Of the 351 MA towns only 206 published their vital statistics up to 1850 as the State required. Others have been printed since then i.e., Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Falmouth, Yarmouth, Truro. Sandwich is being published soon by NEHGS. Wellfleet has not published theirs but they are on microfiche at the Wellfleet Library. The towns did publish their VS in the yearly town reports after 1850 to the present. However, to save money, some towns are no longer printing them. Also, some deaths were not always reported and some who died in the winter weren't buried until spring and not recorded until then. Illegitimate births sometimes were not reported. Mashpee, an Indian town, did not keep records but the VS of some "whites" are in nearby towns.

Be creative when looking for names in the 1600s and 1700s as they were spelled many different ways. For example, the name Crowe became Crowell when someone added ll after the name and a town clerk read it as Crowell. It is thought that many who came from England were literate, probably two-thirds as opposed to only one-third who remained in England.

The Barnstable County Courthouse burned in 1827 and 94 deed books were lost leaving only one unharmed. About 34 have been re-recorded when people brought in their deeds for copying. But fortunately the probate books were saved. Bristol County has deeds and probate records before 1685.

If you can't find someone's will it could be that they didn't own property. If you can find the "warnings out" records they may be of help in locating an ancestor. This practice lasted for 130 years until it was stopped in 1793 with the passage of the Settlement Acts.

For cemetery records contact the Cemetery Dept. in each town. Some stones have been removed and have been used for other things such as garden stepping stones. Some new memorials replaced old stones and the original stone was used for other things. In Truro Lorana Cook has recorded six

cemeteries. Truro has three Revolutionary Soldiers in single graves.

Sturgis Library in Barnstable, Falmouth Library, Eldredge Library in Chatham, Eastham Library, and CC Community College's Nickerson Room are all excellent sources of genealogical records. Don't overlook the latter. They could have old newspapers, vertical files, unpublished genealogies, diaries and letters. This type of material could also be found in the many historical societies on Cape Cod.

WISH LIST

The Falmouth Genealogical Society is in need of a 4-drawer filing cabinet to hold some of its materials. Back issues of genealogical magazines including the Genealogical Helper would be appreciated. Also, articles for this Newsletter - send them to the Editor at Box 1404, Cotuit, MA 02635

NE GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE ON OCT 13-14, 1995

This Conference will be held in Burlington, VT. Room reservations can be made by calling the Sheraton 1-800-677-6576. (This is during fall foliage season so don't wait too long to reserve.)

WHAT IS HER REAL NAME?

I found this sequence of names in talking with my younger daughter and her husband for genealogical information on his parents. Fortunately they had many of the records for his mother.

1. She was born 3 May 1914 in Ft. Dodge, Iowa, and named "Billie Bernice Ackerson", the daughter of Irvin Ackerson and Genevieve (unknown). No birth certificate has been found. The parents were divorced several years later,

and the daughter was frequently cared for by a neighbor, Irene Sheffield.

2. When "Billie" was five years old she was adopted by these neighbors, Fay Fagg Sheffield and Irene Fagg Sheffield. The adoption papers recorded 10 May 1919 state that she is to be called "Billie Bernice Sheffield".

3. Apparently both the daughter and her new mother did not like the name "Billie" so she was registered in the Ft. Dodge schools in Aug/Sept 1919 as "Mildred B. Sheffield", a name she has used ever since.

4. Her marriage certificate in 1932 lists her maiden name as "Mildred Bernice Fagg Sheffield".

5. The name "Sheffield" of her adopted parents was not their legal name, for on 21 June 1944 there is a petition in the Ft. Dodge courts to change the name of Fay Francis Fagg to Fay Francis Sheffield. Affidavits with the petition state that he has been known by the "Sheffield" name for over 45 years. (Sheffield was his mother's maiden name.)

Trying to trace this back using public records, could be a real puzzle. It does show the value of asking family members for the data they have. It happens my daughter and son-in-law got much of this data together when his mother was applying for Social Security and later for Medicaid.

(Russ White)

BOOK REVIEWS

Genealogy is much more interesting if we can add some "flesh" to our ancestors birth, marriage and death dates. If we can find out what their customs were, how they thought and why they did what they did we can begin to understand what their lives were like and what they had to endure. One very good book which does this for us is: **ALBION'S SEED: Four British Folkways in America** by David Hackett Fischer. Oxford Univ. Press 1989.

This 946 page book is an excellent in depth

resource on the four British migrations to America from 1629 to 1775 : East Anglia to Mass. - The Exodus of the English Puritans 1629-1641 ; The South of England to VA - Distressed Cavaliers and Indentured Servants 1642-1675 ; North Midlands to the Delaware - The Friends' Migration 1675-1725 ; Borderlands to the Backcountry - The Flight from North Britain 1717-1775. (This includes the Scottish border and northern Ireland).

Although these immigrants were English - speaking, mostly Protestants, and shared many qualities, they spoke distinctly different dialects and had very different customs which they carried across the ocean; their influence remains today.

The folkways which Mr. Fischer discusses in detail in each of the four migrations include customs regarding: patterns of speech, buildings, family, marriage, gender, sex, child-rearing, naming, age, death, religion, magic, learning, food, dress, sport, work, time, wealth, rank, social, order, power and freedom.

Children of these migrants moved on to found cities and towns in ME, Nova Scotia, Canada, NJ, NY and west to the Pacific. Fischer notes that although less than 20% of the U.S. population today have British ancestry the legacies of these early settlers remain; they are the basis of our regional cultures and differences

The book is very well documented with many maps, charts, footnotes, illustrations and pictures. It will help you "flesh out" your ancestors. The author is a history professor at Brandeis Univ. and also teaches at Oxford Univ. His latest book which was just published, Paul Revere's Ride, is another fascinating book which is extremely well researched and easy to read.

A SURNAME GUIDE TO MASSACHUSETTS TOWN HISTORIES
by Phyllis O. Longver & Pauline J. Oesterlin.
Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. 1993. 425 pp. \$33.00.

(#0178)

These authors have gone through 128 histories of Mass. (all available at the library of the NH Historical Soc. in Concord, NH) indexed them by surname, and keyed each to one or more of the histories. Each surname lists the towns and the books where the name has been found.

The book lists over 14,000 surnames with more than 56,000 citations ! You may have found an ancestor appearing in one town but have no idea from whence s/he came. This book would be an excellent place to begin your search for a previous residence. Or, you may use this guide to search further for a family you have found in one town but can't locate either the family because they moved, or siblings, grandparents or other relatives. Not every town (351 in all) in Mass. is mentioned.

The citations in the book could also lead you to the books of town VS which each town in Mass. was supposed to publish from the inception of the town to 1850. (No Cape Cod town did comply with this request although some have since done so.) Or, a citation could suggest where wills, deeds, etc. might be found in county court houses.

Most, but not all, of these histories were published in the late 1800s and early 1900s and should be available through inter-library loan if your local library doesn't have them.

The authors have done a remarkable job of making genealogical searching in Mass. a much easier and faster task.

VOYAGERS TO THE WEST - A Passage In The Peopling of America On The Eve Of The Revolution by Bernard Bailyn. Knopf, Inc. Publisher, USA 1986. 667 pp.

The author has used an emigration register that listed every person officially known to have left Britain for America from Dec 1773 - Mar. 1776 that provides personal information about each person listed as well as newspapers,

genealogical data, state papers, town records, local histories, and personal manuscript collections on both sides of the Atlantic. Bailyn shows us who these people were, where they came from, why they came, how they traveled, and where and how they re-established themselves on this side of the Atlantic.

He gives a wealth of concrete information about the emigrants' social and occupational characteristics, their sex and ages, family groupings, legal status, stated reasons for emigrating, and their final destination. Information on the 10,000 emigrants listed in the register has been computerized.

Bailyn discusses a labor force made up largely of indentured servants from central and southern England who were brought to PA, MD, and VA. Some ran away from their masters and were described in newspapers with much detail.

Another group who migrated in that time period were mainly from northern England and Scotland, and were not indentured servants. They settled from Nova Scotia to FL. to the plantations in the MS delta.

I found this a fascinating book full of much detailed information of great value to genealogists. Bailyn explains the differences between those persons who came from different parts of England, and although all from the British Isles, were so different in customs, speech, religion, social characteristics, etc. These differences are even noticeable today.

The author has been a history professor at Harvard Univ. and has written numerous other books. This book was a History Book Club main selection and is available at Falmouth Library call number 970.03 BAI.

NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER:

The new number for the LDS genealogy room in Foxboro is 508-543-0298. It is open Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. from 10 - 3, and 7 - 10 PM Wed. night. You may call one week ahead to reserve one-half hour on their CD ROM.

NEHGS BEGINNER'S COURSE

A three-session beginner's course will be offered Oct. 4, 11, & 18 from 10:00 AM to 12:30 PM. The \$50. fee (or for 2 together is \$89.50) includes a copy of Shaking Your Family Tree. Send your reservation to Education Dept., 101 NEHGS, Newbury St., Boston, MA 02116-3087 (617) 536-5740 x.39.

ST. CATHERINE'S HOUSE

From time to time I will include suggestions about researching in England at the request of Society members.

St. Catherine's House is the repository from 1837 to the present for VS of England and Wales. (Scotland has their own.) Up to that time the records were kept in the church where the event took place. There are several problems with these records with which you may be unaware.

Although all records were supposed to be sent to London beginning in July 1837 it was not universally done until the 1840s. Smaller parishes may not have submitted their records until a book was full, so it is always wise to keep looking for some years after you think the event took place. There are many unregistered births even though the children are listed in census records. It is always a good idea to check the census as they record the whole family (usually) including grandparents if they live there too. And, don't forget to try various spellings as many weren't literate, and spellings were not standardized. For example, if you can't locate McLean try Mclean or Maclean as they are not filed together. Look to see who the informant is.

On marriage certificates look for both surnames to make sure you have the right couple. Marriages of widows may be overlooked as they will not be listed under their maiden names. Also, when you find a birth and don't have the date of the parent's marriage or don't know about other siblings you may have a

period of 25 years to search for that marriage.

Information on death certificates can be very unreliable since the informant may not know the information requested, or not be sure of it, or may have been misinformed by the deceased. In the death indexes ages of the deceased are not given until 1866 which means more time and expense to check them all as you won't know whether the deceased is 1 year old or is the right age to be your ancestor. One very important item on the death certificate is the address where the person died because it can lead you to the census record. From that record you can usually find the entire family - sometimes even grandparents.

It is hoped that at some point the records themselves will be microfilmed and open to the public.

NEW ADVERTISING RATES

A business card size ad will be \$10. per issue or \$60. for six issues.

A double size business card will be \$20. an issue or \$100 for six issues.

A half page ad will be \$40. an issue or \$200. for 6 issues.

(This Newsletter is issued six times a year.)

N. DARTMOUTH FAMILY HISTORY CENTER LIBRARY

This Library opened in April 1994. For information regarding "how to" classes call 508-994-8215. Directions: Take the Faunce Corner Rd. exit from Rt. 195, go under Rt. 195 and take a right at the first light. You will find the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Family History Center at 400 Cross Rd.

The hours are Wednesdays: 10 to 4:30 & 6:30 - 10:00; Fridays 6:30 to 10 PM; Saturdays 10 to 4:30. They will be closed the week of the 4th of July, the Wednesday before Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the week of New Years.

CAPE COD GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE MAY 6 & 7, 1995

We are well under way in obtaining speakers for the 36 seminars we will have at the Conference May 6 and 7, 1995. We already have 42 persons who have sent in a form requesting brochures when they are available, probably by November. Most of these forms were picked up at the NE Conference in NH last April and have been returned to us.

It has been interesting to learn the Cape Cod and Islands families that the respondents are interested in. Many who come to the Conference will discover distant cousins as many are descended from the same families. Some from FL, OH, IN and other states have expressed interest in attending. We are looking forward to a very informative and interesting Conference.

The book "An Historical And Genealogical Atlas And Guide To Barnstable County, Mass. (Cape Cod)" should be available by November.

NEWSLETTER EXCHANGE

At the present time we exchange Newsletters with several other genealogical societies but would like to add more to our list. Please contact us if you would like to exchange your society's newsletter with ours. These are available at our monthly meetings and I hope our members will make use of them.

MASSOG MEETING

On Sept. 10th at 1:30 there will be a meeting of the Middlesex Chapter of MASSOG. It will be held at the Goodnow Library, 21 Concord Rd. (1 block north of Rt. 20) in Sudbury MA. Jessica Stevens will speak on "The Fun and Frustration of Compiling a Town Genealogy."

INFORMATION ON BARNSTABLE COUNTY (CAPE COD), DUKES COUNTY AND NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket and the Elizabeth Islands were transferred from New York jurisdiction to become part of Massachusetts in 1692. Consequently two new counties were established, Nantucket County for Nantucket, and Dukes County for Marthas Vineyard. Barnstable County, which included all of Cape Cod, was established on 2 June 1685; previous to that time the records are in Plymouth County with some in Bristol County.

The first place on Cape Cod to be inhabited by the English was the Aptuxet Trading Post, now on the south side of the Cape Cod Canal in the present town of Bourne, formerly part of Sandwich until 1884. The trading post was established by the Pilgrims near two rivers and as such was a convenient place from which to trade with the Dutch in New York and with various Indian tribes. The Pilgrims were required to pay back the loans they had received from their backers in England and trade was the best way to do this.

The first four towns on Cape Cod to be incorporated were: Sandwich 1637, Yarmouth and Barnstable 1639, and Eastham in 1646. The other 11 towns were broken off from these four. Early settlers appear to have been more diverse in background and religion than was the case in other early Mass. towns; they appeared to be more independent and distrustful of authority. This is probably the reason that Quaker communities grew up in the 1600s in Sandwich, Falmouth, Dennis and Yarmouth. They were not as persecuted on Cape Cod as they were in other places.

Although a road was soon laid out from Plymouth to Sandwich, Barnstable, and Yarmouth it didn't reach Truro until about 1720 and Provincetown in 1727. Two other major roads were the Old Barnstable Road going from Barnstable to Falmouth and then to Woods Hole, and Queen Anne Rd. (Old Monomoy Rd.) from Yarmouth to Chatham. Another important road was one connecting Marstons Mills, a village in the town of Barnstable, to Lewis Bay in Yarmouth. Transportation over these rutted sandy roads was slow and an often better method of transportation was by boat. However, shoals, currents and unpredictable winds made sailing around the tip of Cape Cod so hazardous that it later became known as a ships graveyards.

By 1750 fishing and offshore whaling had become important occupations for those living in this area. There were good harbors in Barnstable, Provincetown, Wellfleet, Chatham and Falmouth. Tidal rivers were convenient for some travel and distribution of goods, fish drying and boat building. There were scheduled packet boats to Boston, Salem, Nantucket, Long Island, Marthas Vineyard and the Narragansett Bay area, and a ferry service was established in 1729 from Falmouth to Holmes Hole (Vineyard Haven). One very important business was salt making as it was essential for preserving fish and meat in the era before refrigeration. The vats lined the beaches on most of the Cape and Capt. John Sears of Dennis received a patent in 1799 for his system of evaporation.

There has been considerable migration both on and off Cape Cod and the Islands even in the early years. It has been estimated that well over a million U.S. citizens can trace their ancestry back here. Migrations have been for myriad reasons. For example, during the Narragansett Expedition against the Indians in 1676 the state set aside tracts of land in Maine (part of Mass. until 1820) for the soldiers who fought in that war. This wasn't done until 1727. By that time some had died but their heirs were entitled to their shares. Cape Cod men who had fought under Capt. Gorham were assigned to an area called Narragansett 7, and in 1736 families from Yarmouth, Barnstable, Eastham, and Sandwich moved there. Consequently, the town of Gorham, ME was named after Capt. Gorham. Other towns were giving other areas (called Narragansett 1 through 6) and their families also moved. All along the coast of ME and Nova Scotia were destinations for Cape Cod families.

Population statistics show the following numbers:
Sandwich had about 250 persons in 1650; 1912 in 1776; 3694 in 1870; 1500 in 1915 due to the

closing of the Sandwich Glass Co.; 1360 in 1940; 14,000 in 1990.
Barnstable 41 families in 1640; 89 in 1670; c2300 total population in 1776; 4793 in 1870; 4995 in 1915; 8333 in 1940; 37,000 in 1990.

Eastham had 23 families in 1656; 1899 total population in 1776; 668 in 1870; 545 in 1915; 582 in 1940; 4400 in 1990.

Yarmouth, unknown due to loss of early records; 2227 population in 1776; 2423 in 1870; 1415 in 1915; 2286 in 1940; 20,000 in 1990.

Harwich 1865 population in 1776; 3080 in 1870; 2179 in 1915; 2535 in 1940; 3000 in 1990.

Falmouth 1355 population in 1776; 2237 in 1870; 3917 in 1915; 6878 in 1940; 26,000 in 1990.

Wellfleet 1235 population in 1776; 2135 in 1870; 936 in 1915; 890 in 1940; 2500 in 1990.

Truro 1227 population in 1776; 1269 in 1870; 663 in 1915; 585 in 1940; 1300 in 1990.

Chatham 929 in 1776; 2411 in 1870; 1667 in 1915; 2136 in 1940; 6500 in 1990.

Provincetown 205 population in 1776; 3865 in 1870; 4295 in 1915; 3668 in 1940; 3400 in 1990.

Mashpee, an Indian town, had a population of 82 in 1776; 348 in 1870; 263 in 1915; 434 in 1940; 7500 in 1990.

Nantucket population 4412 in 1776; 4123 in 1870; 3166 in 1915 (decrease due to decline of the whaling industry); 3401 in 1940

Edgartown 1020 in 1776; 1516 in 1870; 1276 in 1915; 1370 in 1940

Chilmark 769 in 1776; 476 in 1870; 288 in 1915; 226 in 1940

Dennis 3269 in 1870; 1822 in 1915; 2015 in 1940; 13,500 in 1990.

Tisbury 1536 in 1870; 1324 in 1915; 1766 in 1940

Orleans 1323 in 1870; 1166 in 1915; 1451 in 1940; 6100 in 1990.

Brewster 1259 in 1870; 783 in 1915; 827 in 1940; 7500 in 1990.

Gay Head 160 in 1870; 175 in 1915; 127 in 1940

Gosnold 99 in 1870; 155 in 1915; 136 in 1940

Bourne 2672 in 1915; 3315 in 1915; 16,000 in 1990.

(Much of the above information came *Historic and Archaeological Resources of Cape Cod and the Islands* published by the Mass.

Historical Commission in April 1987)

Gov. Weld has

named October

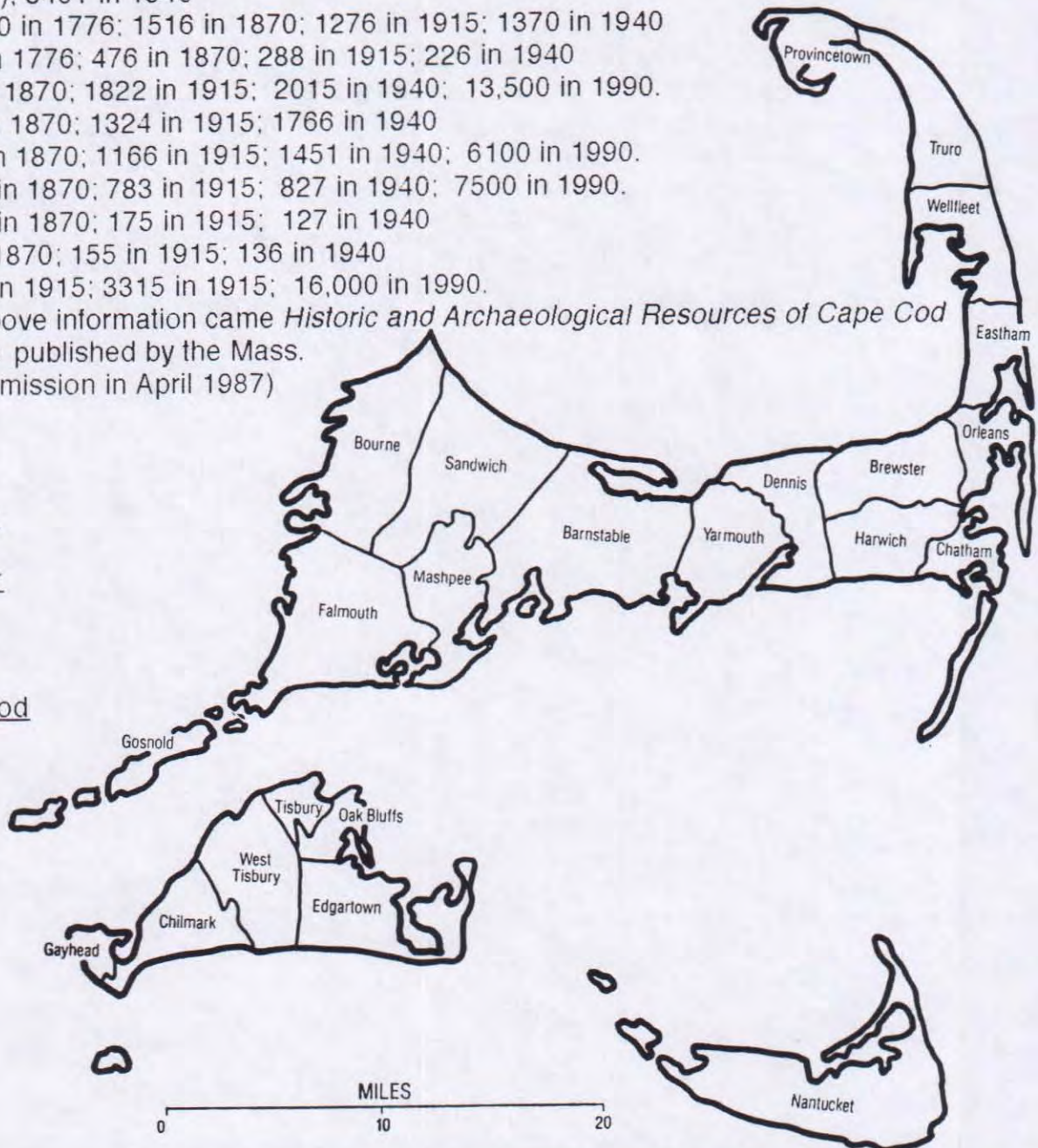
Family History

Month--Its a good

time to share

family

informat ion



CAPE COD GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE MAY 6 (Sat.) & 7 (Sun.), 1995

It will be held at Sea Crest Oceanfront Resort Conference Center, N. Falmouth, Mass. Seminars on a variety of Cape Cod, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and southeastern Mass. genealogical and historical topics will be sponsored by the **Falmouth Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536**. At this time we are finalizing our seminars and speakers. We are hoping to keep registration and room fees as low as possible (we are getting a special room rate). If you would like a brochure please write to the above address and one will be sent to you in early Nov. You may list family names, years and towns in which you are interested if you wish, and let us know if you might attend the Conference.

Also, the Society is publishing "An Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable County, Mass. (Cape Cod)" which will be of great help to those doing research here. Each Cape Cod town will be covered as to where records and other points of interest to researchers are located with a map showing the cemeteries and dates of early burials. This concise booklet will make Cape Cod researching much easier and should be available in early November. Please let us know if you are interested in receiving information about it.

Falmouth Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 2107
Teaticket, MASS. 02536



Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter

PO BOX 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536

Vol. 6 No. 6 Nov.-Dec. 1994

President: Judy Fenner

Editor: Marjorie Gibson

FUTURE MEETINGS

November 12, 10:00. Maureen Taylor, Reference Librarian at the Rhode Island Historical Society, will be the speaker. Her talk will be entitled "Preachers, Privateers and Paupers: Genealogical Resources at RI Historical Society".

December 10, 10:00. "Scottish Genealogy" will be the topic of John Peri's talk. He will tell us what he learned from his recent trip to Edinburgh's genealogical resources.

January 14, 1995, 10:00. Workshop 10:00 - 2:30. Share your problems and your expertise : bring a sandwich.

February 11, 1995, 10:00. "A Tour of Genealogical and Historical Sites on Cape Cod" will be the topic. This slide show is a result of Marjorie Gibson's research for her recent book, *Historical and Genealogical Atlas and Guide to Barnstable County, Mass. (Cape Cod)*. She visited and photographed many of our historical and genealogical sites here on Cape Cod.

Corrections to the Sept.-Oct. Newsletter:

The Stephen Phillips Library in Searsport, ME, has over 1000 folders on ME families with many Cape families included -- NOT 1000 Cape families. Also, the 1990 population of Sandwich, MA is 15,485 - not 14,00. Sorry {Ed.}

CAPE COD GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE, Falmouth, MA May 6,7, 1995

We have been working very hard all summer contacting possible speakers for our May Conference. We are very pleased with both the speakers and the topics they will present. There will be 36 seminars, four in each time block, plus an excellent after dinner program Saturday night. A Saturday morning Continental breakfast and lunch will be included in the registration fee.

The dinner Saturday evening will be extra, but we hope you will stay to see this very interesting program. It is a slide presentation of the Asa Shiverick Shipyard in

Dennis. This presentation is an excellent window back into the 1800s when ship building was an integral part of the Cape Cod economy. The beauty and craftsmanship of the clipper ships of that era is unique. The slide show also gives a glimpse of daily life in those bygone years.

The topics and the speakers are included elsewhere in this newsletter. We hope you will join us for this interesting Conference. Since nearly all attendees will have Cape Cod or the Islands ancestors, many cousins may meet for the first time. The telephone number for Seacrest Oceanfront Resort in Falmouth is 508-540-9400 or 1-800-225-3110 from 9:00 A.M to 6:00 P.M. .

Please mention the Conference as we will have a special rate of \$69.00 per room per night.

NOTES FROM THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

Susan Klein, Director of Sturgis Library in Barnstable Village, talked about the holdings at Sturgis Library which is an excellent resource for Cape Cod history and genealogy. It is interesting to note that part of the present library was built in 1644 as the home of Rev. John Lothrop, the first minister (Congregational) on Cape Cod. His Bible, which came with him on the ship *Griffin* from England, is displayed at the library.

Another person who lived in the house was William Sturgis, the son of a ship master who was killed at sea. Because sand is such an integral part of Cape Cod soil, agriculture did not flourish for long; this resulted in boys going to sea to earn their livelihood. The Sturgis family took advantage of Barnstable's proximity to the ocean and they were a well-known maritime family. William retired from the sea at age 23 and became involved in the lucrative China trade. When Sturgis died, he willed his home to the town.

Some of the records Susan recommended are: Plymouth records because they discuss everyday people and events; church records; vital records; cemetery records; *Genealogical Notes on Barnstable Families* (an overview of all Barnstable families); the Kittridge maritime collection; a shipmaster index with over 2500 ship masters; *Mass. Privateers of the American Revolution 1776 - 1860*; a large collection of material on American history; the

Barnstable Patriot since 1830; Dennis-Yarmouth papers from 1836. These are only a few of the many sources available.

The Library is open 1-9 PM Tues. & Wed., 1-5 PM Thurs. & Fri., 9-5 Sat. There is a charge of \$5.00 for non-Barnstable residents to use the genealogical collection and the Kitteridge material.

NOTES FROM THE OCTOBER MEETING

Bob Tilden, an excellent historian and Society member, taught us how to do genealogical research when the records we need aren't there. His question was "Who was Margaret Winslow, the wife of Robert Hicks of Plymouth, MA?" Apparently no one has been able to determine who her ancestors were.

Bob said there are many ways of doing genealogy. The basic methods are determined by local resources, and they differ in time and place. Here in New England we are fortunate because the towns kept vital records from the time they were first settled. Other parts of the country didn't record vital statistics until well into the 20th century.

First Bob went to *Plymouth Colony, It's History and It's People* by E.A. Stratton, one of the best books on Plymouth that gives extensive sources all in one volume. He discovered that there is no document which gives Margaret's birth or baptism that can yet be found - there are 1994 parishes in seventeenth century England! Possibly her birth is recorded in one of them but without knowing the parish chances are slim of finding her birth.

The next thing to do is to note down what is known about her. We know she came to Plymouth in 1623 (Robert came in 1621), that their first child was born in England in 1602/3, and that the births of their children are known. But, their life in England is obscure. We know Robert was a felmonger (a leather worker). This skill would be a valuable asset in Plymouth as the Pilgrims hoped the fur trade would pay their debts and be a source of revenue. His occupation may have been the reason he came to Plymouth.

Could *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, by C.A. Torrey help? It contains a comprehensive list of marriages and is an index of clues but not a primary source. Corrections, when found, are published in TAG. On page 267 there is a marriage of Robert Hicks to Elizabeth Morgan and another to Margaret (?Winslow). After gathering other records from secondary sources such as Pope, Savage and the IGI, he found that Ephraim was the only child of Margaret and Robert who was born in America.

Bob's next resource was *The Winslows of Careswell* by C.H. Krusell - a town six miles south of Worcester, England He learned that Edward Winslow, the

Pilgrim, was of Droitwich and married Madelyn Olyer but married first Eleanor Pelham. That brought up the question, Who was she? and led to the Herbert Pelham who was in Cambridge 1635 - 1649 but returned to England.

Next, Bob made up separate charts for the Pelhams, and Winslows and put them together. This led to the hypothesis that Margaret was b. 1586/7, m. 1602/3, d. Plymouth 1666, had a brother Richard Winslow b. 1585/6, d. 1659. That made them the children of Edward Winslow and his first wife Eleanor Pelham whose parents were Herbert Pelham and Catherine Thatcher.

Everything checks out in this theory, and the chances are excellent that Bob has finally found Margaret (Winslow) Hicks' family! A few of his sources were:

- +Chester, Joseph Lemuel, *Herbert Pelham, His Ancestors and Descendants*, NEHGS Register, XXXIII (1879); 185
- + Drake, Samuel G., *Will of Herbert Pelham, Esq., 1672*, NEHGS Register, XVIII (1864):172
- + *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations*, Vol 5 Edward Winslow, p 6, et seq. (1991)
- + Holton, David-Parsons et ux, *Winslow Menorial -- Family Records of the Winslows and their Descendants in America* (1877)
- + *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in N.E., 1620 - 1651* by D. Pulsifer, Ed.
- + *The Pioneers of Mass.* by C.H. Pope
- + *More on the Robert Hicks ancestry: Clues to the Identity of his Spouse. The American Genealogist*, Vol. 51, p.57-8
- + *The Mayflower Descendant*, Vol V111 (1906) p.144, and Vol. XVI (1914) p. 157. Wills of Robert and Margaret Hicks.
- + *A Gen. Dictionary of the First Settlers of N.E., showing three Generations of those Who Came Before May 1692* by James Savage.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Unredeemed Captive - A Family Story from Early America by John Demos, a Yale history professor. It was published by Alfred A. Knopf, NY, 1994. \$25.00.

This is a fascinating account of the Deerfield, Massachusetts, massacre of 29 Feb. 1704 and the subsequent ordeal of the captives who were walked to Canada to be servants of both the French and the Indians. It is the author's conjecture, backed up with various documents, that the raid was instigated by the French governor of Montreal who wanted an important person so that a trade could be made to free a Frenchman being held by the British.

The family of the Deerfield minister, Rev. John Williams, is the main focus of the book. It is his daughter,

Eunice, who was seven at the time of the massacre and was adopted by a Mohawk family living at a Jesuit mission/fort near Montreal. The minister's wife, who had recently given birth was killed by the Indians on the way to Canada. Four of their other children were also captured, 112 Deerfield colonists in all -- 20 died on the journey.

Two and a half years later when Williams was released the Indians did not want to part with Eunice and later when she had the choice to leave she preferred to stay and marry an Indian. Her father and other influential New Englanders constantly sent envoys to Montreal and never gave up hope that she would come back. Even though her father pleaded with her to return she never did and he never saw her again.

What I found so amazing was that four times during her lifetime she, her husband and two daughters did return to the Deerfield area to visit her family and one time they stayed for seven months. But she had totally forgotten the English language and had to have an interpreter to translate whenever they visited Massachusetts. Her brother, minister of a church in Longmeadow, kept a daily journal and this is one of the reasons we know so much about the family. He died about age 95 and never gave up trying to bring her back to "civilization". She remained in Canada even after her husband died; she died there at age 89.

Eunice's only grandchild, a son Thomas, married the granddaughter of another captive by the name of Rice from Westborough and Sudbury, and in 1837 about 20 of her descendants came to Deerfield to visit family graves and relatives!

Other unusual events occur which makes truth stranger than fiction in this heavily documented book. This is how history should be written and I highly recommend *The Unredeemed Captive*.

PASSENGERS ON THE "LION" FROM ENGLAND TO BOSTON, 1632, Sandra Sutphin Olney. Heritage Books, Inc. 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Bowie, MD 20716. 2 Volumes, paper, 821pp. \$53.00 + \$3.50 postage.

This author has made a very real contribution to the field of genealogy with this well documented book. She notes that much more research is needed to discover the names of other passengers but these two volumes are certainly an excellent start. Not only does she give much information about each of forty-two men who made the voyage, but she includes up to four more generations on each where applicable. Inserted after the section on each family is a very useful bibliography of her sources.

Winthrop's Journal was quoted as saying that the

Lion brought 123 passengers, including 50 children, from London to Boston arriving on 16 September 1623. Before the passengers embarked in England they had to swear the Oath of Allegiance to the King; therefore, their names were recorded.

Ms. Olney has searched other authorities including C.E. Banks' book, *The Planters of the Commonwealth, 1630-1640*, published 1930. He listed names, origins and destinations of as many passengers as he could locate. Ms. Olney has discovered six additional adult males.

Most of the passengers came from the area of East Anglia, and some were followers of Rev. Thomas Hooker who wanted to worship in ways not acceptable at the time. Sixteen families went with him to found Hartford. Other passengers settled Newport, Salisbury, Amesbury, Seekonk, Haverill, Roxbury, Sudbury, Barnstable and Southold. Many were well educated and became prominent citizens in their new homes.

Surnames of the families she has included are: Bartlett, Benjamin (2), Brewer (2), Brown, Carrington, Churchman, Clark, Coggeshall, Curtis, Ellis, Elmore, Glover, Goodwin(2), Grant, Heath (2), Hills, Holman, James, Lewis, Morrill(2), Olmstead(3), Richards, Roberts, Shelley, Talcott, Totman, Uffoot, Wade, Wadsworth(2), Watson, Whipple, White, Willett, and Witchfield. The numbers following the names indicate that more than one person with that surname was on the ship and they are treated separately. (Also be aware that these names had various spellings.)

It is amusing to note that one Wadsworth family in the fourth generation in Duxbury had ten children; among their names in chronological order were Sedate, Serene, Meek, Bliss, Verity, Lenty and Lowly. Were these attributes that the parents hoped would be displayed in the children? Or, maybe they reflected the state of mind of the parents at the time of the births? Or, did Lowly as number ten child signify that was the END?

These two books are excellent additions to your genealogical reference library, and in addition are fun to read. If you don't think you have an ancestor who came on the *Lion*, the descendants listed obviously intermarried with those in their respective communities (also named, and included in the index). And, you may find that indeed you are a descendant of a passenger who made that long twelve week voyage on that tiny ship with fifty children and seventy-three adults in 1623!

QUERIES

Seek parents of Henry Robinson Crocker, born ca 1791, died 14 Dec. 1860, married at Falmouth, MA, 5 Jan. 1813, to Rhoda Phinney, daughter of Jonathan Phinney and

Rebecca Robinson of Falmouth.
(Joyce Pendery, 200 Mill Rd., Falmouth, MA 02540)

Request information regarding George F. Woodman, lighthouse keeper at the Chatham Light on Cape Cod during the early 1900s. Originally from Newburyport, MA, and former keeper at Thatcher's Island and Race Point lighthouses.

(Robert Chase, 400 Central Ave., W. Falmouth, MA 02536
508-548-2790)

WORK IN PROGRESS - WHO WAS JOHN SMITH OF NY AND NANTUCKET?

Among my husband's ancestors are two John Smiths, fortunately one is not a problem; the other is. According to *Nantucket Vital Records*, the troublesome John Smith was born in NY on 24 March 1759; he married at Nantucket on 24 March 1759 Hephsebeth⁵ Folger (Shubael⁴, Shubael³, John², Peter¹) who was born 30th, 6 mo. 1760. The children of Hephsebeth Folger and John Smith, all born at Nantucket, were Judith, born 1789; George, born 1796; Lydia, born 1799; and my husband's ancestor Sarah (Sally), born 1803 (*Nantucket Vital Records*).

According to Alexander Starbuck in *The History of Nantucket*, Hephsebah "removed from the Island 27th, 7 mo. 1815". *Nantucket Vital Records* state "went to Ohio in 1814, written against John's {Smith's} family". Neither statement is clear about whether John Smith was with his family when they left Nantucket for Cincinnati, Ohio. Hephsebah Smith and four children are listed in the 1810 U.S. Census for Nantucket, but there is no male who could be John Smith listed with the family. Perhaps he was away on a whaling voyage or perhaps he was one of the John Smiths who died at Nantucket in 1807 or 1808. A third John Smith died on 27 Dec. 1814. Maybe that is why the family left the island, but economic problems resulting from the War of 1812 seem more likely.

At an unknown date and place (probably Cincinnati, OH) Hephsebah⁵ Folger Smith married Abraham⁵ Chase (Valentine⁴, Abraham³, Isaac², Thomas¹), formerly of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. Abraham Chase married first in Falmouth on 5 November 1778 to Elizabeth Bourn, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth, bp 22 March 1761, according to *Falmouth Vital Records*. No death date or place has been found for Elizabeth Bourn Chase, although it seems likely that Elizabeth and Abraham lived in Tisbury until they (or he) immigrated to Cincinnati.

Abraham and Hephsebah Folger Chase both died of cholera in Cincinnati in November 1832.

Problems to be solved:

- * Where in New York was John Smith born?
 - * Who were his parents?
 - * When did he go to Nantucket?
 - * When and where did John Smith die?
 - * Where and when did Elizabeth Bourn Chase die?
 - * Where and when did Hephsebah Folger Smith marry Abraham Chase?
- (Joyce Pendery, 200 Mill Rd., Falmouth, MA 02540,
(508)540-2849.)

REV. JOHN RUSSELL OF HADLEY, MA

One of the things I like about genealogy is the unexpected discovery of some ancestor who took an active part in history. I always found history rather boring, but when you realize that your ancestors were part of it, it is different. We all learned in school about the beheading of Charles I of England, the Commonwealth under Cromwell, and the restoration of Charles II (bonnie Prince Charlie) in 1660. I never dreamed until a few months ago that an ancestor had a small part in this story.

John Russell graduated from Harvard in 1645, and began to preach in Wethersfield, Conn. in 1649 or 1650. Early in 1657 he became involved in one of the numerous contentions in the church. This finally resulted in the removal of Mr. Russell and most of his congregation to found the town of Hadley, Mass. in 1660.

After the restoration in England, Edward Whalley and William Goffe, who had been judges of Charles I and military officers under the Commonwealth, had come to America. They lived for some years in seclusion near New Haven. In October 1664 they moved to Hadley, and lived there concealed in Mr. Russell's house for the rest of their lives.

As a child I had a book called "*The Young Puritans in Captivity*". I recently found it in my attic and reread it. It is the story of some young people of Hadley who were captured by Indians during King Philip's War in 1675. An interesting episode tells of an occasion when these two men who were living hidden in Mr. Russell's house saw some Indians creeping up on the town during the Sunday church service. Goffe, the younger of the two fugitives, risked discovery by running to the meetinghouse to warn the people. When the congregation did not seem to know what to do, Goffe took command and helped them shoot a cannon at the Indians which scared them off. As the colonists chased the Indians away, Goffe quietly disappeared. Nobody knew where he had come from or where he went. He was subsequently known as The Angel of Hadley.

When over 100 years later Mr. Russell's house was demolished to make way for a railroad, the remains of the two were found buried close to the foundation.

John Russell had two sons who also attended Harvard and became ministers, Jonathan and Samuel. I am descended from Samuel's daughter Abigail who married Joseph Moss.

(Mary Hunt)

THE TEN SINGING GROSS SISTERS OF WELLFLEET, MA.

Deacon Thomas and Abigail (Young) Gross had fourteen children, four boys and "The Ten Gross Sisters". These ladies attained a certain amount of fame partly because of their singing abilities, often entertaining family and friends.

There was a great difference in age between the oldest and the youngest. Lurania was born in 1767, and married a Revolutionary War soldier. Miriam, or Maria, was born in 1794. As a consequence, it was said that they had never all been together at the same time, the older ones having been married before the youngest was born. In 1850 they finally all got together in Boston and had a group photograph taken. The resulting daguerrotype, or ambrotype, hangs in the Wellfleet Museum, and copies have been made many times. One copy appeared in the *Zion's Herald*, a publication of the Methodist Church, Sept. 25, 1918. It is here stated that "These famous sisters, who lived in the early part of the 19th century, were all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church....They were all singers of ability...At that time they were so well known that their picture...was preserved even in families unconnected with the Gross family."

The mother (Abigail Young Gross) and the eldest girl Lurania were the first members of the Methodist Society of Wellfleet along with Thankful Rich, and remained active in the church's affairs. Two of the daughters married ministers who had preached there. Thankful, born 1788, married Rev. Elijah Willard. Polly Stickney Gross, widow of Capt. Benjamin Franklin Cartwright of Martha's Vineyard, married Rev. Bartholomew Otheman, an itinerant preacher and at one time presiding elder of the Cape Cod region. As such he preached to a number of congregations. At one time he was preaching in Newburyport, and finally in New Bedford. In between he spoke at various meetings, and was the first preacher to address the congregation of West Falmouth Methodists.

There are numerous stories about the sisters, primarily Dr. Cynthia who was a popular midwife and healer, and a woman of strength of character. *This Narrow Land* tells of her carrying a rocking chair into town to have it

repaired. It was not finished until after dark, but she headed back home with it. It was about four miles, all uphill, and after awhile, as she took a short cut through the burial ground, she decided to rest awhile. She sat down on her rocker among the gravestones, took out her knitting and rocked and sang until the moon came up.

On another occasion returning late from administering medical aid, she remembered that she had left her best bonnet in church the previous Sunday. Although it was a very dark night, she entered the church and felt her way down the aisle, counting the pews as she went. At what she thought to be the family pew, she caught a faint sight of something white. She reached down to pick it up and touched the face of a dead man. Not the least bit perturbed she went down to another pew and there again the faint glimmer of white turned out to be a dead man. The next pew finally held her bonnet, and she calmly headed back home, surmising correctly that there had been a shipwreck, and that these bodies were awaiting burial the next day.

Sally married Joseph Ryder, and the Ryder House in Wellfleet is affiliated with the Wellfleet Museum. It contains the "Gross Coverlet" which was made at the Gross family home and given to Lurania Gross, the eldest daughter, when she married Eleazar Higgins in 1785. It has been handed down to the oldest daughter of each generation.

All the daughters except one had numerous offspring, and many of their descendants probably still live on Cape Cod.

(Dru Harding)

ANCESTRAL ADVENTURES

The Society has received a letter from Winifred L. Avery, 8 Murray St., Plymouth, MA 02360 508-747-0288, who offers tours of Plymouth and Cape Cod looking for places where your ancestors lived or are buried. She says that Plymouth has 33 different graveyards. The tour will be geared to what you are looking for. The cost is \$100.00 per day and you will be expected to use your car, defray lunch and admission charges. She will send you a questionnaire for you to return at least 30 days before the tour so she will have time to personalize the tour.

QUERY

Need parents of Jane Parrott of Chelmsford, MA. b. c1729-1730. Mar. Lexington, MA 1749-50 Thomas Parker. (Marjorie Gibson, Box 1404, Cotuit, MA 02635)

DOCUMENTING THE FALMOUTH PAUPERS

This project has developed from what I thought to be straight forward to one that involves several facets of Falmouth life, 1668 - early 20th century. There is nothing simple about it, including the handwriting on the records of the day.

Paupers affect all of us where we are most sensitive: finance and conscience. We are aware of how communities tried to protect finances by warning out strangers and by billing other communities for care provided to their members who went visiting and were caught in undesirable conduct or in illness. So, when we talk about paupers we're talking about financial, social, community and Commonwealth history and, finally, gossip.

A stranger, John Quanwell, Indian from Tiverton, R.I., resident of Sandwich died in Falmouth 1803. No kindred within the Commonwealth, by now obliged to support him. Falmouth bil led the Commonwealth for:

Boarding and lodging John Quanwell 44 weeks, 15th March 1802 - 18th Jan 1803, he being sick @ 7/2 per week	52.56.
16 ounces of rhubarb	.19
Boarding and lodging John Quanwell 3 weeks and 4 days	5.06
Great deal of trouble	5.00
Rebecca Sharp's bill for nursing and medicine	5.17
Dug grave 6/; coffin 18/ winding sheet 12/	3.67
Conveying to the grave	.48
Total	76.13

(Three overseers turned in bills that the Commonwealth marked "not approvable").

8 July 1811: The Act for Suppressing and Punishing of roques, vagabonds, common beggars and other idle, disorderly persons. 26 April 1844: Complaint made by Edward Butter, Yeoman, on oath to Frederick Davis Esq., J.P., County of Barnstable, regarding a person, Mark Mitchell, now of Falmouth, for 30 days past has been a vagabond and idle person going about in the town of Falmouth, place to place begging against the peace of this Commonwealth and contrary to the form of several Statutes in such case made and provided. Edward Butter prays that said Mark Mitchell be apprehended and held to answer to said complaint and dealt with in relation to same, as law and justice may require. Sept. 1844; Frederick Davis, J.P., said Edward Butter made out to the truth of the foregoing complaint. Edward Butter received 66c.

Overseers of the Poor bind out needy young people: 3 Jan 1826, the Overseers of the Poor approved the binding out of Alpheus Baker, the illegitimate son of Chloe Bunker, to Solomon G. Bourne until Baker is 21 years of age.

Falmouth cares for its own: 4th Oct 1831, the Overseers of the Poor allowed Mrs. Bradley \$10 toward support of Richard Weeks and wife, Mary (Mrs. Bradley was their daughter) and Dr. Belcher's bill for medicine supplied to Richard Weeks within about a month. From 1st May 1832 to 6 June 1837 Richard Weeks and wife Mary were allowed .40 per week assistance. Richard died 15 Aug 1837, aged 79y. Mary died 8 Nov 1837, aged 78y. Both were buried in the Village Cemetery, Woods Hole. (Ref:GR2, Fal. VR)

In 1844 the overseers of the Poor bound out Elmira Baker Gifford, age 10y, and Emily Frances Gifford, age 8y, according to the Statutes. (Elmira and Emily were daughters of Prince P. Gifford and Desire Fuller.) June 1848 Prince P. Gifford applied to the Board of the Overseers of the Poor to have his daughter Elmira given up to his home. The Board did not think him a suitable person to have care of his child and refused him.

By the mid 19th century the Overseers of the Poor were under increased scrutiny by the Selectmen. Requirements for the care and functioning of the Poor House were set forth and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts required the Falmouth Overseers to report annually on a list of questions, one of which was: the number of paupers by reason of intemperance in themselves or others who ought to have been their supporters. In 1846, that number was 4.

Refs: Falmouth Town Records, Selectmen Accounts, Minutes of Overseers of the Poor.
(Bea Buxton)

(There are so many human interest stories buried away in dusty, unread old records that could give us glimpses into what life was like many years ago. Thanks to Bea for her interest and curiosity in looking into the paupers of Falmouth. We look forward to other articles as she proceeds with her research.

Sometimes the only mention of persons without property is in these pauper and "warning out" records. Without property some persons weren't even put on the town clerks's death records - without property there were no taxes to collect! Note that the use of pence and shillings as well as dollars and cents were being used in the same financial statement! ED.)

SATURDAY

8:30 - 9:30	<u>(A1) Getting Started In Genealogy 1</u> <i>Judy Fenner</i>	<u>(A2) Holdings of the Old Colony Historical Society</u> <i>Lisa Compton</i>	<u>(A3) Falmouth Library & Falmouth Archives</u> <i>Kathleen Mortenson & Harriet Quimby</i>	<u>(A4) Outmigration from Cape Cod</u> <i>Scott Bartley</i>
9:45 - 10:45	<u>(A5) Getting Started 2 Incl. Boston Resources</u> <i>Judy Fenner</i>	<u>(A6) Ethnic Groups on Cape Cod</u> <i>George Bryant</i>	<u>(A7) Sturgis Library Resources</u> <i>Susan Klein</i>	<u>(A8) Indians of Martha's Vineyard</u> <i>Andrew Pierce</i>
11:00 - 12:00	<u>(A9) National Archives in Waltham, MA</u> <i>James Owens</i>	<u>(A10) Truro Families</u> <i>Richard Haskell</i>	<u>(A11) Holdings of Chatham & Eastham Libraries</u> <i>Helen Mourton & Sam Slicer</i>	<u>(A12) Mashpee Indians</u> <i>Mark Choquet</i>
LUNCH 12:00 - 2:00				
2:00 - 3:00	<u>(A13) LDS Resources</u> <i>Rindi & J. Billings</i>	<u>(A14) Early Cape Cod Religious History</u> <i>Rev. Jay Webber</i>	<u>(A15) Plymouth Resources</u> <i>Lee Regan & Beverly Ness</i>	<u>(A16) Cape Verdeans on Cape Cod</u> <i>James Lopes</i>
3:15 - 4:15	<u>(A17) Sources for Cape Cod Genealogy</u> <i>Mary Ella Parrott & Richard Haskell</i>	<u>(A18) Quakers on Cape Cod</u> <i>Dr. Laurence Barber & Dr. James Gould</i>	<u>(A19) Resources at the New Bedford Library</u> <i>Paul Cyr</i>	<u>(A20) Portuguese Genealogy</u> <i>Francis Sylvia Gracia</i>
4:30 - 5:30	<u>(A21) Nantucket Genealogy</u> <i>Helen Winslow Chase</i>	<u>(A22) Cape Cod Graveyards</u> <i>Nancy Shoemaker & Janet Stenberg</i>	<u>(A23) Sandwich Archives</u> <i>Barbara Gill</i>	<u>(A24) What Books Won't Tell You: Evaluating the Details</u> <i>William H. Schoeffler</i>

DINNER 7:00 - 8:00

PROGRAM 8:00 - 8:30

THE SHIVERICK SHIPYARD IN DENNIS. This very interesting slide presentation gives the history of this mid-1800 shipyard which built beautiful clipper ships. J. Crowell and B. Joyce of the Dennis Historical Society

SUNDAY

9:00 - 10:00	<u>(B1) Martha's Vineyard Genealogy</u> <i>Catherine Merwin Mayhew</i>	<u>(B2) History of Old Yarmouth & Dennis</u> <i>Nancy Thacher Reid</i>	<u>(B3) Computers & Genealogy 1</u> <i>Steve Kyner</i>	<u>(B4) Traps for the Unwary in the U.S. Census</u> <i>William H. Schoeffler</i>
10:15 - 11:15	<u>(B5) Early Sandwich Families</u> <i>Barbara Gill</i>	<u>(B6) Loyalists of Cape Cod</u> <i>Paul Bunnell</i>	<u>(B7) Computers & Genealogy 2</u> <i>Steve Kyner</i>	<u>(B8) Genealogical & Historical Tour of Cape Cod (Slide show)</u> <i>Marjorie H. Gibson</i>
11:30 - 12:30	<u>(B9) Dennis-Yarmouth Families</u> <i>Nancy Thacher Reid</i>	<u>(B10) First Families of Falmouth</u> <i>Robert Tilden</i>	<u>(B11) Optimists, Entrepreneurs and Opportunists on C.C.</u> <i>James Coogan</i>	<u>(B12) Families in the Town of Barnstable</u> <i>Dr. James Gould</i>

REGISTRATION FOR:
AND ORDER FORM FOR:

CAPE COD GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE MAY 6.7., 1995

Historical & Genealogical Atlas & Guide To Barnstable County, Mass.
(Cape Cod) (Ready for mailing about January 1, 1995)

Name _____ A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 A8 A9 A10 A11 A12 A13
A14 A15 A16 A17 A18 A19 A20 A21 A22 A23 A24
Addr: _____ B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 B11 B12
(To help us plan please circle sessions you wish to attend)

Zip _____ Tel. # _____

One and one-half day Conference, including Continental breakfast and lunch on Saturday
Please circle your choice for the dinner: chicken cordon bleu or roast beef

Please make check(s) payable to Falmouth Genealogical Soc., Box 2107, Teaticket, MA 02536.
I would like _____ copies of Historical & Genealogical Atlas & Guide to Barnstable Co. (Cape Cod) at
each plus \$1.25 postage. (MA residents add \$.80 tax)

(Conference is \$68.00 for reservations before April 6; \$75.00 after April 6)

\$ 68.00

\$25.00

\$16.00

.80

\$ 1.40

TOTAL \$ _____

Historical & Genealogical Atlas & Guide to Barnstable Co. (Cape Cod)

A brand new publication of the Falmouth Genealogical Society, the Historical & Genealogical Atlas & Guide to Barnstable Co. (Cape Cod) covers the location of genealogical and historical resources in each of Cape Cod's fifteen towns. It will be concise and easy to read. Two 81/2 x 11 pages will be devoted to each town, a short history of the town on the left page and a map of the town on the facing page. An extensive introduction with other important information will be included. The maps will show the location of cemeteries, libraries and other genealogical and historical places of interest including little known resources. The purpose of the book is to make finding resources on Cape Cod quick and easy so that more time can be spent on research.

To order please see the conference registration form in this brochure.

Hotel Information

A block of rooms has been reserved at the Sea Crest Oceanfront Resort and Conference Center for \$69.00 (plus tax) per room (single or double occupancy) per night (triple occ. is \$79.00 & quad is \$89.00). Please make your own reservations by calling the hotel at (800) 225-3110 - be sure to mention the Cape Cod Genealogical Conference to get this special rate. Deadline for making reservations at this rate is April 6, 1995 after which the special rate is subject to availability. Please make reservations as soon as possible to assure a space.

Directions:

If you are driving:

From Boston Area - Southeast Expressway to Route 3, take first exit at Sagamore Bridge rotary (before crossing bridge) to Route 6 West. Take first exit at Bourne Bridge Rotary to Route 28 (Falmouth and the Islands) to Bourne Bridge over the Cape Cod Canal.

From North and West of Boston - Take interstate 495 South to Route 25 South to Bourne Bridge over the Cape Cod Canal.

From Providence and New York - Interstate 95 to Providence, interstate 195 East from Providence to Route 25 South to Bourne Bridge over the Cape Cod Canal.

From Bourne Bridge and Cape Cod Canal - Route 28 (Falmouth and the Islands) to Route 151 Exit, left at bottom of exit ramp, left at traffic signals (Route 28A South) one mile to rotary. Take first exit off rotary the 1 mile to Sea Crest Resort.

By Bus:

Service to Falmouth from Park Square, Boston by Bonanza Bus lines and from the Terminal on 41st Street and 8th Ave., New York City.

THE JUDGE WHO DID A-WOOING GO

Chief Justice Samuel Sewall (1652 - 1730) is justifiably remembered as an honorable and talented judge and a distinguished and respected Puritan gentleman. He is most often remembered for his part in the infamous Salem witch trials. Generally forgotten is his public repudiation of the entire proceedings and his confession -- as he saw it-- of public sin. Because he kept a very candid diary, we know more of his inner life, and of the domestic manners of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century Boston than appears in more formal writings.

The following extracts taken from his diary records some aspects of his failed effort to persuade Katherine, "the Widow Winthrop", (Mrs. Wait Still Winthrop) to be his second wife.

"October 1, 1720 Saturday. I dine at Mr. Stoddard's from thence I went to Madam Winthrop's just at 3. Spake to her saying my loving wife died so soon and suddenly, 'twas hardly convenient for me to think of marrying again; however,

"October 12.... I asked her to acquit me of rudeness if I drew off her glove. Inquiring the reason, I told her 'twas great odds between handling a dead goat and a lively lady. Got it off....

October 19, Midweek. Visited Madam Winthrop..... Was courteous to me, but took occasion to speak pretty earnestly about me keeping a coach. I said it would cost £100 per annum; she said 'twould cost but £40.Exit. Came away somewhat late.

October 20 She told me Madam Usher had been there, and said the coach must be on wheels, and not by rusting. She spoke something of my needing a wig. Took leave of her. As I came down the steps she bid me have a care. Treated me courteously. Told her she had entered the 4th year of her widowhood. I did not bid her draw off her glove as sometimes I had done. Her dress was not so clean as sometimes it had been. Jehovah jireh! (The Lord will provide.)

Midweek November 9th. Dine at Brother Stoddard's; were so kind as to inquire of me if they should invite Madam Winthrop; I answered 'No' ".

Two months later, Judge Sewell's matrimonial enthusiasm revived. January 12, 1722 he sent a letter to a childhood neighbor, Mrs. Mary Gibbs, at Newtown, which led to matrimony. His second wife survived him.

The extant portion of the Diary, covering the years December 3, 1673 to October 13, 1729, was published in three volumes in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Fifth Series, 1878 - 1882. The above extracts were copied from The Oxford Anthology of American Literature edited by William Rose Benet and Norman Holmes Pearson, pages 97 - 103. For a more extended discussion of the courtship, see Ola Elizabeth Winslow's Samuel Sewell of Boston (1964) pages 169 - 181. This book also has notes on the works of Samuel Sewell and a selected bibliography of background materials.

(Robert J. Tilden)

Falmouth Genealogical Society
P.O. BOX 2107
TEATICKET, MA 02536

