

CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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June, 1974

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Joyce Ford, Vice Pres.
Bonnie Hinely, Rec. Sec.

Eleanor Castleman, Cor. Sec.
Margaret Holbrook, Treas.
M. J. Knisely, Hist. & Editor

MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

On September 27th we will celebrate our fifth year of being organized -- but this may well be our last;

Why? At the time of installation of officers last year, the membership was solemnly charged with its' own responsibilities, and asked if each member would accept this duty and uphold their chosen officers in furthering our Society. In this same installation the officers promised you that they would work this year with your help, which you promised. Because a Society cannot function without the cooperation and participation of its' membership, your officers have been severely handicapped and over-worked.

Once before this fact was mentioned; in the Treasurer's reporting that only 50% of the membership had participated in obtaining the mimeograph machine.

At KONI only a handful of members worked - hard - but the rest of you did not even attend the display you had voted to have. This was mentioned to you.

At the rummage sale only the same handful of people turned out to raise money to obtain the mimeograph machine you had voted to purchase. Again, you were advised.

At the Workshop only a few of you came, although it was voted for by the membership-and the Workshop paid for itself, leaving a very comfortable balance in our treasury. Those of you who worked, worked hard and well and we feel that it was a successful Workshop from that point of view. We had, however, more visitors than members present.

In June there will be chosen, by the members, a committee which will attempt to provide officers for nomination. And I say "attempt" because it is always a difficult task to find a complement of members who will diligently work for the advancement of the Society. The entire Board has said they will NOT hold another office, unless some of them change their minds. All of us undertook to fill our positions during the past year because we felt someone had to, and not because any of us had free time. We were promised help, however.

We wish the Nominating Committee good luck, and, as it has been over the years, we sincerely hope the Society will continue with renewed vigor and dedication.

- Alice H. Rupe, President

RESEARCHING IN GEORGIA

As you may know, James Oglethorpe wanted to rehabilitate people who had been put in debtor's prison, and induced King George II to open up lands in the new world for them. These lands were in present Georgia. Persecuted Protestants in Europe were invited to go along to the new colony, and there was a ban on Roman Catholics. By 1738 there were Swiss, German, Italian, Scot, Salzburger and Moravian settlers.

In 1741 there were two counties in Georgia - Savannah and Frederica, north and south of the Atlamaha River. A system of counties was set up in 1770, and by 1790 there were eleven counties. Today Georgia has 159 counties.

The famous land lotteries were held in 1803, 1806, 1819, 1827 and 1832. These lists are in the office of the Secretary of State.

The Vital Statistics Division has birth and death records since 1919. They are located: State Dept. of Public Health, 1 Hunter St., S. W., Atlanta 30303. There are similar records in the health offices of the cities of Atlanta and Savannah, bearing earlier dates.

The Clerk of the County Ordinary Court has local marriage records, land records and wills. The Superior Court clerk has records on divorce, civil court matters and naturalizations. Similar records are kept by the Federal District Courts in Atlanta and Savannah.

The Department of Archives and History is located: 1516 Peachtree St., N. W., Atlanta 30309. Georgia State Library is located: 301 State Judicial Bldg., Mitchell St., Atlanta 30313.

OTHER HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Southwest Georgia Hist. Soc., c/o M. E. Bowman, 1104 N. Monroe, Albany 31705
 Atlanta Hist. Soc., Inc., 3099 Andrews Dr., N. W., Atlanta 30305
 Georgia Hist. Commission, 116 Mitchel St., S. W. Atlanta 30303
 Richmond County Hist. Soc., Augusta College Library, 2500 Walton Way,
 Augusta 30904
 Early County Hist. Soc., Inc., 255 N. Main, Blakely 31723
 Coastal Georgia Hist. Soc., Box 1733, Brunswick 31520
 White County Hist. Soc., Box 281, Cleveland 30528
 Newton County Hist. Soc., Inc., Box 552, Covington 30209
 Wrightsboro Quaker Preservation Foundation, c/o Mrs. Forrest Prather, Pres.
 Dearing 30803. Also Rt. 3, Box 220 Thomson 30824
 deKalb Hist. Soc., c/o Wm. G. Thibadeau, 1240 Clairmont Ave, Decatur 30030
 Old Campbell County Hist. Soc., Inc., Court House, Fairburn 30213
 Fayette County Hist. Soc., Inc., c/o Bobby Keilin, Box 421, Fayetteville
 Charlton County Hist. Comm., Box 295, Folkston 31537
 Hall County Hist. Soc., c/o T. W. Oglesby, Jr., Box 663, Gainesville 30501
 Mariwether Hist. Soc., Inc., Box 252, Greenville, 30222
 Liberty County Hist. Soc., Inc., Box 451, Hinesville 31313
 Historical Jonesboro, Inc. Box 922, Jonesboro 30236

Stewart County Hist. Comm., Box 818, Lumpkin 31815
 Georgia Baptist Hist. Society, Mercer Univ. Library, Macon 31207
 Georgia Hist. Society, 501 Whitaker St., Savannah 31401
 Thomas County Hist. Soc., 725 N. Lawson, Thomasville 31792
 Loundes County Hist. Soc., 1110 N. Patterson, Valdosta 31601
 Burke County Hist. Assoc., c/o Mrs. J. Dinwiddle, 821 Myrick, Waynesboro,
 30830

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THE PILGRIMS

From: The Connecticut Nutmegger, Vol. No. 6, No. 2, September, 1973

Its a good thing there wasn't anybody around to help the Pilgrims.
 They landed in a forbidding wilderness. No Federal Housing, so they went
 to work and built their own.
 No free Stamp Program, so they raised what food they ate, and when they
 didn't raise enough, went without.
 No Free Schools, so mother's taught their children.
 No Recreational Programs - they were too busy working.
 No Anti-Draft riots - everyone was expected to share in the protection of
 his country.
 No Social Security - no security at all, except what each provided for
 himself.
 But there were compensations.
 No rioters demanding something for nothing.
 No "unwashed students" telling their mothers what to teach.
 No wasteful bureaucrats paying themselves out of the worker's production.
 Nothing, really, for the Pilgrims but hard work and a lot of it. Did
 it pay off? Our standard of living proves it.

- Submitted by, Innis Witham (non-copyright)

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NEW AT THE ORLANDO LIBRARY

The Italians in America - 1492-1972 RG-301.451-Log
 Cockes and Cousins, Vol. I Descendants of Richard Cocke 1600-1665
 RD 929.2 Cocke
 New Jersey in 1973 RG 974.903 Nor
 Tracing Your Ancestors RG 929.3 - Cam
 Tennesseans in the Civil War Part I - RD 976.804 Ten
 Tennesseans in the Civil War Part II RD 976.804 Ten
 The Washington Ancestry and Records of McClain, Johnson and Forty Other
 Colonial Families Vols. I, II and III RG 929.2 Washington
 The Rothschilds RG 929.2 Rothschilds
 Palmetto Braiding and Weaving Fla. Coll. 746.43 Co
 The Jews in America 1621 - 1970 RG 973.049-S10
 Blacks in America 1492 - 1970 RG 973.04 - S10
 The American Indian 1492 - 1970 RG 970.1-Den.

In addition to books, the library now has the 1850 census for the New
 England states: Maine, Mass., New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont,
 New Hampshire, Delaware, Connecticut. Also the 1850 census for Indiana,
 Iowa and an indexed 1850 census of Ohio.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY

If you are researching in England you may want to know what is available at the Lambeth Palace Library. Although it was founded in 1610 by Archbishop Pancroft, most of the data of interest to genealogists has been gathered within the last 20 years. Extensive information has become available in recent times by the acquisition of papers of the Vice General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Faculty Office and the Court of Arches.

The parish records of marriage allegations and wills are of course very vital to the genealogist. There is an incomplete transcript of the registers of the Archbishop's Peculiar records of Croydon, Shoreham and the Arcs for 1666 to 1852.

Some records are of parishes outside the diocese of Canterbury over which the Archbishop had jurisdiction. There were 13 parishes within the city of London under the deanery of the Arches. The Shoreham deanery covered parishes in Kent, around Hunton, Bexley, Orpington and Wrotham. The Croyden deanery covered such places as Harrow, Putney, Wimbledon, Haues and Croydon parishes.

Marriage allegations include a wealth of data. Some of these were destroyed by the great fire in London, but a small group from the years 1632-3 and 1649-51 have survived.

The usual practice in times of old was to publish banns in the parish church on three successive Sundays. But by getting an ordinary or common license, which was issued by bishops and archbishops, the marriage might take place the same day, or very soon. The allegations for 1568 to 1750 were indexed by J. M. Cowper and those for 1751-1837, by A. J. Willis, and are in the Dean and Chapter Library at Canterbury.

There are 9 volumes of allegations for the deaneries of Croydon, Storeham, the Arches and Bocking from the late 17th century until the abolition of the Peculiars in the 19th century.

It has been found that despite rulings that marriages must take place in the parish church "where one of them liveth," many couples were able to get licenses in places other than where they lived.

An odd practice prevailed in the case of Quakers. The Quakers could not swear to oaths as to the truth of their allegations. And so they brought along their friends, who swore for them! The question is, if they married outside their own church, were they accepted by the Quakers? Were they put out of the church, or did the Quaker Church allow this practice? No one seems to know.

Residential requirements varied with the years. From 25 March, 1754 there was a clause requiring a residence of 4 weeks, which was reduced to 15 days in 1823.

As for the content of the allegations, the participants gave their names, their parish and their condition (single or widowed) and their age as over or under 21. Many times the actual age appears on the record.

It was necessary to establish the age of each, because minors had to have the consent of their parents or guardians. Minors had to furnish an exact age, and these are the only records that show the names of the parents or guardian.

In early records, the profession of the groom is sometimes given, particularly in the late 1600's. We wonder about Mr. Deane, who swore that he was a "bodymaker."

For the 18th century, marriage bonds contain more information than the allegation.

Marriage Bonds: Vicar General 1666-1823
Faculty Office 1694-1823
Archbishop's Peculiars 1672-1818.

As to the wills, the Lambeth Palace Library has testamentary and probate records of the Archbishop's Peculiars of Croydon, Shoreham and the Arches from the mid 1600's to 1841. The comparable wills and inventories for the Shoreham Peculiar are in the Kent Record office at Maidstone.

To learn the tenor of the life and times, the library has records of the Court of Arches. They contain Act Books, sentences, personal answers, libels, muniment books and process books after 1600. These records are not complete, and some suffered from being stored in a well in St. Paul's Churchyard. Some of the records are written in latin. These records are for the patient pedant. But they can be rewarding. Sometimes a statement will contain such information as how and when a couple met and the details of their engagement and marriage. The truth of these statements had to be attested, and hence we can find the statement of witnesses - neighbors, friends, chamber maids, bar maids - and some are what might be called "savory information." These are often the divorce

Likewise, there may have been disputes over wills and legacies, or debts owed to creditors. These cases record personal details, such as the deceased's trade, his income, and so on, as well as frequent detailed inventories. One notable case of a dispute over the administration of the estate of Mary Umberfield of Broadway, Forcester, in 1693, records all of her immediate relatives and cousins, the date and details of the marriage of her niece, the will of her brother-in-law, and in fact, three generations of family history.

If your forebear was a man of the cloth, there are some records of his career in these archives, and there may be a reference to his family.

- See Genealogists Magazine, Vol. II, No. 8, p. 430

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WANTED: Personal experience accounts of dealings with various archives, libraries, historical societies, etc. Who has used the 1900 census now limitedly available? Help others to anticipate how to deal with organizations in various locales. Tell your experience in the NEWSLETTER.

FAMILY HISTORY IN SCHOOLS

Our August member, Mrs. Peola Stuart, has often said that history should be taught from a genealogical angle and it would be far more interesting to the students. Now a Mr. D. J. Steel and Mr. L. Taylor have written a book on the subject.

They say that most teachers look at history as respectable only if it has nothing to do with private persons and locales, and that genealogists are often regarded stuffy antiquarians "on an ego-trip."

The authors have shown that scholarly skills really are adaptable to school, and indicate how valuable home background can be in education. Children can be taught to operate by the rules and technics of the historian, and there is real activation when the work concerns their own families.

This is also a new concept to school librarians, who may very well be hostile to introducing such archives on their shelves.

The suggestion that genealogists go to the schools with their project is heart warming, and this is certainly a meritorious idea. For one thing, children may need help, and the genealogist is the person in a position to furnish it, rather than the teacher.

The majority of people who have become interested in genealogy, have done so in later life. How often have you heard "I could have asked so and so, but I wasn't interested then, and now he is dead."

This may be a revolutionary idea, but it is one of great merit.

- See "Family History in Schools." Phillimore,
Chichester 1973, 180 pp.

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PESSIMISM (A) AND OPTIMISM (B)

A. Johnson, Col. Baker, of this town, died Tuesday morning last. He was a native of Calvert Co, but immigrated early in life to Frederick, where he entered into the profession of law. He marched at the head of his regiment to cooperate with the patriot hands of this County during the American Revolution. He had attained his 64th year; an age after which life has little to promise besides feebleness and infirmity, imbecility and disease. (long obit). (28 June.)

B. Sutton. Mrs. Mary, died 22 Jan., of Pladen Co., N. C. aged 116 years. She was a native of Culpepper Co., Va. and had 5 sons and 7 daughters, all now living. Her descendants amount to 1,492. At 52, her eyesight failed her, but returned again at 76, as good as ever, and continued until 98, when it failed again to her death. She had been at the birth of 1,121 children (27 April)

From the Frederick-Town Herald (Maryland) 1802-1815, by Robert W. Barnes, as printed in "Md. Hist. Mag." Vol 67, #3, Fall, 1972. p. 319.

- This interesting item turned up for the Newsletter, but so far I have not been able to find out who submitted. My apologies to the contributor.

SCIENCE, ARCHEOLOGY AND GENEALOGY

Archeology and genealogy have a lot in common. Archeology is finding information on civilization of yore, and genealogy is concerned with specific people of yore. Archeologists have pieced together facts about ancient peoples who were scarcely heard of 100 years ago. They can now tell us, for example, that the Sumerians first introduced chariots for warfare as early as 4 millennium B.C.

Archeology has certain disciplines and everything must be proved. Yet they tell us that "hypothesis belongs to the working method of any science; it is a legitimate form of speculation proceeding from established results."¹ Actually, speculation is thinking in terms of potentials, based on knowledge already available. But the archeologist tells us we can legitimately do this in any discipline.

Of course this does not mean that we can just speculate in genealogy, If we are looking for a John Jones in Virginia, for example, and find a John Jones lived in Cumberland County in the period in which we are working, we can't just say we have found our ancestor. It is more complicated than that. We must admit that the modern practice of proving everything is essential to our task. But maybe we have more ways of proving something than professional "sticklers" have suggested to us.

Let us look at some examples in archeology. It was once believed that Babylonia was the oldest civilization in the east, and that all the other cultures, such as the Assyrians, Medes and Persians, were off shoots of a Babylonian mother-culture. But when it was found that in the earliest historical period of their culture the Babylonians were well advanced, archeologists began to wonder. These early people couldn't have been reading and writing, using calendars and other arts by pulling ideas out of thin air. They probably learned them from some earlier culture. (Speculation based on fact).

What culture? The bible spoke about Ur and Sumer and Akkad. But many people used to say the Bible was mythology. Where was Ur and the others? Were these people from the Russian Steppes or out of China or where? From the information they already had, archeologists began predict-
int "they were there all the time," and were over run by the more war-like Babylonians. And sure enough. Ernest de Sarzec, an amateur archeologist, found Sumer in 1877 = "right there all the time." The land of Ur where Abraham was allegedly born, really did exist. and it was by no means a land of savages. (Note that de Sarzec was an amateur).

James Bailey, in his reconstruction of history, had a theory that the Phoenicians thought nothing of sailing around the world long before the birth of Christ. He began collecting literature, myths, legends and sagas from many areas around the world. He compared the contemporary architecture in various parts of the world. Pyramids in Babylonia, pyramids in Egypt, pyramids in Central America. He also examined the

customs of different cultures, and even words common to people all around the world. He found distinctive motifs in sculptures in regions separated by oceans. He had made a good case for this theory."²

James Churchward studied similar data to support his theory that the land of Mu actually existed. He too found credible evidence. So far nobody has dug up the land of Mu out of the Pacific ocean, but there is some evidence to justify its one time existence.³

Other disciplines have used the same method. Astronomers once figured out mathematically that a planet existed in our solar system out beyond Uranus. Nobody has ever seen such a planet. But in due time, with better equipment, astronomers did find such a planet, which we know by the name of Neptune.

Immanuel Velikovsky came along in our day and postulated that Venus was thrown out of Jupiter in the form of a comet, and upset everything on our planet, including our orbit and the length of our years. He by no means writes of ideas he pulls out of the ether. He carefully examines enough data to make a book of 340 pages. He actually did find that the calendar had to be reconstructed in all parts of the world in the same period - China, Egypt, Central America, the Fertile Crescent. He predicted that Venus is very hot, a conclusion scoffed at by "expert" astronomers, who insisted Venus is cold. But when the space industry studied Venus it was found to have a temperature of about 600 degrees. Whether you believe Velikovsky or not, if you really study his evidence you cannot dismiss him as a crackpot. In fact, he not only presents a credible case, but a most fascinating and scholarly one."⁴ This is speculation from known data. Nobody has been to Venus, but corroboration of part of his theories has been established.

Then we can look at what happened to chemistry. A Russian chemist took what information he had on known elements, and set up our well known periodic table. From this he deduced that there were elements on our planet that had never been discovered. Sure enough. Elements have since been found that fit just where he said they would fit in his table.

All of these men proceeded on a theory that took them from the known to the unknown. Anthropologists did the same thing. Haeckel examined his data and predicted that had to be a species between anthropoid apes and homo sapiens. Again - sure enough. In Java, in 1892, the "missing link" was found. Haeckel had long since named the species Pithecanthropus, since he was certain it existed.

All of these disciplines have adopted a method of getting at the truth without actual facts they could document - as genealogists have been asked to document. There are always scoffers who do not examine the evidence, and merely shout "fraud and crackpot." Religious critics are frequently those who have never studied the religion they malign. And that too, "experts" have oft times found they had to eat their own words.

When Jenner introduced smallpox inoculation, his colleagues shouted him down in derision. Pasteur did a great deal of painstaking work before he announced his germ theory, but "experts" who never examined his work labeled him a crackpot. In the seventeenth century Wm. Harvey proved that the blood circulates. But the "experts" said it wasn't true because Galen said the blood did not circulate. Galen was a Roman physician whose writings became the "medical bible" of the Medievalists.

In genealogy we also have our scoffers. If you point out that the court house burned or records all around the southern states perished in the Civil War, or any other block to securing data, they will tell you you just as well give up. Some say that for the most part 200 to 300 years is about the limit the average family can be traced. But as we see from the scan of other disciplines, none of them set any limits on how far they might travel into the unknown. They predicate theories on known knowledge and proceed.

So what can we do as we strike into the area of the unknown? We note that one of the first things these researchers did was example legends and myths, as well as folkways and mores. Like the archeologist, we can put the legend to the test.

For about 100 years there was a legend, oft repeated, that Mary Powell was the daughter of Ambrose Powell, for whom Powell Mountain and Powell River was named. Mary Powell died in Russell County, Virginia in 1842, having come there from Prince Edward County. But Ambrose Powell lived in Culpepper County, where he left his will in 1788. He did not mention a daughter Mary in his will. From Powell genealogist we can find that Ambrose did have a daughter Mary. She married in Culpepper County, and died there, pre-deceasing her father. The test tells us we are dealing with an erroneous legend, and we better look elsewhere.

Besides, geographically Culpepper and Prince Edward County were far apart for those times and means of transportation. Propinquity is the sine qua non of marriage. It is only reasonable to start looking for a Mary Powell in Prince Edward County, or surrounding areas. By so doing we can find a Mary Powell, daughter of Henry Powell, in Amelia County; next door to Prince Edward. We can find various entries in the records about both Mary and Henry, as well as other members of the family. With these we can build a strong case, though we lack a positive verbatim statement of document.

This is a case of disproving a legend. But it shows what can be done with "stories handed down."

There is always the legend that great grandfather came from "back east some place." What can we do with this? For one thing we can consult local history. Where did the majority of the settlers of that period come from? Man is a gregarious animal and an ambitious one. Perhaps grandfather listened to the conversation of the other loafers around the town pump, or those who came to Sunday Meetin' at the Church. He heard there was opportunity farther west, and Joe Blow had already done there. Word travels back that things are pretty good "out there," and as time goes on both families and groups of families try their luck.

Eudora, Kansas was settled in the 1850's by Germans who had congregated in Chicago. It was a sort of "stopping place" for Germans from all parts of Germany. They formed a "train" for the express purpose of sending out representatives to find and buy up some land on which to settle. The representatives bought an acreage from the Indian, Pascal Fish, and the "verin" colonized. In other words, no matter what part of Germany was the origin of these settlers, they met in Chicago and they settled in Kansas, in a specific area.

The 1870 and 1880 census, particularly the latter, will often tell you where your progenitor's parents were born. Have you looked at those last columns on the report? Some of these indicate origins. Of course you have to allow for lies told the census taker. John Calvin Williams said he came from Maine. He did. He had been in the Veterans Hospital there temporarily for treatment. Actually, he came from Lafayette, Indiana. Some people thought the census taker's questions was none of their business.

Even idioms can be of service, if you have any folklore handed down. People in various areas had certain ways of expressing themselves. There is the soft southern voice, the broad speech of the middle west, the precise Bostonian manner. Idioms can be colloquialisms indigenous to a given area. When I was in New Mexico I was astounded to hear "they carried him over to Clovis;" that being the way to say that a sick man's relatives put him in the car and took him to the doctor in Clovis.

Then there was my grandfather's story about how the witches milked his cows in the night, but when he went out in the morning to milk there was blood in the udders. Who would have such a viewpoint? Why, someone who came from the hills of Kentucky and never heard of Undulant Fever. People in Pennsylvania put hex signs on their barns. Did your ancestor believe in the hex?

These are tenuous links, to be sure. But if you read what researchers have done in other fields, you will find they attach a great deal of importance to small details, because a body of small details can add up to a strong circumstantial case. Semanticists take great delight in comparing words in various languages, from which they deduce links in branches of the human race. So many historians have now gathered legends about a great flood from every corner of the world, and conclude it actually happened the way the bible said - only it was world wide.

A circumstance of settlement may have still more clues. Who else settled where your progenitor was found, who married into the family. Does the family they married into have a genealogy you could consult? Or did you look?

The custom of namesakes prevailed in past centuries, and has not been altogether abandoned in our time. Of course Johns and Williams can be classed by the genealogist as "unfortunate names." Unless an ancestor was John Thomas, or some other qualifying middle name that was carried down in the family, the name might not be informative.

I have a friend whose father's name was Henly Fugate. Henly Fugates can be found all the way back to the 1600's. Henly, as an uncommon name, simplifies a search into the unknown.

Contrariwise, it is said that 1/7 of the population in the U. S. are named Williams. The Johns and Marys are legion, both today and centuries ago.

Who was the executor of the will; who were the witnesses and who filed it. If the deceased was Richard Roe, for example, and his executor was Thomas Roe, were they brothers? Look at the land records and the dates of the grants. Did they settle near each other about the same time? Was a witness a son-in-law? Look at the land records again, to see if that family settled across the river or over the mountain. Maybe there is a lineage of the family of the named witness.

Of late certain account books of England have come to light, currently published in the Virginia Genealogist. These are reports from Lunenburg County in 1780 to Mush Island in North Carolina where he lived many years and died about 12 years past. Here is a nice tidbit for a researcher.

Another tool used by the disciplines mentioned, which we can adopt, is seeking out the data of other disciplines. The archeologist calls on the geologist and the historian to see what bits and fragments he can gather from them. In our discipline we might hit "pay dirt" for asking. Very likely there are a great number of descendants of your progenitor. If you could find them, they might have vital information.

In some printed genealogies, you will find a list of children. All the compiler knows is that "John married Mary ____." Otherwise he has no information on John. But somebody now living is probably a descendant of John and Mary. Who are they and where are they? We can use queries. It is possibly the only way to get in touch with descendants whose names and residences are unknown to you.

There was the legend that Elizabeth Hawkins went to Kentucky with a son and died there. One day I picked up the Virginia Gazette and found a query about Elizabeth. By answering it, I learned that Elizabeth went to Madison County, Kentucky and her descendants moved on to pioneer in Tennessee. In turn I could tell the inquirer about the antecedents of Elizabeth for several hundred years, about whom she knew nothing.

The archeologist also consults the historian. We will do well to consult him too. For example, supposing your ancestor came from Scotland in the early 1800's. Would you like to know what induced him to leave his native heath? Scots are probably the most clannish people of all. Families stick together and are very proud of their clans.

The historian can tell you that in this era the lairds ran the people off the land, and put in sheep instead. The people had to migrate, and most of them went to Canada, Australia and the United States. But it was not long before the sheep market collapsed, and the lairds themselves were dispossessed and had to leave. Glasgow was a teeming ship building center in those days. But the crowded, filthy conditions - that we would call ghetto pollution - induced some residents to save up their money and go elsewhere; often the United States.

When documents fail, you can still use bits and fragments of evidence to piece together a credible genealogy - just as the archeologist gathers shards of broken pottery, ornaments of metals not indigenous to the area and other artifacts, to piece together a history of a civilization.

There is always a chance more records will turn up which will confirm your theory - just as better instruments established the existence of Neptune. Did you know that a Union soldier during the Civil War took one of the Minute Books of Charles City County home with him for a souvenir? A descendant long afterwards found it stored in an attic, and returned it to Virginia. The Quit Rents of 1704 were unearthed in late years from a dusty cupboard in England. The Survey Books for Caroline County, Virginia turned up in Winchester, Kentucky. In recent months a veritable bin of deeds were found in North Carolina that had never been recorded.

If you have been following Von Daniken and his Chariots of the Gods, you may know that an eminent space scientist, Joseph Blumrich of NASA, set out to disprove Von Daniken's theories. But the more he studies the evidence set forth, the more he was convinced the theory is correct. He is soon publishing his book on "The Spaceships of Ezekial" in confirmation. Both of these men have made careful study of bits and fragments of information, and the whole of these "shards" is a theory gaining wide acceptance.

1. Gods, Graves and Scholars, C. W. Ceram, Translated from the German by E. F. Garside, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1952, p. 148
2. The God Kings and the Titans, James Bailey, St. Martin's Press, N.Y. 1961.
3. The Lost Continent of Mu, Coronet Commun., Inc., 315 Park Ave. So. New York, 1968.
4. Worlds in Collision, Immanuel Velikovsky, Doubleday & Co., N. Y. 1967
5. History of Medicine, Fielding H. Garrison, W. E. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia 1960, and the Story of Medicine, Victor Robinson, M. D., Froben Press, New Home Library Edition, 14 W. 49th St., N. Y. 1943.
6. You will forgive me, I trust, if my references concern chiefly my own family. These are the examples I know best to illustrate a point.
- Mary Jane Knisely

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History should be painted as a stern goddess, with Truth on her right hand and memory on her left, while in the background should appear Tradition, like a wandering light glimmering along the quicksands of oblivion, and in the foreground should stand an angel pointing to the future.

-- "Sorrows of Nancy" quoted by L. Boyd, Irvines
and Their Kin, R. R. Donnelley & Sons, Chicago 1908

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Ye Ed apologized to Mrs. Peona Henkel for mis-quoting a very good excerpt from marriage records. It should have been thus: Mr. Gustavus Gun married Miss Emily Maria Pistol, daughter of the late Captain John T. Pistol of Petersburg, Va., on 9 June, 1823. The Reverend Cannon performed the ceremony. (Marriages and Deaths, Warren).

CAPSULES

As time goes by, more and more restrictions are placed on research and prices go up. Time was you could get free information from libraries and court houses. Then there was a charge of \$1.00 for court records, which is currently \$2.00 in most places. Then libraries began refusing to even advise what they had available. The Kansas State Historical Society requires a deposit of \$10.00 to even answer your query as to what materials they have. Now Kentucky has a new costly plan. A researcher wrote to the State Library asking what county tax lists are available through their resources. The answer was "send \$5.00 for catalogue." The cost of finding your ancestors is getting higher than steak and potatoes. Hurry along your research before it costs you more than a small fortune.

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Sharpen your lead pencils and keep them handy when you go on your genealogy jaunt. Some libraries ban ball point pens, among them the Virginia State Library at Richmond and the Indiana State Library at Indianapolis. Be prepared, just in case.

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The majority of immigrants coming into Massachusetts were British. By 1640 more than 20,000 of them had arrived. Early pioneers in New Hampshire were mainly from England; the southwestern counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and Somerset.

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When doing research in Maine, remember that Massachusetts claimed Main from 1650 to 1820. Therefore, records for this period are largely found in Boston.

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A valuable compilation to consult then doing New England genealogy is James Savage's "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England" in four volumes.

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If you are looking for ship lists of passengers coming from England in the 1600's you might try "The Family Tree." This periodical had to be discontinued for lack of funds. But the Orlando Library has four issues. These lists give the ages, the names of the ships on which the passengers travelled, the dates, and in some cases, considerable detail. If a young man's father was dead and his mother signed her permission, her name is given. One example: Katherine Gardner, 22, 26 June, 1684, was taken out of Bridewell after she had layn there two months for pilfering. About the earliest dates are in 1634.

The Surname Archive, 108 Sea Lane, Ferring, Sussex in England has an Emigrant Index and many ship lists. They will search their voluminous files and list all references to a surname and its variants for \$10.00.

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The Gendex Corporation of Salt Lake City publishes "Grass Roots in America," 1972, which indexes all names found in the federal land and claims series of American State Papers. Records are from the U. S. House of Representatives and Bureau of Land Management.

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The Genealogical Research Exchange is a surname exchange, and publishes a magazine (P. O. Box 1756, Topeka, Ks. 66601) at \$8.00 a year; renewal \$6.00. Nearly 3500 people have participated in this exchange. It is similar to the Pedigree Referral Service formerly offered from Salt Lake City.

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There is not such a dirth of records in Ireland as is popularly supposed. Rosemary Ffolliott, writing in the Genealogists Magazine, Vol. 17, p. 257, says that only a few 17th and 18th century registers are lost, and many towns have maintained good records, including very small places. If you are contemplating research in Ireland, this article is for you.

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WAR OF 1812: Some application forms exist, sworn to by seamen, which give such information about the applicant as age, place of birth, personal descriptions. Some of these are in New Haven and a few survive in New York. Philadelphia has a gread many, being the largest metropolitan area at that time. See Prologue Vol. 5, p. 3. (Orlando Library).

We regret that our former president, Mrs. Marion Schuneman, has left the Orlando area. Her husband has been transferred, and their new address is Box 22, Bay St. Louis, Miss. 39520. Marion made us a very fine president, and was an enthusiastic, capable member. We are glad she is planning to retain her membership as a non-resident. It is hard to give her up, but we wish her happiness in her new abode.

MEETINGS

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* Aug. 29	*
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* Sept. 26	*
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