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# ROOTS AND BRANCHES

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Quarterly Publication of the Roots & Branches Genealogical Society



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*Carol Izzo appreciates any genealogy-related information for the Newsletter. The information can be provided to her by e-mail (jizzo@totcon.com), at meetings, or at the DeLand Library Genealogy Room with her name on it. Please put your name on the article so you get credit.*

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**Meeting Schedules**

The Roots and Branches Society meets at the DeLand Library at 6:00 p.m. on the first Thursday of the month, September through June.

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**REMINDER!**

*Do not forget to renew your annual memberships! Memberships run from January to December.*

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**BOOKS DONATED TO ROOTS & BRANCHES**

1. *Evidence* donated by Beverly Outlaw.
2. *Munsell's American Genealogist* donated by Bob Weaver.
3. *Saints & Strangers* donated by Bob Weaver.
4. *Brigham Young Genealogy Syllabus* donated by Nellie Young.
5. *Genealogy Guide - Master Index of Genealogy - D.A.R. Magazines Volumes 1-84 - 1892-1950;*

Volumes 85-89 - 1950-1955. Donated by Marjorie Hainey.

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**What were marriage bonds?** According to an article in *Bluegrass Roots* in Winter, 1992, marriage bonds were instituted in colonial Virginia to prevent couples from being married who were not qualified to marry. A disqualification might be that one of the parties was already married, or not old enough to marry, or an indentured servant without permission of the master, or persons within Levitical degrees (too close a family tie). The law providing for marriage bonds was passed by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1661. Source: Tom Calvin - *Genealogy, etc.*

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**GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING DATES**

(Subject to Change)

- September 5, 2002
- October 3, 2002
- November 7, 2002
- December 5, 2002
- January 2, 2003
- February 6, 2003
- March 6, 2003
- April 3, 2003
- May 1, 2003
- June 5, 2003

**BOARD MEETING DATES**

(Subject to change)

Last Friday of the Month 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon  
Conference Room

- August 30, 2002
- September 27, 2002
- October 25, 2002
- November 22, 2002 (Week early due to Holiday)
- December 27, 2002
- January 31, 2003
- February 28, 2003
- March 28, 2003
- April 25, 2003
- May 30, 2003

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**POW/MIA ALL WARS**

War of the Revolution: POW - 18,152, MIA - 1,426  
War of 1812: POW - 20,000, MIA - 695  
Mexican War: POW - 46, MIA - 238

(POW/MIA's All Wars continued from page 1)

Indian Wars:	POW/MIA - Many, few survived.
Civil War: Union:	POW/MIA - 194,743
Civil War: Confederacy:	POW/MIA - 214,865
Spanish-American War:	POW - 8, MIA - 72
World War I:	POW/MIA - 7,470
World War II:	POW 124,079, MIA 30,314
Cold War Era:	POW - Unknown, MIA - 343
Korean War:	POW - 7,140, MIA - 8,177
Vietnam War:	POW/MIA - 2,583
U.S.S. Pueblo:	POW - 82
Grenada:	MIA - 4
U.S.S. Stark:	MIA - 1
Persian Gulf War:	POW - 29, MIA 20
Somalia:	POW - 6, MIA 2
Kosovo:	POW - 3
Source:	A member of Roots & Branches.

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So far I've discovered I was in a litter of eight and my mother's name was fluffy."



Source: Majorie Hainey from *Descend-O-Gram*

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### Ways To Avoid Genealogical Grief

1. Always note and date the source of information that you record or photocopy. If the material is from a book, write the name, author, publisher, year of publication, ISBN and library where you found the book.
2. Talk to all older generation relatives (before they are all gone and you are the older generation).
3. Make photocopies or keep backups of all letters and e-mail messages you send. This will keep you from wondering which questions have been answered and which have not.
4. Make frequent backups of computer disks. Store backups and photocopies of irreplaceable documents in a secure place.

5. Double check all dates to make sure they are reasonable. For example, women born in 1790 probably couldn't become a mother in 1800.
6. The earlier the time period in which you are researching, the less consistent our ancestors were about the spelling of their surnames. Some were illiterate and could not tell the record keeper how their names should be spelled.
7. If you are looking for occurrences of a particular surname, national and international phone listings are widely available on the internet, CD-ROM and can be viewed at many public libraries or purchased.
8. Be precise when making notes and when sharing information with others. Write dates using an unambiguous format: Americans interpret 5/6/1881 as 6 May 1881, but in many other countries, it would be read as 5 June 1881. Always capitalize or underline surnames, some of which can be mistaken for given names, e.g., HENRY. Note place names in full, including parish or township, county, state or province and country.
9. Boundaries and place names change constantly over the years. Always verify them in historical atlases or genealogical texts pertaining to the area.

Source: Marjorie Hainey - *DESCEND-O-GRAM*

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### PASSENGER LIST & IMMIGRATION RESEARCH

First clues will come from family, census records, etc. to determine when he or she is established to have come in the United States for certain.

To verify this information learn who may have accompanied your ancestor on his/her voyage (parents, spouse, children, cousins) and what his/her age might have been at that time.

Be flexible when it comes to names. "John" may have been "Johann". "Carey" may have been "Keary", Kerry. What you take to be great-grandma's maiden name may have actually been a first marriage surname. Consider all possibilities.

(Passenger list and Immigration Info. Cont'd from page 2)

If you know the exact location from which they originated, check maps and shipping references to determine the most likely port of departure. Determine if there are emigration and/or passenger lists available from that end of the journey, as well as those available for ports of arrival.

Resources to investigate: *Passenger and immigration lists Index* by P. William Filby.

*Germans (Irish, Italians) To America, Lists of Passengers Arriving at United States Ports*" (Glazier/Filby).

*Migration, Emigration, Immigration to the United States* (Olga K. Miller).

*Guide to Naturalization Records of the United States* (Christina K. Schaefer)

*They Came In Ships* (John Philip Coletta)

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~rwguide/lesson15.htm>

<http://home.att.net/~arnielang/shipguide.html>

<http://www.CyndisList.com>

Source: Ann Bergelt

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### WORD CHANGES OVER THE YEARS

Accomptant	Accountant
Baillie	Bailiff
Baxter	Baker
Bluestocking	Female writer
Boniface	Keeper of an inn
Brewster	Beer manufacturer
Burgonmaster	Mayor
Chiffonnier	Wig maker
Clark	Clerk
Cohen	Priest
Crocker	Potter
Crowner	Coroner
Duffer	Peddler
Gaoler	A jailer
Hacker	Maker of hoes
Haymonger	Dealer in hay
Hayward	Keeper of fences
Hillier	Roof tiler
Hind	A farm laborer
Jagger	Fish peddler
Leech	Physician
Malender	Farmer
Mason	Bricklayer

Muleskinner  
Neatherder  
Peruker  
Pigman  
Porter  
Puddler  
Rigger  
Ripper  
Shrieve  
Slater  
Sorter  
Tasker  
Thatcher

Teamster  
Herds cows  
A wig maker  
Crockery dealer  
Door keeper  
Wrought iron worker  
Hoist tackle worker  
Seller of fish  
Sheriff  
Roofer  
Tailor  
Reaper  
Roofer

Source: Tom Calvin - *Family Trails*

### EPITAPHS

1. Tis Sweet to think we'll meet again where partings are no more; And the one I loved so well is only gone before. Nobody knows my longing; And few have seen me weep; I shed my tears with aching heart; While others are asleep.

2. When I must leave you please do not grieve and shed wild tears. But start out bravely with a gallant smile; And for my sake and in my name live on and do all things the same. Feed not your loneliness on empty days; But fill each waking hour in useful ways; Reach out your hand in comfort and in cheer; And I in turn will comfort you; And never, never be afraid to die; For I am waiting for you in the sky!

Source of these two epitaphs found on tombstones in Highland Mills, N.Y. cemetery.

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### Did you know that in the 1500's?

Most people got married in June because they took their yearly bath in May and were still smelling pretty good by June. However, they were starting to be fragrant, so brides carried a bouquet of flowers.

Baths equaled a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children. Last of all the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it. Hence the saying, "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water."

Houses had thatched roofs. Thick straw, piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the

*(Did you know in the 1500's? Continued from page 3)*

**pets...dogs, cats and other small animals, mice, rats, and bugs lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip and fall off the roof. Hence the saying "It's raining cats and dogs." There was nothing to stop things from falling into the house. This posed a real problem in the bedroom where bugs and other droppings could really mess up your nice clean bed. So, they found if they made beds with big posts and hung a sheet over the top, it addressed that problem. Hence "those beautiful big 4 poster beds with canopies."**

**The floor was dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt, hence the saying "dirt poor." The wealthy had slate floors, which would get slippery in the winter when wet. So they spread thresh on the floor to help keep their footing. As the winter wore on they kept adding more thresh until when you opened the door it would all start slipping outside. A piece of wood was placed at the entryway, hence a "thresh hold."**

**They cooked in the kitchen in a big kettle that always hung over the fire. Every day they lit the fire and added things to the pot. They mostly ate vegetables and didn't get much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner leaving leftovers in the pot to get cold overnight and then start over the next day. Sometimes the stew had food in it that had been in there for a month. Hence the rhyme: "peas porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot nine days old." Sometimes they could obtain pork and would feel really special when that happened. When company came over, they would bring out some bacon and hang it to show it off. It was a sign of wealth and that a man "could really bring home the bacon," they would cut off a little to share with guests and would all sit around and "chew the fat."**

**Those with money had plates made of pewter. Food with a high acid content caused some of the lead to leach onto the food. This happened most often with tomatoes, so they stopped eating tomatoes...for 400 years. Most people didn't have pewter plates, but had trenchers, a piece of wood with the middle scooped out like a bowl. Trenchers were never washed and a lot of times worms got into the wood. After eating off wormy trenchers, they would get trench mouth." Bread was divided according to status. Workers got the burnt bottom of the loaf,**

**the family got the middle, and guests got the top, or the "upper crust."**

**Lead cups were used to drink ale or whiskey. The combination would sometimes knock them out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the road would take them for dead and prepare them for burial. They were laid out on the kitchen table for a couple of days and the family would gather around and eat and drink and wait and see if they would wake up. Hence the custom of holding a "wake."**

**England is old and small, and they started running out of places to bury people. So, they would dig up coffins and would take their bones to a house and reuse the grave. In reopening these coffins, one out of 25 coffins were found to have scratch marks on the inside and they realized they had been burying people alive. So they thought they would tie a string on their wrist and lead it through the coffin and up through the ground and tie it to a bell. Someone would have to sit out in the graveyard all night to listen for the bell. Hence on the "graveyard shift" they would know that someone was "saved by the bell" or he was a "dead ringer."**

### CD'S IN GENEALOGY ROOM

1. CD15 - Comp. Family File - Volumes 1 & 2 & Roots Cellar, Vol. 1, AAC
2. CD164 - Death Records, Mortality Records 1850-1880.
3. CD21-1860 U.S. Census Index, New York.
4. CD20 -1880 U.S. Census Index, Ohio
5. CD26 -1860 U.S. Census Index, Al., Ak., Fl., La., Miss., S.C., Ga.
6. CD27 - 1860 U.S. Census Index, Ill., AAI.
7. CD34 - 1870 U.S. Census Index, Va., W.V., N.C., Ky.
8. CD102 - Automated Family Pedigrees #3 AAI.
9. CD100 Automated Family Pedigrees #1 AAI.
10. WWII Book of Remembrance.
11. Ancestry.com SC: Records & Reference.

(CD's in DeLand Genealogy Room continued from page 4)

12. Ancestry Reference Library CD-Rom.
13. CD111 - Social Security Death Benefits Records A-L.
14. CD112 - Social Security Death Benefit Records M-Z.
15. CD113 - Family & Local Histories AAL.
16. CD149 - 1810 U.S. Census index N.E. and N.Y.
17. CD24 - 1860 U.S. Census Index DC., Md., N.C., Va., N.Y.
18. CD154 - 1820-1829 U.S. Census Index, Great Lakes, South and Mid-Atlantic.
19. CD146 - Volunteer Soldiers From 1784-1811.
20. CD500 - Southern Bios and Gen. 1500's - 1940's.
21. CD138 - 1791-1809 U.S. Census Indexes and Tax lists - Northeast & N.Y.
22. CD253 - Land Records for Ak., Fl. and La.
23. Spring 1994 - Master Name Index AAL.
24. CD160 - Valley Quarterlies - Upstate N.Y.
25. Hight-Pridle-Pringle & Wallace Families.
26. World Family Tree - Vol. 8, pre-1600 to present.
27. CD3 - Marriage Records - Al., Ga., S.C.
28. CD17 - Birth Records: US/Europe 900-1880.
29. CD403 - Selected US/International Marriage Records.
30. CD146 - Military Records: U.S. Soldiers, 1784-1811.
31. World Family Tree European Origins, Vol. E1.
32. FM Mid-Atlantic Genealogies - 1340-1940.
33. CD255 - Land Records: Al., Ar., Fl., La., Mi., Mn., Oh., Wi. - 1790-1907.

34. CD253 - Passenger & Immigration Lists- Boston 1821-1850.
35. CD449 - Local & Family Histories: New England 1600s - 1900s.
36. World Family Tree, Vol. 1-5 - Pre-1600 to present.
37. CD17 - Birth Records 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
38. Family Tree Maker & Family Finder Index - Vol. 1 & 2 F-M.
39. Family Tree Maker & Family Finder Index - Vol. 3 N-Z.
40. Social Security Death Index 1937-1998 A-K.
41. Social Security Death Index 1937-1998 L-Z. Source: Beverly Outlaw put together this list for us.

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#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES NAIL

A very limited number of the World War Two draft cards for Ohio have been digitized and are available in NAIL, the National Archives Information Locator, available through <http://www.nara.gov/>. However, the digitizing for Ohio appears to be for a very small percentage of the cards (Aa-Ab).

Regional branches of the National Archives - <http://www.nara.gov/regional/nrmenu.html>  
Source: Ancestry.com

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#### FAMILY NEWSLETTERS - INTERNET SITES

Cyndi's List <http://www.cyndislist.com/surnames.htm>  
Check for Family Associations and their newsletters.

E-Zine.com <http://www.e-zine.com/> Email newsletters; has tutorial.

Family Newsletter News  
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bruce/FamNewsNews.htm>

How Do I Publish a Family Newsletter?  
<http://www.genealogyforum.rootsweb.com/gfaol/reunion/PubNews.htm>

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