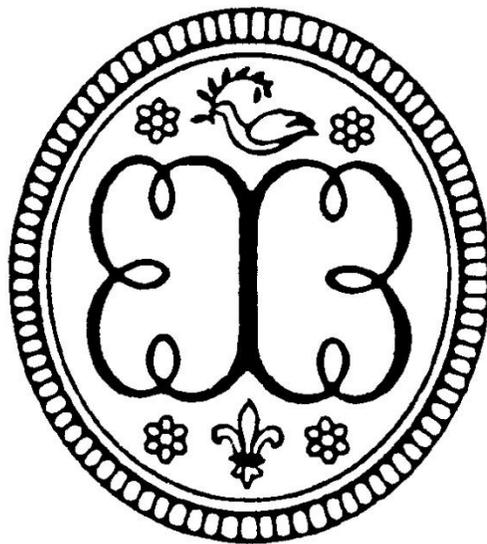


# **The Essex Genealogist**



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## THE ESSEX GENEALOGIST

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was established in 1975 as a chapter of the Massachusetts Society of Genealogists. It became an independent society in 1981. It is a member of the Massachusetts Genealogical Council and the Federation of Genealogical Studies. It maintains a website at [www.esog.org](http://www.esog.org).

### MEETINGS

Meetings are held on the third Saturday of the month, September through December, and February through May, at the Centre Congregational Church, unless otherwise specified. The church is on Summer Street in Lynnfield Center, next to the public library. Parking is in the rear, off Main Street

### ANNUAL DUES

\$25, which includes a .pdf file subscription to *The Essex Genealogist* (TEG)

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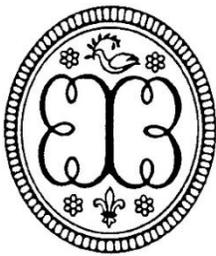
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The seal of Essex County is a monogram for "Essex." Over the monogram is a duck, wings close, a spray in bill, and beneath it is a fleur-de-lis, each change between two groups of six dots around a center dot which may have been in-tended for roses. The original seal, or die, was first designed for the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. It is now used as the seal of the Essex County original Commissioners. Of the fourteen Commonwealth counties, original seals exist for only seven, and of these original seals, only two are in use today, Worcester County and Essex County. An inlaid tile replica of the Essex County Seal is on the floor of the courthouse at Salem.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Letter from the Editor</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Breaking Down Brick Walls with Collateral Research</b> By Marian Pierre-Louis	<b>3</b>
<b>Haverhill's Literary Burial Ground</b> By Damon Di Mauro	<b>23</b>
<b>Photograph: Duston Garrison House</b> By Anne Wilson	<b>34</b>
<b>Genealogies, Genealogical Notes and Ahnentafels from TEG 1998-2018</b> Compiled by Peg Plummer	<b>35</b>
<b>Charter Street Cemetery Inscriptions</b> By Jeanne Stella	<b>45</b>
<b>ESOG Program Schedule</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Membership Form (2019)</b>	<b>59</b>
<b><i>TEG</i> Submission Guidelines</b>	<b>60</b>

### Letter from the Editor

As I eagerly await spring through our ups-and-downs of temperature and winter weather, I am reminded of the wisdom in a quote from a Salada tea tag I have saved since my college days. I think they were the predecessors to Chinese fortune cookies in my life. This particular one reads: “The secret of patience is doing something else in the meanwhile.” During this season, my “something else in the meanwhile” is catching up on my own genealogy research. If it is the same for you, I hope this issue will offer some inspiration.

In our first article, lecturer Marian Pierre-Louis offers her wisdom and excellent guidance for conquering genealogical brick walls. Her thorough and engaging recommendations should provide us all with some new approaches for tackling the missing links and problems in our trees.

Our second article, another submission from author Damon Di Mauro, takes a detailed look at the many literary figures whose “final abode” is the Greenwood Cemetery in East Haverhill. He documents their poetry and prose relating to the cemetery, and connections to many of the early families of Essex County. It’s a fascinating new view of a cemetery in our midst that “seems a forlorn and forgotten place” today.

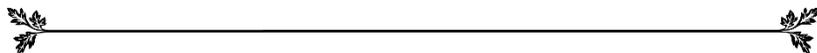
Thanks to Anne Wilson for another photograph of scenic and historic Essex County.

The next article is a continuation of one previously published in TEG, vol. 38, no. 3 (August 1998), pp. 132-139. This was an alphabetical listing by surname of all the genealogical articles and notes published to that date. Peg Plummer has carefully gone through the subsequent issues, from November 1998 through November 2018, and compiled a similar list for these issues. She has also added the many ahnentafels submitted by members over these years. I hope you will find it a quick and easy guide to finding families of interest in your research.

Finally, we have a continuation of Jeanne Stella’s valuable and faithful transcriptions of the gravestone inscriptions from the Charter Street Cemetery in Salem.

The program schedule through May begins on page 55. We have several excellent speakers scheduled this spring, so save the dates. If you haven’t yet renewed your membership for 2019, you can either do so through our website, or by mailing in a copy of the membership form on page 59 with your check.

~ Barbara J. Beake



**Breaking Down Brick Walls with Collateral Research**

By Marian Pierre-Louis

A lecture presented to the Society

17 February 2018

Speaking to two points that were mentioned in your meeting, DNA Painter<sup>1</sup> – excellent. I just started it this week and it's the easiest chromosome mapping program system I have found so far. I registered and started using it in ten minutes. It's so easy. There's another program out there that I was pulling my hair out just trying to learn how to use it. And this guy Jonny [Perl] came along with DNA Painter. So definitely go to that class about DNA Painter, don't be scared by it. It will be so easy for you.

And then the other pitch I want to make is your April speaker – Margaret R. Sullivan. She's speaking about African-American police officers. And Margaret is one of the most fascinating, best researchers, and I guarantee you will walk away from that talk just wowed and inspired. So, don't miss that one. All your speakers are good, but I know Margaret and I've heard her speak a lot so it's definitely worth checking out.

Today we're talking about brick walls. How many people have brick walls? Yeah, I've got a couple, too. Today I'm going to be doing a case study about a brick wall, to try to inspire you as to how you can work through them. This is not my brick wall. This belongs to my colleague Geoff Rasmussen. It's his family - which annoys me every single day. I constantly work on this project and I have to remind myself "this is not your family, stop." But I love New England brick walls, basically from 1750 to 1850. I don't know that I would call it my specialty, let's say it's my strongest area of interest. That's where I like to be mentally when I'm solving brick walls because it's intriguing what's going on in America and the United States at that time. Most of my ancestors come from Pennsylvania and New York. And if you have ancestors from those two places, I'm sure you have a lot of question marks. So, I've got my own brick walls which aren't quite as easy.

The title of this talk is Breaking Down Brick Walls with Collateral Research. That's what we're going to be focusing on today. This particular wall is an unknown parentage brick wall. So, I have a specific person. His name is Nathan Brown, but I didn't know who his parents were. And that was the challenge, to find his parents.

The task that I had was to identify the most likely parents, then prove that I had the right family. These are the two critical steps of an unknown parentage brick wall. Some people find families and say "Oh, that's great, there's my family," but they don't actually go to the extra step of proving that they have the right family. Today what we're focusing on is proving that you have the right family.

The third point is something that has come about more recently, and that is to use DNA if possible. In this particular case, Nathan Brown is a man, so you could bring in Y-DNA. If you find a candidate family and you can research forward and find two people, one from the possible descendant and one from the known descendant, you can try and prove it that way. Depending on the time period you could probably use autosomal DNA, and you could even use Mitochondrial DNA if necessary. So, DNA is definitely a great component to use in brick walls. I have a brick wall that's probably never going to be solved because the records from New York just don't exist, and when you're dealing with something like that, DNA's a really good option.

So once upon a time there was a brick wall. Let me tell you about this brick wall, what I was up against. This brick wall has two very common surnames, the kind we all shake our heads at when we start our

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<sup>1</sup><https://dnainter.com/>

research. The two names I have here are Brown and Clark. The other challenge is that it's pre-1850. We don't have an every-name census to work with, things are a little bit murkier, and it's a little bit more challenging in this time period. And then, of course, the most critical factor of all is that this is the moment for New England and the northeast when there's increased movement and migration. If you have ancestors who originated in New England and they ended up in Ohio or even California or wherever, if they stopped for any length of time in New York, I know where your brick wall is. It's in New York and it happens constantly.

The other challenge is there's no direct evidence in this case, at all. And that's one of the things that leads to a brick wall. They say that Massachusetts records are some of the best in the United States, and that is true. But it is also true that they are not 100 percent. There are people missing from birth records, from death records, particularly. And if you're talking of the 1750s to 1790s time period, that is where we find a lot of people missing. And it's very frustrating because there are usually two scenarios – all the kids are born in one town and eight of the ten kids are listed. Why are there two missing? What you need to do in cases like that is research the town clerks – was there a change in town clerk or other disruption? Was there a military action, like the Revolutionary War? Then the other case, which is an example of what I had in my own family, eight or nine of the kids were born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and then the family moved to Bath, Maine, and then they had two more kids, and there is no genealogy out there that has the two kids in Maine. So, we're dealing with indirect evidence. We don't have a birth record that gives mother and father and the child's name. So, we have to use direct evidence from collateral relatives and then bridge that with some proof.

This is what I was given at the start. We have Nathan Brown, our subject of this talk. And this was what I was given by Geoff Rasmussen to start this project. His [Nathan Brown's] wife is Molly Clark; they had seven children that we know of. The first four children were born in Woodstock, Connecticut; the last three children were born in Charlton, Massachusetts, and we have Nathan on the 1800 and 1810 census in Charlton, Massachusetts. That's all we have. And the original information about him being born in Woodstock, Connecticut, is wrong. We know that. The reason it says died after Aug. 6, 1810 for both Nathan and his wife, Molly, is because that's the date of the census for 1810, and there's no further record. Molly's genealogy is not a problem, except for her last name being Clark. She has identified parents and family and we're all set with her which is helpful, but Nathan, with a name like Brown, we've got to figure this out.

Our challenge is to figure out who Nathan Brown's parents were, and we're going to do this through indirect evidence. That's step one, and step two is to find that smoking gun that's going conclusively to prove the relationship by tying collateral direct evidence together.

I'm going to give you a quick recap of how I found the parents. Most of this talk is going to deal with proving it and the acquired relatives, but I need to give you a little background so you can follow everything I'm going to say. So, in part one we're going to quickly go through how I found Nathan Brown's parents, and the vital record connections that I have for the other people. And then, part two, which is the bulk of this talk, is to build out the lives of the siblings and the in-laws for clues, because you have to find proof that you have the right parents. When we're doing genealogy research, we tend to focus on our direct line, and we only go to siblings and research them as fully as our ancestors when we're forced to by brick walls. So, we're going to show why it's absolutely critical, and this brick wall couldn't be solved without taking this step of researching all the siblings and beyond, as you'll see. And then finding connections between Nathan and his proposed siblings, because with those proposed parents came many potential siblings for Nathan.

I started this process by doing the obvious things, looking in Windham County, Connecticut, vital records, land and probate. And none of that worked out. My next step, and I do this all the time with brick walls, is

looking at family names and family name patterns. In New England this is absolutely critical. It could be critical outside of New England, as well, but my main body of knowledge is within New England, and so that's why I qualify it like that.

If we look at this family, these are the children of Nathan Brown and Molly Clark. The first child is Asa Clark Brown. He's named for Molly's father. His name is Asa Clark. I put a pink box around Asa Clark Brown to show that that's from the maternal side of the family. I love to do this exercise; it's my favorite way to start off anything. Number two child, Rebecca Brown. Well, that happens to be Molly's mother's name. So, I put a pink box around her name. Number three, Samuel Miller Brown. There is no Samuel Miller on the Clark side, and I don't know anything about the Brown side. So, we leave that blank. Then number four we have an Alanson Brown. Well, Molly has a brother Alanson and an uncle Alanson. So, it gets a pink box. I love identifying and marking the family names; It's so visual. It's really easy to look at and understand. Then you've got Frank, Ruth and Charles. There is no Frank, Ruth, or Charles in Molly's family.

What does this exercise do for us? Well, two things. Number one, it has established that they're using family names. If you went through this whole list of seven children and there were no names from the Clark family, then I might say they're not using family names. This couple is using family names. And if they've got three maternal names, they may likely have paternal names as well. This is one of your strongest weapons in bringing down a brick wall.

So, what do we have? We've got Samuel Miller Brown, Frank, Ruth and Charles to look at. That says to me, if I'm going to look for a Brown, I'm going to look for Browns that have those names in their family, and if I find Brown families that don't have those names, there's a good chance I can discount them.

Now we have one other thing going on here and that's Asa Clark Brown. We have precedence for the use of a first and last name. We know that Asa Clark Brown is Molly's father. So, number three here, we've got Samuel Miller Brown. They're not going to throw Miller in there for no reason. And that's our biggest clue. When finding parents for Nathan, that's the number one thing I searched for. Samuel Miller Brown. Who is he and how is he going to help me find parents? Actually, it wasn't hard finding parents for this family.

What I did was to focus on Samuel Miller Brown and ask the question, "Can I find a family with a Brown husband, Nathan's father, married a Miller wife, whose father was named Samuel Miller?" Let's assume Samuel Miller Brown is probably named after his grandfather, right? I want a Brown husband and a Miller wife and a grandfather named Samuel Miller. A couple of queries later and I've got proposed parents for Nathan Brown.

What I found was Jeremiah Brown (1723-1793) of Swansea, Massachusetts, who married Rebecca Miller, of Swansea, and she was the daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Curtis) Miller. Not only was her father Samuel Miller, she also had a brother Samuel. And just to make it even stronger, one of Rebecca's brothers was named Nathaniel. And her son is Nathaniel (Nathan) Brown. That makes it even a stronger connection.

So, this is the proposed family: Jeremiah Brown and Rebecca Miller of Swansea. They had ten kids all born in Swansea, Massachusetts. But if you notice between child number nine, Prudence, and child number ten, Sarah, they've got a gap from 1763 to 1770. This is what I'm talking about - these little New England anomalies in birth records.

## The Jeremiah Brown Family

The screenshot shows a genealogy software interface for the Jeremiah Brown family. At the top, the 'Parents' section lists Samuel Miller (1694-1748) and Ruth Curtis (Abt. 1691-1742). Below this, the 'Husband' section is for Jeremiah Brown, born 22 Aug 1723 in Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts, and died 29 Jul 1793 in Warren, Bristol, Rhode Island. The 'Wife' section is for Rebeckah Miller, born 29 Jul 1728 in Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts, and died 3 Oct 1808 in Warren, Bristol, Rhode Island. Their marriage date is listed as 1 May 1746 in Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts. A list of children follows, numbered 1 through 10. A blue arrow points to the gap between entry 9 (Prudence Brown, 1763-) and entry 10 (Sarah Brown, 1770-), which is labeled 'Gap in Years'.

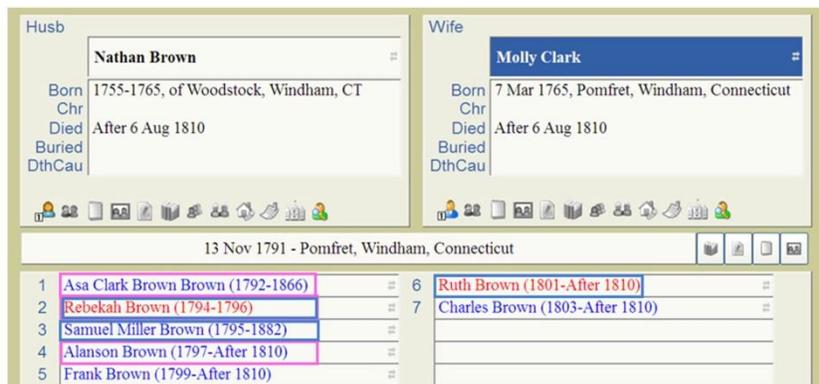
Child #	Name (Birth-Death)
1	Deborah Brown (1747-)
2	Ruth Brown (1749-)
3	Samuel Miller Brown (1751-1794)
4	David Brown (1752-)
5	Jeremiah Brown (1753-)
6	Rebekah Brown (1756-)
7	Abigail Brown (1757-)
8	Martha Brown (1761-)
9	Prudence Brown (1763-)
10	Sarah Brown (1770-)

Nathan was supposedly born in 1765 which fits perfectly in that gap. I will tell you that there is another child who is also missing from this family. His name is John Brown, and he is widely accepted as being in this family even though nobody’s gone to the trouble of proving it yet. But he actually made the genealogy books whereas Nathan did not. So, there are two kids who fit into that time period. I’m going to mention John, so don’t be confused if you have a super memory and you think back and say, ” Hey, there’s no John here.” He’s the other child that got left out.

This is really good potential because we have that gap in the vital records. If there were another child who was born in 1765, that would be a problem because Nathan is born in 1765, unless there’s an error in the years or unless they were twins.

Let’s go back to our original family of Nathan Brown and Molly Clark, and let’s check the names and see how they pan out with this new family. We’ve got Asa Clark Brown. He is still a Clark and so he still gets the pink box. But Rebecca Brown is now pink and blue because not only is Molly’s mother’s name Rebecca, Nathan’s mother is named Rebecca, too. How beautiful is that? You can just get that one out of the way. Both grandmothers are happy. Number three, Samuel Miller Brown. Well now we’ve identified him. He could either be the namesake of the grandfather or the brother or both. So, we can put a blue box around him for our proposed family. Frank Brown doesn’t occur in any of these families. Ruth does, though. Ruth is one of the children there, number two in the Brown family, so she gets a blue box. So, this fits pretty nicely. It looks promising. It looks like it’s worth continuing the research.

## Checking the Family Names



I wanted to try and solve this easily with just direct evidence and vital records. In order to do that, I decided to look very closely at Samuel Miller Brown. He's my best bet because he's got that unique name. His name consistently appears in most of his documents as Samuel Miller Brown. I think that suggests that the name is important in the family, but it could also be important in the family because Samuel Brown is a really common, non-unique name to have on documents. And if I were signing a document, I would probably put Samuel Miller Brown as well. The Millers were a very prestigious family, and Nathaniel Miller was high ranking military commander during the Revolutionary War. Samuel Miller was very highly regarded, and we have Nathan, our target, who has both a grandfather and brother named Samuel Miller. So, we're going with this line of research.

When we started out with Nathan, he was in Charlton, Massachusetts. One of the things that I noticed about Samuel Miller Brown is that there's a Pomfret, Connecticut connection. I discovered that Samuel Miller Brown married Abigail Smith in Pomfret, Connecticut. And I noticed that Nathan Brown also married his wife in Pomfret, Connecticut, eleven years later. It's really strange, because Charlton and Pomfret, Connecticut, are far from Swansea, Massachusetts. But then I found the birth records for the children of Samuel Miller Brown and his wife, Abigail, and it showed that their children were born in Pomfret, Connecticut, and Warren, Rhode Island. If you've ever looked at Rhode Island vital records, a lot of times they will list out of state births, which is a wonderful unexpected surprise.

Here's a map that's not very good. I use this map because it's a contemporary map from 1837. The point of this map is to show you that Swansea, where all the Brown children in the proposed Brown family come from, is right next to Warren, Rhode Island, where some of Samuel Miller Brown's children were born. There was so much going back and forth across the border that the two towns were, in fact, nearly interchangeable to people at this time. In fact, there's a Brown cemetery right on the border of these two towns. So, this is just to reinforce that. It's absolutely critical to look at maps when you're not familiar with the geography because even though they're in two different states, they're five miles apart. The fact that we have the Browns in Swansea, Massachusetts, and also find them in Warren, Rhode Island, really fits, because they're so close together.

This is a gravestone for Samuel Miller Brown. And I'm just going to read it:

Sacred to the Memory of / Samuel Miller Brown / Who departed this life (at /  
Pawtucket on his way / home from Boston where he / had just arrived from Sea)  
/ Sept. 9<sup>th</sup> AD 1794 in the 44<sup>th</sup> / Year of his age

I get so distracted by that gravestone because it's one of the most phenomenal gravestones because it gives so much information. This gravestone is actually in Warren, Rhode Island, but it shows that he had just come back from a voyage, landed in Boston and died making his way home. He died in Pawtucket. So much information on one gravestone; it's just phenomenal. This poor man died when only 44.

So, what do we have? Samuel Miller Brown, the oldest brother of Nathan, died on September 9, 1794. Ten months later Nathan Brown named his next child Samuel Miller Brown. So, things were looking pretty good for me. But is it a family for Nathan? Maybe, but is it proven? No. Unfortunately, naming your child after somebody is not enough to prove that we have the right family, but at this point I'm feeling really good that I have the right family. So now, the really important part is to be able to prove without a doubt that you've found the right family.

I'm going to go through the techniques that I used for proving this case. The first thing we're going to talk about is broadening your skills, and that's all the collateral research. It's kind of fun but a little tedious at times and you just want it to be over. Then I'm going to talk about excluding imposters, which is extremely important in New England. We're going to focus in on location, archives, and then number five, follow the migration trail. You have to follow the migration trail of every single member of the family in order to figure things out. And then I'll give you the smoking gun for how I pulled it together. Even though, honestly, I will never stop researching this project because when you solve things with indirect evidence you're always wanting more, even though you have satisfactorily proved it.

The first task is Broadening Your Skills. This is the collateral research. You're no longer just searching for the parents; you are now searching for aunts, uncles, siblings, and you're going to research every single one of them as if it is your direct ancestor, and you're going to go through every shred of evidence you can possibly find. And if I had not done that, I never would have found any evidence to prove this, because all it takes is that one person that's hiding. My strategy for this was to research the children of the father. If Jeremiah Brown is the proposed father, his children are siblings of Nathan - Samuel Miller Brown and all those eight kids that were on the list. And I needed to research every single one of them for clues. I needed to research the wife, Molly Clark. This is what I think people forget. People always forget the in-laws. So, Molly's family, Molly's siblings. What are they going to tell us? What clues are they going to give us? Also, the father and mother's (Jeremiah Brown and Rebecca Miller's) siblings - that's the aunts and uncles, the paternal aunts and uncles and then maternal aunts and uncles. And I'm looking for anything I can find. Whether it's land records, probate records, anything that might mention a connection to Nathan Brown so that I can say this is the right family.

And what happened to me over and over again, was I kept going around in circles with this little town in Connecticut called Pomfret. It was driving me crazy. I told you before we already found out Samuel Miller Brown and Nathan were both married in Pomfret. So, I started researching the siblings. Another sibling, Martha, was married in Pomfret as well, the year after Samuel. The funny thing is that Martha Brown married a Chandler and his brother is my direct ancestor, so it's a funny little connection but has no bearing on the story - just an aside.

## The Jeremiah Brown Family

<b>Husb</b> <b>Jeremiah Brown</b> Born 22 Aug 1723, Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts Chr Died 29 Jul 1793 Buried Warren, Bristol, Rhode Island DthCau		<b>Wife</b> <b>Rebeckah Miller</b> Born 29 Jul 1728, Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts Chr Died 3 Oct 1808 Buried Warren, Bristol, Rhode Island DthCau	
1 May 1746 - Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts			
1	Deborah Brown (1747-)	6	Rebekah Brown (1756-)
2	Ruth Brown (1749-)	7	Abigail Brown (1757-)
3	Samuel Miller Brown (1751-1794)	8	Martha Brown (1761-)
4	David Brown (1752-)	9	Prudence Brown (1763-)
5	Jeremiah Brown (1753-)	10	Sarah Brown (1770-)

Samuel Miller Brown married in Pomfret, CT in 1780 age 29  
 Martha Brown married in Pomfret, CT in 1781 age 20  
 Nathan Brown married in Pomfret, CT in 1791 age 26

Then I looked at all the siblings that got married and had children who would be cousins of Nathan Brown’s kids. I looked at which kids were born in Pomfret. Do we have more connections? And we do. Ruth Brown Winslow had a son Samuel in 1782. I want you to remember that Winslow name, because that’s going to come around again at the end in sort of an important way. Then we have Samuel Miller Brown. We already know two of his kids were born in Pomfret and the rest were born in Warren, Rhode Island.

Nathan Brown had three of his kids next door in Woodstock, but he got married in Pomfret. That’s ok, it’s very close. So, he’s our target. Martha Brown Chandler, six of her kids were born in Pomfret before she and her husband moved up to Vermont. And John Brown, he’s the son that’s not recorded but he’s acknowledged. He didn’t have any kids in Pomfret. He just stayed in Rhode Island. It’s like that, usually it’s the youngest who stays home. I find this a lot. My husband comes from one of nine children, and all the children have left but the youngest. He’s still there with mom and dad. Over all, we have more of a Pomfret connection now.

## Children born in Pomfret, CT

- **Ruth Brown Winslow** – son Samuel Winslow b. 1782
- **Samuel Miller Brown** – Asa (1782) & Deborah (1783)
- Abigail Brown Jenckes – none (all RI)
- **Nathan Brown** – 3 children born next door in Woodstock
- **Martha Brown Chandler** – 6 children 1783-1794
- John Brown – none (all RI)

Another thing I noticed is the names Jeremiah and Rebecca, those of the parents. The use of Rebecca and Jeremiah were unusually strong in this family. And the spelling of Rebecca is “ck” –and really, we can give

no importance to spelling because we know spelling doesn't really matter-- but it's unusual in the fact that it's repeated. While it doesn't really weigh a lot, it's just something to make note of.

Ruth Brown Winslow named a daughter Rebecca and a son Jerry. Samuel Miller had two daughters named Rebecca, the first one died. Abigail Brown Jenks didn't name her kids Jeremiah or Rebecca, but she named one after her brother John. What I noticed today after reviewing my things for the 100<sup>th</sup> time, was that one of her sons was Rensselaer Jeremiah. I had overlooked it because it wasn't the first name, but I think I should include that because she did use the name Jeremiah in her children. So, Abigail does count for using it. Nathan used his mother's name and his brother's name Samuel and his grandfather. Martha used Jeremiah, Rebecca and John. She gets the prize for using the most family names. And John, the one who stayed in Rhode Island, only had two kids, and he named them Jeremiah and Rebecca. So, we have a really, really strong usage of the two parents' names, especially Rebecca.

## Names: Jeremiah or Rebeckah

- Ruth Brown Winslow – Rebecca (1775), “Jerry” (1776)
- Samuel Miller Brown – Rebeckah (1790 & 1791)
- Abigail Brown Jenckes – none [John Brown (1797)]
- Nathan Brown – Rebeckah (1794) [Samuel Miller Brown (1795)]
- Martha Brown Chandler – Jeremiah (1794), Rebecca Brown (1800), [John (1797)]
- John Brown – Jeremiah (1800), Rebeckah (1806)

Let's move on now to another strategy and that is Excluding Imposters. It's one thing to have a man named Nathan Brown and to say that I want to find his parents and I want to prove that. But one of the other problems we have in New England is that people easily confuse two people of the same name. If you've got two people of the same name in a town, they get mixed up all the time. I know I've heard you guys curse sitting at your computers late at night looking at online trees saying that's my family and I know that's the wrong “John Smith.” I see it all the time. Somebody did that to my family. Just today I was looking on the computer, and they've combined two of my ancestors, and they were different people – one was born in Connecticut, the other was born in Massachusetts, but they have the same name and they were born only a couple of years apart, so why not call it the same person, right? OK, so if I'm going to come and talk to you folks or I'm going to give a webinar in front of 1000 people, I'm on the line. I've got to really make sure I've got the right Nathan Brown. So, I went through a process and it's a great process to do, and that is to prove that all of the other people with the same name aren't your guy. Just imagine doing that with a name like Nathan Brown, but we need to prove without a doubt that our Nathan Brown is not another Nathan Brown.

So, I focused on Charlton, which is the center of this. I looked at vital records, land records and probate records. Those are the best ways to sort people out, especially as land records will usually list the wife. This page is from the Worcester Registry of Deeds and this is a grantor index. That entire page is for the grantor name Nathan Brown, the entire page. And I looked at every single one. Thankfully they're on-line. And wouldn't you know that my Nathan Brown never bought land? Do you know how disappointing that is, to go through every Nathan Brown in Worcester County and never find your man?

[Audience question/comment] A: Charlton is in Worcester. I'm going to go constantly between Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. And this is one of the things, so many times you're going to hear people say “Oh they never moved around a lot.” That's so wrong. Why are these seafaring people

from Rhode Island now farmers in Connecticut? So, dispel that notion that our ancestors didn't move. There's so much movement in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts that there are patterns. Some of our people went from Massachusetts to Vermont. There were different patterns and you have to figure out which pattern your family fits in to. We had these mini New England migrations patterns before we had the far westward migration patterns, and I think people forget about them.

So anyway, these are the land records that I went through. And then for vital records, there were three Nathan Browns in Charlton during my critical time period, so I had to really check these three men out. The first man is Nathan Brown born in Charlton in 1761 to David and Mindwell Brown. There are no further vitals for this Nathan; no probate, no land records, nothing. So, what do you think happened to him, when you have somebody in New England and they disappear off the face of the earth? Probably went west. They're in one of those states with bad records. Because if he had died in Massachusetts, he should have had a death record. You have to look at the body of work for that town. You're going to look at the death records for Charlton. Does it look like there's consistently some people missing? If it's yes, then maybe he wasn't recorded. But if it's no, then maybe he's gone somewhere else. Usually if somebody disappears in New England without any trace, they've gone west somewhere. So, our first Nathan Brown born in 1761, he's gone.

Our Nathan Brown, originally [and incorrectly] identified as born "of Woodstock," so I'm sticking with the information I know. He has three children born in Charlton in 1799, 1801 and 1803. These are facts. We have vital record information for this. This is indisputable. And he appears in the 1800 and 1810 federal census with children corresponding to the facts, but he has no land or probate records.

And then we have another Nathan Brown who is born in 1789 to Ebenezer and Bathsheba (Conant) Brown. Ebenezer is brother to the Nathaniel Brown first mentioned, born in Charlton in 1761. So, the first Nathaniel Brown is probably the namesake of the third Nathaniel Brown.

This Nathaniel Brown was eleven at the time of the 1800 census. Our Nathan Brown was already in full swing having kids. This one was 21 at the time of the 1810 census. He didn't get married until December of 1812. His children were born 1813 to 1821, and he had many land records. Most of the land records for Charlton in those Worcester records were for this man because he married really well and his father-in-law, a Needham, gave him lots of land over and over again.

## Charlton, MA (1799-1810)

- Nathaniel Brown, born Charlton, MA, 3 Feb 1761 to David & Mindwell Brown
  - No further vitals for this Nathan, no probate or land records
- Nathan Brown formerly of Woodstock, CT, has 3 children in Charlton, MA – 1799, 1801, 1803
  - Appears on 1800 & 1810 US Federal Census with children corresponding to vitals, no land or probate records
- Nathaniel Brown, born Charlton, MA, 24 Dec 1789 to Ebenezer & Bathsheba Brown
  - Was 11 at the time of the 1800 US Federal Census
  - Was 21 at the time of the 1810 US Federal Census
  - Married Ruth Needham 13 Dec 1812
  - Children born 1813-1821
  - Many land records (most related to father Ebenezer or FIL William Needham)

The next thing I did, just to be doubly safe, was to make sure that I wasn't confusing this Nathan with anyone else. So, I went through all the vital records, all the death records in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and I put my two Nathan Brown targets at the top. I put my Nathan Brown who was born in 1765, and then I put the other Nathan Brown, the one born in 1761, who I think left. I put him there, too, as a reminder that I should not be overly complacent.

I went through all the death records for every Nathan or Nathaniel Brown, and you know how these vital records are, they give you the age, but they don't give you a birth date. So, I took the age, I created a column for that, and then I let Excel calculate a birth date. All I needed was within a year or two. And based on the birth dates, I could discount these people, and I was able to go through, and not a single one of these death records matched my Nathan Brown. So that's good. My Nathan Brown didn't die somewhere else, and it was actually a really interesting project. We have a Nathan Brown killed by a cart wheel; chief officer on the ship *Monks*, died at sea; died in Diphur, which I think is in Asia somewhere. There was lot of really interesting information. They don't put "old age" quite as much but there were some that qualified for it, for sure.

The point was that my Nathan Brown was still alive and kicking and he wasn't dead somewhere. Then we're going to look at birth records. And vital records are the simplest thing you can look at in Massachusetts, but there's a reminder here, and I can't say this enough. You know these books, these are the tan books for Massachusetts, and you get them in every town. I like to go to the library or NEHGS and actually pull the books. I just find it easier than doing it online. So here is Frank, the first child of Nathan who was born in Charlton; this is his record. And what you see here is that they're listed alphabetically. That's the way the tan books are. However, we should never, never stop with the tan books because that's just wrong. How many of you are familiar with the Holbrook Collection? I call it the Holbrook Collection; Ancestry likes to come up with new names for things, and I guess it makes sense if they do, but I still refer to it as the Holbrook Collection because it started as microfilm and it was filmed by the Holbrooks, and to me it very specifically denotes exactly what is in there. This couple, the Holbrooks, husband and wife, went around and they microfilmed many of the original vital records in Massachusetts. And it wasn't until the last five years that it came online on Ancestry.<sup>2</sup> So that's why you can't stop with these tan books because the original records, in many cases, are actually online. So, what do we find? This is the original vital record for Charlton, Massachusetts, and at the top there it says Alanson Brown, son of Nathan Brown and Polly his wife, born at Woodstock in the state of Connecticut. To be fair, that's actually in the town book but not in quite as many words. The tan book does make note of the previous children, this one, who was recorded in Charlton. But what this does for us, either way, is it establishes that the Nathan Brown who got married and had kids in Pomfret and Woodstock is the same Nathan Brown in Charlton. And that's really critical. We've established that; it's now fact. And then we have birth records for Frank and Ruth and Charles in Charlton in 1799, 1801 and 1803. This is great.

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<sup>2</sup> In Ancestry, Card Catalog, Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988.

108

Alanson Brown Son of Nathan Brown  
& Polly his wife was born at Woodstock in  
the State of Connecticut - September 15<sup>th</sup>  
1797

Jesiah Brown Son of Nathan Brown  
& Polly his wife was born September 20<sup>th</sup> 1799

Ruth Brown Daughter of Nathan Brown  
& Polly his wife was born July 10<sup>th</sup> 1801

Charles Brown Son of Nathan Brown  
& Polly his wife was born April 12<sup>th</sup> 1813

Celestina Winslow Bottom Daughter of  
Frederic W Bottom & Celestina his wife was  
born August 25<sup>th</sup> 1805

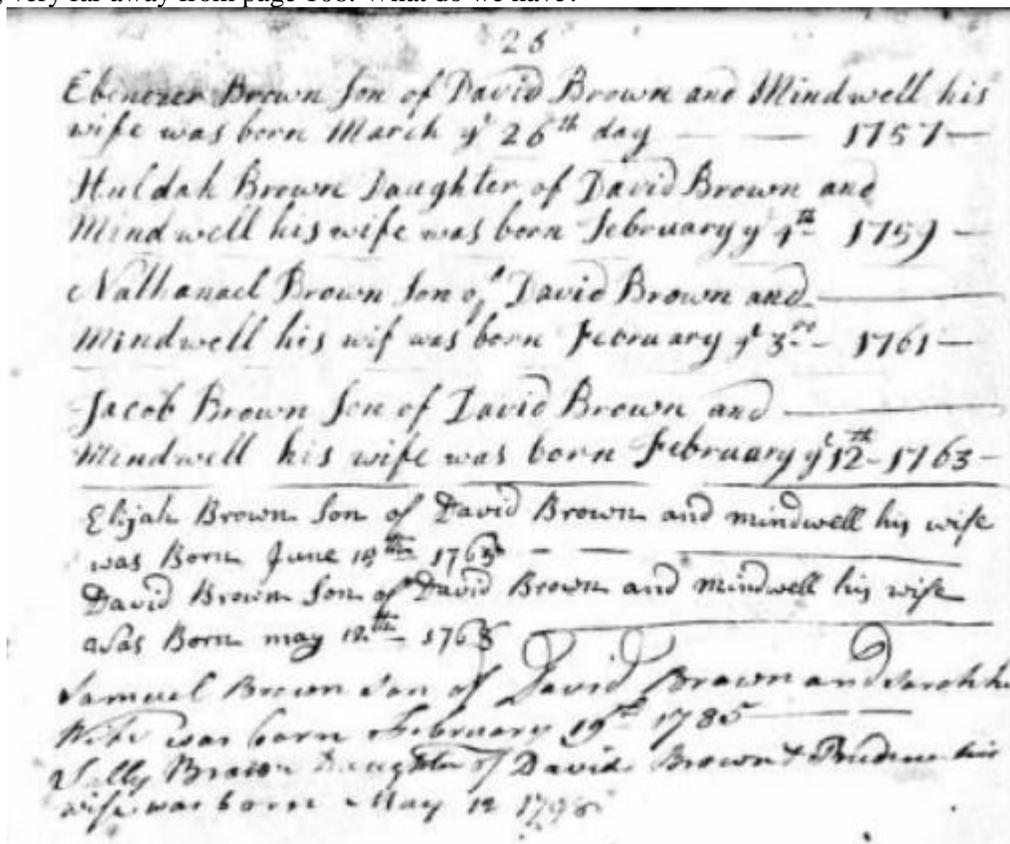
Frederic Whiting Bottom son of Frederic  
W Bottom & Celestina his wife was born  
April 18<sup>th</sup> 1811

Ancestry, Massachusetts, Vital Records, 1620-1988, Charlton, Alanson Brown

What do you notice about this particular birth record right here? Anything? It's not alphabetical. We have a family unit. This is page 108 in the Charlton original vital record book. The really interesting thing, notice

the big gap? I want you to notice that when you find these families in New England books. They're leaving room for more children. But that didn't happen. And who do we find on the bottom underneath this particular Nathan Brown? That's Celestina Winslow Bottom. This is Nathan's niece [daughter of Ruth Brown Winslow] and her family recorded on the same page because these are family groupings in this record book and they are not alphabetical.

Let's go hunting for those other Nathan Browns. And we find the Nathan Brown who was born to David Brown and his wife Mindwell in 1761. It actually has a couple generations going on here. And this is page 25. Very, very far away from page 108. What do we have?



A family grouping. This is an established family that's been in town for a long time. They hit the record books early. Nathan Brown is a late arrival, has some kids, disappears, has a nice gap. He didn't use it. Maybe he had kids somewhere else, I don't know. But you need to look at this kind of proof in the original records. You cannot stick with the tan books with their alphabetical listing because, while it's not conclusive, and it's a very helpful clue, you need every hint when you're dealing with in a brick wall.

Alright, what can we conclude from this? This is important. The adult Nathan Brown living in Charlton from 1799 to 1810 is the same Nathan Brown married to Molly/Polly Clark and formerly of Woodstock, Connecticut. That's proven now, and that's absolutely critical, because when you're solving a brick wall with indirect evidence you have to have one side proven and then you have to have another side proven and then you need that little bridge. This is one side. We've got our guy nailed and this is solid.

Let's focus in on location, aka fun with on-site research. I think you should do this any chance you get because that's what New England is all about. Because New England is so beautiful and we have open access to these records, it's worth making the trip.

I've listed four locations - Swansea, Massachusetts, Warren, Rhode Island, Woodstock, Connecticut, and Charlton, Massachusetts. I'm only going to cover two of these locations today; you'll get the point. My focus area is Swansea, Massachusetts. To me it is not exactly what Swansea looked like [showing photo of Swansea today], but these houses existed when the Brown family lived there. And for me, that's the critical point. The gravestones and the houses are so critical for me to really connect with the people that I'm researching. I went to Swansea and I went down to the library. There's a cemetery right behind the library. It's so awesome. And these houses are right on the street where the library is. As a genealogist it can't get any better than that. I had a great time and the people were so friendly. They have a small little history room, though, it's like a closet with floor to ceiling books, so it's not easy to get through. I didn't find anything on the Browns when I went in person to look, but I had a good time anyway.

I did find a history of the First Baptist Church in Swansea. You need to look beyond just the family that you're researching. So, I found information that helped me establish some migration patterns. This is the pastor Thompson and he went through theological school, and he was called to Warren, which is really funny because this is the history of Swansea and it just goes to show you how much they went back and forth. These towns were so interconnected there was little separation between them. So, he was called to serve the church at Warren. The second thing is that after this, he removed with his family to Ashford, Connecticut. Where is Ashford, Connecticut? Right next to Pomfret. Then for a time while there, he "preached in various places, and especially Pomfret." In the next section here, he determined on removing to Charlton, Massachusetts, because he had "the prospect of better support." So, what we have here is the Brown family who has made this migration from Swansea then to Pomfret, then Charlton, and now we see other people doing that. And when we see other people doing that, we have to think "What's going on here? Why are people making this exact same pattern?" It's more than just Nathan Brown. This is a migration that was happening at that time. And that's important to understand, and maybe you can find more examples of people doing exactly that same thing and it can help you look deeper into the history for some contextual understanding.

Then I searched in Charlton, Massachusetts. I did a house history on this house [pictured in slide]. As a house historian I couldn't help myself. This is Nathan and Ruth Brown's house in Charlton. This is not Nathan and Molly, this is the younger, the nephew Brown, the one who got married later, with all the property. Anyway, it was still fun to do even though it wasn't my Nathan. So, I searched the town record books at town hall. I literally went page by page looking for any mention of a surveyor or a hogreeve or anything. I found no mention of Nathan Brown whatsoever.

The saving grace was that the Charlton Public Library is right across the street from town hall, and I love that. Any time I can park once and research in multiple places, for me, that's like genealogy gold. And the Charlton Public Library was genealogy gold. What I found there were original tax records. And these were from the 1700s and early 1800s.

### Charlton Tax Records

Names	Polls	Real Tax	Personal Tax
Emerson Adonai	61	9	50
Daniel Bacon	2	39	2 25
Ebenezer Bacon	1	39	12 25
Rogers Bartlett	2	10	1
Asa Bacon	2	9	3 25
David Bachelor	-	-	-
Nathan Brown	1	-	3 25

Nathan Brown Detail, Charlton, MA Northeast section taxes, 1803

For the tax records they divide up the town by sections like northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast, and it's just handwritten. This is what we have. Nathan Brown is on the bottom there, and he's got a 1 under Poll Tax, and then under Real Tax there's two dash lines. What does that tell us? That confirms my findings that he owned no land. That's actually very helpful. It's reinforcing what I didn't find in the land books. So, he was renting or something. He paid personal tax and a poll tax of \$3.25. But he had no land. So that's helpful. They have these tax records for every year. That one is for 1803. That's what I was able to find from my onsite research. So, going to Swansea and going to Charlton were helpful to me. I'd say Charlton was maybe a little bit more helpful with the tax records, but finding out the migration pattern was helpful in Swansea.

The next step – you have to take this step, and that is searching archives. And this is an easy step to take, but it's an important step whenever you're doing your research, whether it's a brick wall or not. You want to check online catalogs of the local archives in the key locations of your brick wall or your research target. What I'm going to do is to search for family names, like Brown or Clark, and I'm also going to look for town information and see if there's anything relevant. The beauty of archives is that you can go onsite only if you find something relevant in the catalog. So, it's not a wasted effort. You can do this activity from home, and if it looks promising, then you can go. If it doesn't look promising, well, then you just make a note – it looks like I'm not going to find anything.

What I decided to do was target Swansea, Warren, Pomfret and Charlton. The hardest part is knowing what archives and repositories to target. What you can do is use the town names, do a Google search for "archives of Massachusetts," or archives for a particular county, or repository or historical society. If you're searching in a place that you're not familiar with, that's going to help you find them. Because for Swansea, Massachusetts, the best one is the New Bedford Whaling Museum Library. Most people would not think that it's an archive that you should be checking. However, if you have Bristol County ancestry, that's the number-one place absolutely you should be targeting and going to, because it's where all the best records are.

Then for Warren, Rhode Island, I targeted the Rhode Island Historical Society, and there may be other places in Rhode Island that have good records that I'm not familiar with, so there's still potential here. Pomfret, most things in Connecticut are centralized. The Connecticut State Library and the Connecticut

State Historical Society have done a really terrific job in Connecticut of saying “Hey, let’s protect your records. Give us the originals; we’ll give you back copies.” So, you can just go to Hartford and get pretty much everything you need. And it’s good, too, because you can go online to their catalog and find out what they have. And then for Charlton I targeted the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New England Historical Genealogical Society, and the American Antiquarian Society – that’s another one you should put on your list. That’s in Worcester, but they have information for all of New England. I have the Chandler family in Connecticut in my own family. It’s an old family and the gentleman who wrote the genealogy for this Chandler family, my Chandler family, he left all of his notes at the American Antiquarian Society – go figure. So, always check the American Antiquarian Society if you have old New England families because a lot of people took their collections there.

So, these were the places that I targeted. Using their online catalogs, I was searching for manuscripts that relate to the Brown, Miller, and Clark families, and general histories of the town, etc. What happened from this search? In my case, nothing. But you have to do it; it’s a simple step to do and you could probably do this in a half hour. But you need to take that step because if you do find a manuscript related to your family, you could just blow out your brick wall right there.

Now we’re going to Follow the Migration Trail. The more I do this kind of research, the more I realize just absolutely how critical this is. The trick is you don’t want to follow your ancestor or just their children, but you need to follow both sides of the family because couples never go alone, or somebody goes before them and then they say “come on out.” It can be either side of the family - the husband’s side or the wife’s side. You don’t know who’s pulling them West. You have to check everyone in the family.

Let’s start with the Clark family. Nathan’s wife is Molly Clark, so let’s take a quick look at her family. We’ve got Asa Clark, the father, and his wife Rebecca. And they have four kids, Esther, Molly, Alanson and Rebecca. And Molly, who is number two, is the one who married Nathan. Alanson was a bit tricky for me. I was not able to trace him, and this happens when you’re doing brick wall research. Sometimes with some of these siblings, you can’t trace them at all. Did they die? Or they could be easily confused with another person with the same name, and you just can’t verify them. And at some point, you have to draw the line and say “I’m not going to spend my entire life researching somebody else’s in-laws.” In my case I decided I can’t really find much on Alanson, so I’m dropping him. I focused on sisters Esther and Rebecca. This is what I found.

Esther Clark was born in Pomfret and married Elisha Whitney in 1783 in Spencer, Worcester County, Massachusetts. They left Spencer shortly after they got married and moved to Stockbridge. And I say that because they got married in February 1783, and their first child was born in Stockbridge in 1783. So, they got married and they just left. Then they left in 1811, prime migration time for New England, and went to Wysox, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. That’s where they ended up, and both lived to ripe old ages, 85 and 89. They started in Worcester County, they moved out to Berkshire, and they ended up just over the border from New York into Pennsylvania. So, they were in northern Pennsylvania. Binghamton is in New York and they were just below that. It’s important, and I want to mention this now that they were on the border of Pennsylvania and New York.

The other sister, Rebecca, married Elisha Lyons. Their first child was born in Woodstock, Connecticut and then instead of doing a little stop-off in western Massachusetts, they just went straight out to New York and all the rest of the children, the remaining ten children, were born in Milford, Otsego, New York. We’ve got two migration trails here. That’s helpful.

I looked at the proposed Brown siblings. We’ve got Ruth (Brown) Winslow, who stayed in Providence, Rhode Island. Samuel Miller Brown who died in Warren, Massachusetts after a brief stint in Pomfret. Abigail (Brown) Jenks was in both Warren, Rhode Island and Bradford, Pennsylvania, and Bradford County

is where the other Clark sister was, and Union, Broome County in 1803, and then back to Providence. I'll get back to her in just a second. Nathan Brown, he's unknown after Charlton, but I'll tell you what I think at the end. Martha (Brown) Chandler went up to Hanover, New Hampshire, and intermingled more with my family up there. John Brown stayed in Warren, Rhode Island, his whole life.

The focus here is really on Abigail (Brown) Jenks, because she's got all that migration history in both Pennsylvania and New York. And let me tell you, it was following this sister that cracked open the case. I said that you have to do thorough research on the siblings. Well, it wasn't really Abigail that solved the case, it was her husband. You have to go far enough out. You can't stop with the sister, you have to look at the whole package. I had to research her husband, and that's how I found the smoking gun.

I also looked at Nathan Brown's sons. They had very interesting movement as well. This comes from various things like census records and military records. One of his sons was in Otsego, New York, where one of his aunts was, and then they were predominantly in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Chenango County, New York, is not really that far from Bradford, if I recall correctly.

So, let's get to that smoking gun so that you can all go home and enjoy this day. I said that Abigail Brown was the critical link. She married Caleb Jenks. I fell in love with Caleb Jenks and the entire Jenks family. They're so distant to what I was researching. But you know how you do research and you fall in love with somebody, because they're just so interesting. Well, he was the person who solved my problem. They had seven children together, and if you notice numbers four and five, Livingston Jenks and Rensselaer Jenks, I'm thankful that he named the kids with those unique names. Let me tell you there are a lot of Jenks; it's just as bad as Brown, especially in Rhode Island. The story behind Caleb is that he was a surveyor, and he went and surveyed all of eastern New York and the area known as Livingston Manor and the whole Rensselaer area. Wherever he surveyed he named his kids after those places. And I thank him for that because it was so much easier to search for his kids than Sarah or William Jenks. I just noticed this morning; Rensselaer's middle name is Jeremiah which is the father of Abigail.

What did I happen to find but a history of the Jenks family? You can see I've gone pretty far afield in my collateral research. I'm not just searching Abigail Brown, I'm searching her family and I'm looking for everything on Caleb, and I come across the *History of the Jenks Family*, written in 1892. And it goes through a whole number of Jenks, but it talks about Caleb, and let me just read a little bit of this to you. It says, "In 1784, about the time of his marriage, he conducted a general store in Middleton, South Providence, and on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of September of this year he was united in marriage to Abigail Brown, daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Miller) Brown, of Pomfret, Connecticut." Tah dah!

So that answered my question. The whole family moved to Pomfret. I didn't have proof of that before, but now I do. They were from Warren, but for some reason they moved to Pomfret.

"He was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, and she and her parents..." This confirms everything I knew and adds the whole family moving to Pomfret. Now I know why there was such a Pomfret connection - because the family actually moved there. I never had proof that the parents moved to Pomfret, but now I do. So, this is confirming a lot and we don't need to just base it on this paragraph, we can find marriage records for Caleb and Abigail, and we can find birth records. This is really solid. Remember how I said we confirmed that one side of information about Nathan Brown? And now we can say on this side that Abigail is married to Caleb Jenks, absolutely. Abigail is the daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca Brown, there's no question about that, direct evidence. Abigail was born in Swansea, Massachusetts. We've got proof. And just to be really clear, Abigail is the sister of Nathaniel Miller Brown.

Then it continues, talking about Caleb Jenks, "In November 1801, he removed..."—I love that removed. "In November 1801 he removed to Charlton, Massachusetts, and in the following spring, accomplished the

giant undertaking of emigrating with his family to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, making the entire journey by sleigh.” Then it goes on about that. We know that Caleb’s wife Abigail died in Providence. I’ll go back to that quickly. He died in 1803. He got sick when he was out surveying one time and he died. He had moved his whole family out there, his wife and eight little kids, and then Abigail’s husband up and died on her. What would you do, with all those kids? You’d move back to Providence to be with your family. So that’s their story. And it’s such a shame because this man would have been so amazing had he not died.

Within this family history document there’s actually a transcribed journal from the words of Caleb himself. Before we get to that, I just told you about Abigail and Caleb. I’m going to remind you that we’ve proved that Nathan Brown married Molly Clark in Pomfret. That the adult Nathan Brown in Charlton previously lived in Woodstock and the only other Nathan Brown in Charlton in 1801 and 1802 was a 12 to 13-year-old male. I want to remind you that we have proven this.

The smoking gun exists in this diary.

In 1802 Caleb was preparing for his journey, and he returned to Charlton at 4 p.m. and found his foster horse — I don’t know what that means, if it’s his name or what — was failing, and on Wednesday, the 10<sup>th</sup>, he bought a new mare. Then it says the phrase “brother Nathan Brown bargained for her” – brother Nathan Brown. Now you might think that that’s not very impressive, but if you do a lot of research into journals and such... I have a hand-written journal of my third great grandfather, and during this time period, people very specifically refer to each other as brother and sister in their journals.

So, this is establishing the connection between Nathan Brown and Caleb Jenks in Charlton in 1802. And then we have this smoking gun. You can see why I said the desire to have more information doesn’t always get more information; sometimes this is the best that it gets. You can see how long it takes just to get to that one sentence.

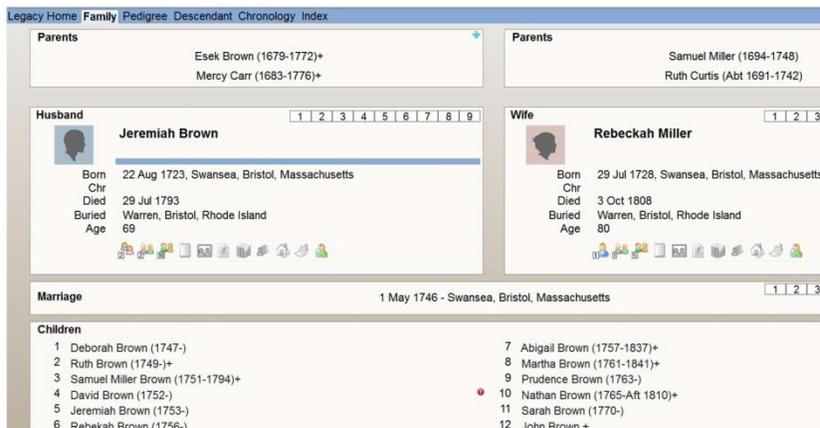
So, based on that, the conclusion is that Nathan Brown was the brother of Abigail Brown and the son of Jeremiah and Rebecca Brown. Would that hold up in a BCG standards application? I don’t know, but it’s pretty good, because I don’t think we’re going to get a lot of documentation, but I will keep trying.

However, let me just point out a couple of things. When you have a situation like this, even when you prove something, you want to take a closer look, especially at the western location. We’re in Pennsylvania where they ended up. Does the name Warren a bell? Warren in Bradford, Pennsylvania, was named for General Joseph Warren who died at Bunker Hill. It was settled in 1797 by Rhode Islanders. Many of the settlers were from or had connections to Warren, Rhode Island. And the next town over, Orwell, was settled by folks from Woodstock, Connecticut, and we know that a number of people seem to have made a migration pattern of going from that part of Warren, Rhode Island, Swansea, up to the Woodstock-Pomfret area. The people who settled Orwell are the same people who came from Warren, Rhode Island and Woodstock/Pomfret, Connecticut.

The Jenks brothers, Livingston and Rensselaer, whom I love so much, came to Warren, and what did they do but they married Rhode Island women. So, we can place them there as well. Then we have the 1830 U.S. census for Warren in Bradford, Pennsylvania. And we have a Nathan Brown with two people in the household because in 1830, he’s about 65 and you wouldn’t expect him to have kids at home. Two people in the household. Is this our Nathan? It’s so hard to say from an early census record. If you look at the ticks, it seems to fit.

This would be my revised family with Nathan Brown fitting in there, and John Brown as well.

## Revised Brown Family



So, my conclusion is that these are Nathan Brown's parents. But there are other questions that I would ask, because you never ever stop asking questions. I wasn't able to trace all of the Browns' children, so I would like to find out what happened to them. But do I have that much time in the rest of my life to devote to Geoff's family? We know what happened to two of the boys that were Nathan's children that were followed forward. But there were a number of his kids that weren't. What happened to Nathan's other children? There has to be some kind of story there. Also, I would like to research Abigail Brown more because there might be some more history. This is the wife of brother Samuel Miller Brown, who died at 44. If he had five or six kids, what happened to those kids? They could have the documents or the family stories that would also help prove the connection between Nathan Brown and Samuel Miller Brown.

So, there you go. I hope you took something from this that you might be able to apply to your own research. My goal was to give you strategies that you could use in your own research.

Q: [Inaudible] A: If you don't have siblings to focus on, focus on cousins because family ties are critical. Relationships were very important. Most people were not reclusive, so family ties were strong. You have to look at the cousins on both sides of the family and do it one by one. Then, you look at FANs [Friends, Associates and Neighbors]. You have to see who is in the community; you look at church records, who are they associating with? You have to find those people and research those people. That's the only way you can do it.

Q: [Inaudible] A: I think it was economic stimulus that was pulling people from place to place. Particularly in really early New England in the 1600s you see that. I actually found that journal attached to Caleb Jenk's record on Ancestry.com. You can't stick to the records. You have to find all the records you can, and then you actually have to look trees and see if there is anything there. A lot of people have photos. They have family stories or oral histories that they've attached to their trees. You have to look at all of that stuff. And then you have to see if you can verify it if it's relevant. But that's how I found it; it was attached to a tree on Ancestry. Craziest thing in the world.

Q: [Inaudible] A: It's called Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988. The problem with that is that many of the tan books are also included in that same collection. If you see your ancestor's name appear three times in the search results for Charlton, look at each individual one because one is going to be an

image of the tan books, another is going to be the image of the original town record, and another could be a completely other thing. So just know that they have scanned everything.

Q: [Inaudible] A: Town records and vital records are different things. There's only one original vital record for Charlton. When you look at record sources online, you have to go the front pages, you have to flip to the front of the book and understand exactly what you are looking at. Nine times out of ten, when you're looking at New England vital records, those are not original records. They are copies that were done around 1800, or something like that. That's that the minimum you have to do as a genealogist. People cite these records all the time as the original New England records, but they're actually not the ones originally written by the town clerk when that child was born. They are a second or third generation. And you can tell from the handwriting because that whole fifty-year span is all done by one town clerk in the same handwriting. That would not be the case if it were the true original. It would be like a family bible; all the names and dates and everything should be different. They should get shakier as the parents age. I'm serious, you can see that with your own parents. The handwriting should never be identical, otherwise you know it was all done at the same time and by the same person. Wonderful what they did and we have these records today because they copied them, but at the same time we have to understand. What I think happened with Nathan Brown is that there was an error in the vital record book, because Nathan Brown's birth is recorded in Swansea, but instead of listing his mother as Rebecca, his mother had a different name. There happened to be another couple in town that had that exact same name, Jeremiah and whatever the wife's name was, and I think that the town clerk just got confused and wrote the wrong name.

Q: [Inaudible] A: That was his name - Alanson Clark. The problem with Alanson is that it was a more common name back then, so I couldn't conclusively say that this was my person and I didn't have the time to go into the Clark family. You have to draw the line somewhere, even with your own research. I'm turning 50 this year, and I'm thinking about that. I don't have so much time. I need to focus my time so that the right stuff gets researched so it's set up for the next person. I already have a protégé for at least my husband's family. She's such a good protégé, too. On my side of the family there's no clear protégé. And I have to have it organized for that person to pick up. So, I really have to focus on my own family and get it somewhat organized. We have one brick wall in my family that we've been researching for four generations, my great grandfather. And we haven't solved this. So, that's what I was thinking about this morning as I was going over this. I need to create that document summary of my brick wall showing exactly what I have with original copies of the documents because I don't want to give that problem to somebody else and make them have to go find those documents. Then I can start sharing that around and maybe I can get some movement on this. But that's a really sticky one.

Q: [Inaudible] A: Part of the problem with Ancestry, as opposed to Family Search, is that Ancestry is using non-native English speakers who are not culturally familiar with the language. Family Search doesn't have that problem because they use native speakers, for the most part, for all of their records. But anybody can get around this. What you have to do is to read the pages before and the pages after and get familiar with that town clerk's penmanship. Is that an "s" or is it something else? Is that a "p" or is it an "r" with a little tail. And you can figure that out because if you look beyond your ancestor's record you will figure out some of the other lines and then you can decode it.

There are so many issues with New England research. We all have somebody who started in this world with one name, and then thirty years later they started going by their middle name. But just remember if you don't find a birth record or a death record in Massachusetts, you're not going crazy.

Q: [Inaudible] A: Births are critical to record; it wasn't as important to record deaths. If you look in New England, it's all about liability and residency and which town is going to take care of the people when they fall on hard times. Because back in this time, the towns supported people when they became poor, and so it was absolutely critical that everyone knew where everyone was born so that they could send them back

to where they originated from. They didn't always do that, but in Rhode Island there's a book called *Unwelcome Americans*,<sup>3</sup> and Rhode Island, thankfully, was notorious for sending people back. And if a woman became pregnant, the town disliked that because that's another mouth to feed. This sounds cruel, but they would forcibly move the mother back before she gave birth, to the town where she came from, and she'd have her child, and then she'd go back, and you'd see a cycle. These records in Rhode Island are so phenomenal because they were so strict about removing people. In Massachusetts, they would record that somebody was in town but they wouldn't push them back. People could stay the rest of their life in that town.

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<sup>3</sup> Ruth Wallis Herndon, *Unwelcome Americans* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2018).

## HAVERHILL'S LITERARY BURIAL GROUND

By Damon Di Mauro

In his article “Early Memorials of the Dead,”<sup>1</sup> noted antiquarian Sidney Perley first drew attention to Greenwood Cemetery in East Haverhill as paradigmatic of the remove and isolation of the early burial-places of Essex County, citing in self-identifying reference the opening lines to John Greenleaf Whittier’s “The Old Burying-Ground” (1858):

Our vales are sweet with fern and rose,  
Our hills are maple-crowned;  
But not from them our fathers chose  
The village burying-ground.

The dreariest spot in all the land  
To Death they set apart;  
With scanty grace from Nature’s hand,  
And none from that of Art.<sup>2</sup>

As Whittier revealed to his editor at the time, the poem was occasioned by an association in his mind between Greenwood Cemetery and a personal drama: “The entire piece has now to me a deep and solemn significance. It was written in part while watching at the sick bed of my dear mother—now no longer with us.”<sup>3</sup> The poem was later illustrated by well-known Lynn artist Charles H. Woodbury (1892) and printed in many subsequent editions of Whittier’s poetical works:

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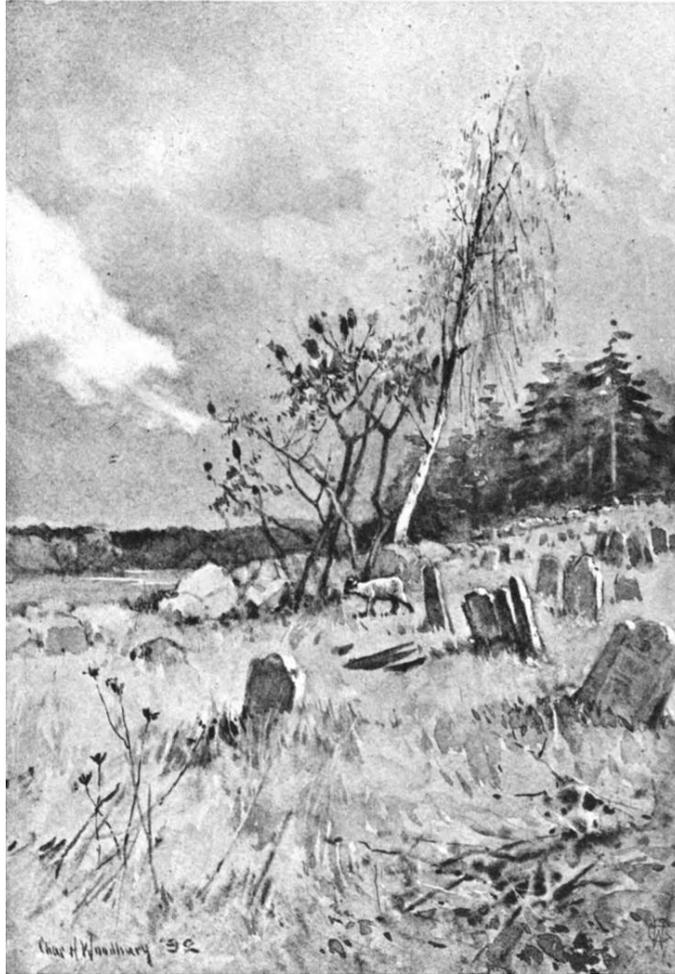
<sup>1</sup> Sidney Perley, “Early Memorials of the Dead,” *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, Vol. 18, Nos. 4-6, Salem, Mass. (April-May-June 1881), 156-160.

<sup>2</sup> *The Complete Poetical Works of John Greenleaf Whittier*. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1894), 81. As indicates an endnote in this edition, “This poem was written with a thought of the ancient cemetery at East Haverhill, near Rocks Village,” *ibid.*, 636.

<sup>3</sup> The piece was printed in the 1858 February issue of the *Atlantic*. His editor was James Russell Lowell. See *The Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier*. Vol. 2, ed. John B. Pickard, (Cambridge, Mass.: The Belknap Press, 1975), 352-353. As an aside, the antiquity of the Whittier name in Essex County has long been chronicled. Greenleaf, which was the maternal side, was actually of Huguenot origin. As the Haverhill poet himself notes:

I have for a long time heard the tradition of it. In the Genealogy of the Greenleaf family occurs this passage. ‘From all that can be gathered it is believed that the ancestors of the Greenleaf family were Huguenots, who left France on account of their religious principles in the course of the sixteenth century, and settled in England. The name was probably translated from the French *Feuillevert*.’

*Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier*. Ed. Samuel T. Pickard, Vol. 2. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin & Company, 1894), 663.



“The Old Burying-Ground,” Charles H. Woodbury, 1892

Even today, Greenwood Cemetery seems a forlorn and forgotten place, in a sparsely-populated and wooded section of Haverhill. Yet it happens to be the final abode of several literary subjects or figures—packing as much literary pedigree per square foot as any like parcel in Essex County. As shall be seen here, these literati include those who might be characterized as *maiores*, such as Whittier’s “Countess,” André Dubus II, and John Bellairs, as well as others who might be deemed *minores*. Collectively, they form a belletristic point of reference, which merits highlighting, lest it fall into an even greater oblivion.

The founding of Greenwood Cemetery is relatively recent by Essex County standards, owing its existence to happenstance. Formerly, the East Haverhill deceased had been buried in the East Parish burial ground. However, in 1785, when a young man named Moses Elliot passed away, a snowstorm was raging and it was deemed expedient to lay him to rest closer to home in a pasture belonging to the family.<sup>4</sup> (The Elliots were of ancient Essex County stock.<sup>5</sup>) Sidney Perley, in a separate article, transcribed all the pre-1800

<sup>4</sup> See Emma A. Kimball, “A House with a History,” *New England Magazine*, New Series, Vol. 2 (July 1890), 525.

<sup>5</sup> Edmund Elliott was the first settler. He had immigrated to America with the early patrons of the company of the Massachusetts Bay, along with John Humphrey and John Endicott. The first record of him appears in 1652, when he was taxed -see George Thomas Little, *Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine*. (New York: Lewis Historical Pub. Co., 1909), 183. He was a “husbandman” or “planter” in the western portion of Amesbury now known

inscriptions found in the cemetery.<sup>6</sup> It wasn't until 1850 that the graveyard was enlarged, graced with an iron fence, and rechristened Greenwood Cemetery.<sup>7</sup>

Sometime in the 1860s, John Greenleaf Whittier was passing by the burial ground and came upon the grave of one named "Mary, wife of Francis Vipart, of Guadeloupe. Died January 5, 1807. Æt 21." He inquired after this personage among the old inhabitants of the Rocks Village section of the city and composed a romantic ballade about the tragic tale called "The Countess."<sup>8</sup> Much of its charm lies in the fact that a simple village maiden (née Mary Ingalls) from East Haverhill, in wedding a well-born refugee of the French Revolution, became America's first *de facto* countess. Its pathos, on the other hand, derives from the fact that the sentimental idyll was short-lived, for soon thereafter the young bride succumbed to that great 19<sup>th</sup>-century scourge of consumption:

Ah! life is brief, though love be long;  
The altar and the bier,  
The burial hymn and bridal song,  
Were both in one short year!<sup>9</sup>

The grave became something of a tourist attraction for late 19<sup>th</sup>-century Whittier-land pilgrims.<sup>10</sup> The site was probably popularized by writer and artist George M. White in an 1883 article for *Harper's Magazine*: "The head-stone is quite elaborately ornamented with a funeral urn and weeping-willows at the top, like an ancient sampler, and elaborate though rudely carved columns at the sides... Before leaving I made a sketch

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as Salisbury, which was granted the privileges of a town in 1666. For further information on Elliot, see David W. Hoyt, *The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts*. Vol. 1. (Haverhill, Mass.: Chase Brothers, 1899), 151-152.

<sup>6</sup> Sidney Perley, "Haverhill Inscriptions, Greenwood Cemetery," *The Essex Antiquarian*, Vol. XII, Salem, Mass., 1908, 155. In 1941, a certain Fred Leonard Noyes took it upon himself to transcribe all of the inscriptions up until that point. The typewritten manuscript "Epitaphs in Greenwood Cemetery" can be found in the Haverhill Library's Special Collections, R974.41/H38.107.

<sup>7</sup> Apparently, these regularizing and beautifying efforts were the work of "the ladies of the vicinity." See George Wingate Chase, *The History of Haverhill, Massachusetts*. (Haverhill: Published by the author, 1861), 545. A corporation was formed in 1888 to keep the grounds in order and to purchase additional land. See "Greenwood Cemetery," *Haverhill Bulletin*, Tuesday, April 10, 1888, Vol. 34, 3.

<sup>8</sup> As Whittier states in a headnote to the piece:

Count Francois de Vipart with his cousin Joseph Rochemont de Poyen came to the United States in the early part of the present century. They took up their residence at Rocks Village on the Merrimac, where they both married. The wife of Count Vipart was Mary Ingalls, who as my father remembered her was a very lovely young girl... She died in less than a year after her marriage. Her husband returned to his native country. He lies buried in the family tomb of the Viparts at Bordeaux.

*The Complete Poetical Works of John Greenleaf Whittier*. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1894), 81.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 83. The literary criticism on the work is abundant. See Rebecca I. Davis, *Gleanings from the Merrimac Valley*. Portland, Maine: Hoyt, Fogg & Donham, 1881, 35-46; O. M. A. L., "Whittier's 'Countess,'" *New England Magazine*, New Series Vol. 7, No. 6 (February 1893), 809-811; Mary E. Desmond, "The Story of Whittier's Countess," *Catholic World*, Vol. 72 (January 1901), 478-488; and Gilbert Chinard, "Un Bordelais dans la Nouvelle-Angleterre (1792-1807) et le poème de Whittier 'The Countess,'" *Revue philomatique de Bordeaux et du Sud-Ouest*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (juillet-août 1910), 175-183.

<sup>10</sup> This popularity continued well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, for a visit to the Countess' grave was included in the "Pilgrimage to historic places" sponsored by the Haverhill Historical Society (see *The Boston Globe*, June 21, 1930, 22).

of the spot, with its sere dead ferns, its tangle of wild-brier vines, crimson-leaved by frost, and the short brown spires of withered grass growing in tufts over the moundless grave.”<sup>11</sup>



GRAVE OF "THE COUNTESS."

Whittier-land relic-seekers soon began clipping off pieces of the headstone, which then had to be covered with an iron cage.<sup>12</sup> Today, the monument has been removed entirely and is stored in a barn at the nearby Kimball Farm.



Grave of Mary Ingalls, Countess de Vipart, Haverhill, 1899

<sup>11</sup> See George M. White, "The Local Associations of Whittier's Poems," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Vol. 66, No. 393 (February 1883), 359.

<sup>12</sup> See Rebecca I. Davis, *Gleanings from the Merrimac Valley: Sheaf Number Two*. (Haverhill, Mass.: Chase Brothers, 1887), 61. See also Mary E. Desmond, art. cit., 484.

Senter Digital Archive, Courtesy of the Trustees of the Haverhill Public Library

Mention should also be made here of the connection of one who sleeps in Greenwood Cemetery with Whittier's most famous poem "Snow-Bound." Dr. Moses H. Elliott (1789-1822) has his place in history as the early *innamorato* of religious enthusiast and authoress Harriet Livermore (1788-1868).<sup>13</sup> Livermore preached to throngs, including on four occasions to the assembled U.S. House of Representatives, once with President John Quincy Adams in attendance.<sup>14</sup> She was the "not unfeared, half-welcome guest"<sup>15</sup> in the household of Whittier's youth:

A woman tropical, intense  
 In thought and act, in soul and sense  
 She blended in a like degree  
 The vixen and the devotee.<sup>16</sup>

Or, as Whittier has written elsewhere about the would-be romance: "Harriet Livermore when I was a young boy was for some considerable time a resident of Rocks Village, Haverhill... and was often at our house, —a brilliant darkeyed woman—striking in her personal appearance, and gifted in conversation. The tradition of her disappointment was current in our neighborhood, and the name of the gentleman was Dr. Elliot of the U.S.A. who I think died in Florida..."<sup>17</sup> While attending Atkinson Academy together, the pair had become acquainted and Livermore, to be in proximity to her beau, began to teach school in East Haverhill. Her biographer cites some lines "To M. E. from Harriet" in reference to this affair of the heart:

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<sup>13</sup> On this figure, see Samuel T. Livermore, *Harriet Livermore, the "Pilgrim Stranger."* Hartford, Conn.: 1884; Walter Eliot Thwing, *The Livermore Family of America.* (Boston: W. B. Clarke Company, 1902), 257-259; "Harriet Livermore," *The Essex Antiquarian*, Salem: Mass., Vol. 5 (1901), 7-9; Mary E. Desmond, art. cit., 365; Elizabeth F. Hoxie, "Harriet Livermore: 'Vixen and Devotee,'" *The New England Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1945), 39-50; Catherine A. Brekus, "Harriet Livermore, the Pilgrim Stranger: Female Preaching and Biblical Feminism in Early-Nineteenth-Century America," *Church History*, Vol. 65, No. 3 (1996), 391-404.

<sup>14</sup> Concerning this event, Catherine A. Brekus writes:

On a cold Sunday morning in January of 1827, "all the taste and fashion" of Washington, D.C., streamed toward the Capitol to witness one of the most remarkable events ever to take place in the Hall of Representatives: Harriet Livermore, a devout evangelical, had convinced the Speaker of the House to allow her to preach to Congress. According to the *National Intelligencer*, a Washington newspaper, the news caused such a sensation that "it was almost impossible to gain admission." Huge crowds of people gathered outside of the building, excitedly trying to push their way up the steps and into the Hall. They all wanted to see the famous woman who described herself as a "stranger and a pilgrim," a woman who had sacrificed her former life of privilege to wander across the country leading revivals and "saving" sinners. More than a thousand people were waiting in the Hall of Representatives when Livermore entered the room at eleven o'clock. Straining to catch a glimpse of her as she walked through the crowd, they saw a striking, thirty-nine-year-old woman with large, piercing eyes who was dressed in a very simple gown and bonnet.

*Strangers and Pilgrims: Female Preaching in America, 1740-1845.* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 2000), Intro.

<sup>15</sup> Op. cit., 495.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., 495-496.

<sup>17</sup> John P. Pickard (ed.), *Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier.* Vol. 3, (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, 1975), 412. On Livermore's multi-year sojourn in Rocks Village, see Rebecca I. Davis, *Gleanings from the Merrimac Valley* (1881), op. cit., 13-34. See also William Sloane Kennedy, *John G. Whittier, the Poet of Freedom.* (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1892), 28-36 and Frederic Lauriston Bullard, "The Whittier Country," in *Historic Summer Haunts from Newport to Portland.* (Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1912), 226-227.

Yes, 'tis for thee, the hoarse, deep-drawn sigh—  
'Tis absence robs her heart of peace and rest,  
For when the form she truly loves is nigh,  
'Tis then she is supremely blest.<sup>18</sup>

It was assumed that nuptials would soon ensue, but the Elliotts opposed the union due to Livermore's volatility. According to accounts: "With a spirit that could brook no opposition, vainly did she strive to remove the prejudices of Dr. Elliott's family, by the 'honeyed music of her tongue,' and oft-times, by little gifts. Kneeling one day at the mother's feet, she besought her to accept the elegant silk and golden chain she brought, and no longer oppose the marriage; but neither gifts or proposal was accepted."<sup>19</sup> Elliott soon thereafter, in 1814, took a commission as a surgeon at the rank of major in the United States army and eventually went south to fulfill his duties.<sup>20</sup> Tragically, he contracted yellow fever from his patients at the hospital in Pensacola, Fla., and died on September 22, 1822, at the age of thirty-three.<sup>21</sup> As reported by a Haverhill newspaper, his end was a courageous one: "In the devoted performance of duty, alone in the midst of pestilence and death, exhibiting a heroism equaled only upon the battlefield."<sup>22</sup> His remains were brought to Haverhill about thirty years later by his brother, and re-interred in Greenwood Cemetery. When word came northward of Elliott's death, Harriet Livermore is reported to have exclaimed to his father, "If your family had not opposed our union, this bitter grief would have been spared [you], for he would not have exiled himself thus and died among strangers."<sup>23</sup>



Harriet Livermore, date unknown

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<sup>18</sup> Samuel T. Livermore, op. cit., 27.

<sup>19</sup> Rebecca I. Davis, *Gleanings from the Merrimac Valley* (1881), op. cit., 21.

<sup>20</sup> Moses H. Elliott first enlisted as major and surgeon with the Massachusetts Fortieth Infantry on March 11, 1814. See Charles Kitchell Gardner, *A Dictionary of all Officers, who have been Commissioned, or have been Appointed and Served, in the Army of the United States...* (New York: G.P. Putnam & Co., 1853), 164 and Thomas H. S. Hamersly, *Complete Regular Army Register of the United States: for One Hundred Years (1779 to 1879)*. (Washington, DC: T.H.S. Hamersley, 1881), 426.

<sup>21</sup> On the epidemic which took the lives of many Pensacola residents and forced the evacuation of the city, see P. S. Townsend (M. D.) "An Account of the Introduction of Yellow Fever into Pensacola and New Orleans in the Year 1822," *The New York Medical and Physical Journal*, Vol. 2 (1823), 315-320.

<sup>22</sup> Rebecca I. Davis, *Gleanings from the Merrimac Valley* (1881), op. cit., 22.

<sup>23</sup> "Harriet Livermore," *The Essex Antiquarian*, Vol. 5 (1901), 7-8.

Much of what is known today about Mary Ingalls (the “Countess”) and Harriet Livermore was recorded by Rebecca I. Davis (1828-1906). She hailed from a family who were the first settlers of East Haverhill.<sup>24</sup> The ancestral homestead (1705) is still standing and listed on the National Register for Historic Places.<sup>25</sup> She, too, is buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Among other things, she wrote verse and Sidney Perley cites her in his *The Poets of Essex County*.<sup>26</sup> One of her poems was apparently read at Greenwood Cemetery in 1874 for a Memorial Day celebration:

Strew flowers! bright flowers!  
O'er the graves of the dead:  
Twine garlands—fresh garlands—  
Where the soldiers are laid.<sup>27</sup>

Today, Rebecca I. Davis is mainly known for her *Gleanings from the Merrimac Valley*, which appeared in two “sheaves,” in 1881 and 1887 respectively,<sup>28</sup> consisting mostly of vignettes concerning local history. In one piece titled “From Cross to Crown,” she relates the sentimental tale of a young man named Edmund Bailey who developed a degenerative disease and was moved to release as a result his fiancée from her engagement. He also happens to be buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Davis sees in him an example *par excellence* of self-sacrifice and self-abnegation:

Memorial Day, 1874, I gathered with many others at a beautiful cemetery, to witness the bestrewing of bright garlands, and choice flowers, upon the graves of many a brave soldier, whose memories are kept fragrant by those tender tributes... Not far from where I was standing my eye caught sight of a low, grassy mound, marked by a plain white slab, upon which was inscribed “E.M.B. died August 2, 1857, aged 32 years.” Though no loving hand was there to strew even one flower upon the breast of the quiet sleeper, most of his friends being in other places, unseen angels, methinks, guard this lovely spot, for there rests as brave a Christian hero as ever faced the canon’s mouth at Gettysburg or Bull Run.<sup>29</sup>

Not far from the grave of Rebecca I. Davis lies the grave of Emma A. Kimball (née Brown, 1847-1907), who was a pioneering Essex County genealogist in her own right with her *The Peaslees and Others of Haverhill and Vicinity* (1899).<sup>30</sup> She had come from Rye, N.H. to Rocks Village in 1867 to teach school. She then married into the Kimball family and her mother-in-law was a Peaslee—hence her interest in the

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<sup>24</sup> James Davis was amongst the original thirty-two landowners of the town (see George W. Chase, op. cit., 60). On the Davis family, see also Emma A. Kimball, *The Peaslees and Others of Haverhill and Vicinity*. (Haverhill, Mass.: Chase Brothers, 1899), 9-10 and Leonard Woodman Smith, “The Davis Family,” *Haverhill Evening Gazette*, December 24, 1915.

<sup>25</sup> The Ephraim Davis House was listed on the National Register in 1990. It has been unoccupied since 1929 and now serves as a farm outbuilding, used for storage.

<sup>26</sup> Sidney Perley, *The Poets of Essex County, Massachusetts*. (Salem, Mass.: S. Perley, 1889), 205.

<sup>27</sup> *Sheaf Number One*, op. cit., 71.

<sup>28</sup> Both volumes have already been cited here.

<sup>29</sup> *Sheaf Number Two*, op. cit., 123-124.

<sup>30</sup> As previously cited here, the volume was published by Chase Brothers (Haverhill, Mass.).

ancient Northern Essex County clan.<sup>31</sup> Her house happened to face the famed Peaslee Garrison House (1710), whose history she helped chronicle.<sup>32</sup> Emma A. Kimball was not only a local historian of note, but an accomplished poet, publishing two volumes with reputable presses: *Wayside Flowers* (1882)<sup>33</sup> and *Pebbles from the Shore* (1904).<sup>34</sup> Some of her verse in the two volumes memorialized neighbors in East Haverhill who were buried in Greenwood Cemetery. She also penned a birthday-wish poem to neighbor Rebecca I. Davis (1898):

Not seventy years! How can it be?  
Suppose you say you're sixty-three?  
Nay, make it fifty, more or less.  
What need that you today confess.<sup>35</sup>

Another poet of note from East Haverhill lionized his parents in verse, both of whom are buried as well in Greenwood Cemetery. His name was Daniel Webster Hoyt (1845-1936).<sup>36</sup> He was a veteran of the Civil War<sup>37</sup> and afterward attended Brown University, where he was class president and class poet. He subsequently attended Newton Theological Seminary and pastored several Baptist churches in Massachusetts. Hoyt contributed essays and poetry for different publications, penning, in particular, an oft-cited—yet oft-unattributed—poem entitled “A Sermon in Rhyme” (1878).<sup>38</sup> It was widely disseminated by religious periodicals and later cited by newspapers all over the county.<sup>39</sup> Even today, the poem continues to be popular, having made its way into *Bartlett's Book of Quotations*,<sup>40</sup> not to mention being referenced by the late *New York Times* editorialist and wordsmith William Safire.<sup>41</sup> It will suffice here to cite the opening stanza:

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<sup>31</sup> On first settler Joseph Peaslee and the Peaslee family line, see David Webster Hoyt, *The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts: with Some Related Families of Newbury, Haverhill, Ipswich, and Hampton, and of York County, Maine*. Vol. 1. (Providence, R.I., 1897), 280-281. See also Emmerson Collins, *Genealogical and personal history of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania*. (New York: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1908), 1-36 and Mary Lovering Holman, *Ancestry of Charles Stinson Pillsbury and John Sargent Pillsbury*. (Concord, N.H.: The Rumford Press, 1938), 531-534.

<sup>32</sup> Emma A. Kimball, “A House with a History,” *New England Magazine*, New Series, Vol. 2 (July 1890), 522-526. Rebecca I. Davis had already written a vignette about the house: see “The Old Garrison House,” in *Gleanings from Merrimac Valley*. (Portland, Maine: Hoyt, Fogg & Donham, 1881), 47-50.

<sup>33</sup> Emma A. Kimball, *Wayside Flowers*. (Portland, Maine: Hoyt, Fogg & Donham, 1882).

<sup>34</sup> Emma A. Kimball, *Pebbles from the Shore*. (Boston: R.G. Badger, 1904).

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, 54.

<sup>36</sup> To be sure, Hoyt hailed from an ancient Essex County clan. See David Webster Hoyt, *The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts: with Some Related Families of Newbury, Haverhill, Ipswich, and Hampton, and of York County, Maine*. Vol. 1, (Providence, R.I., 1897), 205-209.

<sup>37</sup> Hoyt served, as a volunteer, in Company M. 4th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. See *A list of the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines of the Civil War Surviving and Resident in Massachusetts on April 1, 1915*. (Boston: Wright & Potter Print. Co., State Printers, 1916), 334. He was later Chaplain of Post 10, G. A. R.

<sup>38</sup> As Hoyt's daughter, Abbie, later wrote: “‘A Sermon in Rhyme’ was written in Amherst, Mass., and read one evening at a gathering of friends in honor of one of the young ladies connected with the church.” It seems to have first been published in *The Watchman*, though the date cannot be found.

<sup>39</sup> The first external publication to be found is perhaps that of *The Shaker Manifesto*, Vol. 10. (Shaker Village, N.H.: United Societies, 1880), 284.

<sup>40</sup> John Bartlett, *Familiar Quotations*. 14th edition. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1968), 809.

<sup>41</sup> William Safire, *Good Advice*. New York: Wings Books, 1992, 45.

If you have a friend worth loving,  
 Love him. Yes, and let him know  
 That you love him, ere life's evening  
 Tinge his brow with sunset glow.  
 Why should good words ne'er be said  
 Of a friend—till he is dead?<sup>42</sup>

Rev. Hoyt was the son of Daniel C. Hoyt, a prominent deacon at the nearby Second Baptist Church, who operated a station of the Underground Railroad the late 1840s and early 1850s in a section of the East Haverhill then called "Nicholsville." "Arriving at Deacon Hoyt's, they [runaway slaves] would be fed and hidden in his barn until dark when they would, after being given food, be started out again on their way toward the Canadian line."<sup>43</sup> Rev. Hoyt wrote a poem "Prince's Brook" about two of these runaways known as the "Prince Brothers," one of whom was too sick to continue the journey north, so Deacon Hoyt took them to an isolated spot along a nearby brook, where they were not likely to be molested, and built a shack for them there; they worked for area farmers as the opportunity arose.<sup>44</sup> When Deacon Hoyt laid down his earthly armor, he was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, as was his wife, Lydia Hoyt, about whom Rev. Hoyt also authored some lines *in memoriam* ("Tired Hands" [1890]):

Fold them gently across her breast,  
 The mother is resting now;  
 And the children gather around her couch,  
 And kiss her placid brow.<sup>45</sup>

While East Haverhill may have become something of a hub for aspiring versifiers, not all attempts at versification were equal. In 1935, George F. Ramsey published a collection of poems written by himself and other personages with whom he had grown up in Rocks Village.<sup>46</sup> While one of his poems was titled "Greenwood Cemetery," and thus of interest here, he seems to have had a loose handle on meter and a Dr. Seuss sense of rhyme:

Looking down the river and the intervale  
 Never a more beautiful site to see,  
 And the fragrance of the evergreens to inhale  
 Makes Greenwood a rendezvous for me.<sup>47</sup>

George F. Ramsey was born in poverty in East Haverhill in 1886 and was something of a gadabout, moving from odd job to odd job, until he eventually formed the Haverhill Taxicab Company and made himself a

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<sup>42</sup> Daniel W. Hoyt, *Home Poems*. (Worcester, Mass.: The Davis Press, 1928), 8.

<sup>43</sup> Quoted from notes collected by Fred Leonard Noyes, whose manuscript remains unpublished, but can be found in Special Collections at Haverhill Public Library. On the activity of Deacon Hoyt, see also Wilbur H. Siebert, "The Underground Railroad in Massachusetts," *The New England Quarterly*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (September 1936), 465.

<sup>44</sup> Daniel W. Hoyt, *op. cit.*, 23.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 29.

<sup>46</sup> George F. Ramsey, *Memoirs of Yesterday*. (Merrimac, Mass.: Martin Lithograph Co., 1935), unpaginated.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, unpaginated.

small fortune, which did not prevent him from engaging in bootlegging during Prohibition.<sup>48</sup> In 1925, he created the Ramsey Memorial in Greenwood Cemetery, in honor of his father and former caretaker of the cemetery William H. Ramsey, for the “burial of unfortunates [i.e. paupers] of all sexes and creeds.”<sup>49</sup> The site was provided with a trust fund for those who could not afford a proper burial or who had no family. At the time, the *Boston Globe* ran a feature about the charitable gift and called it “unique in this country.”<sup>50</sup> Ramsey’s intentions were certainly noble—spaces were set aside for thirty graves—although few paupers were ever actually interred there. The remainder of his life had its share of vicissitudes.<sup>51</sup>



Senter Digital Archive, Courtesy of the Trustees of the Haverhill Public Library

Finally, at the close of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Greenwood Cemetery witnessed two eminent prose writers laid to rest within its precincts. The first was author John Bellairs (1938-1991), who was Michigan born. He attended Notre Dame and the University of Chicago. After teaching English at various Midwestern and New England colleges, he repaired to Haverhill, where he wrote many of his award-winning novels. Bellairs is best known his fifteen gothic mysteries for young adults, comprised of the “Lewis Barnavelt,” “Anthony Monday,” and “Johnny Dixon” series. The film adaptation of Bellairs’ magnum opus, *The House with a*

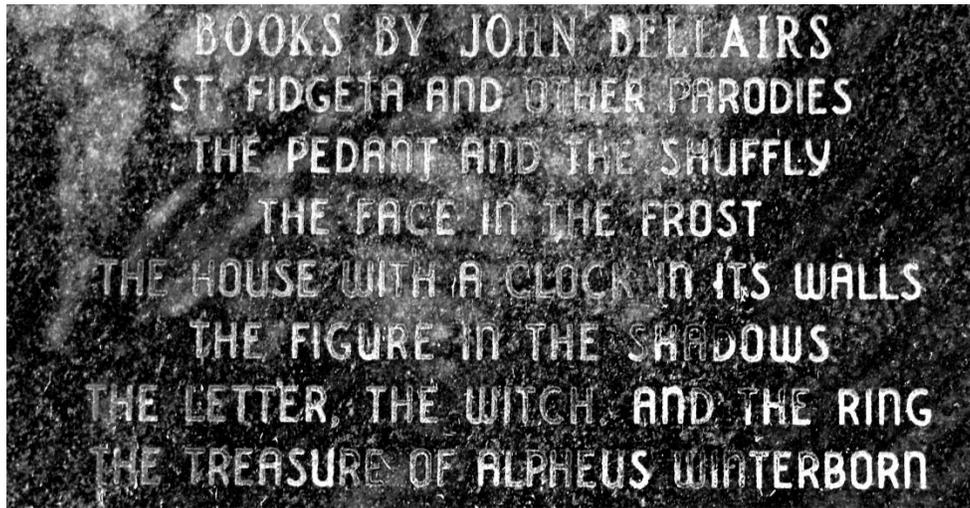
<sup>48</sup> Ramsey was fined \$100 when 20 one-gallon cans of high-proof alcohol were found in his limousine. He “maintained he did not know he had a cargo of alcohol in his car.” See *The Boston Herald*, January 22, 1922, 10.

<sup>49</sup> Cited in foreword by W. C. Cram, *Memoirs of Yesterday*, unpaginated.

<sup>50</sup> “Donates Burial Lot for Unfortunates of Haverhill,” *The Boston Globe*, Friday, April 17, 1925, 28.

<sup>51</sup> In 1939, Ramsey was elected a city alderman and served as Commissioner of Highways (see *The Boston Herald*, December 6, 1939, 11). The following year, Ramsey along with the city Public Works Commissioner as well as the Highway Superintendent were held in \$5000 bail each on “morals charges involving a motherless 15-year-old girl” (see *Quincy Patriot Ledger*, Tuesday Evening, February 13, 1940, 11). The charge was brought by the girl’s father, also a Highway Department employee, based on the story she had told him after going missing and being found in New York (see *The Boston Herald*, February 14, 1940, 10). Ramsey reportedly “fainted when the judge ordered the case to a grand jury” (see *Omaha World Herald*, February 27, 1940, 8). Found guilty, Ramsey was given a two-and-a-half-years sentence, yet he remained on the city council (see *The Boston Herald*, June 19, 1940, 6). The following year, Ramsey ran for city council while still in jail, maintaining that he had been “framed” (see *The Boston Herald*, September 11, 1941, 11). In the years after his incarceration, he served as president of the Greenwood Cemetery Association until his death in 1960. He sleeps as well in the Old Burying-Ground.

*Clock in Its Walls*, starring Jack Black and Cate Blanchett, directed by Eli Roth, was released in September 2018.



The Reverse Side of Bellair's Tombstone Lists his Major Novels  
Photo Courtesy of Lori Franz

The second was short-story writer and essayist André Dubus, II (1936-1999), who was a child of the south, growing up in the Louisiana bayous. He spent time in the Marine Corps and later took an MFA in Creative Writing at the prestigious University of Iowa Writers Workshop. He then moved to Haverhill and taught at Bradford College for almost two decades. Dubus was twice named a Guggenheim Fellow and awarded a MacArthur Fellowship in 1988. Among his numerous works were the highly acclaimed Pulitzer Prize runner-up “Broken Vessels” (1992) and the National Book Critics Circle finalist “Dancing After Hours” (1997), which also won the \$30,000 Rea Award. Before his death in 1999, a last wish of Dubus was for his children to build his coffin and bury him in the backyard of his home on rural East Broadway. Neighbors raised “environmental issues” in opposition. While lawyers and health officials haggled over permits, Dubus’ body was laid in a pine casket, built by sons Jeb and André in the days after his death, and kept in a mausoleum at Linwood Cemetery.<sup>52</sup> His remains were eventually interred in Greenwood Cemetery, which was nevertheless a fitting dénouement, as Dubus may be said to have taken his rightful place in the East Haverhill company of letters.

In conclusion, Greenwood Cemetery in East Haverhill merits mention in the annals of Essex County as the final abode of several literary figures or at least the subjects of their poetry and prose. Collectively, they form a belletristic point of reference. At the same time, many of the surnames which intersect with the history of Greenwood Cemetery—such as Bailey, Davis, Elliott, Greenleaf, Hoyt, Ingalls, Kimball, Livermore, Peaslee, Ramsey, and Whittier—are inscribed by their antiquity in the pantheon of Essex County genealogy.

<sup>52</sup> See Aglaia Pikounis, “Family Fights for Burial at Home,” *Eagle Tribune*, October 22, 2002.

### Duston Garrison House



Photograph by Anne Wilson, 25 Sep 2015

The **Dustin House** or **Dustin Garrison House** is a historic First Period house at 665 Hilldale Avenue in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Built about 1700, it is one of a very small number of surviving period houses built out of brick in Massachusetts. It is also notable for its association with the Dustin or Duston family; Hannah Duston was famously captured by Native Americans during a 1697 attack on Haverhill, probably while this house was under construction. [Wikipedia]

**Genealogies, Genealogical Notes and Ahnentafels from TEG  
1998-2018**

Compiled by Peg Plummer

This is a continuation of an article published in the August 1998 issue of TEG (vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 132-139). This was an alphabetical listing, by surname, of all the genealogies and genealogical notes in the first 18 issues. This compilation begins with the November 1998 issue (vol. 18, no. 4), and continues through the November 2018 issue (vol. 38, no. 4). As well as genealogies and genealogical notes, it includes ahnentafels.

<b>Surname</b>	<b>Title, Author</b>	<b>Vol(no)</b>	<b>Pages</b>
<b>Abbot</b>	"The Two George Abbot Families of Andover, Massachusetts," by Marjorie Wardwell Otten	20(1):	19-23
<b>Abbott</b>	"Charlotte Helen Abbott," by Marcia W. Lindberg	24(1):	45
<b>Abbott</b>	"The James and Martha (Tarr) Abbott Family of Gloucester," by John Bradley Arthaud	29(2):	80-87
<b>Adams</b>	"Ahnentafel of Hannah Adams," by Bill Caterson	24(4):	232
<b>Adams</b>	"Ahnentafel of Sarah Frances Adams," by Richard Elmer Hubley	27(1):	45-46
<b>Alexander</b>	"Ahnentafel of George E Alexander,"	26(3):	122
<b>Anderson</b>	"Mary Clarke Anderson, 1781-1880," by Kay Piemonte	32(3):	139-141
<b>Armitage</b>	"The Armitage Brothers of Lynn and Boston," by Rebecca Berry	18(4):	229-234
<b>Atwell</b>	"The Atwell Family," by Marcia W. Lindberg and Richard A. Atwell	22(1):	43-54
<b>Babson</b>	"The Common Ancestry of Gloucester Historian John James Babson and of Gloucester Artist Fitz Hugh Lane," by John Bradley Arthaud	21(4):	238
<b>Bancroft</b>	"Thomas Bancroft and his descendants of Lynnfield," by Marcia Wiswall Lindberg	19(4):	211-218
<b>Bancroft</b>	"Bancroft Family"	20(1):	33
<b>Bancroft</b>	"The Bancroft Family of Lynnfield," by Marcia Wiswall Lindberg	20(1):	34-43
<b>Barker</b>	"Richard Barker of Andover, Massachusetts," by Marjorie Wardwell Otten	20(3):	164-168
<b>Batchelder</b>	"Ahnentafel of Arthur Peirce Batchelder, Father of Carol (Batchelder) Jones" by Duane Jones	31(2):	95-96
<b>Batten</b>	"The Abraham <sup>3</sup> and Anne (Elwell) Batten/Batting Family of Gloucester, Massachusetts	24(4):	217-221
<b>Bessom</b>	"Bessom-Dennis-Tyler-Harwood Family Connections," by Nancy (Westcott) (Harwood) Garrett	19(4):	230-233
<b>Bessom</b>	"Captain Phillip Bessom of Marblehead"	23(4):	207
<b>Bishop</b>	"Sarah Bishop wife of Henry Seger," by Marilyn R. Fitzpatrick	22(2):	109-110
<b>Blake</b>	"Descendants of George Blake" by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	31(2):	77-81
<b>Blount</b>	"Ahnentafel of Dorothea Blount Battersby"	22(2):	119
<b>Bond</b>	"Ahnentafel of Charles Lawrence Bond," by Nathaniel Bond	19(3):	177-178
<b>Bond</b>	"Ahnentafel of Charles Lawrence Bond," by Nathaniel Bond	21(4):	239

<b>Boynton</b>	"In Search of the Family in the Sampler," by Deborah K. Nowers	20(2): 106
<b>Boynton</b>	"Nathaniel Boynton and Hannah Collins of Lynn, Massachusetts and Their Children" by Deborah K. Nowers	20(2): 107-109
<b>Bradley</b>	"Two Judith Bradleys from Haverhill, Massachusetts," by Mary Jean Ebens	19(4): 234
<b>Bradshaw</b>	"Ruth (Bradshaw) (March) (Bayley) Parker," by Marilyn R. Fitzpatrick	24(3): 164
<b>Bray</b>	"Ahnentafel of Lucy Bray," by Bill Caterson	23(3): 176
<b>Bray</b>	"Ahnentafel of Ebenezer Bray," by Bill Caterson	24(3): 175
<b>Bray</b>	"Ahnentafel of Ebenezer Bray," by Bill Caterson	24(4): 231
<b>Brewer</b>	"Crispus Brewer of Boston and Lynn," A typescript by Winifred Lovering Holman, at New England Historic Genealogical Society	19(2): 77-80
<b>Briant</b>	"Capt. James Briant (1795-1867) of Beverly," by Robert Nathan Foster	20(3): 150-162
<b>Briant</b>	"The Bryant Family," by The Rev. Samuel Ingersoll Briant (1839-1919)," transcribed by Robert Nathan Foster	21(2): 98-110
<b>Briant</b>	"James Briant's Seafaring Experiences," by The Rev. Mr. Samuel Ingersoll Briant, Son	21(3): 163-168
<b>Brimblecom</b>	"John P. Millet's Wife Was Alice Brimblecom, not Alice Vickery," by Deborah Kimball Nowers	34(4): 211-214
<b>Browne</b>	"Joseph Browne of Lynn, son of Thomas and Mary (Newhall) Browne," by Marcia W. Lindberg, C.G.	18(4): 222-228
<b>Bryer</b>	"Richard Bryer Family," by Margaret Blair	27(3): 120-126
<b>Bryer</b>	"Richard Bryer and Descendants through son William," by Margaret Blair	27(4): 168-172
<b>Bryer</b>	"Richard Bryer and Descendants through son William, Conclusion," by Margaret Blair	28(1): 29-33
<b>Burnham</b>	"Ahnentafel of David Burnham," by Bill Caterson	25(4): 201
<b>Butman</b>	"The Jeremiah and Hester (Lambert) Butman Family of Essex County," by David Curtis Dearborn and John Bradley Arthaud	38(1): 4-35
<b>Butman</b>	"William Butman/Bootman of Salem, Massachusetts, and His Family," by Michael Rudy	38(4): 198-201
<b>Cheever</b>	"Reverend Ezekiel Cheever and his Descendants (Part 1)," by Alexander Dunn	19(1): 36-42
<b>Cheever</b>	"Reverend Ezekiel Cheever and his Descendants (Part 2-conclusion)," by Alexander Dunn	19(2): 98-104
<b>Clemens</b>	"Mark Twain and his Connection to the Clemens and Emersons of Haverhill," by Frank Emerson	19(3): 139-141
<b>Coates</b>	"Thomas Coates of Lynn," by Marcia W. Lindberg, C.G.	19(3): 154-161
<b>Coates</b>	"Robert Coates of Lynn & Stonington, Conn.," by Florence E Bates Wyland	19(3): 162-164
<b>Cogswell</b>	"Ahnentafel of William B. Cogswell," by Mary Naomi Cogswell Button Lieberman	27(3): 137-138
<b>Cole</b>	"The Thomas Cole family of Salem, Lynn and Boxford," by Cora S. Leukhart	21(2): 89-97
<b>Cummings</b>	"Isaac Cummings 1601-1677 of Watertown, Ipswich and Topsfield, Massachusetts," by David Butler Cummings	20(3): 174-175
<b>Davis</b>	"Who was "Old Father Davis" of Sandy Bay," by Mary Sibbalds	23(3): 159-166
<b>Day</b>	"The Nathaniel Day Family of Ipswich and Shirley, Mass.," by Marilyn Day	28(2): 65-74

<b>Day</b>	"The Nathaniel Day Family of Ipswich and Shirley, Mass., Conclusion" by Marilyn Day	28(3): 123-133
<b>Dennen</b>	"Ahnentafel of Joseph Dennen," by Bill Caterson	23(3): 177
<b>Ditson</b>	"Descendants of Hugh Ditson," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	27(2): 67-70
<b>Ditson</b>	"Descendants of Hugh Ditson, Part II" by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	27(3): 107-119
<b>Ditson</b>	"Descendants of Hugh Ditson, Part III," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	27(4): 160-167
<b>Ditson</b>	"Descendants of Hugh Ditson, Conclusion," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	28(1): 17-28
<b>Downing</b>	"The John Downings of Salem, Ipswich, and Nevis, BWI. Was one the Son of Emanuel and Lucy Winthrop Downing? A Study of Questionable Identities," by Frederick W. Downing	30(2): 90-93
<b>Downing</b>	"The John Downings of Salem, Ipswich, and Nevis, BWI. Was one the Son of Emanuel and Lucy Winthrop Downing? A Study of Questionable Identities," by Frederick W. Downing	30(3): 125-132
<b>Downing</b>	"The John Downings of Salem, Ipswich, and Nevis, BWI. Was one the Son of Emanuel and Lucy Winthrop Downing? A Study of Questionable Identities, Conclusion" by Frederick W. Downing	30(4): 171-176
<b>Dubois</b>	"The Dubois Connection to the Wood Families of Lynn & Beverly, Massachusetts," by Leslie A. Wood, Dorothy (Wood) Barton & Robert A. Wood	20(3): 169-173
<b>Dunham</b>	"He Led Two Lives, Jonathan Dunham, alias Singletary," by Noreen C. Pramberg	21(3): 144-147
<b>Durkee</b>	"Ahnentafel of Hannah Robbins Durkee, Grandmother of Loren E. Somes, Sr.	33(1): 44-49
<b>Duston</b>	"The Documented Story of Hannah Duston," by Chris H. Bailey	36(3): 138-148
<b>Eaton</b>	"Theophilus Eaton of Salisbury, Mass. and His Descendants who Migrated to Maine," by Beverly J. Francis Hovanec, C.G.	18(4): 219-221
<b>Edwards</b>	"Rice Edwards, 1615-1683 of Salem, Wenham and Beverly," by Donald S. Kenney	22(2): 100-108
<b>Emerson</b>	"Oliver Emerson," by Connie Fry	23(3): 155
<b>Endecott</b>	"John Endecott (1588-1665) First Governor in the Massachusetts Bay, 1629," by Gordon S. Harmon	31(1): 44-48
<b>Estebrook</b>	"Ahnentafel of Sarah Estebrook"	24(1): 54
<b>Fabens</b>	"The Diary of Frank Fabens of Salem," by Jim McAllister	37(1): 35-39
<b>Farnham</b>	"Hiram Putnam Farnham from Andover, Massachusetts, to an Iowa farmhouse," by Russell C. Farnham, C.G.	19(1): 21-24
<b>Farnum</b>	"The Family of Jacob March Farnum," by Russell C Farnham, CG	24(3): 169-174
<b>Farr</b>	"George Farr of Lynn," by Marcia W. Lindberg, C.G.	19(1): 25-29
<b>Fellows</b>	"Ahnentafel of Elbert Gardner Fellows," by Patti Gottshall Schuknecht	22(3): 179
<b>Fisher</b>	"Ahnentafel of James Fisher," by Robert F. Henderson	20(3): 179
<b>Fitzgerald</b>	"Ahnentafel of Ezekial Fitzgerald," by Virginia Basken	31(2): 88
<b>Fitzgerald</b>	"Biography of Ezekial Fitzgerald," by Virginia Basken	31(2): 89
<b>Foster</b>	"Ahnentafel of Robert Nathan Foster"	22(4): 238
<b>Foster</b>	"Ahnentafel of Robert Nathan Foster, continuation"	23(2): 117-
<b>Gage</b>	"The Zachariah and Deborah (Trask) Gage Family of Beverly," by John Bradley Arthaud and David Curtis Dearborn	31(1): 35-43
<b>Garcelon</b>	"James Garcelon of Guernsey, Gloucester and Maine," by Constance R. Hanscom	19(2): 110-114
<b>Gardner</b>	"Benjamin Brown Gardner (and Nathaniel Eaton)," by John M. Switlik	35(1): 51-54
<b>Gardner</b>	"Ahnentafel, Benjamin Brown Gardner," by John M. Switlik	35(1): 55-59

<b>Gardner</b>	"Research in Progress: Henry D. Gardner (and Gardiner, OR)," by John M. Switlik	35(2): 31-38
<b>Goldsmith</b>	"Richard Goldsmith of Wenham and Some Descendants," by Margaret Blair	26(1): 31-35
<b>Goldsmith</b>	"Richard Goldsmith of Wenham and Some Descendants, Part II," by Margaret Blair	26(2): 77-79
<b>Goldsmith</b>	"Richard Goldsmith of Wenham and Some Descendants, Part III" by Margaret Blair	26(3): 113-117
<b>Goldsmith</b>	"Richard Goldsmith of Wenham and Some Descendants, conclusion," by Margaret Blair	26(4): 161-165
<b>Goodale</b>	"Ancestry of Hannah Upton Goodale Kelley of Danvers, Massachusetts," by Priscilla Eaton	20(4): 228-236
<b>Goodale</b>	"The Ancestry of Hannah Upton Goodale Kelley of Danvers, Massachusetts, Part 2," by Priscilla Eaton	21(1): 36-45
<b>Gower</b>	"Family Legends and the Search of Anne Gower (Gouer)," by LTC (USA Ret) Teddy Hollis Sanford, Jr., and LTC (USA Ret.) Gordon Stewart Harmon	34(2): 97-102
<b>Graves</b>	"Three Graves Families: Thomas Graves of Lynn, Mark Graves of Andover and Samuel Graves of Ipswich," by Marcia Wiswall Lindberg	20(4): 204-227
<b>Graves</b>	"Mary Ann Graves -- a 19th Century Melodrama," by Marcia (Wilson) (Wiswall) Lindberg	20(4): 227
<b>Graves</b>	"Research in Progress: The Graves Family of Ipswich," by John M. Switlik	34(2): 93-96
<b>Graves</b>	"Ahnentafel, Susan Charlotte Graves Gardner,"	34(4): 205-209
<b>Gray</b>	"Robert Gray of Lynn and His Descendants," by Barbara R. Holden	20(2): 102-105
<b>Greeley</b>	"Jacob Clinton and the other Bye-Blow Babe of Mary Greeley of Ipswich, Massachusetts," by Nancy Marshall Bauer	36(2): 73-79
<b>Grimes</b>	"The Mark <sup>3</sup> and Tammy Lurvey (Priestley) Grimes Family of Gloucester and Rockport," by John Bradley Arthaud and Ernest Hyde Helliwell III	29(3): 121-132
<b>Grimes</b>	"The Mark <sup>3</sup> and Tammy Lurvey (Priestley) Grimes Family of Gloucester and Rockport, Conclusion," by John Bradley Arthaud and Ernest Hyde Helliwell III	29(4): 159-169
<b>Haggett</b>	"Who is Sarah Haggett Wife of John of Bradford?" by Marilyn R. Fitzpatrick	24(2): 104
<b>Haskell</b>	"Ahnentafel of Mary Haskell," by Bill Caterson	23(4): 239
<b>Haszard</b>	"Henry <sup>9</sup> 'Harry' William Haszard (1858 -1941)," by Robert Nathan Foster	21(1): 15-23
<b>Haven</b>	"Richard Haven of Lynn," by Marcia W. Lindberg, C.G.	21(3): 148-160
<b>Hawks</b>	"Umbilical Line of Marie Anne Hawkes"	22(3): 177
<b>Hidden</b>	"The Hiddens Have Gone to Newburyport," by Richard M. Hunt	24(3): 165-168
<b>Hidden</b>	"Ahnentafel of Walter Harold Hidden," by Richard M Hunt	27(2): 95
<b>Hiltz</b>	"The Jacob and Hannah (Noble) Hiltz Family of Salem," by Ernest Hyde Helliwell III and John Bradley Arthaud	28(1): 39-46
<b>Hodgkins</b>	"Ahnentafel of Eunice Hodgkins," by Bill Caterson	25(3): 156
<b>Hubley</b>	"Ahnentafel of Richard Elmer Hubley"	19(4): 237-238
<b>Hunt</b>	"Ahnentafel of Eunice S. Hunt," by Marjorie Wardwell Otten	21(3): 177-178
<b>Hunt</b>	"Samuel Hunt of Ipswich," by Marilyn R. Fitzpatrick	24(4): 222
<b>Hunt</b>	"Ahnentafel of Leslie Myron Hunt," by Richard M Hunt	27(3): 140

<b>Hutchins</b>	"A Second Look at the Identity of Frances, Wife of John Hutchins of Newbury and Haverhill, Massachusetts," by Janet Ireland Delorey	21(1): 46-49
<b>Hutchins</b>	"A Look at John1 Hutchins of Newbury and Haverhill," by David Kendall Martin, F.A.S.G.	27(2): 71-78
<b>Hutton</b>	"Richard Hutton," by Margaret Blair	22(1): 36-42
<b>Ingalls</b>	"Edmund Ingalls and his Descendants of Lynn (Part 1)," by Marcia W. Lindberg, C.G.	19(1): 43-53
<b>Ingalls</b>	"Edmund Ingalls and his Descendants of Lynn (Part 2-conclusion)," by Marcia W. Lindberg, C.G.	19(2): 105-109
<b>Ingalls</b>	"The Ingalls Sisters," by Marjorie Wardwell Otten	19(4): 219-223
<b>Ingalls</b>	"New Details Concerning the Edmund Ingalls Family of Lynn, MA," by Ernest Hyde Helliwell III	23(1): 51-52
<b>Ingalls</b>	"Descendants of James Ingles," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	34(2): 92
<b>Ingalls</b>	"The Identity of Mary Ingalls, Wife of Thomas <sup>3</sup> Duston of Haverhill, Massachusetts	36(4): 189-192
<b>Jefts</b>	"Descendants of Henry Jefts," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	30(2): 76-89
<b>Jefts</b>	"Descendants of Henry Jefts conclusion," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	31(1): 24-31
<b>Johnson</b>	"The Nathaniel and Mehitabel (Guile) Johnson Family of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Killingly, Connecticut," by John Bradley Arthaud and Phyllis Adele (Gilbertson) Todd	22(3): 162-163
<b>Kempton</b>	"Ahnentafel of Mary Kempton Dukeshire," by Hazel Downing and Evelyn Williams	20(1): 55-56
<b>Kent</b>	"Umbilical Line," by Barbara Crowley	24(2): 115
<b>Kimball</b>	"Ahnentafel of Huldah P. Kimball (1805-1888)," by Deborah K. Nowers	22(1): 57-58
<b>Kimball</b>	"Ahnentafel of Dudley Carleton Kimball," by Deborah K. Nowers	26(4): 187-189
<b>Knowlton</b>	"The Rebirth of Deborah Knowlton, Wife of John Knowlton of Ipswich, Massachusetts	38(3): 152-157
<b>Lancaster</b>	"Ahnentafel of Mary Lancaster," by Nancy Hayward	26(4): 190-191
<b>Larrabee</b>	"The Larrabee Family," by Marcia W. Lindberg	19(4): 224-229
<b>Larrabee</b>	"The Larrabee Family, part two," by Marcia W. Lindberg	20(1): 44-51
<b>Larrabee</b>	"The Larrabee Family, part three (conclusion)," by Marcia W. Lindberg	20(2): 111-115
<b>Lawrence</b>	"Ahnentafel of Mary Lawrence," by David A. Hills	27(3): 139-140
<b>Lefavour</b>	"Israel Lefavour (1839-1925) of Beverly," by Robert Nathan Foster	21(4): 223-237
<b>LeFavour</b>	"Discovering My New England Roots and My LeFavour Family," by Beverly Godfrey	36(1): 19-24
<b>Libbey</b>	"Ahnentafel for Betsey Elizabeth Libbey Williams"	20(4): 239
<b>Litch</b>	"Ahnentafel of Marcy Litch (1807 -1849)" by Robert F. Henderson	21(1): 52
<b>Lord</b>	"Ahnentafel of Millard Lord, Father of Margery Lord," by Margaret Blair	29(3): 140-144
<b>Lovejoy</b>	"Ahnentafel of William Lovejoy (1809-1843)," by Robert F. Henderson	21(2): 116-117
<b>Lufkin</b>	"Ahnentafel of Nathaniel Lufkin," by Bill Catterson	25(4): 203
<b>Marland</b>	"Abraham Marland of Andover," by Joe Apitz	19(1): 17-20
<b>Marshall</b>	"Ahnentafel of Elizabeth Marshall," by Bill Catterson	25(4): 202
<b>Martin</b>	"Ahnentafel of Roger Martin," by Bob Chenard	32(1): 9-10
<b>Merrill</b>	"Ahnentafel of Abraham Dow Merrill," by Mary G. Thresher	20(3): 178
<b>Mitchel</b>	"Umbilical Line," by Erin Elizabeth Clayton	24(4): 226
<b>Montana</b>	"Bob Montana," by Claire Hubley	24(4): 223-225

<b>Needham</b>	"Ancestry of Margaret Needham of Danvers; Quakers, Witches and Pioneers," by Priscilla Eaton and Robert La Belle	20(1): 24-29
<b>Needham</b>	"Ancestry of Margaret Needham of Danvers; Quakers, Witches and Pioneers (Continued)," by Priscilla Eaton and Robert La Belle	20(2): 91-101
<b>Nichols</b>	"David and Dolly (Chase) Nichols and Their Descendants," by Virginia M. Ryan and Marie Lollo Scalisi	25(4): 187-200
<b>Nichols</b>	"David and Dolly (Chase) Nichols and Their Descendants, Part II," by Virginia M. Ryan and Marie Lollo Scalisi	26(1): 13-30
<b>Nichols</b>	"David and Dolly (Chase) Nichols and Their Descendants, Conclusion," by Virginia M Ryan and Marie Lollo Scalisi	26(2): 69-76
<b>Noble</b>	"The Richard Smith <sup>4</sup> Noble and the William B. <sup>4</sup> Noble Families of Gloucester and Salem, Massachusetts," by Ernest Hyde Helliwell III and John Bradley Arthaud	30(3): 133-141
<b>Northey</b>	"Descendants of John Northey (Part 1)," by Joseph Apitz	19(2): 81-85
<b>Northey</b>	"Descendants of John Northey (conclusion)," by Joseph Apitz	19(3): 169-172
<b>Northey</b>	"The Northey Silversmiths, Excerpts from 'Colonial Massachusetts Silversmiths and Jewelers,' by Patricia E. Kane," submitted by Joe Apitz	19(4): 198-200
<b>Norwood</b>	"The Descendants of Francis Norwood of Gloucester," based on work by James G. Dempsey of Ohio	18(4): 198-207
<b>Norwood</b>	"Thomas Norwood of Lynn, son of Francis Norwood of Gloucester," by Marcia W. Lindberg, C.G.	18(4): 208-218
<b>Onthank</b>	"Ahnentafel of Alphonso Daniel Onthank (1852-1923)," by Dr. Stephen B. Brown	27(4): 187-189
<b>Paine</b>	"Ahnentafel of Amos Martin Paine," by Claire (Wardwell) Hubley	26(4): 166
<b>Parker</b>	"Joseph Parker of Andover - conclusion," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	18(4): 235-238
<b>Parker</b>	"Nathan Parker of Andover, brother of Joseph (Part one)," by Marilyn R. Fitzpatrick	19(1): 30-35
<b>Parker</b>	"Nathan Parker of Andover, brother of Joseph (Part two, conclusion)," by Marilyn R. Fitzpatrick	19(2): 87-97
<b>Parker</b>	"Robert Parker," by Marilyn R. Fitzpatrick	24(1): 46-53
<b>Parker</b>	"Jacob Parker," by Marilyn R. Fitzpatrick	24(3): 153-163
<b>Parker</b>	"Jacob Parker, Continued" by Marilyn R. Fitzpatrick	24(4): 205-216
<b>Parker</b>	"Abraham <sup>2</sup> Parker of Bradford Massachusetts and Family," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	25(1): 33-46
<b>Parker</b>	"Abraham <sup>2</sup> Parker of Bradford Massachusetts and Family, Part II," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	25(2): 83-94
<b>Parker</b>	"Abraham <sup>2</sup> Parker of Bradford Massachusetts and Family, Part III," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	25(3): 137-146
<b>Parker</b>	"Probable Family of William Parker, son of Thomas and Mary (Fletcher) Parker," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	28(2): 89-92
<b>Parker</b>	"Descendants of Silas Parker," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	29(1): 33-34
<b>Parker</b>	"Descendants of John Parker," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	29(2): 95-96
<b>Parker</b>	"Parkers of Gloucester, Massachusetts and Maine," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	30(1): 25-32
<b>Parker</b>	"Descendants of Joseph Parker," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	34(1): 46-48
<b>Parker</b>	"Descendants of Joseph Parker," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	34(2): 89-91
<b>Parker</b>	"Additions to the Parker Genealogy," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	36(3): 161-163
<b>Pattee</b>	"Ahnentafel of Harrison Morrill Pattee, 1837-1897," by Marie Lollo Scalisi	22(3): 178

<b>Patten</b>	"Abigail wife of Kendal Patten," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	30(2): 96
<b>Payson</b>	"Edmund vs. Edward Payson," by Robert Warren Mirick	38(3): 160-161
<b>Peabody</b>	"The Achsah Peabody Story," by Rosemary H. O'Brien	22(2): 82-85
<b>Peabody</b>	"Who were the Parents-in-law of Francis Peabody," by John Bradley Arthaud	23(2): 99-100
<b>Peaks</b>	"Early Peaks/Pikes of Marblehead Part I: George Peak/Pike of Marblehead," by T.A. McKay	25(1): 17-23
<b>Peaks</b>	"Early Peaks/Pikes of Marblehead Part II: George Pike of Cape Cod and The Problem of his Grandson Elias Pike," by T.A. McKay	25(1): 24-28
<b>Pemberton</b>	"Two James Pembertons," by Jeannette T. P. Barnard	19(4): 206-210
<b>Plummer</b>	"Ahnentafel of Jack L. Plummer," by Peg Plummer	38(3): 158-159
<b>Poole</b>	"John Poole of Lynn and Reading," by Marcia W. Lindberg, C.G.	21(4): 209-221
<b>Poole</b>	"A Trio of Judiths and Two William Haseys," by William Prescott Greenlaw	21(4): 222
<b>Porter</b>	"Joseph Porter's Family: The Vital Records are not Always Accurate," by Deborah Kimball Nowers	38(1): 36-40
<b>Pote</b>	"Possible Origins of the Pote Families in America," by Susan J. Rabick	34(1): 23-45
<b>Potter</b>	"Nicholas Potter of Lynn and His Descendants," by June (Butler) Miller	19(3): 142-153
<b>Priestley</b>	"James and Deborah Harradan (Lurvey) Priestly of Gloucester," by Ernest Hyde Helliwell III and John Bradley Arthaud	30(2): 70-72
<b>Proctor</b>	"Ahnentafel of William L. Proctor (1878-1959)," by Bill Catterson	23(1): 57
<b>Proctor</b>	"Ahnentafel of Jacob Proctor," by Bill Catterson	23(1): 58
<b>Proctor</b>	"Lineage of John Joseph Proctor," by John L. Proctor	23(2): 101-107
<b>Putnam</b>	"Benjamin Putnam Married Sarah Putnam. But Which One?" by Deborah Kimball Nowers	34(2): 103-106
<b>Putnam</b>	"Benjamin Putnam Married Sarah Putnam. Now We Know Which One" by Deborah Kimball Nowers and Jane Northrup Alessandrini	34(3): 153-154
<b>Ramsdells</b>	"Notes of Ramsdell," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	31(3): 140-142
<b>Rand</b>	"The Lynn Descendants of Robert Rand of Charlestown," by Marcia W. Lindberg	21(1): 28-35
<b>Rhodes</b>	"Descendants of Walter Rhodes," by Dennis Ford	22(4): 201-214
<b>Rhodes</b>	"Descendants of Walter Rhodes (conclusion)," by Dennis Ford	23(1): 37-50
<b>Ritchie</b>	"Ahnentafel of George Ludlow Ritchie, Grandfather of Loren E Somes, Sr.," by Loren Somes, Sr.	32(3): 131-137
<b>Ritchie</b>	"More About George Ludlow Ritchie," by Loren E Somes, Sr.	32(3): 138
<b>Robbins</b>	"Ahnentafel of Ebenezer Robbins," by Bill Catterson	23(4): 240
<b>Roberts</b>	"Jacob and Mary/Molley (Roberts) Roberts," by Judith M. Garland, MPA, GGFM	37(3): 122-125
<b>Rochemont</b>	"Joseph Rochemont and Sally de Poyen of Rocks Village	34(3): 165-170
<b>Rogers</b>	"John Rogers of Watertown, Wenham & Billerica," by Marilyn R. Fitzpatrick & Margaret Blair	21(3): 169-170
<b>Rogers</b>	"Ahnentafel of Herbert George Rogers," by Nathan John Rogers	21(3): 179
<b>Rogers</b>	"Ahnentafel of Richard Carr Rogers" by Nathan John Rogers	22(4): 239
<b>Rogers</b>	"Descendants of Nathaniel Rogers," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	32(1): 35-37
<b>Rogers</b>	"Corrections to Records of Rev. Daniel Rogers and his wife Elizabeth (Wilder) (Merick) (Minot) Rogers," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	32(2): 85-90

<b>Rogers</b>	"Corrections to Records of Rev. Daniel Rogers and his wife Elizabeth (Wilder) (Merick) (Minot) Rogers, Part II" by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	35(3): 40-48
<b>Rogers</b>	"Abigail Rogers, Wife of Jonathan Prince," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	30(3): 112
<b>Sanders</b>	"The Three John Sanders who Came to Essex County, MA in the 1630s," by Barbara Brett Sanders	23(4): 229-235
<b>Sanders</b>	"John Sanders of Salisbury and Newbury, Massachusetts," by Robert H Saunders	37(2): 87-97
<b>Sanders</b>	"James Sanders of Haverhill, Massachusetts," by Robert H. Saunders	37(3): 129-144
<b>Sanders</b>	"John Sanders, 1672-1737, of Haverhill, Massachusetts," by Robert H. Saunders	38(2): 92-102
<b>Sargent</b>	"Notes on the Stephen Sargent Family of West Amesbury (Merrimac)," by Damon Di Mauro	35(3): 27-35
<b>Sayward</b>	"John Sayward/Soward of Gloucester/Ipswich," by John M. Switlik	34(4): 197-204
<b>Scullard</b>	"Did She or Didn't She?" by Virginia Basken	25(2): 95-105
<b>Shaw</b>	"Ahnentafel of Abigail Smith Shaw," by Claire (Wardwell) Hubley	27(1): 47
<b>Sheldon</b>	"Descendants of Godfrey Sheldon, Part I," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	26(3): 118-121
<b>Sheldon</b>	"Descendants of Godfrey Sheldon, continued," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	26(4): 167-174
<b>Sheldon</b>	"Descendants of Godfrey Sheldon, Conclusion," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	27(1): 20-28
<b>Silver</b>	"Descendants of Thomas Silver of Essex County, MA," by Marsha Russell	22(2): 86-99
<b>Skidmore</b>	"Descendants of Richard (1) Skidmore," by Lenore Wolters	23(2): 87-97
<b>Smith</b>	"Ahnentafel of Ruth Smith," by Bill Caterson	25(1): 56
<b>Smith</b>	"Martha (Mattie) Lee Smith Who Was She," by Jeffrey A. Russell	31(2): 63-69
<b>Smith</b>	"William Smith Descendants through his son Samuel," by Margaret Blair	32(1): 11-19
<b>Smith</b>	"Sorting Out the Tangle of One John Smith Family of Ipswich, MA," by Susan Kilbride	38(1): 41-47
<b>Somes</b>	"Ahnentafel of James Somes," by Loren E. Somes, Sr.	28(4): 173-175
<b>Somes</b>	"James Henry Somes of Saugus and Lynn, Mass.," by Loren E. Somes, Sr.	33(1): 27-41
<b>Southard</b>	"A Matrilineal Line" by Judith A. Southard Oestrich	20(1): 56-57
<b>Southard</b>	"Ahnentafel of Judith Ann Southard Oestrich"	21(1): 53-54
<b>Southard</b>	"Abraham Southard of Massachusetts and Maine," by Judith Southard Oestrich	24(2): 77-82
<b>Standley</b>	"The Ahnentafel of Benjamin Standley (1799-1854)," by Deborah K. Nowers	22(1): 55-56
<b>Standley</b>	"George <sup>2</sup> Standley son of George <sup>1</sup> Standley, of Beverly, Massachusetts," by Deborah Kimball Nowers	31(3): 127-135
<b>Standley</b>	"George <sup>2</sup> Standley son of George <sup>1</sup> Standley, of Beverly, Massachusetts Continued," by Deborah Kimball Nowers	31(4): 165-167
<b>Standley</b>	"John <sup>2</sup> Standley Son of George <sup>1</sup> Standley, of Beverly, Massachusetts," by Deborah Kimball Nowers	32(1): 3-7
<b>Standley</b>	"Sands <sup>2</sup> Standley son of George <sup>1</sup> Standley of Beverly, Massachusetts," by Deborah Kimball Nowers	33(2): 70-74
<b>Stanwood</b>	"Ahnentafel of Jonathon Stanwood," by Bill Caterson	25(1): 55
<b>Stanwood</b>	"Ahnentafel of Isaac Stanwood," by Bill Caterson	25(1): 57
<b>Stevens</b>	"The Stevens Family of Andover," by Charlotte Helen Abbott	24(1): 35-44

<b>Stevens</b>	"The Stevens Family of Andover: Part II," by Charlotte Helen Abbott. Ed: Marcia Wiswall Lindberg, C.G.	24(2): 83-103
<b>Stewart</b>	"Duncan Stewart," by Doris Phillips	35(1): 41-50
<b>Stillman</b>	"Daniel and Rachel (Lurvey) Stillman Family of Gloucester and Rockport," by John Bradley Arthaud	28(2): 75-86
<b>Stillman</b>	"Daniel and Rachel (Lurvey) Stillman Family of Gloucester and Rockport, Conclusion," by John Bradley Arthaud	28(3): 108-122
<b>Swanback</b>	"Charlotte Swanback," by Judith A. Southard Oestrich	24(1): 17-22
<b>Swift</b>	"Ahnentafel of Isaac H. Swift," by Mary A. (Alexander) Wilhelm	26(3): 141-142
<b>Tarbox</b>	"John Tarbox of Lynn," by Marcia W. Lindberg	20(3): 132-143
<b>Tarbox</b>	"John <sup>4</sup> Tarbox of Biddeford, Maine," by Robert L. Taylor	20(3): 144
<b>Tarbox</b>	"Cornelius <sup>5</sup> Tarbox of Biddeford, Maine," by Robert L Taylor	20(3): 145
<b>Tarbox</b>	"The Lineage of George Edward Tarbox, Jr."	20(3): 146-149
<b>Tarr</b>	"Tarr Family Ancestry," by Shirley Tarr Howe	19(4): 235
<b>Tarr</b>	"Two contemporary Addison Tarr Families of Gloucester," by John Bradley Arthaud	21(3): 161-162
<b>Tay</b>	"Descendants of William Tay," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	29(1): 27-30
<b>Tay</b>	"Descendants of William Tay, Continued" by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	29(2): 69-77
<b>Tay</b>	"Descendants of William Tay, Concluded," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	29(3): 109-117
<b>Thompson</b>	"Ahnentafel of Susan Thompson, Mother of George E. Wanstall," by George E Wanstall	33(2): 80-99
<b>Throckmorton</b>	"The Throckmortons of New England," by Connie Hays Haine	35(2): 39-43
<b>Thurston</b>	"Ahnentafel of David Thurston [1844- ] of the Thurstons of Rowley and Newbury Massachusetts," by Barbara J. Beake	27(4): 185-187
<b>Trask</b>	"Benjamin <sup>2</sup> Trask, son of Osmond Trask of Beverly, Massachusetts," by Deborah Kimball Nowers	28(3): 139-142
<b>Trask</b>	"Benjamin <sup>2</sup> Trask, son of Osmond Trask of Beverly, Massachusetts, Conclusion" by Deborah Kimball Nowers	28(4): 159-165
<b>Trask</b>	"Samuel <sup>2</sup> Trask, son of Osmond <sup>1</sup> Trask of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts," by Deborah Kimball Nowers	29(1): 15-24
<b>Trask</b>	"Edward <sup>2</sup> Trask, Son of Osmond Trask of Beverly, Massachusetts," by Deborah Kimball Nowers	30(1): 17-24
<b>Trask</b>	"John <sup>2</sup> Trask, son of Osmond <sup>1</sup> Trask of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts," by Deborah Kimball Nowers	27(2): 57-66
<b>Traske</b>	"Captain William Traske of Salem, Massachusetts, Military Commander, Miller, Fruit Grower," by Joan M. Sweeney	21(1): 24-27
<b>Vining</b>	"Report on William Vining "of Marblehead" Massachusetts Son of William Vining "of Wells" Maine," by Ruby Daniels Gordon Ph.D."	26(3): 123-132
<b>Ward</b>	"The Colonial Clergy Ancestry of Loren E. Somes, Sr.," by Loren E. Somes, Sr.	29(1): 35-41
<b>Wardwell</b>	"Ahnentafel of Claire (Wardwell) Hubley"	20(1): 54-55
<b>Wardwell</b>	"Ahnentafel of Simon Willard Wardwell," by Marjorie Wardwell Otten	20(2): 119
<b>Wardwell</b>	"Samuel Wardwell of Andover, Massachusetts," by Marjorie Wardwell Otten	21(2): 85-88
<b>Webber</b>	"The Webber and Bowden Families of Kennebunk, Ancestors of Abigail (Webber) Tarbox"	20(3): 145-146
<b>Whiting</b>	"The Whiting Family of Lynn," by Marilyn Fitzpatrick	23(4): 218-228
<b>Whitney</b>	"Ahnentafel of Ida Alma Whitney," by David A. Hills	27(3): 141
<b>Whittrige</b>	"William Whittrige of Ipswich," by David Whittredge	22(3): 151-161

<b>Wiborn</b>	"Pedigree of the Wiborns," by John Wiborn	20(1): 30-32
<b>Wilson</b>	"Research in Progress: The Trials of the Wilson Family," by John M. Switlik	34(3): 155-160
<b>Wilson</b>	"Ahnentafel of Lucy Foster Wilson," by John M. Switlik	34(3): 161-164
<b>Woodman</b>	"Umbilical Line of Virginia (Woodman) Cordes"	19(2): 118
<b>Yeaton</b>	"Born Jacob Yeaton of Marblehead, died Jacob Eaton of Wells?: A Cemetery Inscription Offers the Best Clue," by Priscilla J. Eaton	19(3): 165-168
<b>York</b>	"Ahnentafel of Hannah York," by Dorothea R. Griebel	21(3): 175-176
<b>Zecchini</b>	"Umbilical Line of Mary (Zecchini) Bryant"	19(3): 178

## Charter Street Cemetery Inscriptions

By Jeanne Stella

HERE · LYETH · BURIED  
 Y<sup>e</sup> BODY OF  
 JOHN MARSTON.SENIOR  
 AGED 66 YEARS  
 DEC.<sup>D</sup> DECEMBER Y<sup>e</sup>  
 19 1 6 8 1

---

Sacred to the Memory  
 of M<sup>rs</sup> MEHETABLE MARSTON,  
 Consort of  
 M<sup>r</sup> WILLIAM MARSTON  
 who departed this Life  
 Decem<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> · 1784 · Aged  
 25 Years. & 10 Months.

---

ERECTED  
 In Memory of  
 MRS. SALLY MILLET,  
 wife of  
 Mr. William Millet  
 who died  
 Feb. 23, 1830;  
 aged 45 years.

She was happy in life & resign'd in death.  
 Tho' flesh and heart dissolve in dust;  
 And monuments shall waste away;  
 Blest is the mem'ry of the just--  
 Their better life shall not decay.

---

In Memory of  
MR. WILLIAM MILLET,  
who died  
Aug. 14, 1836,  
aged 55.

Also, SALLY LEONARD,  
his daughter, who died  
June 4, 1836, aged 10 months

So let it be—for ne'er on earth,  
Should man his home prepare  
The spirit feels its heavenly birt\_

This Stone Perpetuates  
the Memory of  
MAD<sup>m</sup>. SARAH MORSHEAD  
who died DEC<sup>r</sup>. 25.<sup>th</sup>  
1 7 5 0.  
Aged 67.

In Memory of  
Mrs. MEHETABLE MOTTEY,  
Relict of Capt. Joseph Mottey.  
Ob. May 24, 1801.  
Æt. 59.

What though thy wisdom has decreed,  
Our flesh to see the dust,  
Yet as the Lord & Saviour rose  
So all his followers must.

HERE LYETH  $\overset{c}{y}$  BODY  
 OF JUDATH  $\overset{c}{y}$  DAU<sup>tr</sup>  
 OF JOSEPH & JUDATH  
 NEALE DECEASE<sup>D</sup>  
 FEBRUARY  $\overset{c}{y}$  20<sup>th</sup>  
 169<sup>7</sup>. IN  $\overset{c}{y}$  16<sup>th</sup>  
 YEAR OF HER AGE

JOSEPH NE\_\_  
 AGED 35 Y\_\_\_\_  
 DEC<sup>D</sup> OCTOB\_\_  
 $\overset{c}{y}$  10 169\_

Here Lyeth the Body  
 of Ruth  $\overset{c}{y}$  Wife of  
 John Nutting Who  
 Died Nov<sup>br</sup> the 22<sup>d</sup>  
 1736 in  $\overset{c}{y}$  38<sup>th</sup> year of  
 her Age Also John  
 their Son died June  $\overset{c}{y}$  28<sup>th</sup>  
 1729 Aged 4 Months

Here lies the Body of  
 M<sup>fs</sup> HANNAH OSGOOD,  
 Widow of  
 M<sup>f</sup> NATHANIEL OSGOOD;  
 who departed this Life  
 March.4<sup>th</sup>. 1774. in  $\overset{c}{y}$   
 $\overset{th}{th}$   
 85 Year of Her Age.

Here lies Buried  $\overset{e}{y}$  Bo\_\_ \_\_  
 M<sup>rs</sup> MARTHA OSGOOD  
 the widow of Deacon  
 PETER OSGOOD  
 she Died Sep<sup>tr</sup>. 10<sup>th</sup> 1760  
 In the 92<sup>d</sup> Year  
 of her Age.

HERE LYES BURIED  
 THE BODY OF  
 DEACON PETER OSGOOD,  
 AGED 90 YEARS  
 DIED SEPTEMBER  $\overset{e}{y}$  24<sup>th</sup>.

HERE LYES  $\overset{e}{y}$   
 BODY OF DELIV  
 ERANCE PARKMA<sup>n</sup>  
 AGED 3 YEARS  
 DIED MARCH  $\overset{e}{y}$   
 19<sup>th</sup> 1 6 8 8

HERE LYES  $\overset{e}{y}$   
 BODY OF  
 SAMUELL PARKMA<sup>N</sup>  
 AGED 15 MON<sup>S</sup>  
 DIED SEP<sup>t</sup>  $\overset{e}{y}$  20<sup>th</sup>  
 1 6 8 8

$\overset{e}{y}$  children of Deliverance & margaret parkman

HERE LYES BURIED  
 $\overset{e}{y}$  BODY. OF. M<sup>R</sup>. DELIVERAN<sup>cc</sup>  
 PARKMAN MERCH<sup>NT</sup>  
 DEC<sup>D</sup>. NOV<sup>R</sup>. THE 15. <sup>th</sup>  
 1 7 1 5. AGED 64.  
 YEARS 3 M<sup>O</sup> & 12  
 D<sup>S</sup>.

HERE LYES BURIED  
 ☿ BODY OF  
 MARGARET ☿ WIFE OF  
 DELIVERANCE PARKMA<sup>N</sup>  
 AGED 24 YEARS  
 DEC<sup>D</sup> MARCH ☿ 25  
 1 6 8 9

---

HERE LYETH BURIED  
 ☿ BODY OF MEHITABEL  
 PARKMAN ☿ WIFE OF  
 DELIVERANCE PARKMAN  
 AGED ABOUT 26  
 YEARS DEPARTED  
 THIS LIFE ☿ 7 OF  
 DECEMBER 1 6 8 4

---

HERE LYES THE BODY OF  
 M.<sup>rs</sup> SUSANNAH PARKMAN  
 DEC.<sup>D</sup> FEBRUARY ☿ 19.<sup>th</sup>  
 1727/8 IN THE 86  
 YEAR OF \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_

---

Captain  
 William Patterson  
 Ob. 6. Sept. 1793  
 Æ t 47 yrs

---

Here Lyes the Body  
of M<sup>r</sup>: Daniel Peeas.  
who Died November  
18<sup>th</sup> 1 7 7 4,  
in the 21<sup>st</sup> Year  
of his Age.

---

ELIZABETH ROPES PEELE

born Oct. 31 1802

died Oct. 23 1882

“An Elect Lady.”

who served humanity in the  
incorruptible apparel of a  
meek and \_\_\_\_\_ spirit

\_\_\_\_\_ — — — — —  
Religion, Charity and \_\_\_\_\_

---

Here lies the Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup>: ELIZABETH PEELE, Wife  
to M<sup>r</sup>: ROBERT PEELE Jun<sup>r</sup>;  
who departed this Life  
August the 6. 1770  
Aged 27 Years.

---

Here lies the Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> EUNICE PEELE,  
Consort of  
M<sup>r</sup> ROBERT PEELE;  
who departed this Life  
June the 20<sup>th</sup>. 1780.

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In Memory of  
JOSIAH B PEELE  
Son of Mr Rob<sup>t</sup> Peele  
who died June 20<sup>th</sup>.  
1784 in the 20<sup>th</sup>. Year  
of his Age.

---

MY BROTHERS  
ROBERT PEELE,  
Born March 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
Died April 8 1871

JOSIAH B. PEELE.  
Born Nov. 18, 1797  
Died in Havannah  
July 3 1822

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ROBERT PEELE.

Born

April 18, 1767.

Died

March 21, 1842.

His wife

BETSY SMITH.

Born Aug. 21, 1768.

Died Dec. 18, 1828.

Also his second wife

SARAH BROWN.

Born Oct. 4. 1770.

Died Jan. 20. 185\_.

In Memory of  
Mr ROBERT PEELE  
who died June 12<sup>th</sup>.  
1792. in the 55<sup>th</sup>. Year  
of his Age.

Here lies Buried  
the Body of  
M<sup>r</sup> ROBERT PEELE;  
who departed this  
Life April the 29<sup>th</sup>  
1773. Aged 60 Years  
and 7 Months.

Here lies y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> MARY PEELE,  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup>  
ROBERT PEELE;  
who departed this  
Life May y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>. 1771.  
Aged 58 Years.

Here lieth interred  
the body of  
R O G E R P E E L E,  
Born in London, England,  
Jan. 26, 1676,  
Died in Salem, 1728,  
Aged 52.

Also his wife  
M A R G R E T .  
B A R T O L L,  
Born in Marblehead.

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In Memory of  
WILLIAM, Son of  
Mr. Robert & Mrs. Eliz<sup>th</sup>. Peele,  
Ob. July 20. 1801.  
Aged 2 Years 2 M<sup>o</sup>.  
& 20 Days.

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IN Memory of  
WILLIAM PEELE ,  
Obt. March 4, 1817;  
Æt. 78.

Bles<sup>s</sup>ed are the dead that die in the Lord.

---

Here lies Interr'd  
 the Body of  
 M<sup>r</sup>: JOSEPH PHIPPEN,  
 He Died May 11<sup>th</sup>:  
 1 7 8 3.  
 in the 24<sup>th</sup>: Year  
 of his Age.

In Memory of  
 Mrs. LOIS PHIPPEN,  
 wife of Mr. W<sup>m</sup>: Phippen,  
 who died March 11<sup>th</sup>: 1794.  
 Aged 40 Years

Blessed are the dead that die in  
 the Lord.

Mary Phippen  
 Wife of M<sup>r</sup>: Tho  
 Phippen died <sup>e</sup>  
 19 of march 1722  
 \_atat 49 years

In Memory of  
 Mr. WILL<sup>M</sup>: PHIPPEN  
 who died May 28<sup>th</sup>:  
 1 7 9 6.  
 Aged 44 Years.

The sweet remembrance of the just,  
 Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

*Essex Society of Genealogists*[www.esog.org](http://www.esog.org)*Fall 2018 Program Schedule*

Meetings are held at the Centre Congregational Church, 5 Summer Street, Lynnfield MA. The church is on the corner of Summer and Main Streets, next to the Lynnfield Public Library. Parking is in the rear, off Main Street. Join us for a bring-your-own lunch and social hour at noon. Lectures will begin at 1:00 p.m. Meetings for Fall 2018 include:

**Saturday, 15 September:*****Demystifying Ahnentafels*****Peg Plummer**

In this presentation, you'll learn about genealogical numbering systems. The numbering system familiar to us today was invented centuries ago but is still widely used and very versatile. The Ahnentafel (people-table) presents your family pedigree in a portable format and it is easily publishable so you can share your work. It's a very useful tool to add to your genealogy toolbox.



Peg Plummer is known in the area as a presenter with an eclectic range of genealogy topics in her tool bag. She enjoys coaching individuals and groups to a greater understanding of tried-and-true genealogy skills. Peg is a past-president of ESOG, and a member of MSOG and ACGS. She's also outgoing corresponding secretary of the Sons and Daughters of the First Settlers of Newbury. She's working on her descent from Jane Walford, an accused witch of Great Island, New Hampshire, through three of her daughters. Peg also moderates a DNA Special Interest Group.

**Saturday, 20 October:*****Mining for Gold in Federal Records*****Linda B. MacIver**

As the recipient of the Richard S. Lackey Scholarship for 2018, Linda was awarded tuition and coverage for some other expenses for the week-long seminar, the Genealogical Institute on Federal Records, held at NARA in Washington, DC, in July. She will be sharing with us some of her discoveries regarding the wealth of federal records useful for genealogical research, as well as some breakthroughs in her own family history. You haven't done that "reasonably exhaustive search" unless you include more than the usual federal records. It really is a myth that our families weren't important enough to be in records preserved at the National Archives. Come and hear why!



Linda MacIver is an educator, lecturer, librarian and genealogy researcher. She recently retired from a 27-year career at the Boston Public Library, where she inaugurated the BPL patron genealogy classes in 2011. She taught the multi-week beginners' genealogy course for the past five years. She also organized two seasons of the Local and Family History series and developed the Intermediate Genealogy Summer Lecture series over the past three years. She is the Secretary of the Massachusetts Genealogical Council and a member of the Massachusetts Society of Genealogists (MSOG) and the Essex (Mass.) Society of Genealogists (ESOG). She serves as the New England Representative for the Essex (England) Record Office.

Linda has a BA in History from the University of New Hampshire, an MEd. from Boston University and earned her MLIS at Simmons College.

**Saturday, 17 November:**  
***Chipping Away at Brick Walls Using DNA***  
**Sandy Murray, PhD**

DNA testing estimates the “degree of relatedness” between individuals rather than filling in names in a tree but it can point the investigator in the right direction to break down those pesky brick walls - if the analysis is both organized and comprehensive. In this presentation we’ll briefly compare the five major companies commonly used today, illustrate different approaches to organizing and analyzing results, overview the newest exciting analytical methods developed in the last year, and then apply DNA results to several case studies. Handouts will include a reference list for blogs, webinars, charts, YouTube videos and other resources in this fast-moving field.



After a career as a laboratory research cell biologist, Sandy has been working with DNA in a genetic genealogy setting since 2011. She is particularly interested in helping genealogists who have received their “DNA results” and “matches” but have no idea how to work with them. She also moderates the monthly Chelmsford Genealogy Club’s DNA Special Interest Group.

**Saturday, 15 December:**  
***Pot-Luck Luncheon and Member Show-and-Tell (starts at noon)***

- A-G Main dishes, precooked and hot (we have power for crockpots)
- H-R Soups or salads (tossed or removed from molds)
- S-Z Desserts (cut into individual pieces)

Share your genealogy research – bring a family tree, album, book, etc. to display, or an interesting research story or brick wall problem for discussion.

\* \* \* \* \*

## *Spring 2019 Program Schedule*

### **Saturday, 16 February**

#### *Researching House Histories in Essex County*

**David Moffat**

Many houses in Essex County have long and fascinating histories. David Moffat has researched many houses for Historic Salem, Inc. and will discuss using deeds, probates, tax, census, and poll records, and other sources to reconstruct the ownership and heritage of old houses. These research methods can teach you more about your own house or an ancestor's house.



David Moffat is the lead researcher at The House of the Seven Gables in Salem. He is the co-author of *Images of America: The House of the Seven Gables* and *Caroline Emmerton: An Unbounded Vision*. He co-founded the Salem Historical Society and sits on the board of Historic Salem, Inc. From 2015 to 2018, he was the editor-in-chief of *The Essex Genealogist*.

### **Saturday, 16 March**

#### *Unlocking Manuscript Treasures*

**Ann Lawthers**

Unlocking the Manuscript Treasures at NEHGS - This talk will help the genealogist make the most effective use of manuscript materials. First, the different categories of manuscripts will be discussed and examples provided. Next, how to use manuscripts to locate hard to find people and vital events will be described, as well as using manuscripts to round out your family history. Finally, the talk concludes with where to find manuscripts when you can't make it in to NEHGS.



As a Genealogist for the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Ann assists NEHGS library visitors, both on-site and online, with their family history research. She is a graduate of Wellesley College and the Harvard School of Public Health, and has completed the Boston University Certificate in Genealogical Research program. She has conducted genealogical projects as an independent researcher. Ann's areas of interest are New England, the Mid-Atlantic states, Ireland, Canada and Germany.

**Saturday, 20 April*****Preserving and Sharing Family Artifacts*****Joseph Jackson**

Make photographs and recordings available to your family members on the web through scanning photos or documents, photographing treasured family heirlooms and recording stories. Learn how to organize these treasured memories. This is one solution to making cherished family history available to all of your connected family members. The overall benefit is that family members' collections and previous research can reach a larger audience of descendants.



Exposed to preservation, transcription, and archiving as a teen after finding a treasure trove of thousands of family records pigeon-holed into an heirloom secretary cabinet dating back to the 1820s, Joseph Jackson is an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle research engineer searching for ancestors. He excavates their social footprint in the multiple printed and digital records that bring rich context to a person's life. Experienced in interviewing people, publishing family blogs and several photo books, and leading a weekly "Family Search Night," Joe found that technology had great power to collect, organize, and archive information from a variety of family and online sources. He lives in Wilmington, Mass., with his wife Jennifer, and their three boys.

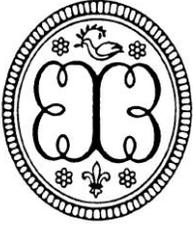
**Saturday, 18 May*****From Witch to Slave: Tracing the Genealogical Link*****Jeanne Pickering**

On Pope's Day (November 5) 1766, John Adams sat in the courtroom during the proceedings of Jenny Slew's civil suit for freedom against her owner, John Whipple Jr. of Ipswich. His notes and diary entry were to make Slew vs. Whipple one of the best-known Massachusetts freedom suits filed by enslaved individuals prior to the 1783 cases that marked the ending of slavery in Massachusetts. Who was Jenny Slew? I argue that Jenny Slew, a bi-racial enslaved woman who sued for her freedom in 1766, was a descendent of Dorcas Hoar, a notorious fortune-teller and accused witch in the Salem Witchcraft trials in 1692. Does it make a difference that I have to dismiss a piece of evidence left by John Adams?



Jeanne Pickering has recently earned her Master's degree in history at Salem State University, based on her thesis on the lawsuits for freedom filed by enslaved individuals in Essex County prior to the Revolutionary War. Her research interests are the social and cultural aspects of colonial slavery in rural Massachusetts concentrating on the North Shore. She regularly speaks on slavery in Essex County to local history groups and runs a website on Essex County slavery at NorthShoreSlavery.org.

Look for details about meetings and membership on our website, [www.esog.org](http://www.esog.org)



ESSEX SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS, INC.

PO Box 313  
Lynnfield, MA 01940-0313

## ESOG 2019 Membership Application/Renewal Form

The membership year for the Essex Society of Genealogists, Inc. begins on January 1. Please save us the costs of additional mailings by renewing now for the year 2019. Among other benefits, members receive four issues of our journal, *The Essex Genealogist*, published in February, May, August and November. See our website at <http://www.esog.org> for more details.

### Single / Family Membership for 2019 [Choose only one]

- \_\_\_ Journal via .pdf download           \$25  
 \_\_\_ Journal via postal mail (USA)       \$33  
 \_\_\_ Journal via postal mail (Canada)   \$35

**Membership Total**     \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Donation to the Society** \$ \_\_\_\_\_     ESOG is a 501c(3) tax-exempt organization.

**Total Enclosed**         \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### Please supply the following information:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Receive email news from the Society? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

Mail this form and your check to **ESOG, PO Box 313, Lynnfield MA 01940-0313**. Enclose a SASE if you wish to receive a membership card. **Or, as a more expedient alternative, go to our website at <http://www.esog.org/dues>, fill out the form, and submit your PayPal payment.**

### *TEG Submission Guidelines*

*TEG* welcomes a variety of submissions related to genealogy, including family histories, interesting ancestors, genealogical discoveries, brick wall problems and solutions, Ahnentafels, and queries. Transcriptions of records, such as family Bibles or local gravestone inscriptions, would be very useful. Material related to Essex County will be given preference, but articles on genealogical methodology, record repositories, or websites would be helpful as well. Photographs of Essex County historic sites or scenery would be most welcome.

Submissions are to be sent by email in an editable Microsoft Word Document, to <TEG@esog.org>.

Submissions should be in 12- point Times New Roman, with line spacing of 1.15. Insert a blank line between paragraphs, with no first-line indent.

Submissions should be properly cited.

The editor reserves the right to accept or reject any submission.

Submissions are received year-round, but all submissions should be received no later than one month before publication to be considered for the next issue.

<i>Publication Month</i>	<i>Submissions Deadline</i>
<i>February</i>	December 31 <sup>st</sup> of the previous year
<i>May</i>	March 31 <sup>st</sup>
<i>August</i>	June 30 <sup>th</sup>
<i>November</i>	September 30 <sup>th</sup>

The editor will acknowledge submissions promptly and will communicate with the author regarding revisions and expected publication date.

Neither the editor nor the Essex Society of Genealogists assumes responsibility for the content of submissions. Articles and lectures do not reflect the views of the editor or the society.



**The Essex Genealogist**  
**P. O. Box 313**  
**Lynnfield MA 01940-0313**