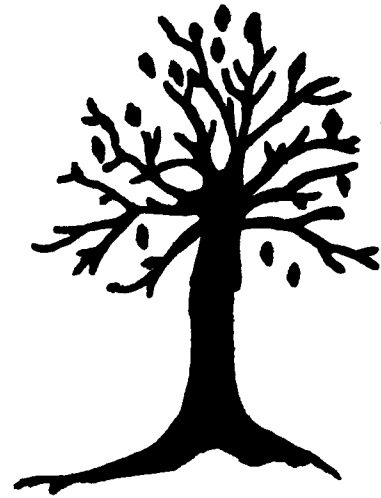


BRANCHES & TWIGS



Abbot Curtis p 57

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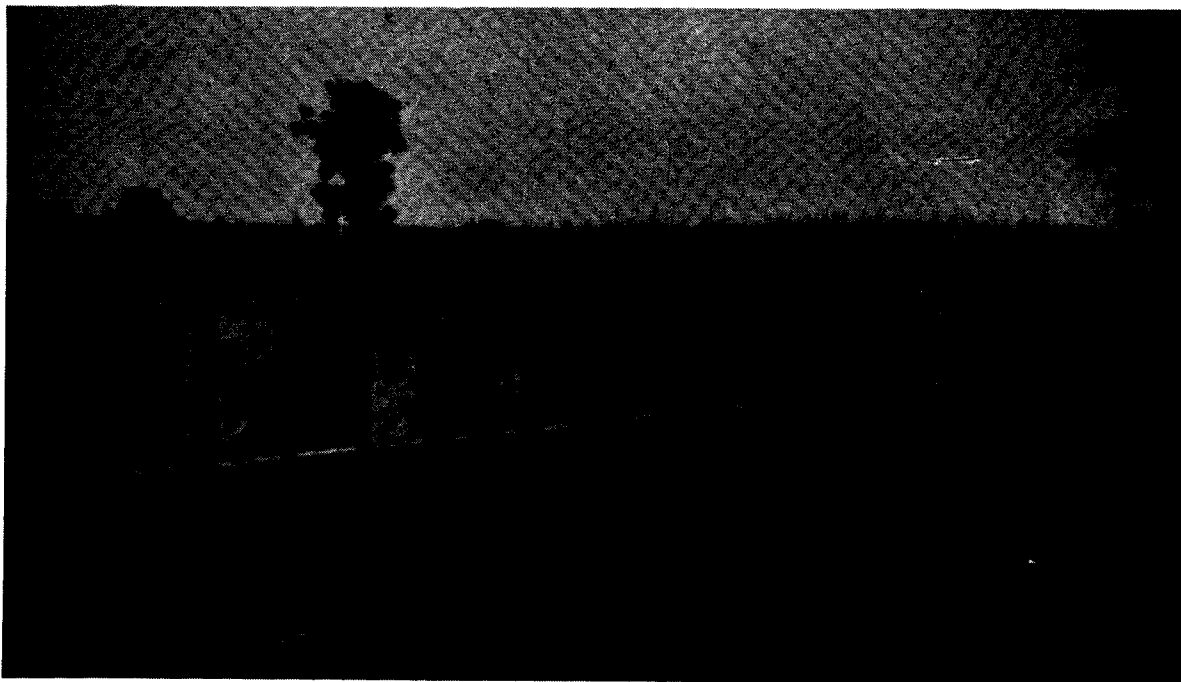
NEWSLETTER OF GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF VERMONT

VOL. 2, NO. 3

SUMMER 1973

CAROL CHURCH, EDITOR

CHANDLER CEMETERY
showing the West side looking east by south



In 1971 the Chandler Cemetery in Stanbridge East, Province of Quebec, Canada was spruced up by the cemetery committee. They used crowbars and a clam shell to unearth many of the stones which were then fixed into a wall as pictured here. Since this picture was taken a cap was put over it as a shield.

Chandler Cemetery information was printed in vol. 2, no. 2 on page 38. Both picture and information was sent in by Mrs. Bea Fuller Baumbach, 16227 Avenue 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Madera, Calif. 93637.

FALLING LEAVES:

The Grange Hall at South Woodstock was the scene of the Spring Meeting May 19 where nearly 100 members were on hand to attend to business matters, listen to 5 excellent speakers and enjoy a fabulous luncheon.

President Leon Dean spoke of the increasing costs of printing "Branches and Twigs" and the necessity of raising our dues. He made the following resolutions which were voted for by the members present:

Be it hereby resolved that the treasurer be empowered to collect from members as of Oct. 1, 1973, the sum of \$2.00 in dues and \$2.00 as a special assessment to help defray the organization's expenses for the fiscal year 1973-74;

And be it further resolved that at the earliest opportunity consistent with our constitution we consider a vote to raise our regular dues from \$2.00 to \$4.00 annually beginning with the fiscal year 1974-75.

Mr. Dean also asked members to send in material to the editor for publication in our newsletter. If you don't send it, we can't print it. Several members volunteered to check their local libraries for listings of genealogical material.

Joann Heselton suggested that we dedicate the days Permanent Fund collection to Abby Hemmingway who wrote the Vermont Historical Gasseteer in 5 vols.

The Vt. Old Cemetery Association wants to pinpoint and map all cemeteries in Vermont ESPECIALLY the old ones, even if there is just one stone.

Anyone wishing to help VOCA with this project may contact Russell Farnsworth, 35 Alfred St., Burlington Vt. 05401.

Mrs. Witham brought greetings from the Central Florida Genealogical Soc. which meets in Orlando, Fla. They are planning a winter workshop when many New Englanders are there.

First speaker was Madeleine Wilkinson of Montpelier, Vt. Several members requested a copy of her talk which is reprinted here for the pleasure of all our members.

GENEALOGICAL THIS AND THAT, including some Do's and Don'ts.

How many of you realize that Montpelier, Vt. is an excellent center for research not only on the entire state of Vt., but also on all of N. England? And, to a certain extent, on New York State?

Last fall Mrs. Swan advised that you start with yourself. I heartily concur with this--in short, work from the known back to the unknown. This is particularly important when searching for a birth prior to the period of recording births etc. in a given state. For example, both my grandfathers were born, one in N.J. and the other in N.Y., before those states required births be recorded. But the death records gave names of their parents, as did one of the marriage records. Thus, an example of tracing back from the more modern record.

Once you have noted all that you know personally, ask your relatives, but do NOT overwhelm them with the request, "Tell me all you know about our ancestors." Ask specific questions such as, where and when was so-and-so married? Where buried? (this could well be at some distance from where he or she resided as an adult) Names of his or her brothers or sister? (Data on collateral lines is sometimes helpful if your direct line ancestor died in the period of death records merely stating that John Doe died on such and such a date. Perhaps you or a relative know that a brother or sister lived much longer, and thus might have a more modern death record giving data on parents.)

Do work back one generation at a time. More than once I have seen statements "I have my line back to William the Conqueror except for 3 or 2 or even 1 generations in Vermont." Watch out! Those missing links could lead in quite a different direction from one to the Battle of Hastings.

Charts are fine as worksheets, or brief summaries, but do NOT put data directly from the source onto a chart. Copy the material as you find it, whether in Vital Records, Census, printed book or other source. Then study your findings, and once you are certain you are on the right track, use a chart if you wish. (Notice that some charts do not have a space for the place of marriage.) This information could be a very important clue to the parentage of both bride and groom, for usually the marriage occurred at the place where the bride resided with her parents. True, there are exceptions sometimes the groom had migrated and once he was settled, sent for his bride-to-be, and they were married in a place far removed from the residence of her parents.

Another reason for copying data as you find it is that later research of yours may change your first findings. One person read a Census of 1860 with a man and woman in a given household as husband and wife; put the information on a chart thusly, and with the approximate year of birth. BUT those same 2 persons were on the 1880 Census (which is the only one asking for the relationship of each person to the Head of Household) as brother and sister. In short, don't stop with just one reference-- search for all you can find.

Remember there are several reference books (Noel Stevenson's book, and The Handy Book for Genealogists) giving helpful information on where certain records are to be found, and what are the basic sources for given states. Do study these and make sure that you write to the proper place for data which exists for the period of interest to you. Many persons are accustomed to vital records in their own states being kept at the county or probate offices, and assume erroneously that all states did the same. Then begins the letter writing to the wrong official. Once this official has received many inquiries incorrectly addressed to his office, requesting records which his office never did have, do you wonder that sometimes a reply is sent stating, "Records were not kept at all at the time you mention."? Yet an inquiry to the correct office would have brought the desired data.

Do not write to more than one place at the same time for the same record (such as a court official, a town official, and a central file), for all your letters are apt to be sent on to just one official, and you are thus tripling his or her work.

When you do write to the proper place for records, make your letter brief and to the point. Some letters requesting a birth date, for example, include so much other family data, that a great deal of time is spent reading page after page just to discover what is wanted. And do be specific: some persons ask for a birth record or other data of John Jones without giving any clue as to whether John is still alive today, or whether he was born soon after the arrival of the Mayflower.

Even the National Archives has become weary of lengthy letters, and provides order forms for pension application copies, and Census entry data.

When you write to any person, institution, or other organization, do not become impatient if a reply is not immediate.

forthcoming. Remember that you are not the only one searching for ancestors, and that many of the persons to whom you address your inquiries have other official duties which understandably take precedence over your request for the birth record about the year 1771 of your ancestor. I recently waited more than one year for certain data which was very necessary for learning a man's origin. The reason was that the files were being microfilmed, and during the completion of that project, all files were closed. In another case I was trying to find an obituary in an out-of-state newspaper, five to six months does seem frustratingly long, but I waited, and did NOT send any follow-up letters. At last a reply came; while the obituary had not been found, I did learn that all available newspapers of a given period had been searched.

The reasons for genealogical research are many and varied; and I repeat, you are not alone in your searching nor in your sending out requests for information. Many persons consider genealogy as ancestor worship, and are quite scornful of it and of those seeking to open up the family tree. But the several reasons are excellent: 1) Scholarships for higher education: many colleges and universities have funds available to students of a particular surname, or who are descended from certain persons, or from early settlers of a certain town. 2) Missing heirs for an Estate in Probate Court: no Will was found, so the legal heirs must be determined. In one such case the relationship of possible heirs to the deceased was based on the descent from a marriage in Vt. of 1792. At the time the Estate was in court, the genealogical research spanned one hundred and seventy yrs. 3) Dissolution of Trust Funds and distribution of the principal: depending on the wording of the Trust, and the laws of the state of residence of the maker, so can vary the distribution. In order to find the recipients, the search might cover 150 yrs for a Trust distributed some fifty yrs after it was created. 4) Clear title to land: in one instance the problem, which arose only about 10 yrs. ago, concerned descendants of a Revolutionary War soldier who had once owned land on Long Island, NY. The soldier had moved from there to Vt. about 1790, but interestingly enough (when one considers migrations of many families during the last 175 yrs) had descendants still residing in Vt. They were located, and signed a Quit Claim clear title to land which today is almost suburban NY City. 5) History and sociology: although some individuals think that a sharp division can be drawn between history and genealogy, remember that history is made by people, and people are made by families. There is genealogy - the study of families and the ancestry. More than one comparative study has been made of the characteristics and occupations of NE ancestors versus those of descendants who migrated to the West many years ago. 6) Medicine and research on some diseases or other physical problems and tendencies often study the family tree to learn more about the disease, and to anticipate possible future health difficulties in later generations. 7) Biographies of prominent persons are apt to look into the family background to learn what caused this man or woman to go to the top. More than once I have found that the young boy placed as an apprentice with a village blacksmith or with another person of expert knowledge - that boy invented something which became well known - think of John Deere the plow man, or of the Watrous pump. And there was the grandson of a Vt. farmer: the boy was the son of a Methodist circuit-rider minister of early Vt. The boy forsook the farm and the ministry to go to the big city. He made it on his own, and became a multi-millionaire long before his death. 8) There are many societies with membership requirements based on descent from a person with stated activities. 9) The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints wants its members to learn their ancestry in all directions because, as I was told by one of its prominent officials, of the belief that the family stays together as a unit unto eternity. 10) Sometimes the interest in the family tree is purely personal: who were my ancestors, where did they live, and what did they do?

There is no set pattern for success in genealogy. You may have had very good luck on one line by using published genealogies (those giving references for the data are best). But the next line is proven by vital records, or in probate or land records. Sometimes you find the elderly farmer turned over his land and buildings to a son in exchange for which the son was to provide the parent or parents with food, shelter, clothing, medical care, and perhaps a specified amount of whiskey on a regular basis, for the rest of the life of the parents. Sometimes you find that a land owner was still of his previous residence, when he acquired land in the state of his next residence; for example, the recorded deed shows John Doe as being of Mendon, Worcester County, Mass., when he bought land in Vermont. Or perhaps he had already migrated to Iowa when he sold his Vt. land, or signed a document giving a Vt. resident the power to act on his behalf.

Do study your findings: are the dates logical? Did the mother live long enough to bear the child? Or was she of child bearing age at the date you have for the child's birth? I received an inquiry about the parentage of a person born in 1820, yet stating that the mother's birth might have occurred any time between 1750 and 1850. Printed books or other published material are not always infallible. One book had a 10 yr old boy fathering a child. And one application for membership in a patriotic society had the startling information that a child was born 3 yrs after the death of the father.

If your data is found in a family Bible, compare the date of publication of the Bible with the dates of the entries of birth, etc. Were the entries made as the events took place, or within apparently the personal knowledge of the first or second generation listed? I am sure you see the danger in believing implicitly entries with dates of 200 yrs ago, but written in a bible published in 1950.

Sometimes a Central file of Vital Records does not include the desired data, even though the family was known to have resided in that state for several generations. If the original records are not known to have been destroyed by fire, ask yourself if the family resided in an area such that they might have been members of the Society of Friends, often called Quakers. In early times this religious group seems to have bypassed official town or other recording, but kept excellent church records of births, etc. and of transfers. Many of these Quaker records are available on microfilm in Montpelier. Just as one should study changes in county and town lines, so should one also study the creation of new Quaker groups from a parent group. There is an article describing these groups and the offshoots in the NY Genealogical and Biographical Record for 1914 (also available in Montpelier).

A word of caution about "translating" dates: if you find a birth or other event happening on the 26th day of the first month of such and such a year, copy it thus. Do NOT write it as the 26th of January, for you may well have walked right into a genealogical trap. There was a calendar change by English laws of 1750 and 1751 which caused the year 1752 to be the first to start the new year with January 1. Prior to that the new year began with March 25th. Thus, also, if you try to figure the exact date of birth by subtracting the complete age at death from the complete death date - you are again in trouble. (And dare I mention that in 1752 eleven days were dropped from the month of September?)

In case you forget the reference I gave on the Quakers, you can find it as I did: by studying the Jacobus Index to Periodicals. Right now might be a good time to stress the value of perusal of card catalogs of a library (look for family names, place names of town and county, and subject headings); of the Jacobus and subsequent periodical indices;

and of yearly indices of periodicals.

Applications for pensions based on war service are useful, though at times exasperatingly lacking in family data. BUT other times you find records from early Bibles, or mention of where and when the soldier was born, and of other members of his family. Then you are off and running! The index to Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land applications has been published, and is among the holdings of the Vt. Historical Society at Montpelier. A similar index for the War of 1812 is available on microfilm, and is something I should dearly love to have at Montpelier. But it costs about \$600.; I myself don't have that amount to spend, nor do I feel that any one agency or society should spend it to acquire the 102 reels of film. This index would, however, be an excellent addition to the microfilm collection at the Division of Public Records in Montpelier.

Many lists of pensioners have been published, though there is but one that I know of which has been indexed by personal name. The others are grouped by states, and in one series, further subdivided by date of the Act creating the pension, and still further broken down by county.

Beware of jumping to conclusions without actual proof. You have worked back to John Doe of a particular town in northern Vt. You don't know his origin, but find a John Doe of Duxbury, Plymouth County, Mass., of about the same era. There is my man, you say, and so state on your (dare I say the word?) chart. BUT had you followed up on the man of Duxbury, you would have found him still there on several different Census returns (at the same time the Vt. man was on Vt. returns) and though their ages were about the same, the Duxbury man died and was buried in Duxbury. And the Vermonter was buried here.

Another example of this erroneous conclusion work is a problem which came to me. I was sent data stating that a Brattleboro family of the 1800 Census had gone there from Bennington (the name did appear there on that census). While family residence could have changed in this direction, it did not follow the normal pattern. So I checked late Census entries for both places - each head of household remained in the respective town, and the statistics for the one family were quite different from those for the other. Further study of land and vital records gave definite proof that the 2 households were not one and the same, and the origin of the family of interest was not the same as that of the other. Some one had previously concluded, without further examination, that the 1790 man of Bennington was the same as the 1800 man of Brattleboro, solely because the name was the same (and it was not John Smith nor Samuel Brown but a more unusual name).

Do keep in mind that occasionally you will come to a dead end. Every known source will be checked without any definite information found. You may have to wait a while in the hope that in some book or periodical will appear the desired data. Meanwhile you might find circumstantial proof. One of my cases was on a Smith Family. The client had already worked on the problem for more than 30 yrs and by use of many records. Nothing had been learned about Mr. Smith's origin. I noticed in the client's data a statement that a brother had come to another Vt. town. Land records of that brother in that town gave his previous residence as Springfield, Mass. The brother's birth and parentage were found, but not my man. There was, however, another brother, the eldest child of about 10, with the same given name, who died shortly before my man was born. It was quite logical that the parents gave the new baby the same name as that of the deceased son. In addition, the father showed on the 1790 Census of Mass. and also on the 1790 Census of Vt., with the same number of persons, and in the place of residence of my man. You may think I erred here. You are not correct, for the so-called 1790 Census of Vt. was not taken until 1791. Thus the household could have been listed on the Census returns of both states.

Once you start in genealogy, you will find, as have many before you, that it is like detective work - a clue here, a clue there, a possibility here, a process of elimination there. Every so often, however, you can't see the forest for the trees. Put that family or problem aside for the time being. When you later tackle the quest again, you may find a connection or lead you had previously not noticed.

Good luck to you in your searching, and I hope you enjoy it as much as I do.

Our second speaker was Mrs. Elena Putnam of Saxtons River who spoke of her visit to Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Putnam also has taught a genealogy course for her church. She told us about the Salt Lake City, Utah Genealogical Library located at 50 N.E. Temple St., which is open to the public and charges NO fees except for copying. They have more than 30 million names on file and over 6 million family group sheets have been recorded. Speaking of the services of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Mrs. Putnam said the facilities can be used in person, by correspondence or through one of its branch libraries. There are three ways, if you can't visit or contact one of the libraries. 1. The request for copy of index card or archive record -(TIB form) 2. The Research survey - this contains all the information which can be gathered during a 3 hr search by one of the staff members of the society, with a charge of \$10 to be deposited with the order. Each survey will cover one surname line. 3. Accredited researchers.

Anyone desiring more information please write to Mrs. Elena Brown Putnam, Box 245, Saxtons River, Vt 05154. The Boston Branch Genealogical Library is located in Weston, Mass. on Rt #30 and Brown St., and is open on Wed. and Thurs. eve., 7:00 P.M. - 10:00 P.M. also on Sat 10:00 A.M. until 2:00 P.M. In preparation for a visit to the library, prepare a pedigree chart and family group sheet to cover the areas of research you plan to work in. In all cases you must know the LOCALE of the search area in terms of town, country, state, or their equivalent in searches out of the U.S. (the library has a few finding aides to help locate some of the counties, etc.)

At the first visit to the library the patron will use the index film to locate the desired filmed records by call letters, and the librarian will then order this film from Salt Lake City. While in the library on this visit you can become aware of the various finding aids and reference books that the library has, and what materials the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints has available to help in your search.

Your second visit to the library. When the film you have requested arrives (about 3 weeks) you will be notified of it's arrival. You have 2 weeks to view your film, with extensions of film loan time possible. The Branch Genealogical Library is open to the public as well as members of the Church and we urge that you use this reserach library freely and often.

Getting a family genealogy into print was the title of the talk given by our third speaker, Mrs Majorie Napoli of St Albans, Vt. Mrs Napoli has a keen sense of humor and soon had us laughing with her problems of writing a book entitled "The Smith Genealogy". Realizing that there are many ways of numbering or filing genealogies and that if you are using one system and if someone else is using a different system there can be a great deal of confusion, Mrs. Napoli decided to end the confusion by using no system. This worked well for her, as she could easily find any member of the family in her book, however others looking in her book were completely baffled by this non-numbered way of filing. She then resorted to making index cards. Mrs Napoli's book, "The Smith Genealogy" concerns Henry and Elizabeth Smith of Dedham, Mass in 1730, is being printed by Sharp Offset Press in Rutland, Vt. Mrs Napoli had also a pamphlet entitled How to publish, promote and sell a book which she recieved from Adams Press, 30 W Washington St, Chicago, Ill. 60602.

Mrs. Dorothy Stillwell of Woodstock, Vt. put in a good many hours of planning and working to provide a meeting place for the Executive Board in April and again a meeting place for our regular Spring meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stillwell were responsible for the excellent luncheon served at the Spring meeting. To top it all off, Mrs. Stillwell was the fourth speaker and gave an outstanding report on a book entitled "Don't cry timber while your family tree comes crashing down." She told us of the National Archives and spoke of the national records, census records, and bounty land records available there. Mrs. Stillwell will be taking a three week course in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. during July and August.

The nature and value of D.A.R. Revolutionary Files was the subject of our fifth speaker, Mrs Marvel Swan of Crown St., Rutland, Vt. who spoke of the 47 Vermont books assembled by the DAR over the years. The first book was compiled in 1931-1932. The volumes contain Bible, church and cemetery records from 42 towns. There is also a master index of all volumes. Mrs. Swan spoke of the individual volumes and their contents including vols 17-18 mortuary schedules, vols 26-27 concerning the town of Rockingham, Vt., vol 41 has information of Thomas Fortin of Milton, Mass who had several wives., one volume dealt with Thetford, Vt. Cemetery records.

BUDDING OUT:

The biggest item in our "Budding Out" column is the fact that this issue is being done by offset printing. From your editors point of view it is being done by Trial and Error or by Living and Learning. The trials and errors are mine, but by living and learning the errors should be fewer in subsequent issues. Setting up material for offset printing is considerably different from the setup we have previously used for mimeograph. Instead of using my old faithful portable typewriter, I should use an electric typewriter with a special carbon ribbon. After planning the format for "Branches & Twigs" I found I had 56 pages of material instead of the 30 pages I wanted for printing. What Could I do? I didn't want to leave anything out, but something was going to have to go! I would print only half of the available Bible records, no cemetery records (there weren't many this time anyhow) and maybe we'd be somewhere near 30 pages if our archivist didn't have too many queries. (She had 11 pages, more than ever before). After discussing the problem with our printer, Rev. Brophy, we decided to use a photo reduction process. Now I could type on paper measuring 12 x 18. This would be reduced to our standard 8½ x 11 pages, thus enabling me to print more material per page. For this process I must have an electric typewriter and a carbon ribbon. The first page of this issue is not reduced because of the photo of the Chandler Cemetery. Reduction starts on page 53. After considerable searching I found one typewriter with the necessary carbon ribbon in a neighboring town. However by the end of page 53 it was obvious that the letter y didn't work right and I just couldn't type 30 pages without a y. I then attempted to rent an electric typewriter, but none was available in Brattleboro or Bellows Falls, Vt. nor in Walpole or Keene, N.H. Now what could I do? Back again to the printer. Rev Brophy kindly let me borrow a machine from his office and now "Branches & Twigs" was in business again. You will notice that the type on page 54 is smaller than the previous page, this is due to the change in typewriters. Perhaps by my living longer and learning more future issues will be even better Carol Church, editor.

Mr Ralph NEWBERG, Rte 7, box 264, Excelsior, Minn. 55331 is willing to do research on different branches of the STORY - STOREY family. Our apologies to Mr. Newberg for spelling his name incorrectly in the Spring issue.

If anyone has New England Historical Genealogical Register quarterlies before 1963 either to give away or for sale at nominal price please contact: Miss Grace L. Knox, 190 So. Main Street, West Hartford, Conn. 06107

Mrs. Mary P. Woodman of Hendersonville, NC has one idea for some future publication which she thinks worth passing along. A list of the cost of vital records from each state. In "Know your Ancestors" the author did this but inflation has taken its toll in this area also. Upon sending for a copy of my parents marriage certificate in Mass., I learned the price was now \$1.00 not .50. In NY birth and death records (copies) are now \$2.00. Etc. in most other states. An up-to-date list would, I think, be very helpful and save time and postage. Perhaps a request of members to send in their states costs in a future issue and the results published could solve the problem.

Your editor thinks this is a great idea and wonders if possibly some member already has such a list.

My plea for help with the Index Committee and the Ancestry Service Committee has been answered. Mrs. Vivian Kill of Sharon, Vt. and Mrs Edith Adolph of Charlestown, NH have offered to do the index. They are currently working on the winter and spring issues. Mrs Mary Woodman of Hendersonville, NC and Mrs Carol Church of Putney, Vt. make up the ancestry service committee. Two other members have offered their services which will be utilized as our program expands. Do take advantage of this program and send in your surname lists and charts as outlined on the next page.

LIMBS & LEAVES:

KETCHAM FAMILY REUNION

The KETCHAM family reunion will be held August 12, 1973 at the Kiwanis Group Shelter at Living Memorial Park, Brattleboro, Vt., from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. ALL KETCHAMS welcome. Please bring dessert or salad. For more information contact Mrs. Mary E. Ketcham, 15 Woodstock Ave., Rutland, Vt. 05701.

MOORE FAMILY REUNION

Descendants of Truman and Olive Moore of Wilmington, Vt hold annual reunion. This years meeting at the home of Earle and Elizabeth Moore, North Shore Rd., Spofford NH. Picnic lunch at 12 noon with a business meeting following, July 29, 1973. This reunion is always held on the last Sunday of July. Information sent in by Stanley Moore, 26 Hazelwood Terrace, Pittsfield, Mass., 01201

We are happy to print family reunion news either before or after it happens. Send information to your editor, Mrs Carol Church, Westminster West, RFD #3, Putney, Vt. 05346.

APPLE ORCHARD:

ANCESTRY SERVICE

Any member wishing to be listed in the ancestry service should please follow these directions:

1. On 1 sheet of paper make an alphabetical list of the surnames on your family tree. (Parent, grandparent, etc. DO NOT list their children) Use maiden name for all females.
 2. On a 2nd sheet of paper begin with the first surname on the list, starting with the relative closest to you and working backwards in time. Chart name, (spouses name in parentheses), birth place, birth date, marriage place marriage date, death place, death date, and your query number.
 3. Repeat the process for the second surname on your list, the third, the fourth, and etc.
 4. All lines, with the exception of members married surnames, will begin with a female name.
 5. Members may find it easier to work with just a portion of their list at a time. For example; all the A,B, &C surnames, sending in additional charts later. PLEASE TYPE if possible.
 6. Your name, address, and membership number (if known) should be on the bottom of each sheet.
- The surname list would not be printed in "B&T" but would be filed with the ancestry service committee, enabling them to know in advance how many members are working on a given surname, or how many charts will be soon arriving. The chart with the surname worked backwards through time is what will be published, along with other charts of the same surname. Additional charts may be sent in at any time.

As there is at this time, only two people working on this ancestry service, it may become necessary to change the above directions to include your sending in two sets of both charts: one to each of us on the service. In the meantime, send charts and lists as follows:

Members whose last names begin A M send charts to: Mrs Carol Church, Westminster West, RFD #3, Putney, Vt. 05346
 Members whose last names begin N-Z send charts to: Mrs Mary P. Woodman, 402 Comet Drive, Hendersonville, NC 28739

Your editor's surname list and chart (which follows) are examples for you to follow.

SURNAME CHART (partial) of member A-157, Mrs Carol Church

NAME	BIRTH PLACE,	DATE	MARRIAGE PLACE	DATE	DEATH PLACE	DATE	MEMBER #
ABBOTT Martha (Rockwell Peaslee)	NH	c 1860					A-157
ANDREWS Mary (Isaac Cummings) Robert (Grace _____)	Mass Eng	1638		1659		1712 1668	A-157 A-157
BARBER Chastine Betsey (Luther C Moody)		c 1805		c 1830			A-157
BARKER Emily Anne (Daniel Marsters) Edward (Annie James)	N.S. N.S.	1851			Mass	1940	A-157 A-157
BLESSING Joanna (William Towne)	Eng			1620			A-157
BRENNAN Betsey (Joel Church)	Ire						A-157
BROCK Elizabeth (Robert Gowen)	Scot	1608		1644			A-157
CHURCH Lloyd Ellsworth (Carol Le Cain) George Joel (Viola Moody) James Turner (Cora Pike) Joel (Betsey Brennan)	N.H. N.Y. Can Can	1930 1896 c 1860	VT NH NY	1955 1921 c 1892			A-157 A-157 A-157 A-157
CUMMINGS Mary Amelia (Joseph J Le Cain) Andrew (Mary A Nash) Phillip (Hannah Grafton) Richard (Elizabeth Robbins) Samuel (Susanna Hood) John (Susannah Towne) Isaac (Mary Andrews) Isaac (_____)	Me Me Me Mass Mass Mass Mass Scot	1853 1812 1787 1750 1708/9 1666 1633 1601	Me	1875 1833	Mass	1931	A-157 A-157 A-157 A-157 A-157 A-157 A-157 A-157
CURTIS Elizabeth (Isaac Newell)		c 1645					A-157

SURNAME LIST of member A-157 Mrs Carol Church (We will Not be printing surname lists)

ABBOTT	BRENNAN	DIMMOCK	HODMES	MARSTERS	NEWELL	RICHARDSON	TOWNE
ANDREWS	BROCK	DUNNELL	HOOD	MIFFLIN	PEASLEE	ROBBINS	VAN BLARGOM
BARBER	CHURCH	FOLLETT	JAMES	MOODY	PERKINS	SMITH	
BARKER	CUMMINGS	GOING	LE CAIN	MOREY	PIKE	TARDIS	
BLESSING	CURTIS	GRAFTON	MANUEL	NASH	REDDING	TANDY	