

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
NEWSLETTER



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Thank you...

Catherine Potts

Sherry Kimbrough

Donald Yantz

William Parke

Bev Brice

Illma Mund

Jesse Stewart

Lesla Barnes

Joan Bennett

Lora Eccles

Pam Wilson

Joan Buhler

for books and computer help

AMERICA'S CEMETERIES

by Jesse Stewart

When seeking the final resting place of our ancestors we often talk of "going to the cemetery". Strictly speaking, a cemetery is defined as land designated as a burying ground but distinguished from graveyards which are burial grounds within or adjacent to a churchyard. There are many types of cemeteries in the US—town cemeteries, family cemeteries and military cemeteries among them.

During the Colonial period, the preference was to bury the dead in churchyards, except in New England where the puritans rejected these "papist" practices and set aside land for secular town "graveyards". For others of the Judeo-Christian tradition, churchyard burials have remained standard practice into the 20th century.

The use of family cemeteries grew as people moved further away from towns or church localities. The impracticality of moving the dead to the churchyard for burial led to the creation of burial plots on the home farm or plantation. These grounds were established on a high, well-drained point of land, and often were enclosed by a fence or wall.

In the early 1800s, a movement to create "rural" cemeteries was inspired by "romantic perceptions of nature, art, national identity, and the melancholy theme of death". These cemeteries were often established on elevated sites with views of the city. Interestingly, after the Civil War a push to revive cremation and urn burial was motivated by a concern for land conservation and public health. This movement grew in the early 1900s, particularly on the west coast, and resulted in construction of crematories in many major cities.

The "rural" cemetery was transformed in the 20th century to the concept of perpetual care "lawn cemeteries" or memorial parks where landscaping enhances the natural beauty of the site. Markers flush with the ground are used to make maintenance with mechanized equipment practical and efficient.

Military cemeteries, created for the burial of war casualties, veterans, and their dependents are located in nearly every state and in foreign countries. However, it is likely that the majority of veterans, are buried in private and community cemeteries, sometimes in separate sections reserved for veterans.

One of the earliest types of organized American military cemetery was the post cemetery where plots were established within frontier forts. During the American Revolution, soldiers were buried in existing burial grounds near the place of battle. As the number of casualties from the Civil War exceeded existing cemetery space, the establishment of military cemeteries, usually near hospitals was necessary. This grew into the national cemetery system including such sites as Arlington National Cemetery and Andersonville. At the end of the Civil War, an attempt was made to re-bury soldiers from thousands of scattered battlefield sites to the national cemeteries. By 1870 over 90% of the Union casualties (with 45% of unknown identity) were interred in national cemeteries, private plots and post cemeteries. Those who died during the World Wars were often buried overseas. Only a small percentage of these military personnel were subsequently returned to the US for burial. Today, there are 24 American cemeteries located outside the United States.



Arlington National Cemetery

NEW DONATIONS TO THE JCGS LIBRARY

Eight new Family Specific Resources have been added to the collection for the following surnames: Glassford, Steward, Kallstrom, Brewster, Bartlett, Warren, Pray and Craig all thanks to Lesa Barnes.

The index to the Jefferson County Land Abstracts 1850-1954 has been completed. Three new books have been added to our Research and Instruction Volumes: "Farrels History 101 " by Marcia D. Melnyk, "Psychic Roots Serendipity and Intuition in Genealogy: and "Psychic Roots— Further Adventures in Serendipity & Intuition in Genealogy" both by Henry Z. Jones Jr.

An "Atlas of Appalachian Trails to the Ohio River" is now in our Reference Map collection thanks to Lesa Barnes. Be sure to take a look at the wonderful examples of early clothing in the "English Women's Clothing In the Nineteenth Century" by C. W. Cunnington, in the Reference Directory category.

In our US General Genealogy category the following have been added: "The Genealogist" Vol. 1 and 2, "The American Genealogist" Vol. 1,2,3 and to the US General New England category: "Historic Storms of New England".

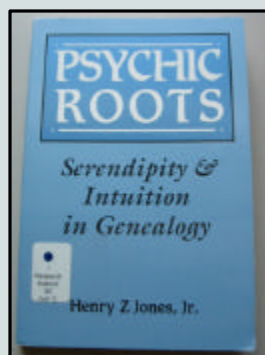
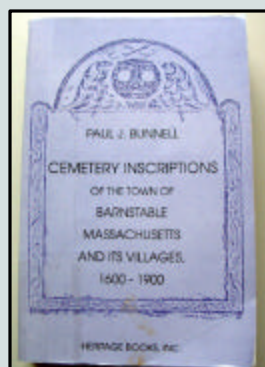
You can find the following seven new additions to the Great Britain, England, and Scotland category:

- "Writer's Guide to Everyday Life in Renaissance England" by K. I. Emerson
- "Camden's Britannia-Kent" by Richard Gough
- "A History of Essex" by A. C. Edwards
- "Moss, On Somerset" by Arthur Moss
- "Life in Elizabethan England" by A. H. Dodd
- "Scotland-The Story of a Nation" by Magnus Magnusson
- "Plantagenet Ancestry of 17th Century Colonists" by David Faris

The following volumes have been added to the US State categories:

- "Early Virginia Immigrants" by George Gear
- "Iron Works on the Saugus" by E. N. Hartley
- "The Maryland Germans" by Dieter Cunz
- "New Netherland Connections" 2005-2006
- "Records of Proprietors of Cannon Lands in Town of Barnstable, MA"
- "Massachusetts Genealogical Research" by George Schweitzer
- "South Carolina Genealogical Research" by George Schweitzer
- "North Carolina Genealogical Research" by George Schweitzer
- "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families" by Amos Ottis
- "Cemetery Descriptions Town of Barnstable" by Paul J. Bunnell
- "History of Missouri", Vol. II by Perry McCandless
- "The New York Genealogical Biographical Record" 2005-2006
- "The Essex Genealogist" 1999, 2004, 2005, 2006
- "Early Landowners of PA 1779-1780" by Sharon McInnis
- "The PA Herald and York General Advertiser" Book 1, 1789-1793 by Diana Bowman
- "The PA Herald and York General Advertiser" Book 2, 1794-1798 by Diana Bowman
- "The First Landowners of PA— Colonial & State Warrant Registers 1682-1940"

New Books



BEGINNING GENEALOGY CLASS

Cyndi Howells of Cyndislist has been quoted as saying, "There is no such thing as Internet Genealogy". To successfully learn about your family history, you need to know the basic research skills. Only then can you effectively utilize the wonderful resources available on the internet. This class is an opportunity to learn the basics or to brush up on what you have forgotten.

The Jefferson County Genealogical Society is sponsoring a Beginning Genealogy Class which will run for five Mondays beginning October 9th through November 6th. Sessions are scheduled from 1:00 to 3:30 PM at the Research Center. There will be a charge of \$45 for non-members and \$30 for members. Please register before October 3rd by sending a check to : Jefferson County Genealogical Society, PO Box 627, Port Townsend, WA 98368.

The class will be taught by Eileen Martin and Beverly Brice. Eileen, one of the founders of our Society, has been actively working on her own research for 25 years. She has taught classes in Port Townsend and Port Angeles.

Beverly is an 18 year veteran of genealogy research and the past president of JCGS. Together they will share tips on how to start your research, a record keeping system, using the computer, and use of census, land, military, probate, and immigration records. Included will be information on what you can find in local libraries. This class would be helpful for those who have not done any research or for those who need a boost to get started again. Phone 385-6599 or 385-0673 for information.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S SOAPBOX

by Jesse Stewart

We've had a chock-full schedule of activities for JCGS during the last quarter. From all accounts, our new discussion group, meeting in the evenings so those who work might attend, on Writing Your Family History, has been a great success. We've had some great discussions about how to get started, how to write for your audience and the various products which result. We've also heard some excellent writing by our members. Thanks Bev Brice for chairing this group.

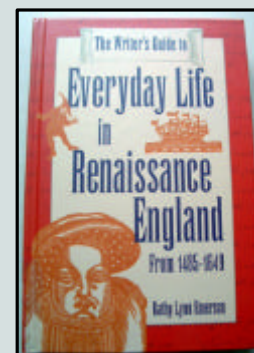
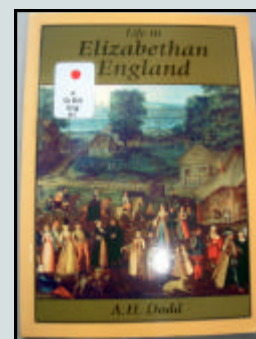
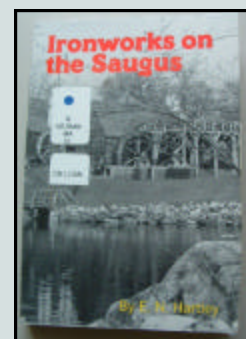
Things are humming along in our efforts to preserve records from Jefferson County. Lora Eccles and her team continue to collect church records and obituaries (thanks to her and Barb Larsen for keeping the obituary files up to date) and baptisms from the Lutheran church (1934-2005). Kudos go to Pam Wilson and Joan Buhler for their significant efforts in making our Jefferson County records database so complete. Pam has been doing the work to put the files on our computer and Joan has been proof reading the data entry. What a great cooperative venture!

Marge Samuelson informs us that during the last three months our members provided 889.5 hours of volunteer time at the Research Center. During April, 19 different volunteers "manned" the RC, while in May and June it was 14 and 17 individuals, respectively. What a group! On top of this, our members have used the resources at the Research Center for a total of 376 hours in the last three months! Are you counted among those who visited the RC to do your own research? If not, please stop by.

Fall marks the resumption of JCGS's Beginning Genealogy Class (see article above). Don't be fooled by the name,. It's an ideal refresher course for those returning to genealogy or a great way to re-energize yourself as well as a wonderful introduction to the topic.

Our Treasurer, Vicki Davis, reports that as of July 19th we had \$14,095.83 in our savings and checking accounts and a balance of \$110,812.53 in the Seattle Foundation endowment fund. Our income to date is on track with receipts of \$4,086.78 of a budgeted \$5,370.

New Books



DON'T MISS THESE MEETINGS!

JCGS has a full schedule of events for the coming quarter. You can refer to the calendar on page 5 for dates and times. Don't forget to mark your own calendars. Here are the details concerning some of these events:

September Meeting: Summer is over and its time to get back to genealogy! Our program for this month's meeting is a welcome back to our members and a discussion on what you did this summer—trips, genealogy, etc., and your plans for the winter. Give us your suggestions on trips you would like to make to local genealogical resources and how JCGS can help you with your research.

October Meeting: Probates and Wills with Bonnie Jean MacDonald. Come and learn the value of these tools in your genealogical research. Bonnie Jean has been active in genealogy since 1998 and is the owner of BJM Genealogy and Family History Research. A graduate of the National Genealogical Society American Genealogy course, Bonnie Jean has traveled extensively throughout the United States to the DAR Library in D. C., Mayflower Library in Plymouth, New England Historic Genealogical Library in Boston, the Minnesota Historical Society, Historical Society of Iowa and many more archives. She recently spent one and a half weeks at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City to pursue genealogical research. Bonnie Jean has a B. A. degree in History from the University of Washington with two years at Central in Ellensburg. She was a professional secretary for 35+ years with an emphasis on organizational skills.

November Meeting: Family Heirlooms -how to display and store these treasures. We all have precious photographs, textiles, furniture, etc., handed down from generation to generation. Now it's our turn to protect and share these irreplaceable family heirlooms. Resources for archival materials, scrap booking, etc. will be available.

Writing Your Family History Discussion Group: Share your knowledge and gain insights into writing your family story (whether for publication or for family members).

Regional Research Discussion Group: Each month we discuss a different state or region—exchanging tips on researching and the resources available.

September Resource Corner: The Many Faces of Death Records. We've all had it happen, there is no direct record of your ancestor's death. What do you do? Bev will lead a discussion considering the ways to put together circumstantial evidence and look at some records you may not have considered.

October Resource Corner: Searching On-Line. Good searching skills are essential to finding what is available for your research online. We will look at Google and Cyndislist as two important resources for genealogists. Bev will demonstrate some tips, but come and share what works for you as well.

November Resource Corner: Using the Family History Center. The Family History Center (at the LDS Church) holds a wealth of information for research around the globe. We are so fortunate to have a branch in Jefferson County. Eileen Martin will share her years of experience as a volunteer at the FHC to help you make use of this gold mine of information, right in your own back yard.

October Research Trip: Our trip this month will be to a near-by Puget Sound Genealogical Society in Port Orchard. Since the library is open only from 10 AM to 4 PM this will be a short day. Hope all of you who asked for shorter trips can join us!

WELCOME!

New JCGS Members

Gerald L. Boarino

Priscilla C. Greenlees

Claire Smith

Max Wood

Phillip Stevens

Linda Janke

Donita Wood

Susan Bye

Lynne Sterling

Florence Morgan

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SEPTEMBER * OCTOBER * NOVEMBER

DATE	MEETINGS AT RESEARCH CENTER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED (SEE PAGE 4 FOR DETAILS ABOUT MEETINGS)
September 6	Writing Your Family History Discussion Group (6:30 pm)
September 15	Regional Discussion Group (10:00 AM)
September 16	Monthly Membership Meeting: What we did this summer and what JCGS can do to help further your research (9:30 AM) Tri-Area Community Center
September 28	Volunteer Meeting (10:00 AM)
September 30	Resource Corner: The Many Faces of Death Records (10:00 AM)
October 3	Research Trip – Puget Sound Genealogical Society (9:00 AM)
October 4	Writing Your Family History Discussion Group (6:30 PM)
October 7	Open House, Research Center celebrating Family History Month (11:00 AM–4:00 PM)
October 9	Beginning Genealogy Class (1:00 PM) Note: Class continues 4 successive Mondays
October 11	Ad-hoc Research Trip to the Washington State Library at Olympia
October 13	Executive Committee Meeting (9:30 AM) All welcome.
October 20	Regional Discussion Group (10 :00 AM)
October 21	Monthly Membership Meeting: Probates and Wills with Bonnie Jean MacDonald (9:30 AM) Tri-Area Community Center
October 26	Volunteer Meeting (10:00 AM)
October 28	Resource Corner: Searching On-Line (10:00 AM)
November 1	Writing Your Family History Discussion Group (6:30 PM)
November 2	Library Committee Meeting (10:00 AM)
November 17	Regional Discussion Group (10:00 AM)
November 18	Monthly Membership Meeting: Family Heirlooms: displaying and storing these treasures (9:30 AM) Tri-Area Community Center
November 25	Resource Corner: Using the Family History Library (10:00 AM)
November 30	Volunteer Meeting (10:00 AM)
December 4	Research Trip: Seattle Public Library (all day)

TOMBSTONE TALES

Common Tombstone decorations and their meanings



The Acanthus is the oldest, most common motif on gravestones. The thorny leaves represent the prickly journey of life to death



Anchors may signify a mariner, fisherman or a Navy burial, but they are also the Christian symbol for hope and steadfastness



Angels mean spirituality. They guard the tomb and are thought to be messengers between God and man. Cherubs are most often found on the graves of children

Now used interchangeably, headstone, tombstone, monument, gravestone and grave marker refer to a "permanent marker placed over or next to the site of a burial". Originally, a tombstone was the stone lid of the coffin itself and a gravestone was the stone slab that was laid over a grave. Graves in the 1700s also contained footstones to mark the end of the grave.

Tombstones usually provide the name and dates associated with the life of the individual and may contain an epitaph which is an inscription identifying and/or commemorating the dead. In the Colonial period, tablet-style grave markers typically were inscribed and embellished in low relief with the imagery first of death, and later also of resurrection, and with various decorative symbols. Much of the work was done by stone carvers whose craftsmanship was of outstanding quality.

As we wander the cemetery or graveyard looking for the resting place of our ancestor, we might wonder at the variation in tombstones—the materials used, the information contained on them and the decoration of the monument. Gravestones which are well carved in hard-wearing stone may weather many centuries exposed in graveyards and still remain legible.

But, what materials have been used over time to commemorate the final resting places of our ancestors? The most popular choice for tombstones has been natural stone, commonly sandstone, limestone, marble and granite. Slate was the earliest stone used in American graveyards, especially in the Boston area. Many of these stones still survive and are often gray in color. Slate tombstones tend to be thinner than marble, but are mostly unaffected by acid rain. Their inscriptions tend to be shallow, but are often very readable.

If you've found a worn, broken, chipped tombstone of a long-dead ancestor, the material was probably limestone or sandstone, the softest stones (having a 3-4 on the Mohs hardness scale). These materials were often used because of the ease of carving them. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock of compressed mineral or rock grains, most commonly quartz and/or feldspar. Sandstone may be any color, but the most common colors are tan, brown, yellow, red, gray and white. It tends to delaminate, or separate, and it can deteriorate quickly, turning back into the sand from which it was formed. Limestone is also a sedimentary rock, largely composed of calcite with variable amounts of silica, clay, silt and sand. Pure limestone is white or almost white, but that used for tombstones may exhibit different colors due to impurities, tending toward gray for graveyard use. Acid rain and other weathering can have a severe impact on limestone, either through staining or deterioration.

Marble can be almost as soft as limestone and sandstone (Mohs hardness scale of 4-7) but its beauty with the veining pattern is often desired, and it's fine grain allows for very intricate carving detail. It was most commonly used in the 1800s. Marble is a metamorphic rock resulting from the recrystallization of limestone, and like the limestone it's made from, can be adversely affected by the weathering process.

Granite is the hardest (with a rating 7-9) and will hold up to the elements much better than the other stones. It is an igneous rock, formed when molten lava cools. Many cemeteries today will only allow the use of granite for markers which can come in a variety of colors.

More recently, bronze has been gaining popularity especially in memorial park settings which are easier to maintain than cemeteries with headstones and footstones. Finally, during the Victorian era a process for fabrication of cast zinc monuments was developed. These markers were cheaper than marble or granite and could be elaborately decorated. Cast iron fences, also readily available at this time, became extremely popular for fencing of both individual plots and entire cemeteries.

What do the symbols we find on many tombstones mean? If you want to find out more about tombstone symbols, there are many websites which offer descriptions and definitions. The symbols shown were taken from the websites: <http://magnolia.cyriv.com/DynamicTree/Cemetery/Search/DocDtl.asp?FK=10&OB=1&L1=8&EID=389> and <http://ah.bfn.org/a/forest1/symbols/> which provide photos as well as definitions. For cleaning and reading tombstones see <http://www.painthills.org/Tombstones/Tombstones.htm>.



Tombstones Advertised in Sears Catalog

JEFFERSON COUNTY CEMETERIES

by Eileen Martin

Between the years of 1983-1985, members of the Jefferson County Genealogical Society walked and recorded the information off the tombstones in the cemeteries in the county. These included Brinnon, Center, Discovery Bay/Maynard, Greenwood cemetery in Chimacum, Forest Hill in Port Ludlow, Gardiner, Soundview on Marrowstone Island, Quilcene and Shine. Those in Port Townsend are the Catholic, County/Chinese, Fort Worden, Laurel Grove/Masonic and Redman. In the west end of the county there are the Lower and Upper Ho cemeteries. The Columbarium at St. Paul's Episcopal Church was added later.

Each group that did the early recording had a different format in the way it was submitted to the society. If family information was known it was added in the comments section. Copies were made and sold by the individual cemetery or as a collection of all the cemeteries.

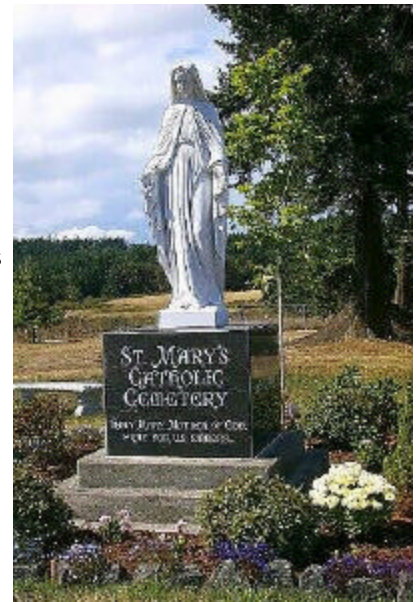
As our society grew the cemetery data was entered into the computer in one format. A kiosk has been put together with most of the records the society has compiled over the years divided into different fields of death, births, marriages, civil, census, land, etc. The kiosk is a quick way to access the many records of the society and then look at the transcribed records.

The death indexes have a listing of all the cemetery information, funeral home records, some early corner reports and the obituaries from the newspapers. Several members started extracting the obituaries from the Port Townsend newspapers about 1985. They have been compiled into notebooks and now take up three shelves at the research center. This is an ongoing project as obituaries are being added each month.

Members are in the process of updating the cemetery indexes. Seven cemeteries have been completely updated. Three are in the final stages of being completed. Three more are in the plans to be walked either this fall or early next summer. The format is uniform now and only the information on the tombstone is recorded. If other information is known it will be placed in the comment column. Maps are available for most of the cemeteries. Each cemetery has been researched as to when it was started, the location in the county and who is the contact person.

Go to the society website <http://www.rootsweb.com/~wajcgs> for more information on what is available and forms to submit for research help.

If you are interested in helping with the cemetery projects, let me know so I can contact you when we are ready to start the next one. Sometimes the weather cooperates with us and sometimes it doesn't. Four of us were indexing the Brinnon cemetery when it started to rain just before we were through. Try holding an umbrella, a clipboard and writing at the same time. Lots of fun, but we were done in just a few hours.



Saint Mary's Catholic Cemetery

TOOLS FOR EXPLORING A CEMETERY

by Barb Larsen

Before you go to a cemetery to do genealogy research and recording, you should think about the equipment you take to make the most of your trip. The most obvious is to have a pen/pencil and paper. For a more permanent recording take a digital camera. I think most of the digital cameras enable one to take high resolution pictures. You may want the higher resolution if the pictures will be printed in a book. Don't forget an extra memory card and batteries.

Cleaning the tombstone may be necessary before you can see all the information on it. Start with a spray bottle with water. The dampness may highlight the letters and numbers. Use a soft brush or rag to remove lichen and moss. Never use harsh chemicals or firm bristles on tombstones. A trowel may be useful if you are in an old cemetery and the grass has grown over the face plate. You may need to manipulate the light rather than return to the cemetery when the light has changed. An umbrella may help shade a stone that is too sunny. A mirror will reflect light if the inscription is on the shady side of the tombstone. The flash on your camera may accomplish this but not always. An adjustable tripod for the camera may give you a clearer photograph and reduce your bending and stooping. Another item for your personal comfort would be knee pads. If these methods fail, you might consider taking a rubbing. As a child, do you remember rubbing a coin by first covering it with paper then rubbing the paper with the side of a pencil or crayon to transfer the image? The same technique applies to a rubbing of a tombstone. Tape the paper to the stone. Use the flat side of rubbing wax, boot wax, chalk, crayon or graphite to rub across the paper and watch the inscription appear.

For all you Imaging Road Warriors the pictures gets much more complicated. It's all worth it if the cemetery is a distance from your home and you may never return. First on the list is a notebook computer with an extra battery. The notebook computer allows you to dump the photos into your records immediately. Don't forget the power cord and recharger. A palm pilot or pocket PC will enable you to identify a family member already in your genealogy and compare dates. A Global Positioning System (GPS) may be useful to future cemetery researchers. A cell phone and blank compact disks may also be useful. Good luck with your explorations!

END OF LIFE REFERENCES IN THE JCGS LIBRARY

More common tombstone decorations and their meanings



Many Mason tombstones are marked with a compass and square which stand for faith and reason. The letter "G" stands for God or Geometry



The Lamb is a symbol of innocence and is frequently used on the graves of children



Laurel branches or leaves represent special achievements, distinction, success, triumph of worldly accomplishment, and heroism

Search Google for "tombstone symbols" and you will find a number of websites with photos and meanings

There are many places to look for "End of Life" records and they are not always labeled "Probate" or "Death" or "Cemetery". You will find these references and many more for these types of resources in our library

Bibles: [Index to Bible and Family Records of the US](#), Kirkham, E Kay gives a list with film numbers of holdings at the Family History Center.

County Histories: Yes, death information is sometimes given for early settlers to an area. This is a secondary source and original records should be sought. This might be the only thing you find, however.

Cemeteries: Look in [The Source](#) to see the types of cemeteries and the types of records that exist. This will help you think of record repositories for those cemeteries not listed on the internet.

Census Records: The absence of a person can suggest a time period for the death. Remember that we have access to all the US Census records plus some from other countries.

Church Records: We have [Genealogical Records: The Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy 1750-1930 \(Vol. 1-6 & Vol. 1 supp\)](#) on CD as one example.

Court Records: When there is a fight over probate, this shows up as a court record. Besides giving you a date of death, it will often list all the possible heirs and their residences.

State Death Index: We have Washington State Index from 1907-2000. Helps when you don't know the country of residence at death. With this information you can request a death certificate.

Funeral Home Records: We have extracted Jefferson County records from 1913. Look online for addresses of funeral homes in the area you are researching. As is true in Port Townsend, the current business often holds records of its predecessor.

Land: There are times when no probate record is found, but a land deed shows all the siblings (including their wives and residences). When there is no will, all would inherit equal shares of the land. Since this is not practical, one of the siblings obtains title from the others, hence the deed.

Obituaries: We have an index for Jefferson County from 1889 to present for the Leader and some additional newspapers. More newspapers are appearing online and we have access to some of these collections.

Pension Records: Look at [Military Records: US Federal and State Sources](#), Neagles, James c. to see how you can order pension records for the war of interest to you.

Tax: Again it is the absence of a person who has been listed in tax records that may be the only clue you have to the date of his death. Sometimes you are lucky and he is recorded as "deceased". Would [1783 Tax List of Baltimore County, MD](#), Barnes, R. W. & Carrothers, B. S. or [Maryland Tax List 1783](#), Harford County, MD Historical Society help you?

Here's an additional sampling of references from specific US states that are included in our collection:

Connecticut: [Early CT Probate Records 1635-1750](#) Manwearing, Charles

Delaware: [Abstracts of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of Sussex Co Del 1708-1777](#) Skinner, V. L., Jr.

Indiana: [Obituaries from Selected Newspapers of Washington County](#) (5 volumes) Bolding, James

Massachusetts: [Mayflower Births and Deaths Vol. 1 & 2](#) Roser, Susan

North Carolina: [Abstracts of Wills 1752-1800 Orange County, North Carolina: Early Marriages](#), Shields, Ruth Herndon

New York: [New York Probate Records](#), Pennington, Gordon {a guide for each county}, [Marriages and Deaths Steuben Co Newspapers 1837-1868](#), Martin, Yvonne

Ohio: [An Index to Ohio Wills and Estates to 1850](#) Bell, Carol W., [Licking Co., Ohio Probate Records 1828-1904](#), [Licking Co Gen Society Tuscarawas Co., Ohio Index Wills and Interstate Estates 1809-1850](#), Dunlas, Ruth

Pennsylvania: [Cemetery Records of Greene County, PA: vol. 3—Cumberland Township, Vol. 7—Gilmore & Wayne Townships, Vol. 9—Jefferson Townships, Vol. 12—Perry & Whitely Townships Hennen, Dorothy](#)

THE COMPUTER CORNER—WEBSITES FOR CHURCH RECORDS

The following are some common church historical groups (from the Family Tree Magazine, Feb. 2004 issue)

<p>American Baptist Historical Society—www.abc-usa.org/abhs Canadian Baptist Archives—www.mcmaster.ca/divinity/archives.html Southern Baptist Historical Library and Archive—www.sbhla.org The First Church of Christ, Scientist—www.themotherchurch.org Brethren Historical Library – www.cob-net.org/fobg/library.htm Congregational Library –www.14beacon.org Disciples of Christ Historical Society –users.aol.com/dishistsoc Archives of the Episcopal Church—www.episcopalarchives.org National Association of Free Will Baptists –www.nafwb.org Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America—www.goarch.org Huguenot Historical Society—www.hhs-newpaltz.net National Huguenot Society—www.huguenot.netnation.com/general American Jewish Historical Society Library – www.ajhs.org Center for Jewish History—www.cjh.org/archives JewishGen—www.jewishgen.org Lutherans Online –www.thrivent.com/lutheransonline/genealogy Archives of the Mennonite Church—www.goshen.edu/mcarchives</p>	<p>Drew U. United Methodist www.depts.drew.edu/lib/uma.html United Methodist Ancestors –www.gcah.org/Searching.htm Moravian Archives (North) - www.moravianchurcharchives.org Moravian Archives (South) - www.moravianchurcharchives.org Reformed Church of America—www.rca.org/aboutus/archives Catholic Internet Directory—www.catholic-church.org/cid Adventist Heritage Center—www.andrews.edu/library/ahc Shaker Heritage Society—www.crisny.org/not-for-profit/shakerww Friends Historical Library—www.swarthmore.edu/library/friends Unitarian Universalist Association—www.uua.org United Church of Christ Historical Agencies—www.ucc.org Also: Rootsweb's Guide to Tracing Family Trees: Church Records—www.rootsweb.com/~rwguide/lesson17.htm Locating Church Records— www.genealogy.com/genealogy/5_grnwd.html#locations Cyndi's List—Religion—www.cyndislist.com/religion.htm UNESCO Archives Portal— www.unesco.org/webworld/portal_archives/pages/Archives/Religious_Communities_Archives</p>
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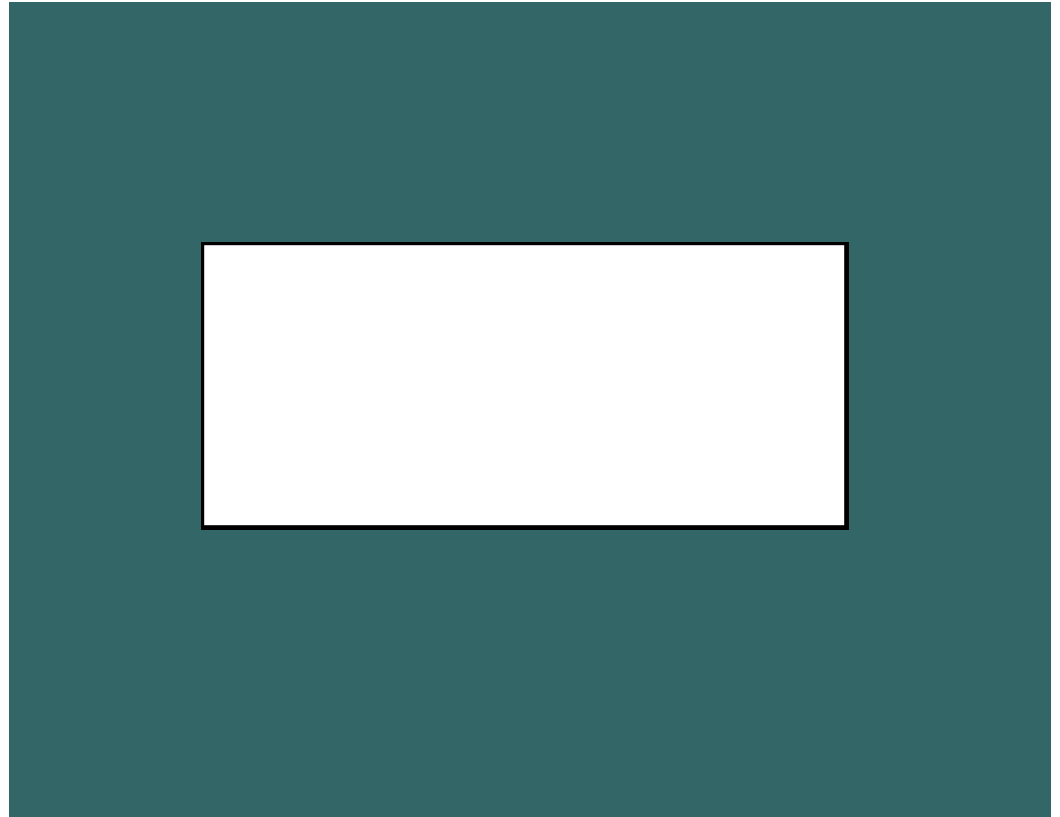
Meetings:

**3rd Saturday
9:30 AM**

**Tri-Area
Community
Center**

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**Visitors
Welcome**



End of life references such as will and probate records can be invaluable sources of information about your ancestors. They deserve your attention.