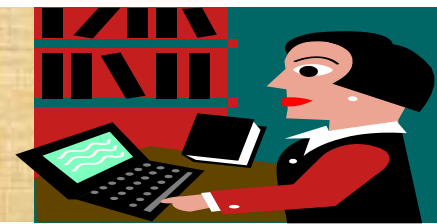




# THE BACKTRACKER



A Publication of Puget Sound Genealogical Society

[www.pusogensoc.org](http://www.pusogensoc.org)

October thru December 2012

## “Digging Up Granny” Seminar

## Debbie Macomber’s Roots



Tames Alan (center) with her “ladies maids” PSGS president Jean Yager and publicist Mary Anderson, with the different layers of clothing used in the presentation.

Our seminar began with Tames Alan’s presentation of “Victorian Ladies.” It was full of historical and fun facts on how women had to dress, travel and live during the mid-19th century.

Her example was that of a middle class woman. A lady never looked a man

directly in the eye except her husband and direct relatives. A woman going out, even to the store, had to be accompanied by a male servant or male relative. She could not pay for anything unless her husband or father gave his permission. She could not own land, inherit or have her own money; everything went to her husband. She could not ask for divorce, even with extreme abuse, but her husband could divorce her and completely disinherit her. The husband “owned” the children. Generally, she never saw or cared for them. There were 3 to 4 servants for the care of the children, alone, in a middle class family and 50% of the population were in service, as the wealthy had many more. A woman of middle class would have two ladies maids to dress her. Many other servants were employed for the separate rooms and jobs that were required.

( cont’d on page 15)



Presenting to a standing room only crowd (100 chairs were filled) at the Kitsap Mall, PSGS shined, giving internationally acclaimed writer, Debbie Macomber, an early birthday gift of her family history.

Accompanied by her daughter Adele and first cousins Shirley and Brad Adler ( not married, also cousins) Debbie sat intrigued and delighted .

First approached by Kitsap Regional Library in July, PSGS members eagerly jumped in to participate in one of the eight Saturday events held at the Silverdale Mall every September and October, known as *Fall at the Mall*.



As members fully understand, finding one’s ancestors takes many years for most, so to accomplish this in less than four months was a huge effort. Those members who participated were Jean Yager, Sandie Morrison, Linda Webb, Mary Ann Wright, Ann Northcutt, Larry Harden, Johnny Wilson, Kathy De Los Reyes, Margot Filley and



Fran Moyer. Three members worked on Debbie’s Adler line and three members on the Zimmerman line. Two looked into the cultural, ( cont’d on page 14)

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## Presidential Ponderings by Jean Yager



I have attended three genealogy conferences this year and have learned something from each one.

On Saturday, July 28, I attended the “**Summer Genealogy Fest**” hosted by the Genealogical Council of Oregon (GCO) 2012 State Conference in Eugene. Since I had some personal research to do in Oregon, my husband and I arrived at the Deerwood RV Park on Thursday. Friday, I spent the day at the Knight Library, University of Oregon campus. This under-used repository has a huge collection of Oregon newspapers on microfilm. I left several hours later with a handful of obits!!

That evening there was a GCO kickoff lecture at the Family History Center (FHC). Michael J. Hall, the Deputy Genealogical Officer for Family Search, gave an interesting lecture on “The Family History Journey of a Kansas Farm Boy.” Afterwards, we had the opportunity of doing research in the FHC. I walked away with two Oregon death certificates on the same family I had been researching earlier that day. On Saturday, the conference began with the keynote speaker John Philip Colleta. He is a well known author of several books and proved to be a wonderful speaker. The next GCO conference will be in 2014, most likely the last weekend in July; I have already marked my calendar!

On September 7th and 8th a few of us attended the **Washington State Genealogy Society’s** annual conference. We were, frankly, disappointed in the principal speaker. However, I have learned that whenever a society offers tours of the area, be sure to take them. We had a delightful tour of Port Angeles that offered much to our local historical knowledge.

Then, on October 13th many of us attended the **HQRL Autumn Quest**. The featured speaker was Lisa Louise Cooke and she was outstanding. Check out her podcast at [www.genealogygems.com](http://www.genealogygems.com).

2012 is coming to an end and we really need more volunteers to help us with our many, many activities. We thank those who do volunteer in the library, but we need more to help us with our classes, programs, the Antique Faire, Fall at the Mall and the myriad other major projects PSGS undertakes. These all are of great benefit to you, and we just need more participants to continue our successful activities. When you sign your membership form, be sure to turn it over and see the many activities awaiting you and join in the participation! It is a lot of fun and very rewarding.

## Milestones by Karin Burke

It is hard to believe that summer is nearly gone as I write this. Hopefully, you have had the opportunity to glean information on the family as you visited with relatives far and near during vacation.

Our president Jean Yager had a foreign exchange student this summer from Japan. I wonder if Jean and her mom, Alta Drane, got Mana interested in doing her family research?

We had a couple of grandchildren at our August meeting, Alta’s grandson Liam, and Mary Ann Wright’s granddaughter Tionna. Do we have a couple of budding genealogists?

We were saddened to hear that member Ruth Reese’s husband, Bill, passed away. Member Marcell Berlin’s husband, Chuck, needs our thoughts and prayers, too, as he is dealing with illness. Member Christine Maltby needs some cheer as she deals with her illness. And keep those positive thoughts going for Larry Harden and his wife, Holly, as they aid her mother in recovery from a stroke. Recovering from surgery is Jackie Horton’s daughter, Jackie, Carol Caldwell, Pat Eder, Ann Northcutt and Dorothy Lindquist. It is good to hear that Linnie Griffin is Skyping again.

Jeanne Menchenton is settled in her new place in Silverdale. But, she isn’t having us all over despite our coaxing! And if you get a chance, wish our editor, Fran Moyer, a happy silver anniversary, which she and Bob celebrated on September 20.

I am getting ready for Salt Lake City in January. I will be joined by my daughter, Alicia Nelson. She devotes one week a year to genealogy, but I am working on that.

So many people are helping with the Seminar and the Fall at the Mall event this October; let us wish them well on these two major PSGS events. I hope to see you there.



## *A Genealogist's Christmas Poem*

**TWAS** the day before yesterday and all through the branches,  
**NOT** a name to be found, none of my ancestors.  
**THE** Journals and Bibles were dusty and worn,  
**WHY** should we care, these kinfolk are gone.  
**THE** pictures of children and family, long ago dead  
**ARE** scattered, crinkled, and crammed under beds.  
**DAD** in his chair, and I with a book  
**HAD** just settled back to give the TV a look.  
**WHEN** out on the street there arose such a clatter,  
 I sprang to my feet to see what was the matter.  
**ON** the way to the window I tripped with a crash,  
 I tore open the curtains and looked through the glass.  
**THE** sun in the sky was nowhere in sight,  
**THE** clouds were so gray, it could have been night.  
**WHEN** what to my wondering eyes should appear,  
**THE** Mailman with packages, letters and cards of good cheer.  
**THE** driver was grumbling while sorting his letters,  
 I knew in a moment, things had to get better.  
**THE** size of one letter stood out from them all,  
 A distant cousin was asking about family, one and all.  
**THE** names of Grandpa and Grandma, Great Grandparents all,  
**NEXT** came my Father, my Brother, and Uncle Paul.  
**FROM** cousins and uncles to aunts and nephews,  
**NIECES** and in-laws, just to name a few.  
**SO** thru the many journals and photos, and stuff I possessed,  
**MY** search for my ancestors slowly progressed.

**WHILE** up the family tree I gradually climbed,  
**MY** ancestors names, I was seeking to find.  
**UPON** that tree I have carved many a name,  
**THE** branches of which, will never be the same.  
**THE** tree is now filled with many I've found.  
**BUT** in the search for others, now I am bound.  
**THE** ancestors whose names I have written with love,  
**THE** Lord has gathered to take to His Father above.  
**With** so many names yet to be carved on that tree,  
 I have little time to waste on games and TV.  
**GATHERING** names, photos, histories and places,  
**REQUIRES** a lot of love, patience, and God's good graces.  
**SOME** were Farmers, Soldiers & such, Mothers & Fathers who struggled  
 much.  
**SOME** were Settlers, who traveled far, some Adventurers, who followed  
 the stars.  
**SOME** were rich but most were poor, they came by ship, seeking more.  
**SOME** died young, others old, many their stories yet untold.  
 I cried when I thought of those brothers and sisters,  
**FOR** I am who I am, thanks to my ancestors.  
**MY** family is but one branch on the Tree of Life,  
 A tree that grew strong through toil and strife.  
**ALONE**, I'm just a bare twig or a stub,  
**TOGETHER** we build a Family Tree of Love!

**Written by**  
**Linnie Vanderford Poyneer**

(written late one  
 night after a long  
 day of research)





## Welcome To Our New Members by Carol Caldwell

**Greg & Barbara Rinehardt** – Barb was born in Bremerton, but moved around before she and her husband arrived here for his job at Keyport. Greg has been the one interested in genealogy, but convinced Barb to come to a PSGS class in September. Barb is interested in family stories and has put together a curriculum to teach how to write memoirs. While Greg has been successful in his research, Barb is stuck with Polish name changes and a biological father she cannot find. The surnames Barb and Greg are researching are Rinehardt, Hughes, DeHaven, Zytkoskee, Thompson and Stricker.

**Bill & Lynn Rumbold** – are both from Pennsylvania, brought here by the Navy. Lynn was drawn to genealogy for the lack of oral history in her family. A number of family members were ostracized because they married out of their faith, so she knows little about them. She found out about PSGS when she attended the Antique Faire. A family friend, one of our members, urged her to join. The surnames Bill & Lynn are researching are Lafferty, Irons and Hughes.

**Doris Jankowski** – is originally from Illinois, but her husband's job at Keyport brought them here over 30 years ago. She became interested in genealogy when her daughter married an Englishman and she knew her G-grandmother came from England. She has discovered an ancestor, Mary Virgins Downs, knew George Washington. She found out about PSGS from a newspaper and found us online. The surnames she is researching are Downes, Jankowski, Zielinski, Evans and Busing (Busing).

**Lewis Coleman** – is originally from California. He graduated from Seattle University and later returned to Kitsap County to work at Keyport. (There seems to be a common thread in these new folks!) He inherited genealogy information from his cousin, and has spent some time trying to prove it. He says he has always known about PSGS but did not come to meetings until we moved into the Library. Surnames Lewis is researching are Hadden, Fitzrandolph, Holly (Holloway), Oliver and Coleman.

## Behind the Scenes: Macomber Research from A to Z by Linda Webb

When the Kitsap Regional Library asked if PSGS would like to participate in their annual Fall At the Mall event the answer was a resounding yes, thinking it would be a great way to support our partnership and show the public how rewarding and fun genealogy research can be. Little did we know that it would evolve into our own blended version of *Finding Your Roots* and *Who Do You Think You Are?* for local bestselling author Debbie Macomber.

It was a long trail from our initial excitement in July to the presentation on October 20 and one that was not always smooth. In fact, it was rarely smooth. The challenge was finding Debbie's ancestors in Russia without the exotic travel seen on the two popular television series. Could this be done? If so, how? The Education committee strategized a research plan, set a schedule, and went to work.

Requests went out to Debbie's administrative assistant, Renate, for family information or anything that might provide clues. As word spread, other family members shared their research and stories, including a cookbook full of family pictures. Debbie's paternal uncle, Bruce Adler, provided extensive family tree information and kept in contact with us throughout the entire process, hoping that an Adler brick wall, which he had worked on for years, would be solved.

The PSGS team spent countless hours researching on the internet and was able to trace both Debbie's lines in the US. Barely legible ship passenger lists told of the Adlers' and Zimmermanns' immigration to the USA, federal and state census records confirmed their presence in North and South Dakota, and obituaries and pictures of head-

( cont'd on page 9)

# Celebrating Native American Month of November

## My Choctaw Ancestors by Sandie Morrison



Thomas Oakes

In November of 1999, I corresponded with Jane Oakes giving Jane some facts about my mother's paternal line. She sent me a printout of my mother's family tree starting with my mother Janelle Oakes and going back in history to my 7th Great-grandfather John Oakes in Virginia in 1673.

The history I received from Jane was that Thomas Wilson Oakes is stated to be the founder of the Red Oakes line. He was given this title because he married a prominent Choctaw woman by the name of Harriet Everidge and thus, by marriage, became a member of the Choctaw Nation in Oklahoma.

Harriet was born in 1824 in Okla Falaya ("Upper Towns") District, Choctaw Nation, Mississippi. Harriet's great grandfather was Tobaca Apuckshunubbee, 1740-1824. He was a principal chief of the Choctaw Native American tribe. He represented the western or *Okla Falaya* (Tall People) district in present-day Mississippi. Tobaca died from a broken neck in Maysville, Kentucky in 1824 on his way to Washington, D.C. to negotiate for the tribe.

Tobaca married Abutona and they had a daughter, Hotioka (Jane) Apuckshunubbee, 1770-1822. Hotioka married Robert Turner Brashear who was born May 18, 1764 in Bladensburg, Prince George County, Maryland. Robert was a Choctaw interpreter and an enterprising frontiersman.

Hotioka (Jane) Apuckshunubbee and Robert Turner Brashear had a daughter, Eve Illiapotubbe Brashear, 1789-1879. Choctaw society was organized in two major divisions, or *iksas*. Children belonged to their mother's *iksa*, and people were required to marry into the opposite *iksa*. Political power passed through the woman's line as a chief's nephew, his sister's son, generally inherited his power.

In Mississippi the Choctaws were farmers whose villages were composed of their houses surrounded by

cornfields. Men hunted and woman raised the crops. By 1800, enough white families had begun to drift into the area to begin a push for statehood and to start an effort to push the Choctaws out of their rich river bottom farming land and their forest lands. The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek set most of the Choctaws on what is now called the Trail of Tears, to the Mississippi and along the rivers that lead into Indian Territory.

Harriet came to the Indian Territory (later to become the state of Oklahoma) at the time of the Indian removal in 1838 at the age of 14 years. She recalled her parents, Thomas Willie Everidge and Eve Illiapotubbee Brashear and siblings being taken from their home by the soldiers without warning. No time was given to pack their belongings. Thus began the long Trail of Tears journey for her family. Many Native Americans suffered from exposure, disease and starvation enroute to their destination. Many died, including 4,000 of the 15,000 relocated Cherokee.

My 2<sup>nd</sup> great grand uncle, Thomas Wilson Oakes, was a white man, born in North Carolina.

He came to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma) during the time of the Indian removal (1830s). He was hired by the federal government as a carpenter to build homes, council houses, furniture, etc. Thomas Oakes built the first house ever erected in the Choctaw Nation. He married Harriet Everidge, a half Choctaw, on 5 December 1839 in Kiamichi, Pushmataha, Oklahoma. They had 11 children.

From Aunt Ora: ***Thomas Wilson Oakes has been blind for the past seven years (in 1891); however, he regained his sight but told no one because it was believed to regain your sight meant death was approaching. One day my Aunt Ethel was playing nearby and when a cat tried to get some food she was eating, Thomas hit at the cat with his walking cane. That's the way the family learned he could see again.***



Eve Brashear



Harriet Newell Everidge  
Everidge

Harriet Newell Everidge - daughter of Eve Brashear & Thomas Everidge

## A Look Back...

### at the past three months of programs presented by PSGS



**July 25**      ***“Thinking Small” Portable Technology and Genealogy***      presenter: **Kathy De Los Reyes**

Kathy gave a very informative talk on E-readers covering the Kindle: [www.amazon.com/kindlestore](http://www.amazon.com/kindlestore) and the Nook: [www.barnesandnoble.com](http://www.barnesandnoble.com). Tips were that 32 gigs is nice size for memory. Keep in mind that these devices use up memory fast. The tablets are similar to your computer in functions. Those worth looking at include the Apple’s iPad: [www.apple.com](http://www.apple.com), Samsung: [www.samsung.com](http://www.samsung.com) and ASUS: [www.asus.com](http://www.asus.com).

Kathy suggested sites to research and compare tablets and E-readers, such as: [www.engadget.com](http://www.engadget.com); [www.macrumors.com](http://www.macrumors.com); [www.ilounge.com](http://www.ilounge.com) and [www.iphonelife.com](http://www.iphonelife.com). The suggested links for free e-books: [www.dailycheapreads.com](http://www.dailycheapreads.com); [www.smashbooks.com](http://www.smashbooks.com); [www.ereaderIQ.com](http://www.ereaderIQ.com) and [www.kinlib.com](http://www.kinlib.com). To research and compare tablets and e-readers, these were suggested: [www.engadget.com](http://www.engadget.com); [www.macrumors.com](http://www.macrumors.com); [www.ilounge.com](http://www.ilounge.com) and [www.iphonelife.com](http://www.iphonelife.com).

**August 22**      ***“Immigration, Naturalization & Citizenship Records”***      presenter: **Dorothy Lindquist**

Dorothy gave a general overview on each topic and a handout with several websites to investigate. The following sites are worth looking into for research ideas on finding where your ancestors may have entered into the US and from what country, where to locate the naturalization records and also citizenship records on your people.

The National Archives (NARA)	<a href="http://www.ancestry.com/search/rectupe/nara.aspx">http://www.ancestry.com/search/rectupe/nara.aspx</a>
The World Library Catalog	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org">www.worldcat.org</a>
The gene pool sources of genealogical information	<a href="http://www.google.com/ig?hl=en#">http://www.google.com/ig?hl=en#</a>
Discover your family history	<a href="https://www.familysearch.org/">https://www.familysearch.org/</a>

**September 26**      ***“Three Genealogy Research Tools: Obituaries, Cemeteries & School Records”***

presenters: **Mary Ann Wright, Jeanne Menchenton, Ann Northcutt & Sandie Morrison**

Mary Ann was the moderator for this panel discussion. She led the group with an introduction to each research group and then each proceeded to go into depth about their project. Jeanne discussed the process of obtaining and handling the obituaries and told of how obit requests are handled at the library. Ann spoke on how the school records project first started and how she is accumulating several old photos of school children. She told of what the future goals are for these treasures. Sandie explained how the cemetery project first started and the process of working on each cemetery in Kitsap County to put the burial listings and history of each cemetery on our PSGS website.

Be sure to look at our PSGS website for information concerning these three important genealogical projects and how you can help at: [psgs@pusogensoc.org](mailto:psgs@pusogensoc.org)



## Looking Forward...

at the next three months of programs presented by PSGS

**October 24**

***“How to Keep Your Records Alive, Even When You Are Not!”***

presenters: **Sandie Morrison, Hazel Thornton and Ann Northcutt**

What happens to your genealogy research after you die? Does it go to a family member or the local garbage dump? Come and hear what our panel has to tell you on the care of your research when you are gone.

**November 14**

***“Using Our Nation’s Library Online”***

presenter: **Jean Yager**

The Library of Congress is the research library of the United States. It is the oldest federal cultural institution in the United States, begun by President Thomas Jefferson. The first books given to the Library of Congress were Jefferson’s entire personal library. Learn what you can acquire online from this national treasure to assist you in your genealogical research.



**December 5** ***“The Puget Sound Genealogical Society’s Annual Christmas Party”***

Come join your fellow PSGS members for a fun-filled afternoon. A buffet luncheon will be provided, we will recognize outgoing officers for 2012, and will welcome the new officers for 2013. We will celebrate the Member of the Year Award and enjoy many laughs with our famous Yankee exchange of gifts. Please bring a wrapped \$10 gift for the exchange and a perishable food item for the food bank.

**Where:** Silverdale Community Center Evergreen Room 9729 Silverdale Way NW **When:** 11:30-3:00PM

Contact: Sandie Morrison at [programs@pusogensoc.org](mailto:programs@pusogensoc.org) for further information

### Schedule of Classes — October thru December

**October 27**    **10AM –2PM**    **Genealogy 102**    **“Tracking Your Family through the U.S. Census”**

*Linda Webb, Instructor*

**November 6**    **10AM — 2PM**

**“Exploring Your Celtic Roots”**

Jean Roth, vice President of Seattle Genealogy Society, Instructor



**No further classes in November & December due to the Holidays**



**Saturday, November 10, 2012**

**Family History Expo 2102** Redmond Stake Center 10115 172nd Ave. Redmond

Free genealogy classes on a variety of subjects will be taught by experienced local genealogists. Registration and check-in will be from 8-9AM. Welcome & keynote address will be 9-10AM. Classes will begin at 10AM and run through 4:30PM. Bring your own lunch or order lunch online and register at [www.wfamilyhistory.net](http://www.wfamilyhistory.net). Or call: Bellevue Family History Center at 425-454-2690. Hope to see you there, Julie Monson, publicist.

# Putting Down Roots

by Ann Northcutt

## Part Two: Puritans, Witches and Land



Rebecca's  
Tombstone

Upon hearing the shocking accusation made against her, my 71 year old 7th G-Grandmother Rebecca Towne Nurse is reported to have said, ***"I am innocent as the child unborn, but surely, what sin hath God found out in me unrepented of that He should lay such an affliction on me in old age?"***

On March 23, 1692, a warrant was issued for her arrest upon the complaint of Edward Putnam and Henry Kinne, believed to be married to a Putnam and my 9th G-Grandfather.

That Rebecca's reputation was unblemished was evidenced by the fact that several of the most active accusers were more hesitant in accusing her, and spoke out in her behalf, despite the danger of doing so. During the questioning of Nurse, the magistrate showed signs of doubting her guilt. However, each time he would begin to waiver on the issue, one of the afflicted girls would break into fits and claim Nurse was tormenting her.

Upon realizing that the magistrate and audience had sided with the afflicted girls, Nurse could only reply, ***"I have got nobody to look to but God."*** She then tried to raise her hands, but the afflicted girls fell into fits at the motion.

At Nurse's trial on June 30, the jury returned a Not Guilty verdict. Upon hearing the decision there was a hideous outcry from the girls. The magistrates urged reconsideration and the jury came back with the guilty verdict.

On July 19th, Rebecca was driven in a cart with four other women to Gallows Hill, where she was hung. Tradition says that, at midnight, Francis Nurse, Rebecca's husband, their sons and sons-in-law found Rebecca's body in the common grave where it had been flung and carried it home for a proper burial.

Rebecca's sister Sarah Towne Cloyce defended her sister and walked out of Rev. Parrish's sermon about witchcraft. After Sarah left, Ann Putnam suddenly point-

ed to the ceiling and shouted ***"Look at Goodwife Cloyce sitting up on the beam."*** Later, Sarah was called before the court, found guilty, jailed and sentenced to hang.

Another sister, Mary Towne Estey, was also hung on charges of witchcraft. Mary was pious and respected but during her examination on April 22, 1692, when Estey clasped her hands together, the girls imitated the gesture and claimed to be unable to release their hands until Estey released hers. When Mary inclined her head, the girls accused her of trying to break their necks. One of them claimed that Estey's specter had climbed into her bed and laid her hand upon her breasts. When questioned by the magistrates how far she had complied with Satan she replied, ***"Sir, I never complied but prayed against him all my dayes, I have no compliance with Satan, I am clear of this sin."*** Mary was condemned to death on September 9, and hanged on the 22nd along with seven others. On the gallows she prayed for an end of the witch hunt.

In June of 1692, the special court to hear and decide sat in Salem to hear cases of witchcraft. The court was made up of magistrates and jurors and the Chief Justice. The first to be tried was Bridget Bishop of Salem who was found guilty and hanged on June 10. Thirteen women and five men followed her to the gallows on three successive hangings, days before the court was disbanded by Governor William Phipps in October of that year. The Superior Court did not allow spectral evidence. The belief in the power of the accused to "torture" their victims had sealed the fates of those who had previously been tried and hanged. The new court released those awaiting trial and pardoned the rest. Sister Sarah Cloyces had spent nearly an entire year in jail but now was free. The Salem witch trials were over.

My research has only begun on these ancestors of mine.



Statue of Rebecca,  
Sarah and Mary,  
erected in Salem in  
1992



# Putting Down Roots

by Fran Moyer

## A Thanksgiving Story



Painting of Samuel Jordan addressing the first House of Burgesses.

King James I of England granted a charter to the first joint-stock company to the New World, the Virginia Company of London. The investors had one goal and that was to find gold. In 1607, 144 men and boys landed at Jamestown, named after the King. They were instructed to generate wealth for the company or financial support would end. Consequently, the colonists spent little time farming. Food supplies dwindled and malaria broke out. After the first year, only 38 of the original 144 survived.

Samuel Jordan, born in Wiltshire, England in 1578, my 9th G-Grandfather, sailed from Plymouth, England in 1609, along with Captain George Somers and John Rolfe as the "Third Supply" of the Virginia Company.

They sailed on the *Seaventure* with six hundred men in a fleet of eight ships. Somers' flotilla encountered a severe storm near the Bermudas, which left the *Seaventure* unseaworthy. They stayed in Bermuda and built two new ships, instead of attempting to repair the *Seventure* so they could carry more supplies from the Island. Samuel Jordan was elected to keep the journal because he was well educated and recounted the story to fellow-traveler John Rolfe. Historians believe this story was the foundation for Shakespeare's first play, "*The Tempest*" published in 1611.

They were eight months late due to the shipwreck when they arrived in July 1610 and discovered the survivors of the "Starving Time" at the Colony. A colonist later recounted in terrible detail about that time. **"Each man was permitted only 8oz. of meal and half a pinte of pease a day; altho mouldy, rotten, full of cobwebs and maggots...starvation forced many to flee for relief to the Savage Enemy until caught and killed...many being weery of life digged holes in the earth and hid themselves until they famished....there was cannibalism..."**

They were about to abandon the Colony, carrying the remaining colonists onto the ships and headed down the James River only to find another supply mission heading

towards them. They turned back to Jamestown. Together, these three groups became the most successful and permanent part of the early colony.

Samuel Jordan was a widower when he arrived in Jamestown and had three sons by that marriage, all of whom later followed him to the New World. Samuel was granted 450 acres of land in his own right and 250 acres more for transporting his five servants. His estate was known as *Jordan's Journey*, located on the James River.

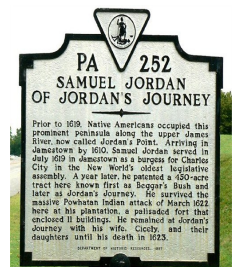
He married a local widow, Cecily Reynolds Bailey. In 1619 Samuel was elected to the First Assembly at Jamestown and was listed as a gentleman planter at Charles City.

There was much strife caused between the powerful Powhatan Indians during the *starving time*, because many of the colonists stole food and other supplies from them. Only the marriage of John Rolfe to Pocahontas saved the colonists from attack. When Pocahontas, daughter of the Chief, died that fragile thread died with her.

In 1622, the tribes led by Chief Opechanacnaough of the Powhatan Confederacy, attacked the English settlers and many men, women and children were killed. After the attack, Samuel gathered together a few of the survivors at his plantation and they stayed there for some time. Samuel died at *Jordan's Journey* sometime before April 1623. Both Samuel and Cecily are among the 120 settlers who have been called the "ancient planters" of the New World.

Samuel's son Robert was killed on March 22, 1622, during the Indian massacre at *Berkeley's Hundred* located 5 miles up the river from *Jordan's Journey*. Robert went there to warn the inhabitants of the planned attack.

The initial thanksgiving observance at Virginia in 1619 was prompted by the leaders on the anniversary of the settlement. They stated: **wee ordaine that the day of our ships arrival at the place designed for plantation in the Land of Virginia, shall be yearly and perpetually keepe it Holy, as a day of Thanksgiving. Almighty god.**





## My Brick Wall – It took a Village of Genealogical Sources

by Christine Maltby

George Maltby, b. 1810, England, my third great-grandfather and primary immigrant -- how was I ever going to locate his village? The stories told by my grandfather, Harold E, were of his own father, Edward H, and his mother, Theresa, and they all centered around Nipissing, Ontario.

At a reunion in Nipissing, cousin Wendy Maltby heard that the family was from Aughton near Selby, Yorkshire. Wendy searched back through North York Genealogy microfiche records, finding the family of William M. Maltby, b. 1765, and Jane nee Drewry, b. 1781, a possible match. Using both [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) and [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org) for variant spellings, I located George in Canada Censuses from 1851-1881. Usually William Eli, oldest son, was listed as born in 1845 in the U.S., but I could not locate George in the 1840 U.S. Census. I didn't have George's birthplace and I didn't have his final resting place.

At times, I tried to make peace with never knowing for certain, but I failed. Then a breakthrough -- [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) posted Border Crossings and Passenger Crew Lists, 1903-1965. On the digital image were the details of my second great-grandfather William Eli's 1912 crossing at Sault St. Marie en route to my hometown "to visit, may remain, Bellaire, Michigan." William's birthplace, Ogdensburg, New York!

What if George didn't immigrate alone? I started searching the U.S. Federal Censuses for St. Lawrence County in the 1800s for any Maltby. Some were born elsewhere in New England. Some had middle initials. Not mine! In a swirl of common given names and English naming patterns, I focused on those born in England:

John and William. Then a fortuitous circumstance -- John's wife was Hepsabeth and they had been married in England. I found digitized christening and marriage records. Using state and local historical and genealogical websites I discovered the databases of Anne Cady, who has diligently photographed headstones and created inventories of St. Lawrence County cemeteries and posted the results on a [Rootsweb](https://www.rootsweb.com) site. Here was George's final resting place, Ogdensburg Cemetery, and his death date 8 Mar 1894. I found in digital newspapers a link to the Northern New York Library Network's Historic Newspaper website, which utilizes OCR (optical character recognition). Searching the Ogdensburg newspapers, I brought up an 1891 legal notice for the last will and testament of George's brother, William. In accordance with New York State law, it listed family members and their last known locations in Ohio, New York, and in the vicinity of Aughton, near Selby, Yorkshire!



In October 2011, in the St. Lawrence County courthouse in Canton, New York, I had the deep satisfaction of reading the actual will conveying the childless William's holdings to his nephew Edward, George's son.

Although my trees on [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) are private, I share the results. One very resourceful cousin contacted me through my user name because I added a correction to a census record. As I reconstructed the Aughton Maltby family tree, I reached out to a distant cousin in Yorkshire. In return, I received this photograph of the church where my ancestor George Maltby was christened 22 Apr 1810.



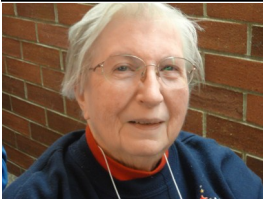
### PSGS does itself proud at the Kitsap County Fair

Our booth was well staffed and decorated so well we won third prize for a non-profit for the decorations. We had many visitors who were very interested in our society.

## Serial One

## “Pioneer Days in Malmo”

## Part Two: P. W. Swedberg’s stories and excerpts from his diary



IdaMae Swedberg

My father-in-law was six years old when he and the family came from Sweden and settled at Mille Lac Lake, Minnesota in 1881. He told us about his early years, but did not write those down. I (IdaMae) will recount some of what he told us. When they first settled at Mille Lac Lake, the family were the only whites, their neighbors were Ojibwa Indians. His first playmates were Ojibwa and he learned to speak Ojibwa before he learned English. We have an Ojibwa-English dictionary put away as it is falling apart. They ate pretty much off the land, but bought wild rice from the Indians so that it became a staple in their diet. Even after he and my mother-in-law were married, he continued to buy rice from them. My husband remembered his dad coming home with a gunny sack full of rice, mad because the Indians had upped their price and he had to pay a whole dollar for a sack. Even now, for special occasions, it has become a custom to have wild rice as part of the menu and if it is forgotten, my children let me know about it as my husband instituted the custom with us. Following is an excerpt from his diary.

***By the time we got a school district established, Mrs. Schriener was our first teacher. School was held in one part of a summer kitchen which dad and brother Charley had built with hand sawed material, the first frame building in that part of the country. Mrs. Schriener received \$20 per month for three months spring and fall term and was entirely satisfied. Later on a school house was built and I attended school until there was nothing more that could be done for me.***

***There were then some nine hundred Indians in that part of the country, but there was no sign of hostility toward the coming of the white man. The Indians never took more ammo than he needed, that was why the woods were so full of game.***

***The families of the settlers began to grow. My mother was the midwife of the surrounding settlement which grew more or less every year. She brought 22 babies into the world without a loss. Nearly all of her travel incident to this service was on foot which sometimes was anything but pleasant.***

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 (“Macomber Research” cont’d from page 4)

stones provided vital clues for other names and places. WW II information was found for Debbie’s dad, Ted; quite a feat, since his official personnel record burned in 1973. Debbie’s mother Connie was a true “Rosie the Riveter” who spent WW II working in a Portland shipyard. Earlier military records revealed that her maternal grandfather was drafted and served in WW I, fighting in France, only five years after he came to the US.

But researching the ancestors from Russia defied the internet. Another way had to be found. Once again it was proven that books are key to genealogical research and the answers were to be found in the PSGS collection in the Genealogy Center or available by interlibrary loan. From library shelves came *The Emigration from Germany to Russia in the Years 1763-1862* by Karl Stumpp, the recognized expert on Germans from Russia, and a book written by Rev. Conrad Keller entitled, *The German Colonies in South Russia 1804 to 1904*. The biggest surprise of all was the discovery that the PSGS collection contained a large set of Russian census records for the Odessa area (donated by Lorraine Kniert) that included the Adler and Zimmermann families. This made it possible to document they were among the founding families who left Germany for Russia and to trace their family lines. What a gold mine!

Thanks to the talent and persistence of everyone who worked on this project, PSGS was able to give a special gift to Debbie Macomber and her family, and to show our community that every family has a story and answers can be found by doing armchair research; no plane ticket necessary.



Members working on the **Macomber Ancestry Project** from left to right: Fran Moyer, Sandie Morrison (hidden), Larry Harden, Linda Webb, Ann Northcutt, Mary Ann Wright, Jean Yager and Johnny Wilson. Not shown: Kathy De Los Reyes and Margot Filley.

# An Adventure in Wales

by Sharon Jackson



**Village church in Llanelli, Wales**

My husband Floyd and I spent July 1993 in Aberystwyth, studying at the University of Wales.

Our home for the month was a room in a group of turn-of-the-century buildings that overlooked the Irish Sea. We heard from Dr. Anne Ross

about history and literature. She was on the National Geographic team that examined the then-recently discovered Lindau man, who was found perfectly preserved in the peat bogs of Scotland.

There were tales of Druids and a guest speaker from Ireland on Banshees.

We visited Llanelli, Wales to search for marriage records of Floyd's great-great grandparents on his mother's side. Their name was Jones ... apparently Jones is the most common surname in Wales, along with Davis, Thomas and Williams.

We had difficulty finding the town of Llanelli on a map so we took our inquiry to the National Library of Wales on the hill above Aber, and when they saw our notes they exclaimed, "Oh, of course, you mean Klan-ess-lee!" The Welsh language apparently does not follow the phonetic rules we were used to.

The journey to Llanelli had to be done by bus from the square in Aber.

The next morning we located the church, a graceful stone edifice in the middle of town. It was locked tight, and no one answered the bell. Poking through the cemetery, we saw no names to connect us to the Jones' we were looking for. Discouraged, we were about to leave when a young man in a cassock arrived.

He was a new vicar at the old church, which seldom held services. He agreed to show us around, and search

for any relevant records. He took Floyd into the office, while I waited in the sanctuary, admiring the tapestry pew pillows and stained glass windows. After a time, they emerged, the vicar was sorry they didn't find anything, but the old records that survived had been moved to a central location, perhaps the Archives in Carmarthen.

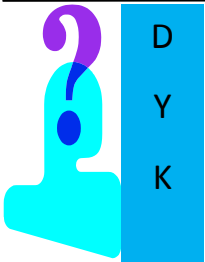
We left the building and turned to look back. The sun had come out, and I took pictures of Floyd standing outside the church, beside a sign that gave times for the rare services, below the window of the office.

Back home in Bremerton, we had our photos developed and were showing them to our son; looking puzzled, he asked, "Who is that in the window of the church?" We explained that there was no one in the church, it was locked when we arrived, and we went in with the vicar, and watched as he secured it and left while we were taking photos. "Then what is this face in the window?" he asked, pointing to a small head on the shoulders of a man dressed in old-fashioned clerical garb. He seemed to be looking down on Floyd as he smiled for the camera.

We wrote to the vicar, who presented our letter and photo to other clergy who had worked in the building, but they had no explanation. Floyd and the vicar had spent most of an hour in the office and saw no one else. The mystery remains, and we like to think the face in the window was an ancestor who was beaming down on a descendant who came to Wales to seek his history.



**Mystery face in the church window, on the left side**



D  
Y  
K

**Q: Why do ships and aircraft use "mayday" as their call for help?**

**A:** This comes from the French word *m'aidez* —meaning "help me" —and is pronounced, approximately, "mayday."

## Side By Side



**Carol Caldwell**

**Member Since 1977**

Carol is a California native who married an Air Force man, so they moved all over the United States. When he retired, they didn't want to settle in southern California. They were drawn to Bremerton because his brother lived here. They have lived in Bremerton for 35 years now.

**Q: How did you get started in genealogy?**

My grandfather claimed an Indian resided within our family tree and said she was a Seminole princess, daughter of Osceola. I began with names I knew and went from there. Unfortunately, like many people, I didn't start researching until my parents and grandparents were gone.

**Q: How did you come to join PSGS?**

My daughter-in-law's mother was also interested in genealogy, so when I saw a news article about a PSGS meeting, we attended.

**Q: What are your research goals?**

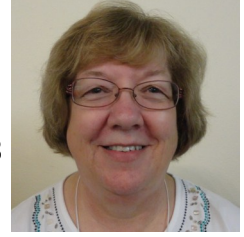
Lately, my goal is to find the ship that brought my father's grandfather to the U.S. from Germany about 1856 when he was 12. Last year a cousin sent me a document from the Evangelic Lutheran Church in Dedesdorf, Germany with my g-grandfather's parents' names. It was information I didn't have, so I was very excited. I gave up on the Indian a long time ago.

**Q: Any surnames or locales of special interest?**

My father's family was from Germany, Minnesota, Ohio, and New Jersey: Hargesheimer, Everett, Weber, and Lehner. My mother's families, on both sides, were from Wales, Scotland, Texas, and most of the southern states as they moved south and west: Lewis, Lane, Crain, Ard, Aaron, and Hurst.

**Q: How have you contributed to PSGS?**

Most of my contributions have been writing for the Backtracker, beginning when Cyril was the editor. I have also volunteered for the Antique Faire.



**Linda Wilson**

**Member Since 2008**

Linda was born in Yakima, Washington, and grew up on the Yakama Indian Reservation. She moved to Colorado after marriage and returned to Yakima after 15 years and 3 children. Linda earned her RN degree and practiced nursing for 30 years before retiring. She moved to Port Orchard in 1996 and married Johnny in 2000.

**Q: How did you get started in genealogy?**

My husband introduced me to genealogy. I became interested when I watched him search for his ancestors. I was lucky to have a cousin who published a book on the Pister family and an uncle who had done serious research on the Franck family.

**Q: How did you come to join PSGS?**

I joined PSGS when Johnny retired from the shipyard and we had more free time. I attended the 3 Genealogy classes and that really got me started.

**Q: What are your research goals?**

My goals are to track down my Canadian-Indian Franck family starting with my maternal grandfather and the Pister family, who were Germans from Volga Russia. Both sides emigrated here in the 1900s, so finding their records is difficult.

**Q: Any surnames or locales of special interest?**

The Pister-Rutz family came from the village of Merkel in Russia and records are extremely difficult to find. They came from Germany but have not found when or where. The Franck-Reed side of the family was Indian and information about them is even more difficult as much was never recorded.

**Q: How have you contributed to PSGS?**

I have been a volunteer librarian at Port Orchard and volunteer at our new Genealogy Center. I am currently a member of the website and Bylaws committees.

(Fall at the Mall, cont'd from page 1)

by Fran Moyer



religious history and political strife occurring during the different time frames, while others gathered stories, pictures and maps to highlight the narrative, all while never leaving Kitsap County. While the team used the Internet to gather information, books from the Genealogy Center and those obtained through Interlibrary Loan proved to be the best resources. Members estimated a thousand hours of research over the last four months.

Mary Ann stood at the podium narrating from the prepared script. Debbie and Linda sat in chairs on a stage watching the presentation with Linda asking Debbie a few questions and highlighting the stories.

Meanwhile, Jean sat at a separate table with her computer and script so she could place the proper pictures and slides on screen to perfectly coordinate with the spoken word. It was a seamless presentation by these three extraordinary, talented members of PSGS.

Debbie is shown, at times, listening in quiet reflection of her family's struggles, but more often, enjoying the entire experience. She knew some of her family history, especially the Adler line because her cousin Bruce Adler had done some extensive research. Bruce could not attend, but his twin brother Brad did as well as another cousin, Shirley Adler, cousin to Brad and Debbie. They are anxious to continue their research, excited by what they learned.



Pictured from left to right: Debbie Macomber with cousin Shirley Adler, holding the scrapbook of her family history. Brad Adler with Linda Webb. Debbie's daughter Adele, shown with Jaime Forsyth, the executive director of the KRL Foundation.

Debbie Macomber's family were German Catholic immigrants from the Odessa district of Russia. They had previously emigrated from the Alsace region that has been a part of Germany then France, then back again...now it is a region of France. Both sides, Adler and Zimmerman, escaped the wars that had engulfed them in Western Europe to Russia when Catherine the Great and then her grandson Alexander I provided land, freedom from taxation, ability to speak German and practice their Catholic religion. Russia also granted Lutherans and Mennonites the same as long as they all stayed within the confines of their segregated communities.

With the advent of WW I, the Russian Revolution, and the more restrictive regulations from Alexander II and then Czar Nicholas II, many German settlers decided to leave for North and South America.

Debbie's families chose to leave for North and South Dakota as friends and a few family members had already done so. Debbie's story is harrowing and heroic, full of people who simply wanted to work hard and have a safe place to raise their families. Safety and freedom were in short supply throughout Europe during the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

Debbie Macomber's story is the story of America and the final destination in her family's arduous journey for freedom. Shown in these pictures, I think she enjoyed *finding Debbie Macomber's roots*.



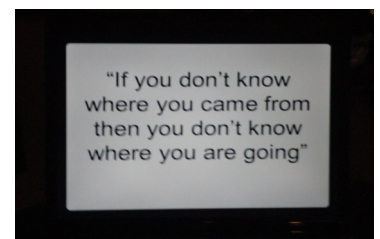
The crowd watching the presentation



Debbie signing autographs for her many fans



3 very happy presenters, Linda, Jean, & Mary Ann



A genealogical thought for Debbie & the audience

("Granny" cont'd from page 1)

People bathed twice in their lives in the mid-19th century—when they were born and when they died. Wedding dresses had fresh flowers sewn into them (orange blossoms were a favorite) to combat the body odor.

Pink cheeks on very pale skin was most popular so every woman strenuously pinched her cheeks prior to introduction. Of course, that condition also was an indicator of having tuberculosis; there were some men who would marry a woman known to have TB as an indication of his wealth...he could care for her.

The hoop was called the "liberator" of women as prior to the hoop they had to wear up to 50 petticoats (the very wealthy) to make the desired look. All ladies' papers (they were not allowed to read the men's papers because of her delicate nature, so nothing of politics, military or business would bother her) had recipes in them on how to fireproof their dresses. Some of the very wealthy ladies would have several hundred yards of lace, which was highly flammable. At every ball there were menservants standing with buckets of water in case a lady had a candle fall on her clothing. She was a tinder box in her finery.

The high bosom created by the corset and low-cut neckline for dinner was copied from the French. Because the seams on the upper arm were so tight and the corset so stiff, she had to sit rigidly upright and could not reach her glass of wine. So, stemware was developed so she could raise the glass to her lips.

As you can see from the picture, there was definitely two ladies maids required, if for no other reason to fit the corset onto her ladyship well and tight, but allowing for breathing to occur. Often, she had a pillar to hold onto while the tightening proceeded, but in this instance we had another volunteer to help with the process. Look at how the "maids" had to brace themselves for the procedure! Our volunteer maids were sweating after this presentation.

In between and after Tames' historical re-enactments were outstanding one hour presentations given by our



own PSGS members in the most professional and helpful manner. Those present clapped and thanked our presenters for the great help given for their genealogy research.

The afternoon presentation by Tames Alan was on the suffragette movement.

In the mid-19th century, the only women ever allowed to speak in public were Quakers. The Quakers believed that both sexes were equal. Susan B Anthony was raised a Quaker. Her family was part of the Underground, helping slaves escape their owners. Her father had been a successful businessman, but due to a fire, he lost everything. She remembered vividly how a man casually walked up to her mother and removed her eyeglasses because she did not own anything.

In Tennessee at the time, the fact that women should not own land was said to be because a "woman did not have a soul".

Mary Cady Stanton, on the other hand, was born to wealth, her father being a prominent attorney. She went to college and studied law under her father, but he forbade her to practice as it would cause great "embarrassment" to her family.

Anthony wanted to work in each state for progress...her life's work being gaining women the right to vote, while Stanton wanted to work on the federal level for equal rights under the law.

It was Anthony, a teacher, in the late 1850s who proposed equal pay for equal work, but discovered that she could be easily out-voted on the federal level.

This split caused the women's movement to proceed more slowly, and neither woman lived to see the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

These two parts of the program was so vividly described and enacted that we were all left knowing how we need to remind our younger generation what a rich and violent history our "foremothers" went through for our freedoms.

by Fran Moyer



**Annual Salt Lake City Trip for 2013**

The Puget Sound Genealogical Society's (PSGS) annual trek to the Family History Library at Salt Lake City is just around the corner. A block of rooms has been reserved at the Salt Lake Plaza Hotel at Temple Square ([www.plaza-hotel.com](http://www.plaza-hotel.com)) from **Sunday January 13, 2013 to Sunday January 20, 2013**. The hotel provides a genealogy package that includes the following:

Rooms are \$85 a night for Single/Double; \$95 a night for Triple; \$105 a night for Quad; \$10 for each rollaway bed. Plus 12.761% tax (subject to change).

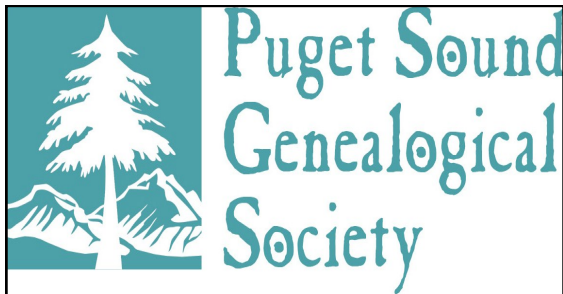
Stay five nights and get the sixth night free. Included in the genealogy package is a free one hour class. Participants take care of their own transportation and provide a credit card for the room on arrival.

A firm rooming list needs to be provided to the hotel by **November 15, 2012**. All those interested in going or who would like more information, **please contact Larry Harden prior to November 15, 2012 at: 360-895-3181 or [leharden@wavecable.com](mailto:leharden@wavecable.com)**

# Classified Ads

**Wanted:** The Antique Faire committee needs volunteers for specific jobs for next year's event. Co-sponsored with the Kitsap Historical Society, this is the largest antique show in the area. Next year's show is scheduled for April 27-28, 2013, and again will be held at the President's Hall at the Kitsap Fairgrounds. Please consider volunteering a few hours of your time. Contact Ann Northcutt at: [antiqueshow@pusogensoc.org](mailto:antiqueshow@pusogensoc.org) to see how you can help.

**Genealogy Center Volunteers needed!** Join the team and share your genealogy research skills with budding genealogists. Contact Charlotte at: [gc\\_volunteer\\_coordinator@pusogensoc.org](mailto:gc_volunteer_coordinator@pusogensoc.org) for more information.



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