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Baldwin County Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 108, Foley, Alabama 36536

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*****NOTE: APRIL MEETING DATE CHANGED TO** **20TH**

Baldwin County Genealogical Society Presents

Dr. Amy Mitchell-Cook

*Women of the Sea – Female Pirates, Sailors and Wives Who Set
Sail*

APRIL 20th 10 a.m. – Meeting Room –Foley Public Library

Dr. Amy Mitchell-Cook, an associate professor and chair of the Department of History at the University of West Florida, specializes in maritime history—with an emphasis on shipwreck narratives—which stems from her many years of experience working on shipwreck projects around the world, from the US to Bermuda to West Africa.

Dr. Cook has published several articles on maritime history and in 2013 the University of South Carolina Press published her manuscript, *A Sea of Misadventures: Shipwreck and Survival in Early America*, which examines shipwreck narratives from the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

She has a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, an M.A. in Maritime Studies from East Carolina University, and a Ph.D. in History from Penn State University.

All meetings are open to interested public

REFRESHMENT HOSTS FOR UPCOMING MEETINGS

April 20th Mary Adams ~ May 11th ~ Tally Burkhead and Jo Ann McKay ~ June 11th ? ~ July 8th Kristina Clever, Gloria & Alan Griggs ~ August 13th Zenobia Hahn and Auriette Lindsey ~ Sept 14th ? ~ Oct 12th ? ~ Nov 9th Melanie O'Donnell & Barbara Thompson ~ Dec 14th, Everyone brings treat.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

Way Down in Alabama: Finding Old-Time Fiddlers and their Tunes, hosted by Baldwin County Genealogical Society and Foley Public Library **Saturday, June 8, 2019 10 am to 12 pm Foley Public Library Meeting Room**. In 1980s Joyce Cauthen began seeking old-time fiddlers in Alabama who had learned to play by ear and gather them together.

People of Our Baldwin County Past...do you know them?

Sehoy III (Weatherford)- Princess of Wind Clan, Creek Indians, Mother of Red Eagle/housing subdivision in Daphne named for her.

LillieWetzell- First female superintendent of Baldwin County Schools, 1918/founded Daphne Study club/Administrator at Normal School for teachers in Daphne

Abraham Baldwin – Signer of US constitution/US Senator from Georgia/ our county named in his honor by settlers who came from Georgia

William Bartrum – Naturalist who explored delta area, wrote journals on flora and fauna/canoe trail named for him/historic marker in Stockton

J.D. Hand – Developed Bay Minette, donated land for courthouse/instrumental in move to courthouse from Daphne to Bay Minette in 1901
Charles Swift – built sawmills throughout the south/large home in Bon Secour on National Historic registry open for tours.
Samuel Mims – Early settle in Tensaw, home became refuge “fort” for settlers during the Indian Massacre in 1813
Lorenzo Dow – traveling evangelist, conducted revivals in early 1800s
Andrew Ellicott – Surveyed 31st Parallel line between US Territory and Spanish Florida, 1799/historic marker in Stockton.
Alexander Godbolt – Popular known Revolutionary War veteran buried in Baldwin Count/ Saluda Hill Cememtry, Spanish Fort

PINE REST CEMETERY “Beautiful and Dignified”



On front page of *The Onlooker* newspaper, Jan 30, 1941, a feature article headlined “Pine Rest Cemetery is Ideal Burial Spot with Improvements of Beauty” opens with “On January 29th, just 12 years ago, an old and well loved citizen of Magnolia Springs was laid to rest under the tall pines in what is now so well and favorably known as “Pine Rest Cemetery.”

E. Y. Horder of Magnolia Springs, a retired but active business man of Chicago, was owner of the property. There was an urgent need for a high and dry place to intern loved ones and he asked of a lady land owner if she would give permission to Horder to lay out a burial place on the elevation where the former owner had been buried. At that time and for many years later, there was a picket fence around the long forgotten grave. She opposed the request. Time passed. Then Myron H. Church died, with his widow not knowing what to do regarding the funeral and burial and feared having to take the body back north for burial. That’s when it was decided a cemetery proved a need and Mr. Church was buried beneath tall pines in area he loved, and began Pine Rest Cemetery.

Cost of family lots was set at price which was only fraction of what the same would cost in most towns or cities. Ample room was allowed for the planting of shrubs and flowers and seats provided for those wished to meditate. Laid away in Pine Rest are several comrades who wore the blue and gray and surviving relatives honor their memories by keeping the flag of our united country waving over their graves.

A section had been set aside for the friendless and the destitute. The Women’s Club of Foley had authority to use it when needed. A boy from the CCC camp and also a nameless helper in a traveling show have been buried here.

By December 2, 1946, under new ownership of a family from Tuscaloosa, for sum of fifty dollars, Mrs. James W. Sandlin was granted permission to use a certain Lot, Block and Section of PINE REST CEMETERY SUBDIVISION “*as a place of Sepulture only and for no other purpose whatsoever*”. Noted on the deed was “*In accordance with modern custom, and to insure uniformity of appearance, it is request that no memorial stone be erected which is more than three feet in height, and that grave be made level as possible after interment.*”

February 1955, Roy and Evelyn S. Spivey purchased the property subject to existing roadways, statutes and laws of State of Alabama relative to sale for use of property cemetery purposes; ... whatever kind or nature previously made for use of the property as a place of burial and the conveyance of portion of said property by J. C. Austin et al., to “New Pine Rest Memorial Park, Inc.” a corporation” by deed dated 31 Oct 1951.

Until his death in 1988, Roy Spivey reclaimed the older sections, built proper records for ownership and burials, doubled the size of new sections and transformed the cemetery into a modern perpetual care cemetery. Spivey’s son David joined the operation after his return from military service. In 1990, the Magnolia Mausolem and Columbarium Estate lots were added.

In response to the only locally own funeral home being bought by a foreign company, David and Sarah Spivey opened a funeral home at Pine Rest Cemetery, Baldwin County’s only such combination. The couple designed a non-traditional home which is light, pleasing to the eye, comforting to the soul. Trees have been planted as special memorials as well as environmental enhancement.

Sources: The Onlooker newspaper, 1941; “History of Pine Rest Memorial Park” by Janice Rediker, Rosalie Wolf, Ashton, et al; Baldwin County Courthouse records, Bay Minette, AL

Pine Rest Memorial Park and Funeral Home Inc. can be found on north side of US Highway 98, 3.2 miles west of junction of Alabama 59 and U S 98 downtown Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama.

Pine Rest Trivia

Two sisters married brothers. When one of the sisters and one of the brothers died, the widow and widower married each other.

A woman had a gravestone engraved with her incorrect birth date because she did not want anyone to know her age. At the same time, because she was so ill, she had a year engraved for her death. (She lived a year beyond.)

A local man buried his foot, lost in an accident, in Block B, Nelson section. Locals say this gives new meaning to the old saying “one foot in the grave...”.

A complete family is buried with the same death date. The father tragically killed his wife, their two children and then committed suicide.

Laurren E. Brown was an Indian Scout during the War Between the States. He is buried in Block B Section Old, Lot 50, Space 1.



Brick Wall Solutions

Problem #1: You've run out of online records.

* Use online library catalogs and research guides to point you to records at county courthouses, local historical and genealogical societies, state archives and overseas research centers. *Excellent source is WorldCat (cataloging) and interlibrary loans.*

Problem #2: the records you need aren't (yet) available to the public.

* The 1950 US Federal census will not be assessable until 2022. Use alternate sources of information including city and area directories, school and church directories or voting and tax lists.

* Adoption records may be closed and only able to be opened by court order. DNA testing may provide clues for adoptees searching for birth parents and relatives.

* Check back into online sources such as Ancestry and FamilySearch for recently added record collections. *(see elsewhere in newsletter for additions)*

Problem #3: You face maiden and other name mysteries.

* Maiden names can be quite elusive. Death certificate generally supply the maiden name and names of a woman's parents, but may not have been created for those living before 20th century in many locales. Church records, wills, deeds, and other court documents can be helpful in finding a maiden name. (or even an elusive name of a woman's spouse)

* Browse through the census of a specific area name by name in case of online transcription errors.

* Spelling of names tended to be rather fluid prior to the 20th century. Use alternate spellings of names in your online document searches, Use wildcard searches in Ancestry.

Problem #4: The records you need have been destroyed.

* A 1973 fire destroyed approximately 16-18 million 20th century military personnel records.

* Fires and subsequent water damage destroyed the bulk of the 1890 US Federal Census. Fragments exist including a few areas in Alabama. There is a separate 1890 census of Union Civil War veterans for which some portions remain and might prove to be suitable substitute.

* Irish Census records for 1821, 1831, 1841 and 1851 were mostly destroyed in a 1922 fire at the Public Records Office. Other Irish Census records (1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891) were not maintained past WWI.

* Burning of county courthouses in the United States. Check to see if the records you need may have been transferred to a state archives or other repository prior to the courthouse destruction.

Problem #5: The specific records you need were never created in the first place.

* Native American records don't exist until the reservation era. [Dawes Rolls (1898-1906 residents of Indian Territory) and the Guion Miller Roll (1906-1911)]

* Enslaved African-Americans were not listed on the U.S. Federal Census by name, but only appear in a separate Slave Schedule under the name of their owners.

* There were no colonial censuses in British North America, although tax lists and church records may serve as substitutes.

* Birth, marriage and death records were not uniformly created and maintained until the 20th century in many locations. Church records, when available, are a good substitute.

Problem # 6: The only "records" you can find are compiled genealogies.

* Use compiled genealogies in book format as well as online family trees **with caution**. Be aware that as your research takes you back into the colonial era, it becomes much more difficult to find any existing primary documents. Some printed genealogies are rampant with errors. Online family trees, especially those that are unsourced, are also problematic.

* You may at this point have actually hit a brick wall. But continue to look for newly available resources.

Problem # 7: You've run out of American records.

* Ships' passenger lists, immigrations and naturalization records may provide clues to finding your ancestor in the "old country."

* Ships/ passenger lists were not maintained by the US Federal government prior to 1820, but some scattered lists are available through various state archives and other repositories.

* Consider family bibles and correspondence as sources of information on immigration and check with cousins in your extended family. Also, make sure you have thoroughly combed all available online records for your extended family members as far back as possible.

* Check out the international records that are available for free on familysearch.org as well as on Ancestry Library Edition.

* Consider a subscription to the U.K. - based FindMyPast database or use their pay as you go payment plan for ordering documents.

Problem #8: You've reached the end of written records – at least for commoners.

* In general, widespread European record-keeping began in the 16th century by papal decree at the Council of Trent in 1563 ordering parish priests to maintain records of baptism, marriage and death.

* Some of the oldest English records are the Pipe rolls dating back to 1129 and kept continuously from 1155-1832. See Pipe Roll Society (<http://www.piperollsociety.co.uk>)

* Even older is the Domesday book commissioned by William the Conqueror in 1085. If you locate an English ancestor in this source, then you have officially reached a brick wall unless you have connections to a noble or royal line.

* Biblical lineages for those of Jewish descent.

Problem #9: You've exhausted records of your noble or royal ancestors.

* US Society of Charlemagne Descendants (<http://www.Charlemagne.org>) and other online sources for royal genealogies such as that of Henry II. (Make sure that you are able to verify a paper trail connecting you to royal/noble lines without skipping generations.)

* George Edward Cokayne's Complete Peerage (Several versions available online)

* Burke's Peerage (<http://www.burkespeerage.com>) Subscription-based access.

* Read more about Medieval English genealogy research (<http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk>)

* German nobility generally began in the 8th and 9th centuries.

* Some Asian genealogies have been traced as far back as the 27th Century B. C.

New Free Historical Records on FamilySearch: Week of March 25, 2019

SALT LAKE CITY, UT—FamilySearch added new, free, indexed historical records this week from **France, Germany, Peru, Sweden, and the United States: Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia**. Search these new records and images by clicking on the collection links below, or go to [FamilySearch](#) to search over 8 billion free names and record images.

Country	Collection	Indexed Records	Digital Images	Comments
France	France, Rhône, Military Registration Cards, 1865-1932	60,029	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
Germany	Germany, Bavaria, Middle Franconia, Brenner Collection of Genealogical Records, 1550-1900	42,571	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
Peru	Peru, Amazonas, Civil Registration, 1935-1999	9,548	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
Peru	Peru, Diocese of Huaraz, Catholic Church Records, 1641-2016	86,732	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
Sweden	Sweden, Kalmar Church Records, 1577-1907; index 1625-1860		269	Added images to an existing collection
United States	Colorado Statewide Divorce Index, 1900-1939	87,470	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
United States	District of Columbia, Glenwood Cemetery Records, 1854-2013	9,654	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
United States	Idaho, Bingham County Historical Society, Bingham County Records, 1885-1920	353	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
United States	Illinois, County Naturalization Records, 1800-1998	230,221	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
United States	Indiana, World War I Enrollment Cards, 1919	1,039	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
United States	Maine, State	168	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection

	Archives, World War I (WWI) Grave Cards, 1914-1950			
United States	Ohio Tax Records, 1800-1850	2,400,532	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
United States	South Carolina, Chesterfield County, Original Marriage licenses, 1911-1951	1,917	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
United States	Texas, Gonzales County, Divorce Records, 1911-1958	1,934	0	New indexed records collection
United States	Texas, Houston, Historic Hollywood Cemetery Records, 1895-2008	4,688	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection
United States	West Virginia Will Books, 1756-1971	369	0	Added indexed records to an existing collection

Searchable historic records are made available on FamilySearch.org through the help of thousands of volunteers from around the world. These volunteers transcribe (index) information from digital copies of handwritten records to make them easily searchable online. More volunteers are needed (particularly those who can read foreign languages) to keep pace with the large number of digital images being published online at FamilySearch.org. Learn more about volunteering to help provide free access to the world's historic genealogical records online at FamilySearch.org/indexing.

FamilySearch is the largest genealogy organization in the world. FamilySearch is a nonprofit, volunteer-driven organization sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Millions of people use FamilySearch records, resources, and services to learn more about their family history. To help in this great pursuit, FamilySearch and its predecessors have been actively gathering, preserving, and sharing genealogical records worldwide for over 100 years. Patrons may access FamilySearch services and resources for free at FamilySearch.org or through more than 5,000 family history centers in 129 countries, including the main Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Spring cleaning and Easter egg hunts

