

About Towne

Volume XXXII, No. 3

July-August-September 2012

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Barry
Cass

Please welcome Barry Cass as our new sunshine ambassador. If you know of a TFA member who would appreciate some cheer or is celebrating a milestone (birth of a child, birthday, anniversary, graduation, etc.) please send him a note at revbcass@aol.com or 20 Springfield Rd., Somers, CT 06071. Many thanks to Mary Towne for the time she has spent in this role. She is continuing her recovery from surgery, and we wish her well.

THE TOWNE FAMILY IN LONDONDERRY, NH

By Elizabeth Hanahan

While hosting the Towne Family Association table at the New England Regional Genealogical Conference in Portsmouth, NH, in 2009, I learned about a Towne cemetery and portraits in the library in Londonderry, NH. Finding this interesting, I jotted the information down in my notebook. It languished there until recently, when I discovered postings about the Londonderry Townes in an online blog, "Nutfield Genealogy," written by Heather Wilkinson Rojo. She has generously allowed me to use her information and photographs in **About Towne** and on our website, www.townefolk.com/

Her earliest posting [see links below], "The Boyd and Towne Families in Londonderry," described portraits of Robert W. Boyd and his wife, Mary Lund Towne Boyd, which had been donated to the Londonderry Leach Library by a descendant. They were described as primitive style paintings done by an itinerant portrait painter, Horace Bundy, in 1851. People commonly employed itinerant painters in the days before photography to record their families. According to Heather's blog, Robert Boyd died just one month after sitting for his portrait, so no doubt it

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An old photo of the Towne homestead appears on page 166 of Early Londonderry, Volume II, published by the Londonderry, NH, Historical Society in 1962.

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Mary

Pamela Owen Brucker

Bridgton, ME

Edmund

Carol Hanson

Ferndale, WA

Laura A. McHam

Dallas, TX

Edmund

John F. and Jon Ann Russell

Vancouver, WA

Rebecca and Mary

Ann Thompson

Orangeville, ON, Canada

Jacob

About Towne is the official voice of the all-volunteer Towne Family Association, incorporated in Delaware in 1989 and comprised of descendants of William and Joanna Blessing Towne and those interested in their family's history. William and Joanna emigrated with their family from Great Yarmouth, England, to Salem, MA, about 1635. In 1692, two of their daughters—Rebecca Towne Nurse and Mary Towne Estey—were hanged as witches during the Salem witchcraft hysteria. A third daughter—Sarah Towne Cloyse—was jailed for witchcraft but escaped execution.

Unless otherwise specified by the source person or copyright holder, all submissions become the property of the association for purposes of publication and inclusion in historical files. Published quarterly: March, June, September and December.



PRESIDENT'S LETTER

It is with sadness that I must accept the resignation of Carole Towne Seaton as editor of *About Towne*. After stepping in when the position unexpectedly became vacant, she has worked tirelessly to produce a quality publication. Health issues have now arisen which demand her attention, so she no longer will have the time to devote to the newsletter. I greatly appreciate all of the work she has done and look forward to working with her in the future. Carole will continue to help with the newsletter until a successor is found and will assist with the transition as her health allows. We would like to appoint a replacement as soon as possible, so if you think you might be interested in giving it a try, let me know at HanahanTFA@aol.com or Carole at CaroleTowne@hotmail.com.

Final plans for our trip to ancestral sites in England have gone smoothly, and by the time this issue is delivered we should be just about on our way. Karen Johnsen and Charles Farrow, our genealogist in England, have done a spectacular job in putting together what is sure to be a wonderful experience. I have not been able to attend any previous trips so am looking forward to this one. For those of you who are unable to join us, we will tell you all about it in the December *About Towne*.

There has been quite a bit of activity at the family sites in Topsfield and Danvers, MA. Janet Kmetz of the Topsfield Main Street Foundation sent a message to say that the corner with our bench and the Towne Treadwell Walking Path in Topsfield were nicely "spring cleaned," with the corner weeded, raked and weed-whacked. She says it looks "terrific!" Her assessment has been echoed by Arthur and Jean Towne, who stop by the path regularly to pick up any litter they find.

Don Perry has replaced Laura Abrams, whose daughter, Isabella, was born in June, as president of Rebecca Nurse Homestead in Danvers. He has many ideas which he would like to implement. He has been in frequent contact with me and would like to include as many TFA members as possible in these events. A 1912—2012 Homestead Gala Day, with a twenty-five cent admission, was held on June 16. TFA member John Goff attended and described it as "a wonderful day and a great event—the mixture of 1770s costumes, 1912 costumes, and 21st-century dress added to a curious surrealism and to the fun." Then, on July 14, a memorial service was held to commemorate the 320th anniversary of the execution of Rebecca Nurse. Don is hoping to make this an annual event. More information and photos are on the Rebecca Nurse Homestead Facebook page and on our website, www.TowneFolk.com/

While you are on the website, be sure to check out the new recipes which are posted regularly. The newsletter indexes have been updated to include 2011. Many thanks once again to Ann Tuohy, who indexes each issue, and to Eleanor and Arthur A. Towne, Jr., who create the compact discs.

We have started to add member-submitted photos to our database. If you have one of your ancestor, send it to me, HanahanTFA@aol.com. Please identify it by the name of the person and the ID number

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REPAIRING HISTORY

By Tom Dalton, Staff Writer, *Salem News*

This story appeared in the Salem News on June 7, 2012, and is reprinted with their kind permission—Ed.



The award-winning Salem Witch Trials Memorial will be rededicated on September 9, and descendants of all witch hysteria victims are invited. Funds are being sought to restore the monument and can be sent to Salem Award Foundation, 15 Beach Avenue, P.O. Box 8484, Salem, MA, 01970.



A light rain fell on the granite wall that encloses the Salem Witch Trials Memorial, a wall that has grown weary, like the memorial itself, after twenty years of New England weather and six million visitors.

Stonemason Hayden Hillsgrove, whose crew built the stone wall two decades ago, arrived from New Hampshire to begin repairs, the first phase of the \$120,000 restoration of a neglected but important monument to the twenty innocent victims of the 1692 hysteria.

"He was the original mason," said Tina Jordan, director of the Salem Witch Museum, who came over to videotape the start of repairs. "We're pretty excited to see him back on-site."

Working with a helper, the 63-year-old Hillsgrove removed some of the large stones on one corner of the wall to expose dirt and debris that has filled interior crevices, causing the top of the wall to sink in sections.

"We'll pull these back up and make them level again," he said, poking the wall with a chisel. However, this time, in a variance from the original instructions, Hillsgrove will be allowed to use a small amount of cement, which should help with stability and prevent erosion.

There has been other damage over the years from accidents and vandalism.

"I heard a story, that they found a stone a good square foot in downtown," the stonemason said. A granite block that size would weigh more than 160 pounds.

Like many monuments to the dead, the Salem Witch Trials Memorial, behind the Peabody Essex Museum, was built with considerable fanfare, drawing Nobel Peace laureate Elie Wiesel and a huge crowd to the 1992 tercentenary.

The stone memorial is only part of the city's effort to remember the innocent dead and to honor those who work

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Historian's Corner



THE ANCIENT ART OF FULLING

By Virginia Towne

Fulling was an ancient and honorable profession. The fuller was the ancestor of the modern dry cleaner. We know this job existed in the Roman era, where slaves worked at cleaning, bleaching and walking the cloth. In Scotland, the workers were actually named walkers due to the action of walking on the cloth which would push cleaning fluid into the fibers and push the cloth into a tighter and more even weave.

Wool cloth, before the current age of mechanization, had to be made ready for the luxury clothing market. Homespun and home woven wool, while good enough for slaves and the poor, was not as tight and even as the wool cloth we now see. Also sheep tend to get into everything, leaving the cloth made from the wool both dirty and not as nice as it could be. Wool on the sheep is white, brown and black, and who wanted an off-white or dirty toga?

By the time of the early settlers in Massachusetts, fulling mills were in place in England to pound the cloth with water-powered mechanical hammers. After the cloth was cleaned and beaten, then it was lifted onto tenterhooks to be stretched and brushed to further fill in the texture. (Thus the origin of the saying, "being on tenterhooks.")

In the very start of colonization, all cloth, much of it already made up in clothing or other goods, arrived on ships coming from England. European cloth manufacture was good enough that cloth (wool, silk and linen) was exported into the Middle East in the late Middle Ages as a quality product. However, fullers were still needed in the colony to act as the dry cleaners of the era.

In the early days, stale urine was collected to clean and bleach the cloth. This was a source of ammonia, although the Romans didn't know that. They did know enough to tax what they called "wash." By the Colonial age, fuller's earth had been discovered. This was a combination of absorbent clays and other soils, which with a good brushing could remove greasy stains. Lye from wood ash could also be used to remove stains.

A cold rinse, a good brush and the clothing hung in the clean air, and your expensive London gown was ready for pickup.

After the start of the English Civil War, when ships from England were no longer calling on a regular basis, goods from England were no longer available to the majority of people. By this time there must have been sheep for shearing as well as crops of flax and hemp growing. People started making their own cloth. The



Techniques of cloth production and care date from ancient times, as depicted on this classical vessel.

Continued on next page

Historian's Corner, continued from previous page

fuller would have been in much more demand suddenly. Now there was cloth being manufactured in the colony and it needed to be cleaned and filled in by the fullers' dedicated work.

Women suddenly added carding, spinning, weaving and other clothing-making chores to their busy lives. Most probably used their labor to clothe their own family and sell any extra to a buyer. The buyer could then turn the cloth over to a fuller and sell it for a profit after it had a nice finish on it. Women who could afford to would have sent their cloth, purchased or homemade, to the fuller for the professional finish. A fuller was needed in good times and bad.

Things were about to change, though. In 1716 an accidental spill showed turpentine could remove grease from silk. After that, benzene was found to do the same job in 1830 and Jean-Baptiste Jolly opened a dry cleaning plant in Paris. By 1879 dry cleaners had come to America and by the early 1900s they were common in this country.

In the 1700s Britain was ahead in mechanical cloth production with spinning machines and industrial looms. So secret were their processes, they made it a law that textile workers could not emigrate. However, by the time of the Revolution, there were textile mills and spinning mills being developed in this country with government help. Some textile workers came here to help this country start producing cloth despite the laws.

The fuller was extinct, except as a family name handed down through the generations. 

SOUTHERN REGIONAL MEETING OCTOBER 13

Debbie Towne Atchley has arranged for another southern regional TFA meeting on October 13 at the Tennessee Genealogical Society in Germantown, TN. All are welcome!

The meeting will start at 10 a.m., include a delicious no-host lunch, and end by late afternoon. Debbie will have research materials, including Charles Town microfilm and a copy of Lois Hoover's book Towne Family: Five Generations of Descendants, on hand.

*Please contact Debbie for more information and to let her know if you will attend:
debatchley@gmail.com or
(901) 853-3086, (901) 832-6761*




Editor's note

As President Elizabeth Hanahan has written, over the summer I learned I must submit my resignation as editor for health reasons. I want to thank everyone—Towne Family Association officers and board members, regular and occasional newsletter contributors, other volunteers and the entire membership—for your support. It has been a pleasure to work on **About Towne** and a source of great delight to get to know so many new cousins. I encourage anyone interested in the editor's job to contact President Hanahan.

If circumstances allow, I hope to continue to contribute to the newsletter and TFA activities. I am disappointed to have to cancel plans to join this month's reunion in England. With the rest of you, I look forward to learning about the trip in future issues of **About Towne**.

I have been diagnosed with a rare late-stage cancer—primary peritoneal carcinomatosis. I have begun a course of chemotherapy and have been blogging about my treatment. Should you be interested, you can read of my progress at www.CaringBridge.org/visit/CaroleSeaton/

Again, thank you so much to all of you for making my tenure as your editor so rewarding. 



WORKING WITH GEDCOM FILES

By Gail Garda, TFA Genealogist

I receive a lot of member lineages via mail and e-mail in the form of MS Word® documents and PDF files with genealogy register reports, descendant outlines, etc., created from your own family tree software and from your online Ancestry.com family tree account. Since a few of you have commented that you don't know how to download your trees into a GEDCOM file format, I thought I would share these simple instructions for future reference for anyone who would like to learn how to copy and save family tree files into a GEDCOM file. It is a great way to share your information with other family members who may want to add their spouses' family lines. Also, by burning the GEDCOM file to a compact disc, flash drive or thumb drive, or e-mailing it if it's not too large a file, it's easy for others to upload your data into their software without the need to copy all the data manually from a printed report. It is very a good way to back up all your hard work as a safeguard in the event of a computer virus or crash. We've all been there!

HOW TO CREATE GEDCOM FILES FROM YOUR FAMILY TREE SOFTWARE

When you open your family file in Family Tree Maker software, at the top you should see a menu bar with the following standard headings:

FILE - EDIT - BOOKS - PEOPLE - PICTURE/OBJECT - CONTENTS - FORMAT - TOOLS - INTERNET - HELP

Beneath that, you should see symbols for the following:

Green left-pointing arrow - Grey right-pointing arrow - Printer - Family view chart - Pedigree view chart - Web search magnifying glass - Tree charts - Reports - Index of individuals - Bookmarks - History - Help question mark

To create, export and e-mail a copy of your entire family tree file in a GEDCOM file format, do the following:

1. Open your family tree software (anywhere in the tree you want to export to a GEDCOM file; it doesn't matter where).
2. In the top menu bar, left-click on FILE.
3. Scroll down to EXPORT FILE and click on ENTIRE FILE.
4. At the top, in the box that says SAVE IN, click the down arrow to find a place to save the file (I usually save my files in MY DOCUMENTS).
5. Then below, in the box that says FILE NAME, type in a name for your file (i.e., your file name.today's date).
6. In the box below that one that says SAVE AS TYPE, click the down arrow on the right and select GEDCOM(*.GED) and then click SAVE.
7. Now go into your e-mail and create an e-mail to me, click on ATTACH, go to MY DOCUMENTS where you saved the GEDCOM file, click on the file you've just created, and it should automatically show up in the e-mail as an attachment. Type a message, hit SEND and you're done!

Continued on next page

Genealogist's Corner, continued from previous page

You can do the same thing to create various types of genealogy reports, outlines, charts, etc., that you can also save in your MY DOCUMENTS, attach and send in e-mails, or burn to a CD or flash drive. When you create specific reports in your family tree software, to save it as a regular PDF file in your MY DOCUMENTS, just do this:

1. Create a genealogy report, chart, etc.
2. In the top menu bar of your family tree software file, left-click on FILE.
3. Scroll down to EXPORT GENEALOGY REPORT and click on TO ADOBE (PDF).

Then follow the same instructions as above:

4. Go to SAVE IN box and choose a location such as MY DOCUMENTS.
5. Type in a FILE NAME.
6. Click SAVE. You're done!

NOTE: GEDCOM files can only be opened in other compatible family tree software.

HOW TO IMPORT A GEDCOM FILE FROM YOUR ANCESTRY.COM FAMILY TREE

I would highly recommend that you periodically download a GEDCOM file of your family tree from Ancestry.com because if you decide not to renew your membership, your public (or private) family tree may still be visible but it will not be downloadable without an active membership.

There are online instructions you can find on Ancestry.com:

Go to your Ancestry.com home page. In the top menu bar, click on LEARNING CENTER, then HELP-FAQ. In the SEARCH SUPPORT box, type "download GEDCOM." You are then taken to SEARCH RESULTS. Click on No. 1, UPLOADING OR DOWNLOADING GEDCOM FILES ON ANCESTRY.COM.

You should see the Ancestry.com information shown below:

Downloading a GEDCOM to your computer: Your family tree can be downloaded into a GEDCOM file, a file format that allows genealogy files to be opened in most genealogy software applications. For more information on GEDCOM files, please click here.

NOTE: Only the owner can create a GEDCOM file of a tree. Individuals who have been invited to a tree as a guest, contributor or editor are unable to download trees as a GEDCOM file. If you would like a copy of a GEDCOM file, we recommend that you contact the owner of the tree directly and request a copy of the file. For more information on how to contact another Ancestry member, please click here.

If these instructions don't work for you, contact me at ggsenealogy@comcast.net and I will try to walk you through it.

NOTE: Some family tree software programs may not work with these instructions, so you may have to improvise. However, all software programs do have HELP or TUTORIAL sections that you can reference to get the proper instructions. If you need additional help with any software program, let me know and I will try to research it for you. ☺

THE TOWNS OF CLARK COUNTY, OHIO

By Carole Kistner Spencer

My cousin Diane Town and I recently joined the Towne Family Association and were excited to find so much information on the Towne families. Diane and I had lived in the same city but never met until a year ago while doing research. My grandmother, Mary Martha Town, and Diane's grandfather, Guy Town, were brother and sister. They were two of the children of John Henry Town, son of James and Martha Jane Nason Town. The mother of Mary Martha and Guy (John Henry's wife, Helena Schaefer Town) died at age 45 and the eleven living children, ages 24 to 5 years old, were scattered. Several of the older children took in the middle children, and the three youngest were placed in an orphanage. So the brothers and sisters didn't know each other well, if at all. Guy Town lived with an older sister and was close to only two of his siblings. Mary Martha Town, the oldest of John Henry and Martha Jane's children, died at 35, when her daughter, my mother, was only 4, so my mother knew very little about the Towns. By meeting Diane and working together, we have been able to piece together our family.

Because of our findings, we would like to make several additions and corrections to an article in the Vol. XVI, No. 3 issue of *About Towne*. Page 50 refers to James and Martha Jane Nason Town and their family. While it could be reasonably assumed that the children listed were their children based on the birth dates and other information, further research indicates the data is not correct.

We have documentation to confirm the following:

James Town (our ancestor) married Martha Jane Nason, both from Clark County, OH, on January 3, 1856. He and Martha Jane divorced on April 7, 1863. The petition for divorce states "that she [Martha Jane] had while living with defendant three children, one only of whom is now living, viz: John Henry Town age three years on the 23rd of January 1863." No record has been found of the other two children who apparently died in infancy. Further sources substantiating this information include the 1860 census in which John, age 5½, is listed with James and Martha Jane. No other children are listed. In 1870, James and John, age 11, are listed. Martha Jane is not included. In 1880, John Henry, age 20, is listed with James. James is shown as divorced.

Probate court records indicate James Town died on February 12, 1884, and that John H. Town, his son, was his only heir.



Guy Town, his wife Edna Schulze Town, their son Donald and daughter Virginia.



Above, Mary Town Detrick, daughter Margaret and son Robert, about 1915.

Below, Ruth Town's grave in the Stewart-Greisinger Cemetery.



Continued on next page

Town of Clark County, OH, continued from previous page

John Henry Town married Helena Schaefer on July 3, 1882, and moved to Dayton, OH. They had 13 children. Two died in infancy. Additional information on this family has been submitted to TFA genealogist Gail Garda to be added to the TFA database.

John Henry's mother, Martha Jane, retained her maiden name following the divorce and later married Samuel Billingsley, also of Clark County. She remained there until her death on March 27, 1916.

Also on Vol. XVI, page 50 of **About Towne**, reference is made to James' parents, Nathan and Ruth Towne. Nathan and Ruth were married in 1799 in New Hampshire. They moved to Ohio about 1818. Nathan apparently died before the 1830 census.

When Ruth died in 1847, the deed abstract for Ruth lists Nathan, Fanny, Lucinda, Sally, Delecta, and James as heirs. However, it indicates said Sally, Delecta, Lucinda, and James were the "only children and heirs of Ruth Town." If this statement is true, are Nathan and Fanny not their children? If not, how are they related to Nathan and Ruth? Census reports from 1800 to 1830 indicate family members the ages of Nathan and Fanny living with them. We have additional information on Nathan and Fanny, but no proof of the relationship. In addition, we have not been able to find information on two other children of Ruth—a daughter, Electa, and an unnamed son—as listed in Vol. XVI, page 50. We do have verification through various documents that Sally, Delecta, Lucinda, and James are definitely children of Nathan and Ruth.

Nathan, Fanny, and Lucinda all moved to Noble County, IN. According to www.findagrave.com, there are two Towns buried in Stewart-Griesinger Cemetery near where they lived. One is Ruth Town, 1780—1846. The other is Nathan Town, 1/20/1803—12/26/1848. Are these our Ruth and Nathan?


Although we've brought up questions on Ruth, Nathan, and Fanny, we hope this helps to clarify the James Town family of Clark County, OH. We have other information that we can share with those who are researching this branch of the family. It will be submitted to TFA to be added to the database.

There were additional Towns residing in southwestern Ohio. We have not been able to establish their relationship to Nathan and Ruth Town. By sharing the following information, perhaps it will help other researchers:

David A. Town was a defendant in a case with the State of Ohio, plaintiff, date of judgment 3/26/1819. David A. Town was a defendant in a case with George Farnham, plaintiff, no date shown.

Abijah Town was listed in the 1820 census for Harmony Township, Clark County, OH.

Russel Town had taxable property in Harmony Township, Clark County, in the year 1823. The listing shows one male and two neat cattle. (*"Neat" is an obsolete term for oxen, or castrated male cattle—Ed.*)

The 1850 census for Champaign County, OH, shows James and Margaret Town with three children: Julius, age 6; James P., age 2; and William, age 3½. In 1860, Margaret lived alone. James, age 12, lived with Joseph and Mary Woods. Also living with the Woods was Eliza Simonds, age 24. In 1870, it appears sons James and William were living with Margaret. In 1880, Margaret was living with her son William and his wife, Martha. By 1900 Margaret's three children were deceased and she was living with a former neighbor. Margaret died February 27, 1902. 

Carole's lineage is William, Edmund, Joseph, Nathan, Nathan, Nathan, Nathan, James Town, John Henry Town, Mary Town Detrick, Margaret Detrick Kistner, Carole Kistner Spencer. Contact her at spencer101@roadrunner.com if you would like to share information.



Some gravestones in the Londonderry Towne cemetery are in good repair (above); others are heavily damaged.



Towns of Londonderry, continued from page 43

was especially cherished by his survivors. The Boyds are buried in the Valley Cemetery on Pillsbury Road in Londonderry.

This first posting also includes some genealogical information about the Boyds. Robert Boyd and Mary⁷ Towne were married December 24, 1812, in Londonderry. The Boyds were descendants of some of the original settlers of Londonderry, while the Towne family moved to Londonderry from Topsfield, Essex County, MA, in 1767. [*About Towne*, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, p. 24.] Jabez⁴ Towne was the first family member to settle there.

Mary was descended from Jacob² Towne (William, Jacob, Jacob, Jabez, Jabez, Moses, Mary). Mary's parents were Moses⁶ Towne and Charlotte Underwood, who lived on Boyd Road right next to a small family cemetery at the corner of John Street and Boyd Road in Londonderry. A small book published by the Londonderry Historical Society in 1962 [*Early Londonderry*, Vol. II, p. 136] states "...the Towne Home, occupied by Jabez Towne, who lived to be over 90 years of age....Across the field on the opposite side of the road is the 'Townes Cemetery,' just beyond the present Jackson place. It is the last resting place of the Towne and Boyd families." Heather adds, "Today, I can no longer see any Boyd grave markers. Although the cemetery is well cared for, there appear to be many missing stones, and a third of those still standing are broken. There are eleven legible stones in this cemetery."

The oldest stone standing in the cemetery is that of Moses⁶ Towne, who died in 1828. His wife, Charlotte, is also buried there along with a son, John⁷, and a daughter, Charlotte Towne

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Itinerant painter Horace Bundy painted portraits of Mary Lund Towne Boyd, left, and her husband, Robert W. Boyd, right, in 1851. The portraits now hang in the Londonderry, NH, library.



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Ambrose. To see all eleven headstones remaining, compliments of Heather Rojo, please visit the tombstone links below. In addition to the family members named above, you will find Charlotte Ambrose's husband, David, Betsey and Joseph Reed, Sarah and Andrew Robinson, Jacob S. Leach, Rebecca, wife of Captain Joseph W. Grammer, Samuel and Martha Drew, and Susannah⁸ Towne, daughter of Jabez⁷ and Mary Towne. I suspect that most or all of these other stones belong to the direct line of Jabez⁴ Towne and we are in the process of researching them. If you can identify any of them, send the information along with your documentation to TFA genealogist Gail Garda at gggenealogy@comcast.net so we can add the information to our database and correctly identify the headstones on our website. Please note that both Towne and Towns were used in this family.

Shirley Drury Patterson, former editor of *About Towne*, wrote a detailed article about the son of John⁸ Towns, who was born in Londonderry, then moved south and became a Confederate captain during the Civil War. She describes some of the people with standing stones in the Londonderry Towne Cemetery and gives some clues as to others who might be buried in graves with missing or damaged stones. To read that article, which includes extensive genealogical information of the Towne family in Londonderry, go to the newsletter archive on our website www.townefolk.com/ and click the link for Vol. XXVII, No. 2. You will find the article tracing the lineage from Jabez⁴ Towne through the grandchildren of John Edwin⁸ Towns on pages 24-30. Remember, to access the archive, you must be a TFA member and also be registered on the site. If you have not yet registered, click "Request a User Account" link on the home page.

To read Heather's full blog postings, including one about the Boyd Farm which is now the location of the condominiums where Heather lives, check out the links below or access them on our website by going to "All About TFA, Inc." and then "Genealogy." 🐾

<http://nutfieldgenealogy.blogspot.com/2009/08/boyd-and-towne-families-of-londonderry.html>

<http://nutfieldgenealogy.blogspot.com/2010/09/tombstone-tuesday-towne-family-burial.html>

<http://nutfieldgenealogy.blogspot.com/2010/10/history-in-my-own-backyard.html>

<http://nutfieldgenealogy.blogspot.com/2010/10/tombstone-tuesday-towne-family-burial.html>



A sign on the tree identifies the Towne Cemetery in Londonderry, NH.

President's Letter, continued from page 45

assigned to the person in the database. You may also send any cemetery and headstone photos you might have. Many Townes were buried in small family cemeteries like the one in Londonderry, NH, profiled in this issue. I know that my family has family plots in upstate New York and Vermont. We hope to add as many of these cemeteries as possible, especially to preserve information about them for future generations.

Finally, we are always on the lookout for anyone who would like to help out in any capacity. If you have a particular interest in helping out with the newsletter, genealogy, the website, the Yahoo group, annual reunions, or anything else, let me know. The more people who participate, the stronger our organization will be! ~

—*Elizabeth Hanahan*

*Repairing History, continued from page 46*

hard today to prevent similar tragedies. Since 1992, the annual Salem Award for Human Rights and Social Justice has been presented to a Chinese dissident, a Ku Klux Klan opponent and a school builder in Afghanistan.

When this memorial is rededicated in September, the original honoree, Gregory Allan Williams, a hero of the 1992 Los Angeles riots, will return for the ceremony.

Over the years, each winner has been brought to the memorial to see the stone outcroppings in the wall with the names of the twenty victims, the stone threshold inscribed with the victims' final pleas and six black locust trees, meant to symbolize the injustice of the trials.

"They are the last to bloom and the first to lose their leaves," said Patty MacLeod, chairwoman of the memorial rededication.

The moving memorial has won awards from the American Institute of Architects and the Boston Society of Architects. But today, like the locust trees, it has lost its bloom. One of the trees, in fact, is gone, and the grass plot is filled with weeds and bare in spots. Even the memorial's wooden sign is marred by graffiti.

"It is sad to see the damage done," Jordan said. "I don't know if it's by vandalism, or nature or time taking its toll."

The Salem Award Foundation, which is heading this project, is raising money to complete the restoration. They have received grants or pledges from the city, the Peabody Essex Museum, Eastern Bank and Beverly Cooperative Bank.

However, they are only about halfway to their goal. To make a contribution, visit www.salemaward.org or send a check to the Salem Award Foundation, P.O. Box 8484, Salem, MA 01970.

Even in disrepair and under construction, however, the memorial retains its power to draw the living to honor the dead. Yesterday, in the rain, two red roses lay on a stone bench inscribed with the words: "Martha Carrier ... Hanged ... Aug. 19, 1692." ~

Left, another view of the Salem Witch Memorial, which will be rededicated on September 9. [See back page.]

— Best Cooks

These recipes are from the TFA cookbook, Best Cooks in Towne, printed in 1992. Artwork on these pages appeared in the original edition. Calligraphy above was by Ella Mae Towne Pero; Rebecca Nurse homestead on this page was by William C. Strickland. Susan Yatsinko manages recipe selection and submits them for the website and newsletter, with the help of her daughter Rebecca. Additional recipes are regularly posted to the Members' News section of our website, www.TowneFolk.com.—Ed.

The following anecdote was adapted from a story in *What's Cooking?*, the Steele-Dunshee family cookbook written by Patti Schuknecht, Lodi, WI. It was used to introduce the section of bread recipes in *Best Cooks in Towne*.

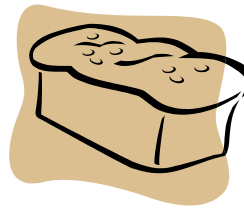
Mother and Dad had been married only a short time when they were asked to stay at Grandfather's house while he and Aunt Jane went on a trip. Mother had not learned to cook because her mother was afraid she would waste food and their budget was always small. She learned to cook after marriage like many modern brides!

When it was time for Granddad and Aunt Jane to return home, Mother decided to replenish the bread supply. She mixed up the batch of bread dough with no difficulty, but it refused to rise. She was embarrassed to have Aunt Jane discover what a poor bread maker she was, so she decided to hide the evidence by burying the unbaked dough in the orchard. Lo and behold, when the warm rays of the sun fell on the orchard, the dough began to bubble up out of the ground quite nicely.

We don't know if Aunt Jane ever discovered it, but Mom felt she was not such a failure after all, and she and Dad had many a good laugh over the incident through the years. ~



in Towne



Just in time for back to school . . .

Here are a couple of breads that can be made ahead and placed in those school lunchboxes or briefcases. What a yummy treat to open and enjoy!

ORANGE MARMALADE BREAD

By Cynthia Nourse Adamowitch, Pensacola, FL

3 cups sifted flour	1 egg
5 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon salt	1 tablespoon grated orange rind
1 cup chopped nuts	3/4 cup orange marmalade

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Stir in nuts. Combine egg, milk, rind and marmalade. Stir in dry ingredients. Mix well. Bake in greased loaf pan for 1 1/4 hours at 350° F. 🌀

BLUEBERRY MUFFINS

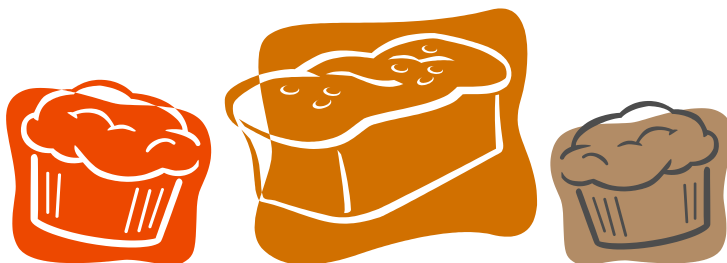
By Beverly Zingerline, Rome, NY

2 cups flour	1 cup milk
1 tablespoon baking powder	6 tablespoons melted shortening
1/2 teaspoon salt	1 large cup blueberries
2 tablespoons sugar	3 tablespoons sugar (glaze)
1 egg, well beaten	

Sift flour, baking powder, salt and 2 tablespoons sugar into bowl. Make a well in the center and add liquid (egg, milk and melted shortening) all at once. Stir until just mixed and still lumpy. Add berries and stir to distribute them. Fill muffin paper liners two-thirds full.

Sprinkle with the 3 tablespoons sugar. Bake in pre-heated 425° F. oven for 25 minutes. Makes one dozen.

Served at The Little Schoolhouse bed and breakfast, Rome, NY. 🌀





Ernest C. Cass, 87, of Hancock, NH, died June 3 at home surrounded by loving family. He was born in Peterborough, NH, February 25, 1925, the son of Burton O. Cass and Mary Etta Connell Cass. He had been a resident of Hancock since 1956. He graduated from Peterborough High School in 1943 and still enjoyed gathering on a regular basis with high school classmates. He served during World War II in Europe in the US Army 3rd Infantry Division, where he was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge, Bronze Star and the Silver Star.

Retiring in 1986 after working 25 years for GTE Sylvania, he began working for sons Mike and Neal at Hancock Market. He was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Hancock, UCC, where he served many years as deacon and on numerous committees.

He will be greatly missed by his family including his wife of 63 years, Natalie Weston Cass; sons Michael Cass, Neal Cass and wife Alexandra Heatley, and TFA recording secretary, parliamentarian, and sunshine ambassador the Rev. Dr. Barry Cass; daughter Cheryl Jessie and husband Robert; sisters Bernice Codman, Celia Brooks and Hilda (Jeanette) Parker; ten grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Memorial contributions be made to the First Congregational Church of Hancock, UCC, P.O. Box 98, Hancock, NH 03449-0098



The Rev. Dr. Barry Cass is proud grandfather of Weston Thomas Cass, born May 30 to Noah and Stacey Cass. Weston Thomas weighed in at ten pounds, four ounces.

Weston's lineage through Edmund: William-Edmund-Joseph-Nathan-Nathan-Nathan-Elijah-Harmon-Moses-Cevie Towne Weston-Natalie Weston Cass-Barry-Noah-Weston; and through Joseph: William-Joseph-Joseph-Israel- Israel-Israel- Israel-Elizabeth Towne Weston-William-Richard-Natalie Weston Cass-Barry-Noah-Weston.

To All Towne Descendants:

You're Invited

Dear Descendant:

On September 9, 2012, at 4 p.m. the Salem Witch Trials Memorial on Charter Street in Salem will be rededicated. Since its original dedication on August 5, 1992, this award-winning tribute to the victims of the 1692 trials has served as a visible reminder to residents and visitors that courage must be honored and persecution recognized. We are delighted that Greg Alan Williams, the recipient of the first Salem Award, will be present to take part in the rededication ceremony, and we hope that many descendants of the victims of the trials will attend as well.

The twenty years since August 5 have seen almost six million people visit the Salem Witch Trials Memorial and the resulting wear has left the site in dire need of repair. Restoration of this very important reminder of Salem's and the country's history has begun, but more help is needed. Contributions can be sent to: The Salem Award Foundation, 15 Beach Avenue, P.O. Box 8484, Salem, MA, 01970.

We invite you to attend the ceremony on September 9, and we hope that as descendants of true heroes in the fight for tolerance and respect of human rights in this country, you will help us reach our goal of restoring the memorial to its original beauty. We know you will agree that the lessons of the Salem trials are more relevant today than ever and that the memorial must remain a moving tribute to the twenty men and women whose tragedy taught us those lessons in 1692.

Sincerely,

Salem Witch Trials Memorial Committee

For more on restoration of the Witch Trials Memorial, see the story on page 46 of this issue.

