GENEALOGY

GENEALOGY.

All communications for this department should be addressed to the secretary of the society, Elder Joseph F. Smith, Jr., care of Historian's office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The following valuable and interesting account of the history and present condition of English records should be most carefully studied by every one who has any claim upon English ancestry. We are under heavy obligations to our good English friend who has sent us these papers, and trust that he will continue his enlightening communications.

PARISH REGISTERS OF ENGLAND.

Enfield, Sept. 7, 1909.—Parish registers of the Church of England were first commanded to be kept in 1538, after the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of King Henry VIII; but it is very doubtful if all the parishes responded, for comparatively few are known beginning at that early date. It is said—and as the injunction was subsequently repeated, it is almost certain that many, probably the majority, did not respond till 1557, or even later. The unsettled state of the country, the difficulties of travelling to convey messages and books to thousands of scattered places at such a time, may account for this. If any record was kept at all prior to the earliest known date of a given register, it was on slips of paper, which, it is feared, have long since vanished.

The first books were of paper, but in 1597 it was ordained that parchment should replace them, as being more durable, and all entries previously made to be copied into the new books. These entries are principally in baptisms, weddings and burials. It was not a general custom before 1837 (except for a short period from 1644, when a new ordinance was established, and possibly at some other times) to enter dates of births and death, or to state the age or quality of a person in every case before 1813, yet such information is often to be found. Some records are exceptionally full of matters of detail, but alas! all too often events were entered up in the very scantiest manner. The writer deputed to examine the returns occasionally observed this, which called forth his rebuke, and an injunction from the chancellor soon followed "Make your entries more complete." As parish registers do not, as a rule, give the actual dates of birth and death in every instance, the baptism and burial dates are generally regarded as being approximate only, but at the same time it must be remembered, a child was often baptized the same day it was born at the hope if it was a weakling, and others a day or two after, or as soon as they could be taken to the church. If through any cause the ceremony was unduly postponed, the age of the child was entered as being so many weeks, months or years old, as the case may have been. So in the burial records will frequently be found that such and such a person died and was buried the same, or the following day. It was quite an exceptional thing to keep them longer. Many are of opinion that only the actual dates of birth and death are accepted, that is not so, as the work could not progress under such a restriction, for those dates are not always to be found, even in genealogical records apart from those under consideration.

Dwell upon an important piece of old evidence respecting baptism, some time since. Certain questions were sent to the parish authorities from time to time affecting church discipline, and these are some of the answers: "The sacrament of baptism hath not at any time been deferred longer than till the next Sunday or holyday immediately following the birth of the child." Again, "our minister doth admonish the people that they defer not the baptism of children any longer after they are born than is prescribed or is proper and discern (presumably by the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical of 1603) nor that may procure them to be baptized at home without great necessity."

Parish registers are usually kept at the church, or at the rectory or vicarage belonging, and not at somerset house, London, as many suppose. No parochial registers are at the latter place earlier than 1837, when state registration began, but there are other registers, which I will speak of later. The events were, and are still, entered usually by the minister or his deputy and the books held in custody by him. Other denominations kept their own unofficially, and even secretly in bygone times. However, it must not be thought that all the entries in the state church records refer to its own members exclusively. For a very long period of time people were compelled to cease work and go to church, not only on a Sunday, but every saint's day, holy day, and other special day during the week, of which there were some 40 (more or less) in the year, and to act according to the dictates of its authorities, no matter what their religious principles were, or they suffered the consequences. Many refused, and were constantly being presented to the ecclesiastical court and punished. Ministers, churchwardens and people could and did present each other, and were in frequent conflict and litigation. These matters were recorded, and it will prove to be important eventually as affording information probably not to be found in any other documents.

Entries affecting dissenters are usually recorded on separate pages of the register before the nineteenth century, when the laws respecting other religious bodies were becoming less severe, and it was not accounted a crime to keep an independent record. An account of these will follow later.

Several county parish registers societies have been formed to copy, print and index these old MSS. from the earliest dates down to the year 1812; not a few have been taken in hand by other societies, who are printing them in magazines and periodicals; and some are being printed privately by interested persons, either wholly or by instalments.

One particular bulky record is being issued on the latter plan, but in such small doles that it is calculated to take 1,000 years to complete, unless some one takes the matter up and finances it. An appeal for this financial aid has been made. This and the publication of other genealogical works prove that there is a great desire to further the good cause; and the amount of activity and energy which is brought to bear upon it, and the splendid results which follow, should gratify all who have a love for kindred, and a heart and mind to honor their progenitors. It is hoped that all the registers will in time have their valuable contents preserved in this way. Until then recourse must be had to the originals at the parish churches, where some will be found brown with age, in a state of decay, faded and mutilated; minutely written in strange characters, with an almost infinite variety of spellings; with dates and events mixed and scattered over the volumes, and generally for the first 150 or 200 years, in Latin. Others are rough to the touch, having been blotted with sand, covered with tiny fungi and microbes, and exhaling a peculiar odor. Still the devoted searcher is undaunted, they are but the attendant flora, fauna and perfume of one of the genealogical fields.

They can be searched at reasonable hours. It is better, however, to make an appointment beforehand in case the custodian is away, or engaged. The fees vary; some custodians are very generous in this respect, and are often entitled to much more than they ask. There are very few indeed who now make the full legal charge, which is 24 cents for the first year, and 12 cents for each subsequent year inspected; I hardly met one in 10 years who was not willing to grant me the privilege for nominal sum. In some places, the ordinary charge is 24 cents for each book, or for a search of an hour's duration. Speaking of fees: some years ago one who had searched for a considerable time asked what there was to pay. He was told that no charge would be made, but that it would be left to him to give what he pleased. This the searcher said was a very good plan indeed, so good that he could not refrain from leaving behind him a smaller coin than a sixpence!

The duplicates of the parish registers must form the subject of my next.

G. M.

CURTIS ASSOCIATION.

The Curtis association will meet Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 4:30 p. m. in room 26, B. Y. Memorial building.

CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE.

Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, heir to the throne of Greece.

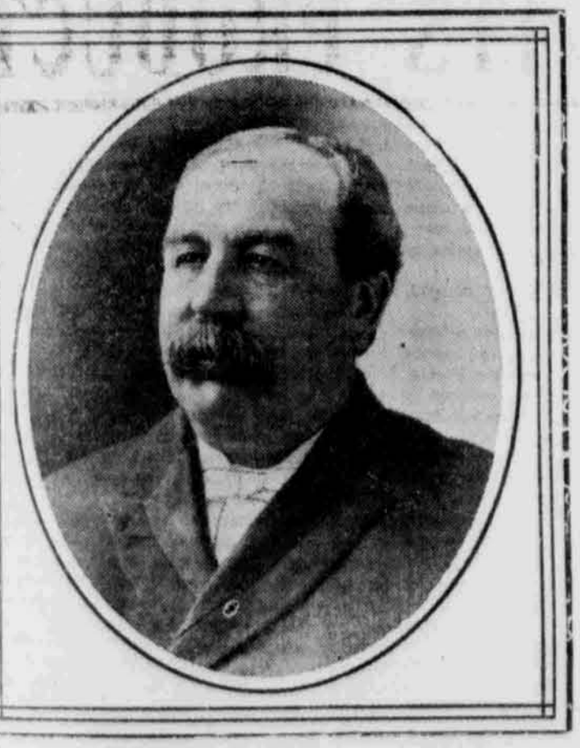
Y. M. C. A. FRESH WATER SWIMMING POOL.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian association of Salt Lake City every fall for five years have laid plans for gymnasium classes, social meetings, athletic meets, and night school work in branches running from the grammar grades to trigonometry and chemistry, which no pessimist would ever believe were needed or could succeed in a city of 100,000. They do not believe that Salt Lake is the peculiar town that many have claimed it to be. They have operated the Y. M. C. A. here just as they would have operated it in any other progressive western city. Every man or boy has been treated alike, regardless of his politics or creed, and in every class those who may differ widely in these things are found working side by side with the best of friendship.

And the people of Salt Lake believe in their Young Men's Christian association. Three thousand seven hundred and nineteen of them subscribed to raise $150,000 for it last summer in a campaign lasting but 10 days.

But some of the things which are to be done this fall are more than of ordinary significance. For instance, for the last two years Salt Lake City has been honored in that its Y. M. C. A. has had more boys under 18 years of age, successfully passing examinations in night school than has had any other city in North America, which has resulted in bringing to this western city, for two years in succession, the famous "McBurney cup." Now the association is planning to do such thorough work for another year as will bring honor to it once more. If it is won again it belongs to Salt Lake for good. It is an unequal struggle because of the great disparity of population and the consequent size of the association, but every boy who enters the association night school this fall will be keen and eager throughout the year to make every grade that he can.

In this night school 25 instructors are employed.



SAMUEL R. VAN SANT.

New Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE DROWNED

Ninety-nine times in 100 drowning is the result of fright and frenzy. There is a public horror of cramps. Not one case of cramps in a thousand is dangerous if the victim knows what to do and does it. Every long-distance swimmer entering a race expects to get cramps, yet he doesn't drown, and he doesn't stop swimming, either. He keeps going until his legs are in knots; and still he doesn't sink. He plugs along until there isn't another kick in him, and even now he doesn't go down. Instead of that he rolls over on his back and waits for the boat to pick him up. It may be a minute, or it may be an hour, but until the boat comes the expert will be floating around like a chip.

When you catch a cramp in your arms and legs don't get excited. You may yell, but keep yourself under control, says the New York Press. Don't exert yourself, for it takes little or no effort to keep afloat. Crush down the feeling of panic. Stretch out your arms or legs, as the case may be, until you are strained to the utmost. Then strain a bit harder, and watch the lumped muscles go down.

The dangerous cramps are in the stomach. When that takes you your breath goes, and you're not able to shout for help or even articulate a sound. I have known of just two cases among hundreds of thousands of swimmers. When you get that kind of cramp you may as well say your prayers, but you won't get it if you don't eat for two hours before going into the water. Professional swimmers go hungry half a day before entering a race, and they never know such a thing as stomach cramp.

If a bather in trouble would use common sense he never would drown. The belief is general that three times under water for the drowning person means crape and flowers. It's true if you make the mistake of taking water for air. Hold your mouth shut when you are under water, and you'll keep going down and up all day. Don't exhaust yourself struggling. Relax every muscle and don't move a hand. You'll find that you'll never sink lower than your ears, and that in a few seconds you'll rise again until your shoulders are dry. You can keep on doing this indefinitely, but, of course, if you drink water, you'll be weighted, and down you'll go.

Many people delude themselves by saying "It will wear away," when they notice symtpoms of kidney and bladder trouble. This is a mistake. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy, and stop the drain on the vitality. It cures backache, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, and makes every trace of pain, weakness, and urinary trouble disappear. F. J. Hill Drug Co. "The Never Substitutors."

Pure Drugs and Prescriptions our specialty. Halliday Drug Company.

LIGHT FOR THE CHURCH TO GUIDE THE STRANGER

Light has always been more or less of a mystery, and since the birth of humanity it has been held a symbol, a visible sign of that spiritual and omnipotent power which has been worshipped since the primitive.

Always light has had a wonderful religious influence. One of the very earliest religions centered about the worship of fire. Baal was the god of sun; the Chaldeans prayed to the stars; the Children of Israel were led out of Egypt by a pillar of fire; the Romans built the Temple of the Sun; the Wise Men of the East followed the guiding star to the Light of the World; and the Aztecs and Incas made human sacrifices to their fiery god of the sun.

Light has a magnetic power of attraction, it has a special power to awaken and invoke the good in man, and the church has not been slow to take advantage of this fact.

Recently the greatest care has been taken in the planning for the illumination of large churches. It has been demonstrated that sharp points of light shining directly into the eyes of the congregation are responsible for most of the sleepiness of those present, even more so than the prosiness of the speaker. Sharp points of light are very fatiguing to the eyes and outraged nature insists on the lids being closed to prevent actual injury to the sensitive nerves, and with the eyes closed it is but a short step to dreamland. Modern churches are being scientifically illuminated both by direct and indirect lighting. The new low candle-power tungsten lamps with ground glass globes are now used most extensively for direct illumination both because of the quality of light, which is very near to actual sunshine, and because the new metal filament lamps give nearly three times as much light.

In the "eye comfort" system of indirect light the higher power tungsten lamps are used so concealed that the rays of light are thrown upon the walls and ceiling to be diffused and reflected about the room. In this system the lamps are all hidden and not a single sharp point of light can be found to tire the eyes.

There are many churchmen and clergymen who are following the example of the business places in regard to electric signs and exterior lighting. Many of the largest churches are attractively illuminated both inside and out with handsome illuminated crosses topping the lofty steeples, the tower well lighted and the entrances handsomely decorated with electric lights. Some of them have even gone so far as to provide large electric signs for the front of the church inviting people to come in and hear the Word of God. The First Baptist church, Jamaica Plains, Boston, has a large electric sign over the entrance with the word "Welcome" in letters of light. The Second Baptist church of Philadelphia has a large street sign two stories high setting out the name of the church in large illuminated letters. The Brooklyn Tabernacle church has a unique "flasher" electric sign utilizing the cross for the letter "T," when the word "Tabernacle" on the top of the cross is out, making the letter "T." When the words are off the cross stands out in bold relief.

On one of the streets of Denver, Colo., there is the large illuminated sign of the Broadway theater, and a little way above it is still a larger sign bearing the name of the Trinity Methodist church, thus the church outreaches the call of the theater. Large and beautiful crosses of light stand out each night from the towers of hundreds of churches, and high over every church in the land should be a cross of golden light against the night sky and above every church door should be the cheering illuminated sign of welcome.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY AID.

Cosmetics and lotions will not clear your complexion of pimples and blotches like Foley's Orino Laxative, for indigestion, stomach and liver trouble and habitual constipation. Cleanses the system and is pleasant to take. F. J. Hill Drug Co. "The Never Substitutors."

Five Girls Wanted

To learn hairdressing. Apply "Hasses," 218 South Main St., over Hamilton's.

"Protect yourself and family."

Johnson & Ewing, 1014 Boston Bldg.

GIRLS WANTED.

Twenty girls wanted at Sweet Candy Co. 13 East First South.

Expert Kodak Finishing.

Harry Shipler, Commercial Photographer, 151 South Main, second floor.

THE GREENEWALD FURNITURE CO.

A Great Sale of Ladies' Writing Desks

Every lady's writing desk in our entire stock included in this great sacrifice, Monday and week. Nearly two hundred of these beautiful pieces of furniture, each one a real master piece in beauty of design and finish; each one representing an unusually good value even at the regular price.

Choose from Satin Walnut, Circassian Walnut, Bird's-eye Maple, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak, Mahogany, Tuna Mahogany and Rosewood and Inlaid Mahogany. There are all styles and finishes. Its the closing out of the greatest line of all ladies' desks, Salt Lake has ever seen. You choose at

ONE-FOURTH OFF

We have a few desks like the one illustrated here in fumed Oak, Mahogany and Golden Oak, desks selling regularly at $10, this sale brings them to you at $7.50

Splendid Christmas gift suggestion. We will store any desk you select and deliver it on any date you desire free of extra charge

Another splendid number, similar to illustration, two shelves beneath for books, elegantly finished piece of furniture, made of a very highly finished Golden Oak with beautiful quarter-sawed front. This desk is a splendid value at $13.25. This sale brings it to you at only $7.50

¶ After you have selected your desk, do not fail to look around our great Furniture Department. We are displaying the most beautiful line of furniture in all grades that we ever carried, especially worthy of mention is the line of genuine Gustave Stickley's famous Furniture, of which we are exclusive agents in this city.

¶ We are now displaying complete line of new styles in Acorn Heaters and Ranges.

¶ Drapery Department is also worth a visit. Everything new and fresh. Beautiful curtains, draperies, hangings and tapestries. Our New York artist will be pleased to plan with yon and suggest improvements for your home.

THE STORE Beautiful

FERD STROUSE, Pres. J. A. GREENEWALD, SEC.

The Air-Tight Stewart

Radiator Ventilator Parlor Stove

Better be thinking of the cold winter nights and get ready for them. If you intend buying a heater for the Dining Room, Sitting Room, Hall or Parlor there is one that is better than all the rest. It's the Stewart—the most modern heater known.

For Soft Coal

An absolutely smoke-tight soft coal burner. It is positively without an equal in appearance and operation.

SPECIAL FEATURES—Only abestos used in mounting, and especial care used in fitting all doors and dampers to insure perfect operation. Handsomely nickeled throughout with pretty brass top ornament. Patent "perfect control" Draft Regulator. Ash pit is large and deep, and feed door is ample in size. It is the cleanest of all soft coal burners. Is constructed entirely of cast iron, hence joints will not work loose on account of unequal expansion. Nickel work will not tarnish with heat.

The "Stewart" will keep fire longer than any other stove, and is more economical. It's best to buy a "Stewart" Heater. Easy Terms.

Exclusive Agents for Utah and Idaho

Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company

Everywhere in Utah & Idaho - GEO. T. ODELL, Gen'l Mgr.