

Chapter 1 : Houses of Augustinian canons: The abbey of Dorchester | British History Online

Based on A footnote to years of history, a feature saluting the tricentennial of Dorchester County as originally broadcast by the author on Radio Station WCEM, Cambridge, Md. during June and July,

Among these are families of African descent who can be found living in Dorchester from the earliest days of the republic, and before. Some heads of household and family names from the early days include: He married Anna Drew of Milton on October 13th, Their daughter Venus was born June 10th, Scipio had married Mary Cork in Bridgewater on April 22, She later died on August 30th, He served six months until January at West Point, and Totoway, and then five more months until May In one account, Mr. Darby, formerly enslaved by Deacon Edward Pierce, was promised his freedom in exchange for military service of three years. He had married Venus Bradee in , on June 20th in Dorchester. Their intentions of marriage were published by the town clerk, Noah Clap, on April 4, Dodge and his family of 6 were living in South Boston. The family had their share of sorrow in Cambridge at the end of the eighteenth century. In , two children of the family died: On May 5th, their son William died at age 2. Two years later, while living in Cambridge, their son Samuel died of consumption. His death is recorded in the the First Church in Cambridge parish records for that year. In a Thankful Gardner who may have been related, died at age The family still lived in Cambridge through But, by the family had moved to Dorchester, and another child had been born. These brief sketches are very preliminary information—look for more to come on these families, and please add more if you can. We also know that a number of Patriots of the Revolution who fought at the battle of Dorchester Heights on March th had African heritage. Is one or more? These are names of people who came to Dorchester from England, a few from Ireland, and some from Wales, between and Information about families of Dorchester Settlers, ca. You might notice that we do not have ship of passage associated with these names. The list includes common spelling, dates, and variant spellings. See footnote references at bottom.

Chapter 2 : FOOTNOTES # to # for Samuel Herbert BOOTH's Family History

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Basically, footnoted material is of three types: These must be placed in quotation marks. Citing authority for statements which are not quoted directly. Material of an explanatory nature which does not fit into the flow of the body of the text. In the text of an essay, material to be footnoted should be marked with a raised number immediately following the words or ideas that are being cited. Form and Content of Footnotes: McClelland and Stewart Limited, , From an article in a journal: From a book containing quotations from other sources: From a standard reference work: In citing material read on the Internet, it is not sufficient to indicate the website alone. You must provide information about author, title, and date of the document you are using, as follows: The final date [, June] is the date the website was consulted. Rules to Remember in Writing Footnotes: Titles of books, journals or magazines should be underlined or italicized. Titles of articles or chapters—items which are only a part of a book—are put in quotation marks. The first time any book or article is mentioned in a footnote, all the information requested above must be provided. After that, however, there are shortcuts which should be used: The abbreviation to be used is "Ibid. University of Toronto Press, , Clark, Irwin and Company Limited, , Bibliography The bibliography should be on a separate page. It should list the relevant sources used in the research for the paper. This list should be arranged alphabetically by the surname of the author. Unlike the footnote reference, the surname is shown first, set off from the rest of the information. The information required is: The information is separated for the most part by periods rather than by commas, as in the footnotes and the parentheses enclosing the facts of publication are dropped. Frontenac The Courtier Governor. McClelland and Stewart Limited, Europe in the Sixteenth Century. University of Toronto Press,

Chapter 3 : Dorchester, Boston - Wikipedia

Book List. DOR MILVRC An Architectural History of Dorchester County MD: Weeks, Christopher Footnotes to Dorchester History: Huelle, Walter E.

An anonymous writer of *fn.* Furthermore, between and canons were procured from Dorchester, being of the Arrouasian or stricter form of the Austin rule, for the foundation of what ultimately became Lilleshall Abbey. Other benefactions were the church of Benson with its chapels of Nettlebed and Warborough, given by the Empress Maud, no doubt between and ; the church of Pishill given before , *fn.* Other gifts were few; the abbey had little property in land, and its income from spiritualities was always twice as much as its income from temporalities. Nothing is known of the history of the abbey until the thirteenth century, when we find that about its abbot no doubt Abbot Roger , after wasting its goods, had retired to the monastery of St. Frideswide, taking with him 48 marks. In consequence there was a lawsuit between the two houses, which at Easter, , had been in progress for some time. The pope, in reply, sent a mandate to the archbishop that he was to visit the abbey, and see whether the tomb was really that of Birinus; for that Bede narrated that his bones were taken to Winchester. What followed is described for us by one who was present. The archbishop, on his arrival, was informed that the tomb had been discovered, apparently about fifty years before, through a vision that appeared to one of the canons, telling him to look for the tomb before the altar of the Holy Cross; the tomb was found and opened, and the body of a bishop was discovered; miracles had followed: The bones which had been taken to Winchester were from a tomb in the corner behind a door, not a likely place to choose for the burial of such a saint as Birinus. Moreover an anchorite of Holywell near Oxford heard a voice saying: The tomb was thereupon opened again in the presence of the archbishop, the body of a bishop was found, and the conclusion was that Bede trusting to hearsay had made a mistake, and should have said that the bones of Bertinus were taken to Winchester. Unfortunately for this argument Bertinus would have lived after the days of Bede; but at all events there was supposed to be satisfactory evidence that this was the body of Birinus. At the visitation of it is mentioned that canons whose presence was not desired at Dorchester were sent to take charge of these neighbouring parishes. At Warpsgrove there continued to be rectors, and we learn *fn.* During the fourteenth century the abbey was from time to time allowed to acquire lands in mortmain, *fn.* In we find that the abbey was neglecting its duties to the parish of Pishill. According to the evidence of the older canons everything was well, or nothing more serious amiss than that the prior did not keep the clock in order, in fact had used the clock-ropes for the bells; but at last one gave evidence, which showed that the house could not well be in a worse state. After dinner none of the canons stayed in the cloister, but all went hunting, hawking, or fishing. Another canon had a private room where the canons met after compline and played draughts and sent for good beer post bonam cervisiam. Finally the abbot and four others were accused of in chastity, and the details given. No doubt at these visitations there was not a little of reckless accusation, but in the present instance there is much to show that the story was true. In the first place the bishop adjourned the visitation, instead of closing it, and when it was resumed three months later, two of those accused had fled and apostatised. Further, when the house was visited in , we find that John Clyfton, though still living at Dorchester, had been deposed from his position of abbot. Four years later, the condition of the house was unsatisfactory though no longer scandalous. The new abbot, Alan Bateson, elected apparently from outside an unusual thing at Dorchester complains of a young canon, Ralph Carnell: The story of Carnell, on the other hand, was that the abbot hated him, because he had voted against him at his election to the abbacy; that the abbot had sent him against his will to Stadhampton to take charge of the parish; that he had hit him on the head in the second week in Lent, to the effusion of blood; that he had put him in chains for twenty days; that the abbot wished to drive him away; and therefore he petitions the bishop to be allowed to go to the university; he had already studied canon law for four years, and in two years more he could take his degree as bachelor. The bishop, however, did not grant his request, but ordered that before Michaelmas he should transfer himself to some other house of the same, or a stricter, rule; if he did not, the bishop would. There were other small complaints. It was said that whenever a grant or lease was sealed with the abbey seal, it was the custom that

half a mark should be divided between the canons, but that deeds were now sealed in secret and the canons received nothing. The annual allowance for clothing had been reduced from 20s. The sum of 10s. Mary Magdalen, was now withheld. As many as six canons were permanently absent serving churches and chapels appropriated to the monastery. At a visitation in September, , conducted by the bishop in person, the house consisted of Roger Smith, abbot, William Goldyngton, prior, six canons, and two novices. The prior was negligent about rising for mattins, and the other canons as well; sometimes only two were present, and it was not often that all were there, except on double feasts. Thomas Wytney was excitable elate mentis ; three or four times he was ready to fight with the prior; every day he went abroad, hunting or fishing. Frequently there were opprobrious words between the canons. The teacher of grammar was usually drunk after midday; there was no instruction in grammar, nor had been for a long time. The dormitory, cloister, and other buildings were out of repair. There was a public thoroughfare through the cloister used by men and women by day and night. The gates of the cloister were never closed. John Willys, a secular priest of evil fame, had been admitted to the dormitory, to the discredit of the house; he was also suspected of felony, and various possessions of the monastery had been missing since his coming. Thomas Wytney had been to mattins only thrice since the feast of St. Lawrence, and to compline and collation only six times in three months. No doors were shut at night, and anyone could go in and out at will. There was a strong suspicion as the bishop phrased it of the incontinence of the prior, and something more of a canon, named Wytney. The public way through the cloister was to be stopped. Pyner and the prior were not to go outside the monastery until the bishop gave them leave; while Wytney was not to go outside for a year, and was to have the lowest place in the choir for at least a fortnight. As the outer doors into the parish church would never be closed, nor the entrance from the monastery into the choir, it was necessary at night to lock the gates ostia between the nave which belonged to the parish and the choir which belonged to the convent. Abbots of Dorchester Alvred, occurs in fn. Roger Smith, before , fn. Peter, full-length, with episcopal vestments, in the right hand a double key, in the left hand a book. Leland, quoted in the account of Dorchester in the Monasticon. Maitland , i, ; ii, Liber Hugonis Wells, Willis, Abbeys, ii, , but he gives no authority. In a charter at Christ Church St. Abbot John joined the Friars Preachers. Willis, Abbeys, ii, He was consecrated bishop of Lydda in this year, as suffragan to the bishop of Salisbury; the inscription on his tomb says he was abbot of Dorchester before he became bishop Hist. Bishop Stubbs is in error in saying that he died in Reg. There is a brass at Dorchester representing a bishop, and below it, but detached, are these words: There might have been an abbot of this name, but as Sir Richard Bewforeste is known as a prominent layman, who bought the abbey church at the dissolution, it is more probable that the name on the inscription has no connexion with the figure of the abbot.

Chapter 4 : The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset - by John Hutchins - Part 16

Sailing from New Orleans 5 August , Dorchester embarked troops at Pearl Harbor, then sailed to deliver cargo and receive more passengers at Eniwetok and Guam as she made her passage to Japan. On 15 October she reported for service as barracks ship at Wakayama and at Kobe from 11 February to 4 March.

You drive by them every time you travel about on an Eastern Shore country road. They are often located between barns and outbuildings or perhaps hiding at a woodland edge covered with vines. They do not stand out or call attention to themselves. The abandoned and neglected state belies the remarkable stories that they hold. Once they are gone, there will be no tangible evidence of their testament to history. These are the vernacular dwellings that once housed the enslaved population of this peninsula. These buildings are quickly becoming extinct and need to be recognized and preserved. The Slave Dwelling Project is a c 3 organization dedicated to identifying and preserving extant slave dwellings and bringing their history to life by staying overnight in these structures, no matter how dilapidated, cold or dirty they may be. The simple act of sleeping in these slave dwellings brings attention to the need to preserve, interpret and maintain these structures and serves to foster dialog on slavery and race relations. McGill of the Charleston, S. As a descendant of enslaved people, he has devoted his life to ensuring the preservation of these historic sites. He began by making his way around the Southeastern United States, sleeping in historic slave quarters. McGill has recently expanded his quest to the Mid-Atlantic States and has gone as far north as New York, carefully pointing out that there were indeed enslaved people in the Northern States. McGill and his troupe have journeyed to various historic sites, partnering with other nonprofit historic organizations who heard his message and wished to be involved in telling their own stories of local enslaved communities. McGill in , wishing to promote both the preservation of Handsell and the Bayley Slave Cabin on High Street in Cambridge, as well as bring attention to other historic structures in the county that need restoration or maintenance. By the start of the Civil War, the Indiantown area around Handsell had become a predominantly African-American community made up of both enslaved and free people. After the War many of these families remained and eventually became sharecroppers right up through the s on the same farms where their ancestors were held as enslaved people. In spite of all this layered history, the brick house at Handsell is the only remaining structure of several dozen homes and barns which once dotted the Indiantown landscape. It is most likely this story repeats itself in other areas of Dorchester County where there were larger plantations with populations of enslaved people. In addition, the Dorchester County Historic Society is arranging public school tours for the 4th and 5th graders to visit both Handsell and the Bayly Slave Cabin during September to help county students understand more of the life and history of the African-Americans. Prior to this event, the charge to Dorchester County residents is to pay attention as you drive around this beautiful county and ask yourself how you would feel if that barn, that row of outbuildings, or that old house suddenly were to disappear from the rural landscape? What memories and stories would go with them forever? How would these demolitions affect our Heritage Tourism economy? More information can be found at www.

Chapter 5 : Coachmans Corners (Dorchester County, South Carolina): Genealogy Helper

Early Dorchester Settlers and Citizens. Here are some names of early Dorchester citizens. Is one (or more?) of your family members among them? These are names of people who came to Dorchester from England, a few from Ireland, and some from Wales, between and

The Neponsett "concept of land ownership differed sharply from the European. The Massachusetts did not own the land, but what was on it or what it produced. The Neponsett owned the shellfish beds, beaver, and trout from the marsh and river; the planting fields from the hillsides and the deer from the forests. Settlement and incorporation[edit] Old Blake House in c. Roger Fyler, Henry Wolcott and other men who would become prominent in the founding of a new nation. The original settlement founded in was at what is now the intersection of Columbia Road and Massachusetts Avenue. Even though Dorchester was annexed over years ago into the city of Boston, this founding is still celebrated every year on Dorchester Day, which includes festivities and a parade down Dorchester Avenue. John White was chief proponent of a Puritan settlement in the New World. John White has been referred to as the unheralded champion of the Massachusetts Bay Colony , because despite his heroic efforts on its behalf, he remained in England and never emigrated to the Colony he championed. The town that was founded was centered on the First Parish Church of Dorchester , which still exists as the Unitarian-Universalist church on Meeting House Hill and is the oldest religious organization in present-day Boston. Dorchester is the birthplace of the first public elementary school in America, the Mather School , established in In , Puritan missionaries, including John Eliot , began a campaign to convert the Indigenous people in Dorchester to Christianity with the help of Cockenoe and John Sassamon , two Indian servants in Dorchester. Eliot was given land by the town of Dorchester for his mission, where he established a church and school. The Blake House was constructed in , as was confirmed by dendrochronology in James Baker in Dorchester. In , chocolate was first introduced in the American colonies when Irish chocolate maker John Hannon or alternatively spelled "Hannan" in some sources imported beans from the West Indies and refined them in Dorchester, working with Dr. James Baker, an American physician and investor. Lemuel Robinson was a representative of the town during the Revolution and was appointed a colonel in the Revolutionary army. The mother and grandparents of John F. Kennedy lived in the Ashmont Hill neighborhood while John F. In the s and s, a new wave of development took place on a strip of waterfront overlooking Dorchester Bay Park and Mill Streets at the Harrison Square Historic District , later known as Clam Point. Fox, and Mary E. By the s, Clam Point gained prominence as a summer resort with the Russell House hotel as its centerpiece and the establishment of the Dorchester Yacht Club on Freeport Street. In the s, the calf pasture on Columbia Point was used as a Boston sewer line and pumping station. This large pumping station still stands and in its time was a model for treating sewage and helping to promote cleaner and healthier urban living conditions. It pumped waste to a remote treatment facility on Moon Island in Boston Harbor , and served as a model for other systems worldwide. The pumping station is also architecturally significant as a Richardsonian Romanesque designed by the then Boston city architect, George Clough. It is also the only remaining 19th century building on Columbia Point and is in the National Register of Historic Places. Map of Dorchester, Massachusetts and surrounding area from the H. Walling Map of the County of Norfolk, Massachusetts, Map showing all ground in Boston occupied by buildings in just after Dorchester was annexed to Boston in Dorchester is in the lower left quadrant. Dorchester was annexed by Boston in pieces beginning on March 6, and ending with complete annexation to the city of Boston after a plebiscite was held in Boston and Dorchester on June 22, As a result, Dorchester officially became part of Boston on January 3, Additional parts of Dorchester were ceded to Quincy in , , and and portions of the original town of Dorchester became the separate towns of Hyde Park and later annexed to Boston in , Milton , and Stoughton , itself later subdivided. Dorchester became home to the first racially integrated neighborhood, on Jones Hill. One of the residents of that neighborhood, William Monroe Trotter , with W. This is the era when the trademark Dorchester triple decker apartment buildings were built. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum on the Columbia Point peninsula Uphams Corner section of Dorchester showing the typical urban

street-scape found in the neighborhood In the early s, Dorchester was also a center of civil rights activism. Martin Luther King, Jr. It was opened in December and served mostly the massive Columbia Point public housing complex adjoining it. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum , designed by the architect I. Pei , and dedicated on October 20, By the s, the Blue Hill Avenue section of Dorchester had become a predominantly black community. During the s, the city administration increased police presence and invested city money into the area for more street lighting. According to the U. Postal Service, Dorchester includes the zip codes , , , and Due to its size of about six square miles, it is often divided for statistical purposes in North and South Dorchester. Dorchester Avenue is the major neighborhood spine, running in a south-north line through all of Dorchester from Lower Mills to downtown Boston. The northern part of Dorchester is more urban, with a greater amount of apartment housing and industrial parks. South Bay Center and Newmarket industrial area are major sources of employment and the Harbor Point area formerly known as Columbia Point is home of several large employers, including the Boston campus of the University of Massachusetts , the Massachusetts Archives and Commonwealth Museum , the Edward M. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum.

Chapter 6 : Dorchester Pottery Works : Records, | Joseph P. Healey Library

HOUSES OF AUGUSTINIAN CANONS THE ABBEY OF DORCHESTER. There is no record of the foundation of Dorchester Abbey, but by piecing together such evidence as we have, we can prove that about the year Bishop Alexander suppressed the secular canons that had survived from Saxon times, and gave their endowments to Austin canons.

The Priory Pages The Priory stood on the north side of the town, on the banks of the river, a little east of the castle. It is said by Speed to have been built out of the ruins of the castle by the ancestors of Sir John. Chidioc ; but by which of them, or in what year, is not evident. The order of Franciscans, sometimes called Friars Minors, and Grey Friars from the colour of their habit, was instituted by St. Francis; two of the Minors and the third of the Capuchins, who pretend to imitate their founder in the strictest way. The Minors differ only in this, that, upon contest, some would have a dispensation to take and possess land, as other houses did; the other would not. This reform was made by St. Bernard in , came into England , was entirely settled , and continued till the dissolution 1 This order in England was divided into seven districts, called Custodies, because each was governed, under the provincials who had charge of them all, by a custos or warden, who had a power over all the convents within their custody. The seven custodies, or wardenships, were London, containing 9 convents; York, 7; Cambridge, 9 ; Bristol, 9, to which this house belonged; Oxford, 8; Newcastle, 9; Worcester, 9. All these were created before Speed and Harpsfield add five more modern. The whole number of these monasteries in England and Scotland was sixty-five. They had the liberty of burying such as desired it in their church or cemetery, paying the fourth part of the obventions to the parish church. They had seldom any charter of foundation, or formal grant in writing, of the place where their house stood, and were rarely endowed with lands, at least not of great value, but lived wholly on charity. Their churches and houses were magnificent, built by benefactions. This order was much revered by the people; who in their wills seldom neglected to give more or less to some house of this rule. Persons of quality chose their sepulture in them. It was good policy to have the disposal of their bodies, considering how they were trusted in making their testaments, in which they were sure to have a good legacy, not to mention that such examples would prevail on others to do the same. Of this Walsingham complained heavily. How much they were hated by the monks is evident from the Chronicle of Peterborough,. Fratres Minores venerunt in Angliarn. Nor were they less odious to the secular clergy and the sensible part of the laity. The earliest account we find of it is in an inquisition of the abbey of Milton, 5 Edw. In John Pury of Dorchester bequeathed, by his will 3s. John Tomelyn, clerk, and John Morton, jun. Charter for the year however refers to "towards the precinct of the Friars Minors lately dissolved versus precinctum fratrum minorum nuper dissolutorum ". Byconil and his heirs as a founder of the convent, on account of the mills by him built on the water that runs by the convent. The conventual high mass was to be first and principally appropriated to him; and they oblige themselves for ever to celebrate his decease on the day after the feast of St. Francis; that there be yearly laid up in a chest 40s. There are several other regulations hardly worth notice, which may be seen in Mr. The seals of the minister and custos, and the common seal of the convent of Dorchester, were affixed to these presents. Sir John Byconel, kt. Somerset, by his will, dated 8 Aug. Mary at Glaston, on the north part of the choir; and one of this family in the cathedral of Wells. This writing to be kept in a chest, and read twice a year before the convent, by the guardian. Sealed with the seal of the community, of the custos, and of the guardian. The first seal, which seems to be that of the convent, is lost; and the legends of the other two decayed. John Colsweyn was guardian of the Friars Minors here, The present house was altered by Sir Francis Ashley , who resided in it in Mr. It is a long, low, and irregular building: At the west end is a long gallery, perhaps once the dormitory. On a chimney, on stone-work or stucco, "G". Crest, a swan, but the colours faded. Near it, on the wall, In a corner of a little room within this, from which it seems to have been parted, are the arms of Ashley, Az, a cinquefoil ar. Crest, a plume of feathers. In another room, over a chimney, on stucco, Amour. Under it the arms and crest of Ashley: In another room, near the west end, is an handsome chimney-piece in stucco, but without arms or inscription. The famous Denzil Lord Holles resided here, especially towards the latter part of his life, and died

here. Afterwards it was the Presbyterian meeting-house, till about 1750. Opposite to the priory, on the north, is the priory close and meadow. On the bank of the river remain two old gates, and a piece of a wall which formerly might have surrounded them. On the east are a garden and orchard, where, by the uneven ground, seems to have stood the conventual church. The premises belonging to this priory seem to have passed to Robert Samways, esq. It afterwards came to Francis John Browne, esq. There are now no remains of the priory buildings. The Priory, the north part of Priory-lane, the castle, and the lime-kilns, are in the liberty of Bindon. *Pisani Certamen seraphicum* F. Reprinted literatim from the last edition. The following additional information has been extracted from: Volume 2, pp. 100-101. It was already in existence in 1250, as in that year the friars were presented for encroaching upon the road by erecting a wall; fn. John held nine burgages or tenements in the parish of St. Peter, thirteen in the parish of All Saints, and two in that of Holy Trinity. The friars in return recognized him as chief founder of the house, conferred on him special spiritual benefits and engaged to celebrate his decease on the day after the feast of St. The mills were given on the following conditions: If these conditions were not fulfilled, the profits of the mills were to be divided equally between the Franciscan houses of Bristol, Bridgwater, and Exeter. The agreement was confirmed by William Goddard, D. The deed of surrender was signed on 30 September, 1250, by Dr. Francis, divers images stolen? In the vestry six suits with other vestments, some of them with blue velvet embroidered. The visitor also sold a press standing in the vestry for 13s. John Colsweyn, fn.

Chapter 7 : How to Write Footnotes and Endnotes in MLA Style - A Research Guide

Footnotes #1 to # for the Family History of Samuel Herbert BOOTH. Source citations may include page numbers and notes not shown here. There is also more documentation (i.e. 'Added Notes' etc) for most entries.

The islands are situated on the south-west shores of the Chesapeake Bay in Dorchester County. Lower Hoopers Island is now a marshland. History[edit] The early residents of what is now known as Hoopers Island were the Yaocomico people. According to some local folklore, the land was purchased from the Yaocomico tribe for five woolen blankets. Hooper was friends with the Calverts , an important family many consider to be founders of the state of Maryland. In the midth century, parts of the islands were surveyed for Hooper. He received additional parcels of land in as well. In addition, some indentured servants such as Thomas Hooten and Daniel Puddiford received land. Accordingly, the islanders maintained strong family and community ties. Once families moved to Hoopers Island, they stayed for generations. According to one source, for years the population can be traced to just ten families. While in the 21st century, many places find it difficult to remain isolated, Hoopers Island maintains a sense of pride on their independence and self-sufficiency. Environment[edit] Erosion is a serious threat to the island, as it removes an average of Since the early 20th century, Lower Hoopers Island is no longer inhabited. Prior to this, the island was home to the community of Applegarth which grew tremendously during the oyster boom in the s. Due to erosion, the last resident was forced to leave in the late s. For a short while, farmers continued to use the island to pasture their livestock. Unfortunately, a hurricane destroyed the bridge to Lower Hoopers Island in Swan Island, originally owned by the indentured servant, Thomas Hooten, has almost disappeared but some of the buildings still stand. As a reflection of life on the islands, oyster boats, tonging craft and crab houses are visible across the landscape. One such event involves fishing Hoopers Island. One endearing story painted the people and community of Hoopers Island in a very positive light: One such example occurred in the midth century. In , there was a crabbers strike. Therefore, the crabbers went on strike. Usually strikes are organized by a union who would conduct negotiations in order to improve conditions. Because this strike was not employed by a union, a Baltimore Sun editorial portrayed the crabbers as lazy, uncivilized and uncooperative. In response to this editorial, the Organization of the Volunteer Fire Company sent an eloquent response. Industry[edit] Originally, the main industry on the island was crops. Hoopers Island was mainly known for tobacco crops but during the American Revolution, vegetables and grains were also grown. The local families make a living as crabbers, oyster tongers and seafood packers. The number of crabs has been decreasing at an alarming rate, and the area governments have enacted a number of laws in order to slow the decline of the crabbing industry. As of April , the governors of Maryland and Virginia considered cutting the number of harvested female crabs by one-third. According to an article in The Baltimore Sun, the crabbers of Maryland are not happy with this direction as it might force some watermen out of the business. Mature female hard crab bushel limits were assigned based on license type. The regulation further provided the DNR with the authority to establish and modify a season or catch limit by public notice based on continuous monitoring of stock conditions and harvest rates. The Department withdrew the portion of the regulatory proposal that would have required a free registration for crabbers not currently required to have a license. This lighthouse was built in and is only one of eleven pneumatic caisson lighthouses in the United States. For over ten years, the Phillips Seafood Factory has been open to visitors. It is at this factory that blue crabs are processed. Phillips Seafood is a company that owns and operates seafood restaurants throughout the east coast. The company origins go back to on the island, where Augustus E. The drive through this marshland is short but wildlife abounds including bald eagles. Interesting facts[edit] During the 18th century piracy was rampant in the Chesapeake Bay. As boats, filled with supplies, were headed towards the top of the Bay, they were attacked by pirates who had been hiding in the many tributaries. Lord Dunmore, one of the more infamous pirates, created such mayhem that Henry Hooper, IV, in , asked the Governor of Maryland for assistance to stop the plundering. Mary Star of this Sea was built in The trip left Hoopersville in the late afternoon and arrived in Baltimore at 3: The Disappearing Islands of the Chesapeake. Images of America, Hoopers Island. Arcade Publishing, Charleston,

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Chapter 8 : Early Dorchester Settlers and Citizens

Footnotes # to # for the Family History of Samuel Herbert BOOTH. Source citations may include page numbers and notes not shown here. There is also more documentation (i.e. 'Added Notes' etc) for most entries.

Henderson, a native of North Cambridge, sold his partnership at the S. Pewtress Pottery in New Haven, Connecticut, to come back to the Boston area to start his own pottery works supplying local markets. In Henderson advertised his new business in the Boston Directory: Neither did he compete with large manufacturers like the American Clay Products Company which could produce thousands of items from molds in a few weeks. Henderson capitalized on the custom-made stoneware market, garnering industrial and commercial clients. He also produced standard items for these and retail buyers and purchased elsewhere those items that he could not produce more economically himself. His willingness to make, market and distribute items that were in demand gave him an economic advantage over competitors who produced for a more specialized market. By he was selling custom-made cookware and serving and storage containers to Billings and Clap Co. The Henderson Footwarmer, with its new leakproof tap, became a great success for the Pottery Works. Henderson placed advertisements describing its merits in local newspapers and in many popular national magazines of the day including the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies Home Journal. He also advertised the Footwarmer in professional journals for hospital managers. While Henderson received a building permit for a new kiln in , it was not until that he had accumulated the resources and demonstrated the need for the larger facility. It is a beehive type, downdraft kiln built in a circular form. Five or six were potters and at least three were salesmen. The workers were mostly Dorchester residents and largely of Irish and Italian descent. Using wheels and plaster molds, the potters could turn out hundreds of pieces a day, all made from Raritan clay which came from New Jersey. In addition to these standard items Henderson also filled special orders such as for the Thompson Spa pitchers and Park Pollard feeders. To the production of his own factory, Henderson added finished pottery purchased from other manufacturers for resale. This permitted him to expand quantity, variety and availability of products without significantly increasing overhead. These included flowerpots, bulb pans, pigeon nests and gallon jugs. Some of the finished goods he purchased were large quantity custom orders for his own clients including Joseph Middleby Jr. This may be because these pieces were larger or more specialized than those he was able to manufacture. Additionally, Henderson purchased stoneware products for commercial, wholesale and retail purposes from various Ohio companies. Although he occasionally ordered from the respected art potteries, he more frequently purchased pottery from lesser known manufacturers. Some of these items were "Rebecca", "Jewel", "W L", "Trilby" and "Pineapple" teapots and sets, blue banded bowls, casseroles, bean pots, blue banded butters, pails, pots, and cuspidors of various dimensions and quantities. Henderson complained to Pfaltzgraff that a Cambridge- based competitor, Hews Pottery Company which also purchased from Pfaltzgraff, was spreading rumors that the Dorchester Pottery purchased not from Pfaltzgraff but from Hews. The Cambridge company suggested that it had an exclusive relationship with Pfaltzgraff. Pfaltzgraff denied such an arrangement and offered a distributorship to Henderson. Henderson promptly wrote to American Clay, "You really ought to bring this matter up at once at one of your meetings and have it understood that only the old ones in the business would be allowed to represent you in this district, and cut out some of this slashing of prices, which is spoiling it for for everyone. Gross profits for the Pottery Works increased as he sold off the inventory from his warehouses. By , the Pottery could no longer depend on the sale of instock goods for income. Gross profits from to increased fifty per cent, but in the five years following gross profits fell to twenty per cent of the high. In Charles Henderson wrote to a creditor, "we have always paid your bills mostly through the money we received from acid factories and special work that we made up. As that business has decreased considerably in this vicinity, we have had to rely on the flowerpot business to pay our bills. A Pfaltzgraff bill for items delivered in was not completely paid until By the Pottery began to manufacture tableware on a scale not previously attempted by them. The ware was fashioned on the wheel, hand-dipped and, in later years, hand-decorated. The production of dishes, tankards, casseroles, and custom tableware increased with every year. These items sold quickly. Industrial and

commercial ware was still an important segment of the business. Acid jars and dipping baskets were made for Connecticut watch, jewelry and silver manufacturers. Clay was prepared for New England schools and prisons and containers were shipped to the Winchester Rifle Co. Also, lab equipment was made for researchers at local universities. The most profound difficulty for the Pottery Works, in terms of growth, was that sales were limited by production and in this period the number of trained workers was insufficient to expand the operation. Without enough skilled labor, the Dorchester Pottery Works could not be a thriving, profit-making organization. Sales paralleled production and declined steadily throughout the nineteen-fifties. The Pottery, regardless of demand and economics, continued to employ "old time methods of production" as noted by Lura Woodside Watkins in her book *Early New England Potters and their Wares*. The Dorchester Pottery, she reported, was alone in maintaining "the high standard of workmanship that characterizes the potteries of an earlier day. In the *New Yorker* published an article on the Pottery and its wares. The Hendersons fired the large beehive kiln for the last time in , replacing it with a smaller gas kiln and later an electric model. Henderson died in and a skeletal crew of his wife, Ethel Hill Henderson, her two siblings, Charles Hill and Lillian Yeaton, and an Italian potter, Nando Ricci, carried on the full time production of stoneware. Collectors prize their Dorchester tableware and search for more. All the later tableware pieces "are signed by the potter and the decorator and with the name of the pottery. Designs are done in German cobalt blue," a distinctive bayberry and a gold morocco, "some by painting, some by sgraffito and some by scraping the design" on a fully covered item "before glazing and firing. It is merely an expression of appreciation for fine handmade craftsmanship The Dorchester Pottery remained until it closed in a family owned and operated business aimed at supplying the needs of a small and specialized market. Indeed, the reliance on a handcrafted means of production, which was the very source of the appeal of the Dorchester Pottery ware, guaranteed the eventual demise of this unique local industry. Endnotes to historical note: *Early New England potters and their wares*. Harvard University Press, , p. Berton Roueche, "Reporter at large: Dorchester Pottery Works, , p. Henderson to Gus Pfaltzgraff. Henderson to American Clay Product. General Ledger, Scope and Content The Dorchester Pottery Works Collection, , contains correspondence, ledgers, journals, inventories and instruction sheets relating to the stoneware factory founded by George Henderson The Pottery was in business from to in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and produced industrial and commercial stoneware. After it also manufactured tableware for wholesale and retail purposes. Little material relating to the founding of the Pottery Works or to its later redirection to the production of tableware is included. The records contain information in the derivation of raw material used in production and finished goods purchased by the Pottery for resale, on the distribution of wares sold by the Pottery and on the machinery and materials available to pottery manufacturers in general. Little information about onsite production exists. No kiln journals, glaze or clay formulas, style books, design drafts or related records are included. Architectural plans or designs for the original construction, or records of later alteration or plant maintenance apparently do not exist. It is unclear what portion of the records were discarded by the company during operation, or what portion were accidentally destroyed after the cessation of operation. Regular company disposition practices, basement storage conditions, fire and multiple moves have resulted in the loss of pre records and subgroups of records that relate to process, construction and physical plant. In addition, many extant series are miscellaneous in nature. In several cases, complete records exist only for the nineteen twenties and thirties. The collection consists of approximately 45 cubic feet of records. It has been arranged in functionally-derived subgroups: Records within subgroups are divided into series which are derived by type of record i. Internal arrangement of series is usually chronological. There is a lack of depth in existing series. This variety of types has much evidential value and suggests the method of operation and the record-keeping practices of the business. Such shallow series, however, do not contain much information. It is the bulkiest and most complete series in the collection, spanning the years to and ten of the twenty years from to Infrequently, correspondence relates to legal, regulatory and physical plant matters. These involve debtors, requirements for shipping, shipping permits, building and machinery inspectors. Henderson S outgoing inquiries to suppliers of clay, pottery and machinery, and incoming replies. The Dorchester Pottery frequently purchased earthenware, custom and common stoneware in bulk and by piece from the following pottery companies from to Stoneware Akron,

Ohio , D. FINANCE records are less complete but are both diverse and refined as they allow an overview of the business operations. The records are of varying sophistication, from the Sales Books, daily transcriptions of orders, to the Cost and Balance Books, early cost-accounting records. Cashbooks are daily records of receipts and expenditures, totaled monthly. Ledgers is not a complete series, but contains two major records: The General ledger reveals the frequency of purchases from pottery and clay suppliers, monies spent on labor, advertising, machinery and other expenses. The scarcity of general ledger entries after may be related to the declining scale of business rather than to the use of secondary records. Cost and Balance Books, , weekly and monthly totals of sales and expenditures, are early cost accounting records and are of particular interest. FINANCE records also allow researchers an opportunity to examine business records at the point of transition from the straight forward, nearly narrative, 19th century forms of bookkeeping to the highly derivative 20th century types. No extensive records of the production process have been preserved.

Chapter 9 : Dorchester County, South Carolina (Judicial) - Ballotpedia

DORCHESTER. The composition of the ancient parish of Dorchester is somewhat obscure. It may have included the hamlet of Overy as well as Burcot, about 1½ miles north-west of Dorchester, and so have covered an area of 2, acres.

On completion of his studies at the school William Benn went onto Queens College Oxford probably arranged by the head master rather than because he won a scholarship, as his entry in the Dictionary of National Biography suggests that he acted there as a servitor i. An Oxford graduate performing menial duties for a social superior in exchange for assistance from college funds. Rather than go to law about it, they agreed to divide the income between them which they did to their mutual satisfaction for some years. By then John White had been Rector of Holy Trinity and St Peters for over twenty years and had become a very influential character with the ear and respect of many of the governing burgesses in the town. In the year White had encouraged the burgesses to purchase the advowson of All Saints which gave them in ecclesiastical law the right to appoint a member of the anglican clergy for the Parish 4. He turned next to his cousin the Rev. He was accepted and appointed Rector of All Saints on 22 Nov , but resigned it a few months later having returned to Langton Matravers by the 7th May After two false starts it was important to resolve the position and he settled on the Rev William BENN who proved a real success remaining rector there from 5th August 2 until his ejection 33 years later. Insufficient income for the clergy in Dorchester was an ongoing problem which was eventually addressed and resolved by John White but at the outset Ben had to exist on the tithes available at All Saints. Sir Arthur Ashley had granted the tithes of a chapel at Puddletown to the Rector of All Saints but even with this addition Benn only had twenty-eight pounds a year when he arrived and he, like other clergy in the town, had to rely on the benevolence and charity of his parishioners 4. From his arrival in Dorchester in however we know he worked closely with John White. Now for that the said Mr RUSSELL by reason of the division of the Gaol was thence removed to the Sheriffs ward by occasion whereof he became not able to execute the said charge during the time of whose being there as this Court has been given to understand William BENN Clerk Parson of All Saints in Dorchester has voluntarily undertaken the said charge and executed the same constantly with a great deal of pains taking and does resolve to continue the execution thereof For which cause this Court has thought fit and does order that the said Ten Pounds per annum which was paid unto the said Mr RUSSELL and to the keeper for his chamber there be from henceforth paid quarterly by the treasurer of the Western Division of this County for the time being unto the said William BENN for so long as he shall continue the execution of the said Charge. In he built them a chapel in which he preached every Friday An insight to some of these incidents is given by Rose Troup in her biography of John White when she says: There was one PRESSLEY who was informed against for disputing the magistrates authority to compel him to go to the Sacrament at Easter, saying he would but remain during Divine Service; that John DOWNTON of Fordington; could preach as well as Mr BENN and, when prosecuted in Court at Blandford, contumaciously denied their authority to force him to tarry the service and sermon, and boldly bade the magistrate to "look upon the Canons to see what he ought to do", while another was condemned to two hours in the stocks for leaving church before prayers were ended. An apprentice ventured to play during service time and his master was ordered to correct him while a constable stood by to see it well done. Such excuses as going to Charminster to fetch work, to see a sick mother, or attending service elsewhere were received with incredulity, often being judged insufficient. Benn, he cared nothing for him and would tell him so. Other similar examples of constables enforcing this new moral code are included in Highways and Byways in Dorset by Sir Frederick Treves Outspoken preachers inevitably stirred up strong emotions in some but adoration and loyalty in many others. His son in law Nathaniel MATHER also described him as " a man so shining in holiness, so excelling in clearness of Gospel Light, and so abounding in solid, spiritual, practical, scriptural notions, that I have not known many that have gone beyond him, few that have equalled him". Others less in sympathy with his views considered him a veritable firebrand who did much to cause Dorchester to be considered a nest of sedition. During the Civil War Benn preached vigorously against the King, but when a Royalist army threatened Dorchester in he fled to London either with or shortly after John

White who had arrived there in July of that year. When White became infirm the Corporation on 12 May agreed to William Benn taking on his duties and that "he may preach in St Peters church". The Monarchy was restored in the year Although he suffered a spell of imprisonment, Benn remained at All Saints for another 2 years.. The Ecclesiastical courts were restored and in the Act of Uniformity was passed which required that all clergy must be episcopally ordained the laying on of hands by a Bishop before officiating in a Church and, moreover, must swear unfeigned assent and consent to all that was contained in the Book of Common Prayer. The immediate consequence was that an estimated clergy felt unable, in conscience, to conform and so lost their livings. This was known as the Great Ejection and caused great hardship to many clergy as well as depriving congregations of their chosen minister. All ministers were required to take the oath by 24 August. There may have been hopes that Hammond would change his mind, and no action was taken against him until March. Benn, on the other hand, was clearly going to be obstinate. The town clerk however intercepted it, and it was not delivered to the Apparitor the appropriate officer of the ecclesiastical court, until 12 Jan. Towards the end of following the discovery of a nonconformist plot in Yorkshire Benn and other ejected ministers were rounded up and imprisoned, though most of them gave bonds of good behaviour and were released. A typical example of the continued support they received from the community was the Will of Elinor Hackham of Fordington dated 15th Nov which commences with "ffirst I give unto these foure Ministers int: From then until the end of his life William Benn remained one of the ejected clergy, sometimes preaching legally and sometimes illegally. The next event to affect him is covered by David Underdown: He was greeted with loyal enthusiasm: The Court was at Salisbury, having been driven out of London by the plague, and Charles took the opportunity to make a leisurely tour through Dorset, which he had not seen since his escape after Worcester. But his visit to Dorchester had a more politically symbolic purpose. While in the town the King ceremonially gave the royal assent to an act recently passed by Parliament. The measure had been carefully chosen as one conveying an important message for Dorchester. The act was to prove something of a paper tiger, but in the short run it led to a swift clerical exodus from Dorchester and many other places". As a result of this act William BENN had to leave Dorchester for a time, and he initially went to Maiden Newton but by he was back preaching to a congregation in Fordington. On 1st May Charles II issued his declaration of indulgence and William Benn was licensed to preach as a congregationalist at the house of Philip Stansby, a former mayor of the borough. Marriage and Children This is perhaps an appropriate point at which to confirm that William Benn did marry as nothing is mentioned in his entry in the Dictionary of National Biography about a family. I have not however been able to find out anything about his wife even her death apart from the fact that she produced three daughters who all married non conformist ministers. So far I have only been able to discover the name of one of them 3: Their eldest daughter married Rev. He was a puritan divine of Cornish extraction but born in Somerset. From that year until he was ejected in when he was driven from his living he held the rectory of of Clare and Tidcome at Tiverton in Devon. His MA followed on 30 June. He answered the towns call for a minister to assist John White in his aging years, arriving in Dorchester on 20th Dec. Ministers often took younger wives but she was 28 years his junior. Hannah BEN 15 which might be relevant. His father was a famous congregational divine whose life is covered in Volume 13 of the Dictionary of National Biography. His father emigrated to New England arriving in Boston 16 Aug. He had overtures from three New England settlements but accepted that of Dorchester Massachusetts where a congregationalist church was established with Richard Mather as teacher. He became an influential leader in the church councils of New England and died in Dorchester Mass in. He was born on 20 March at Much Woolton Lancashire. He finished his studies in England however probably returning with his brother Samuel in. Mather went to Holland and for some years was pastor of the English church at Rotterdam. On the death of his brother in he succeeded him as minister at New Row Dublin. In the troubled year of he left Ireland and became pastor of the in dependant church in Paved Alley Lime Street London. He died on 26 July and was buried at Bunhill Fields. It was obviously the melting pot from which the church emerged but exactly when a formal church could be said to have existed is not evident from the papers that I have seen so far. With two short spells of imprisonment in, his expulsion from Dorchester in and unauthorised preaching for example in it was not until that he obtained a formal licence to preach again. Hutchins says that he built a chapel in the gaol in. Many records exist to which

I do not currently have access and are held at the Dorset History Center. They are listed at the National Archives A2A website 8 and include records of Ministers, meetings and even membership but mainly relate to the period to It would be necessary to review these records before embarking on any history of the church itself but a brief overview is given on the transcription of the baptism register for the Independant Church of Dorchester in Durngate Street. It does not however provide any information on his private life. Also Volume 16 Page 73 - Polwhele; 2. The Municipal Records of Dorchester page add some confirmation in that it states he was elected Rector on 12 July C9 and took the oaths of Supremacy and Canonical Obedience and the oath against Simony on 5th August following. Oxford University Alumni - register of students, graduates, and officers who attended Oxford University between and The Members of the University of Oxford, This only refers to his being Rector of All Saints because he left before obtaining his degree. This database is still being compiled Feb and may therefore contain only some of a persons appointments etc. Wokingham for example does not cover this period. They were both ejected however in Church of Latter day Saints International Genealogical index from their extraction programme of parish registers Do not confuse with member entries. This marriage record records his age as being 24 and hers as 21 Its agreed that Hugh Thompson or Thomson graduated in Oxford e. Rose Troup in her biography on John White however on page states "At last in November , they addressed i. College in Exon i. There is only one entry in the alumni for Oxford for a Hugh Thompson and he graduated at Queens as William Whiteway has stated. The only pointer I have is that Mary Benn, one of his 3 daughters, was born within 12 months of Notes made by Rose Troup suggest she was probably the second of the three daughters and if correct his marriage might tentatively be place c I have no way of knowing however whether either is relevant. Also on the IGI John Russell BA b is described in his university record as being of Dorset. There is reference to a John Russell Clerk and his wife Alice having 4 children baptsied at Stock Gaylard between and one of which died and was buried there. The church of St. Barnabas , standing in the grounds of Stock House saw little activity at this date with only a few Baptisms, marriages and burials each year so he would only have been on a small stipend. The last entry in the parish register relating to him is the baptism of his son Robert on 9th June An Alice Russell has a son baptised at St Barnabus on 25th June but there is no reference to a father. This is probably an illegitimate birth of his daughter Alice who was baptised there on 14th May rather trhan Alice his wife who would have been past child bearing age.