

Ancestral Tablets.

6/22/2004

# Ancestral Tablets.

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A  
COLLECTION OF DIAGRAMS  
FOR  
PEDIGREES,

SO ARRANGED THAT  
EIGHT GENERATIONS OF THE ANCESTORS  
OF ANY PERSON,

May be recorded in a connected and simple form.

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By WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, A. M.

Member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

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SECOND EDITION.

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**Boston:**

WM. PARSONS LUNT.

102 WASHINGTON STREET.

1871.

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**Boston:**  
W. M. PARSONS LUNT,  
103 WASHINGTON STREET.  
1871.

**T**HE want of some method by which the Genealogist could record all his  
ascendants for several generations, has long been felt. Nearly every one in  
New England can trace the greater number of his progenitors for at least  
eight generations, but as in the eighth degree in the ascending line, the number  
of ascendants would be one hundred and twenty-eight, no ordinary system of tablet  
pedigrees has been found practicable.

To my friend, J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, as well known as an antiquary,  
the public is indebted for the solution of the problem of inventing a system of tablets  
sufficiently compact to be easily used, and sufficiently simple to be readily understood.  
The plan which he proposes differs in its details from mine; and I can think only the  
merit of this particular arrangement which may in its turn be superseded by others.  
The feasibility of making a connected set of tablets having been proved by Mr.  
Trumbull, modifications of the details will doubtless be made by Genealogists to suit  
particular requirements.

W. H. WHITMORE.

*Boston, Mass.*

### EXPLANATION.

The book begins in the middle, and the progression commences on each half, both towards the present.  
Opening them at the bottom of page 4, in the space marked A, the genealogist writes the names of the  
persons whose ancestry is to be recorded. As the ascending lines indicate, in space A, the father's name  
is written, and in space B, the mother's name. In space C, the paternal grandfather's name, in space D,  
writing through the holes in the intervening paper, the paternal grandmother's name. In spaces E and F,  
in the same way, the maternal grandfather and grandmother.

Spaces G and H, in the same way, are for the father and mother of No. 4; spaces I and J, the  
father and mother of No. 4.

In the same way, the spaces K and L are for the parents of No. 4, and spaces M and N for those  
of No. 16.

From No. 16, by the same system, the ascendants are recorded in an ascending line, the father's name  
being always in the left hand of every two spaces joined by the parallel lines P, and the mother's in the  
right hand space.

Thus it will be noticed, that the left hand space at the top of page 4, will contain the earliest  
progenitor of the name of the person recorded, and the corresponding space on page 6, his earliest  
progenitor of the maternal name.

These two pages should be filled first if possible. The ascending pages being all connected with  
them, when the genealogist turns to any subsequent page, he will find the same already written in a space  
which is itself connected with a tablet. Thus No. 17 being written through the hole in page 4, is found  
on page 6 at the bottom of a series of spaces arranged for her ancestry.

In this plan every genealogical fact can be recorded as fast as discovered. The spaces are intended  
to be large enough to contain the usual facts recorded in tablet pedigrees, viz.: dates of birth, marriage  
and death; but the margins and backs of the pages can be used for notes or as additional numbers of  
March pages bound up at the end of this book.

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A

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THE want of some method by which the Genealogist could record *all* his ancestors for several generations, has long been felt. Nearly every one in New England can trace the greater number of his progenitors for at least eight generations, but as in the eighth degree in the ascending lines, the number of ancestors would be one hundred and twenty-eight, no ordinary system of tabular pedigrees has been found practicable.

To my friend, J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, so well known as an antiquary, the public is indebted for the solution of the problem of inventing a system of tables sufficiently compact to be easily used, and sufficiently simple to be readily understood. The plan which he prefers differs in its details from mine ; and I can claim only the merit of this particular arrangement which may in its turn be superseded by others. The feasibility of making a connected set of tables having been proved by Mr. Trumbull, modifications of the details will doubtless be made by Genealogists to suit particular requirements.

W. H. WHITMORE.

*Boston, Mass.*

#### EXPLANATION.

The book begins in the middle, and the pagination extends on each half, back towards the covers. Opening them at the bottom of page 1, in the space marked 1, the genealogist writes the name of the person whose ancestry is to be recorded. As the connecting lines indicate, in space 2, the father's name is written, and in space 3, the mother's name. In space 4, the paternal grandfather's name ; in space 5, writing through the holes in the intervening pages, the paternal grandmother's name. In spaces 6 and 7, in the same way, the maternal grandfather and grandmother.

Spaces 8 and 9, in the same way, are for the father and mother of No. 4 ; spaces 10 and 11, the father and mother of No. 6.

In the same way, the spaces 12 and 13 are for the parents of No. 8, and spaces 14 and 15 for those of No. 10.

From No. 12, by the same system, the ancestors are recorded in an ascending line, the father's name being always in the left hand of every two spaces joined by the parallel lines =, and the mother's in the right hand space.

Thus it will be noticed, that the left hand space at the top of page 1, will contain the earliest progenitor of the name of the person recorded, and the corresponding space on page 2, his earliest progenitor of the maternal name.

These two pages should be filled first if possible. The succeeding pages being all connected with them, when the genealogist turns to any subsequent page, he will find the name already written in a space which is itself connected with a series. Thus No. 15 being written through the hole in page 2, is found on page 4 at the bottom of a series of spaces arranged for her ancestry.

In this plan every genealogical fact can be recorded as fast as discovered. The spaces are intended to be large enough to contain the usual facts recorded in tabular pedigrees, viz. : dates of birth, marriage and death ; but the margins and backs of the pages can be used for notes, or an additional number of blank pages bound up at the end of this book.

Notes: The Grandfather of Thomas Sean Mhuir is the opposite  
 name, was Thomas Sean Mhuir of Eton, Northhamptonshire  
 & died in England.

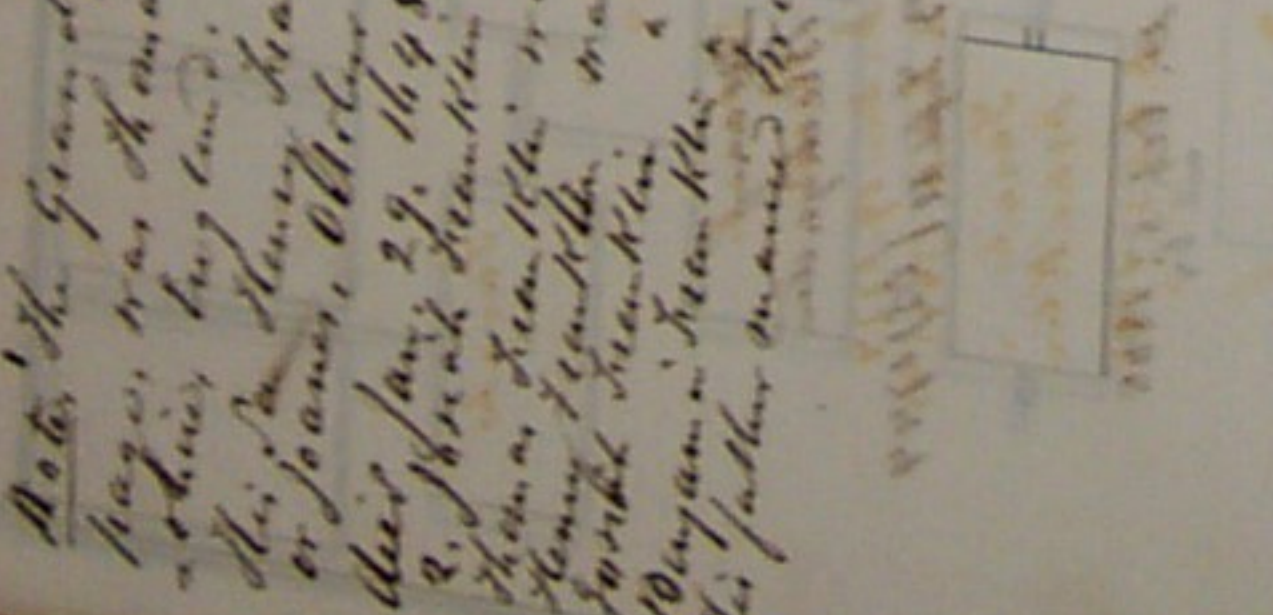
His Son Henry Sean Mhuir 13 May 16. 1873 married Agnes James  
 or Joanes, Oct 30. 1895. He died Oct. 23. 1831. His wife  
 died Jan. 29. 1848.

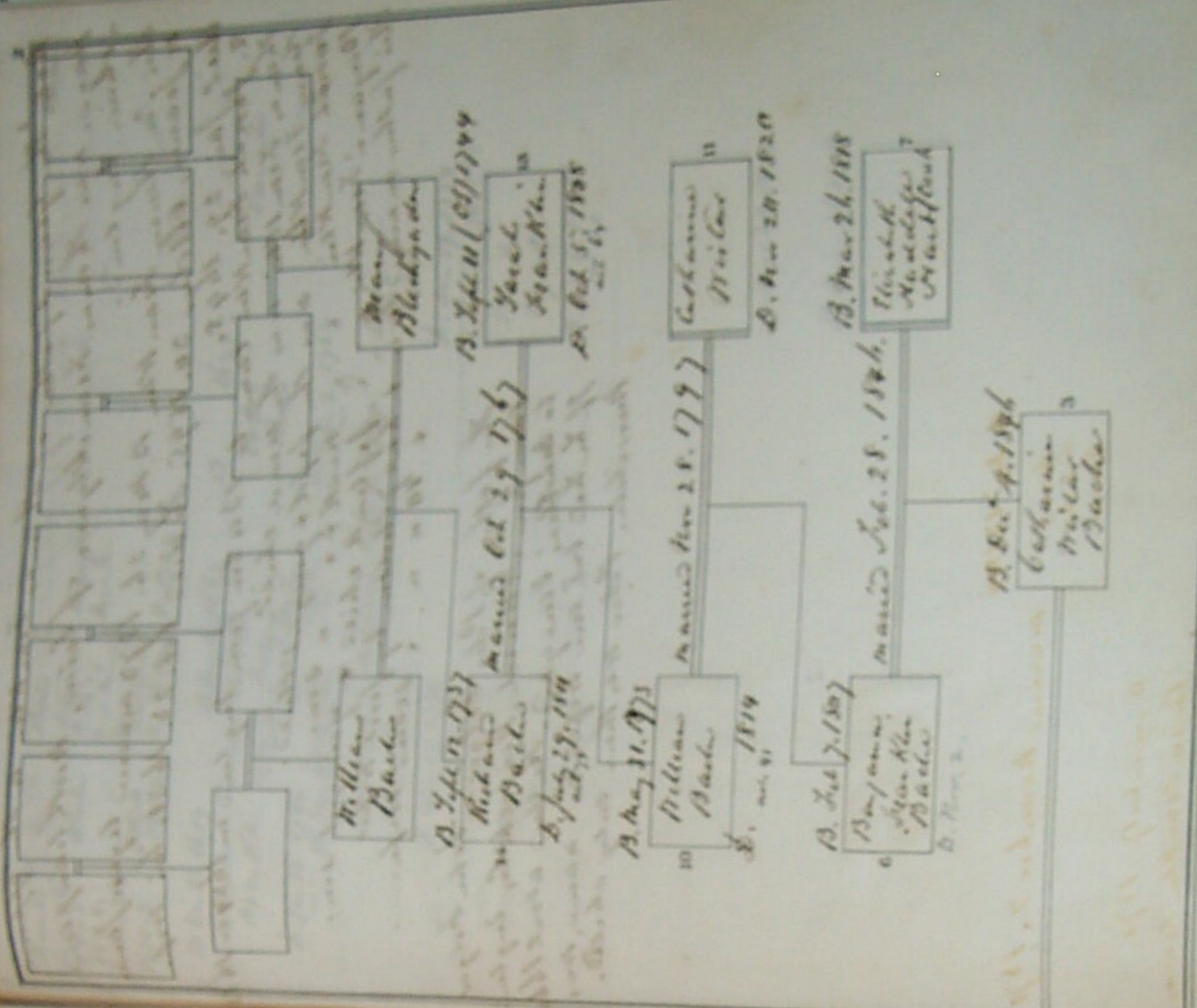
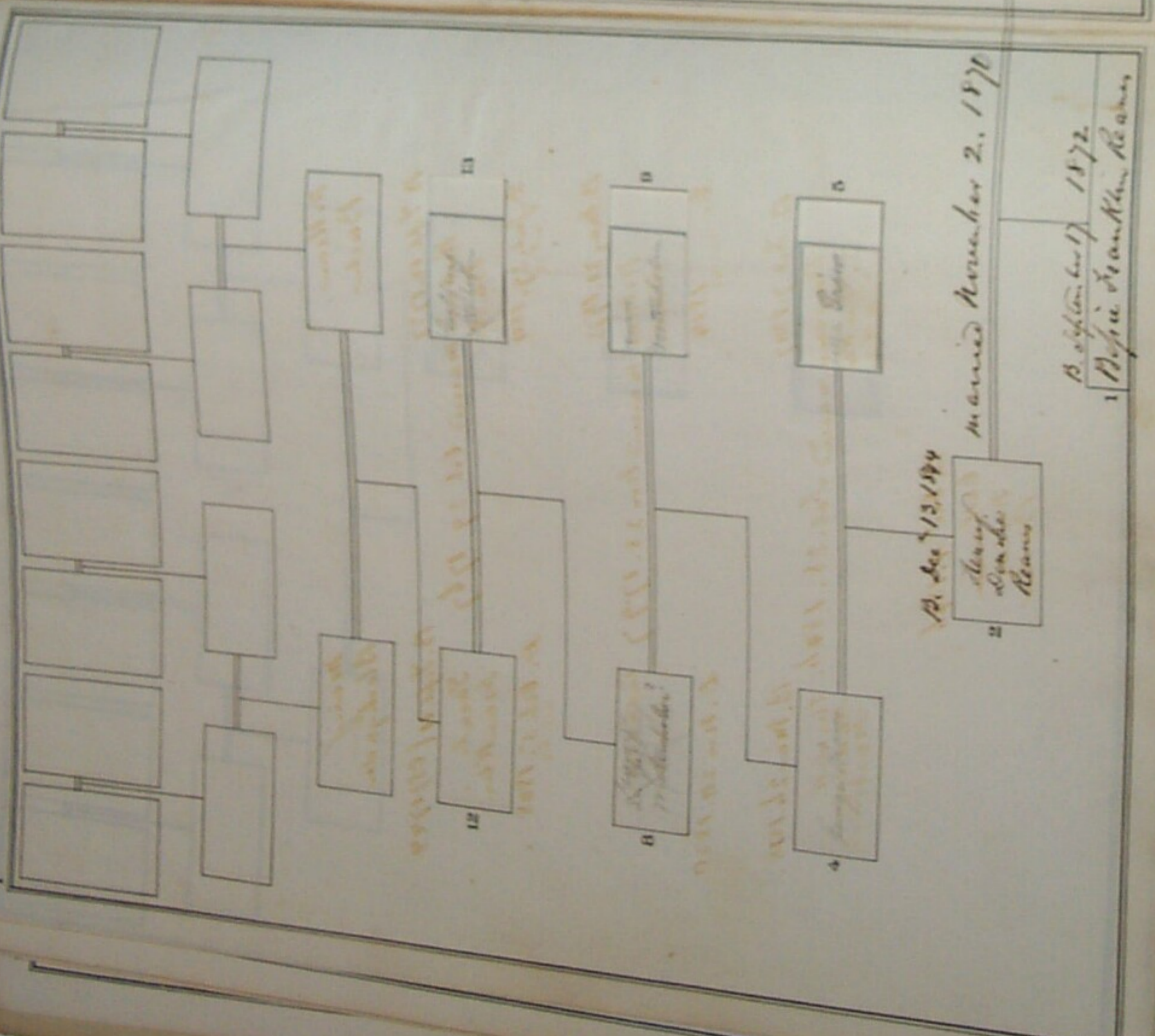
2. John Mhuir Sean Mhuir came to 1301 ten from England in 1848 or 1855.  
 Thomas Sean Mhuir was the second child.  
 Henry Sean Mhuir was the first & youngest child.  
 Sarah Sean Mhuir was the 4th & youngest son.  
 Benjamin Sean Mhuir was the 5th & youngest son.  
 This father married Mhuir & had 4 children by first wife  
 & 40 or more by second wife.

The father of Peter Polgar John Polgar  
 came from Norwich, Norfolk Co, England  
 to Manchester, Straygar. He died about 1840.  
 If he had but one wife, her name, was  
 Mhuir. Peter was their only child.



God bless  
 His Grace  
 A. Sean 10. 1878  
 B. Sean 16. 1818  
 Sean Mhuir  
 Sean Mhuir





Acte... Caspar W... von... ab...  
 Germany...  
 1717

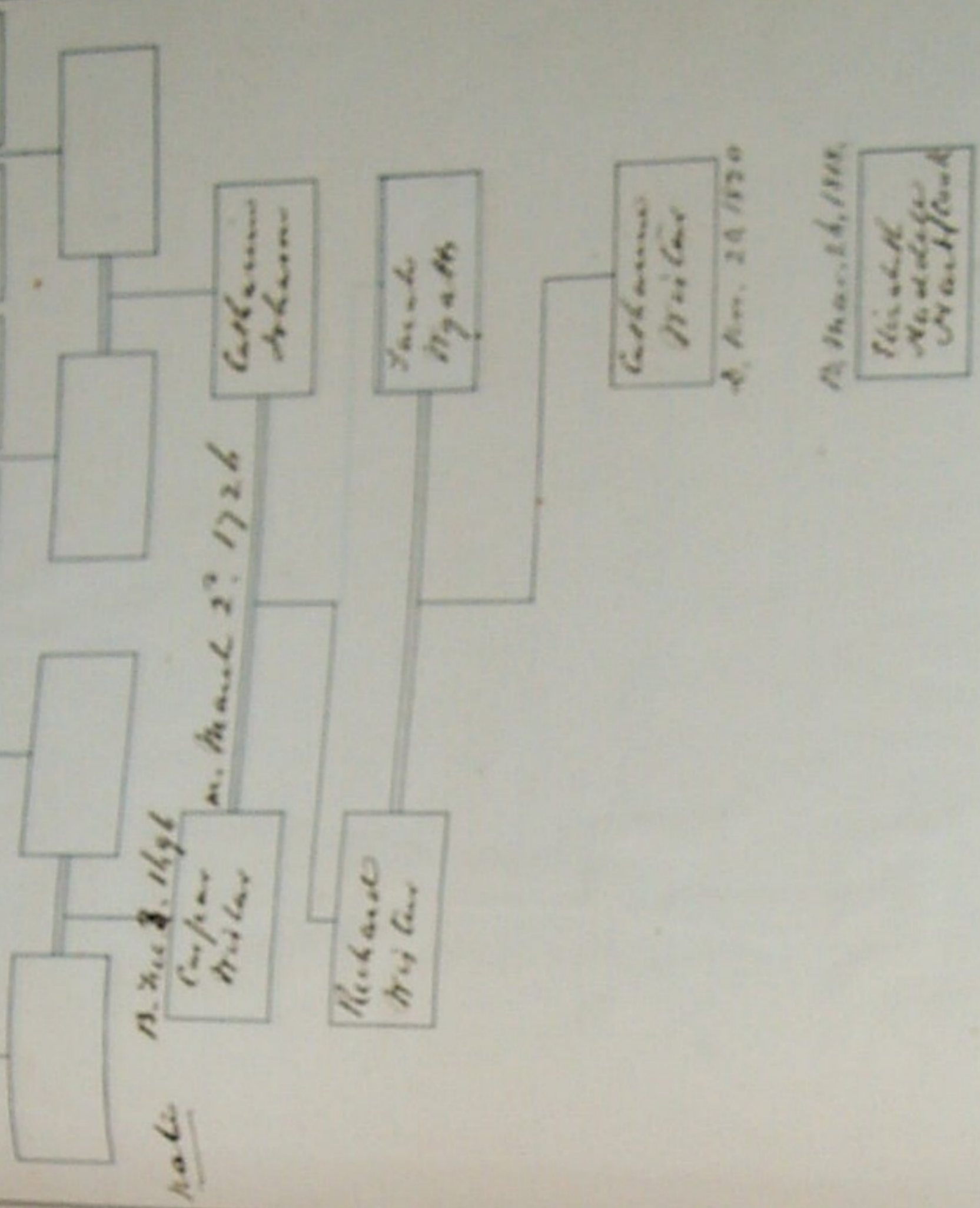
*[Faint handwritten notes and a small diagram with boxes and lines]*

*[Small handwritten box]*

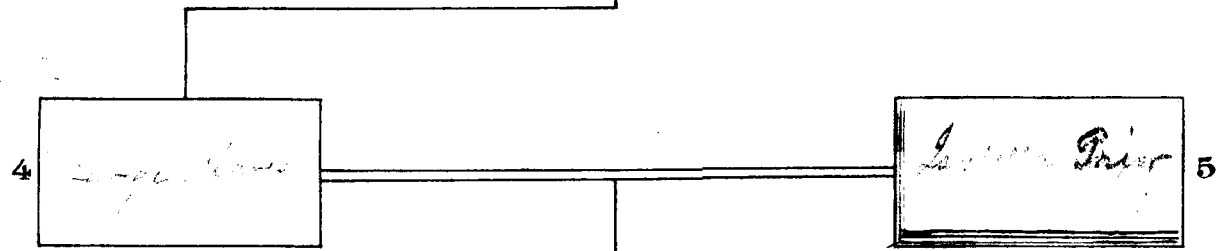
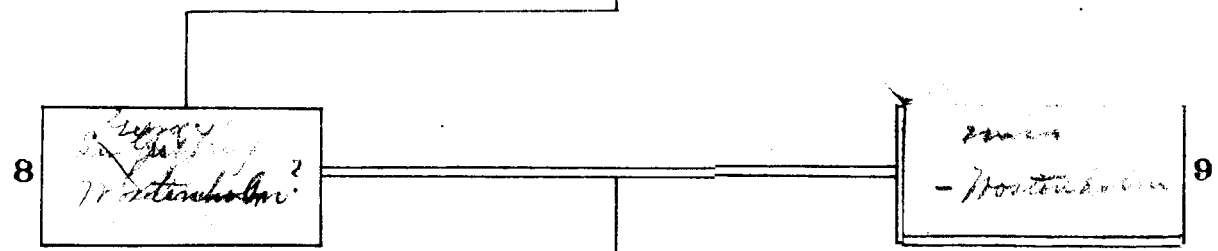
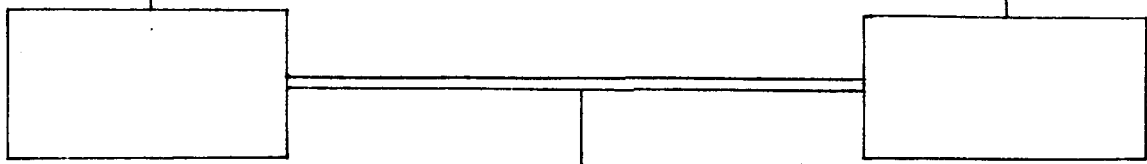
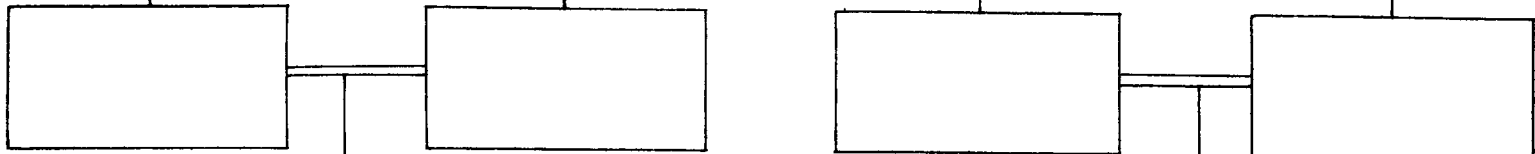
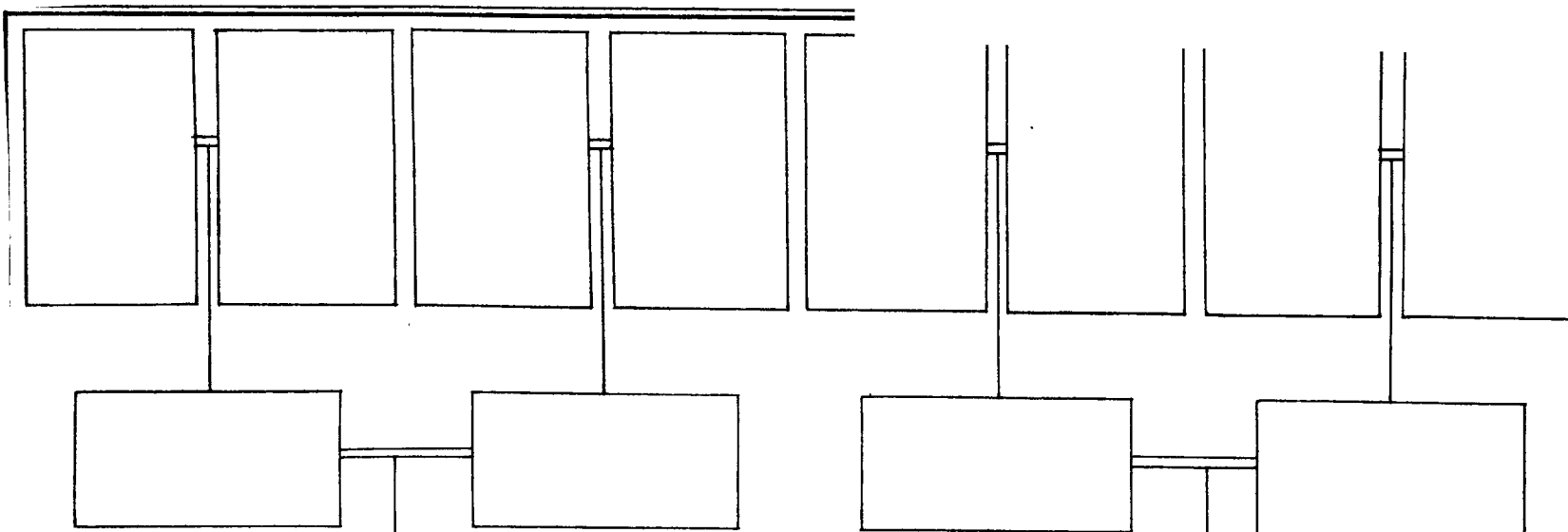
*[Small handwritten box]*

*[Small handwritten box]*

*[Faint handwritten notes in the top left margin]*







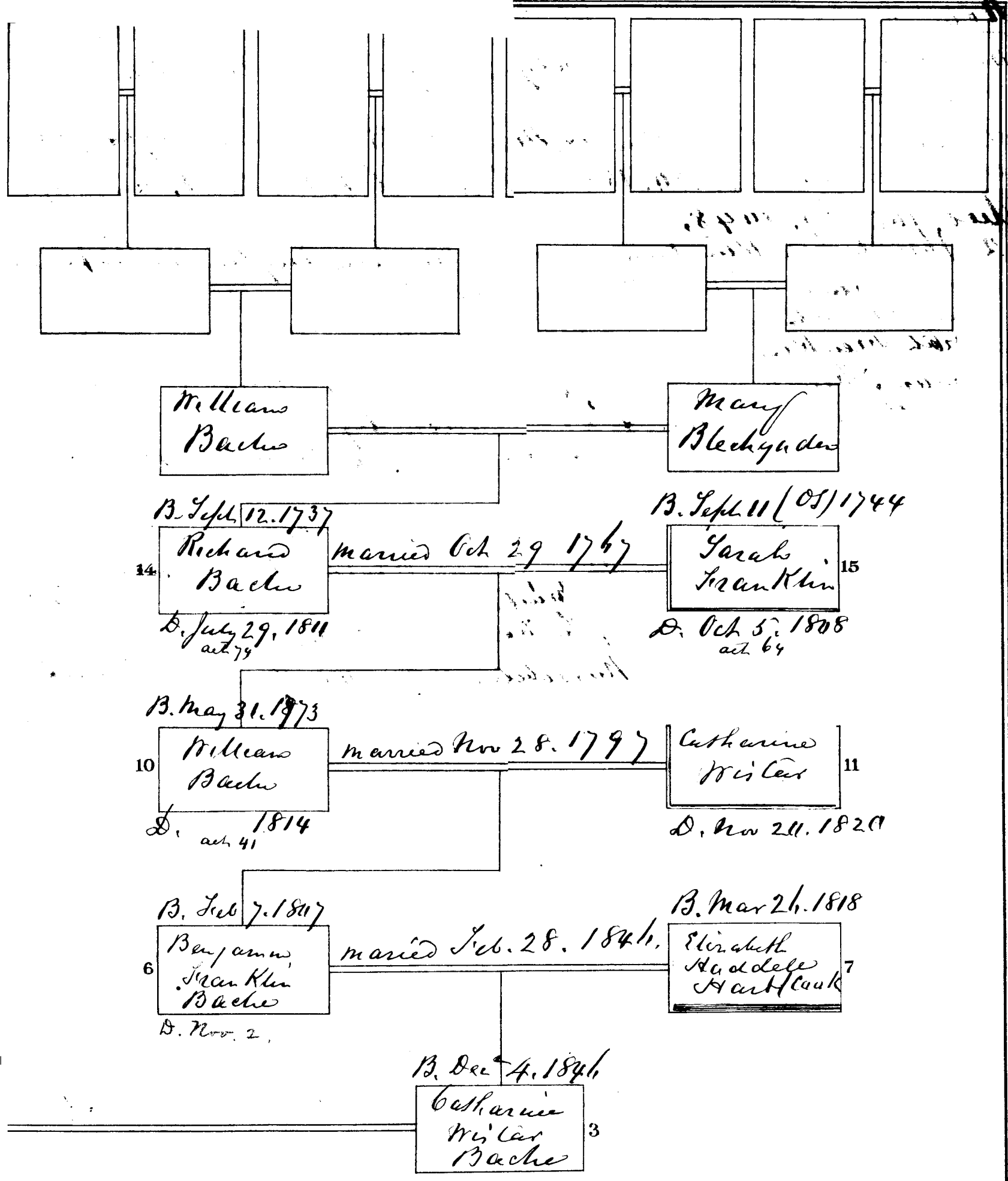
B. Dec<sup>r</sup> 13, 1844

2 Henry  
Dennie  
Reams

married November 2, 1870

B. September 17 1872

1 Bessie Franklin Reams



William  
Bach

Mary  
Blechynden

B. Sept. 12. 1737

B. Sept 11 (OS) 1744

14 Richard  
Bach

married Oct 29 1767

Sarah  
Franklin 15

D. July 29, 1811  
aet 74

D. Oct 5. 1808  
aet 64

B. May 31. 1773

10 William  
Bach

married Nov 28. 1797

Catherine  
Wiles 11

D. 1814  
aet 41

D. Nov 21. 1820

B. Feb 7. 1817

6 Benjamin  
Franklin  
Bach

married Feb. 28. 1846.

B. Mar 26. 1818

Elizabeth  
Haddock  
Hartloak 7

D. Nov. 2.

B. Dec 4. 1846

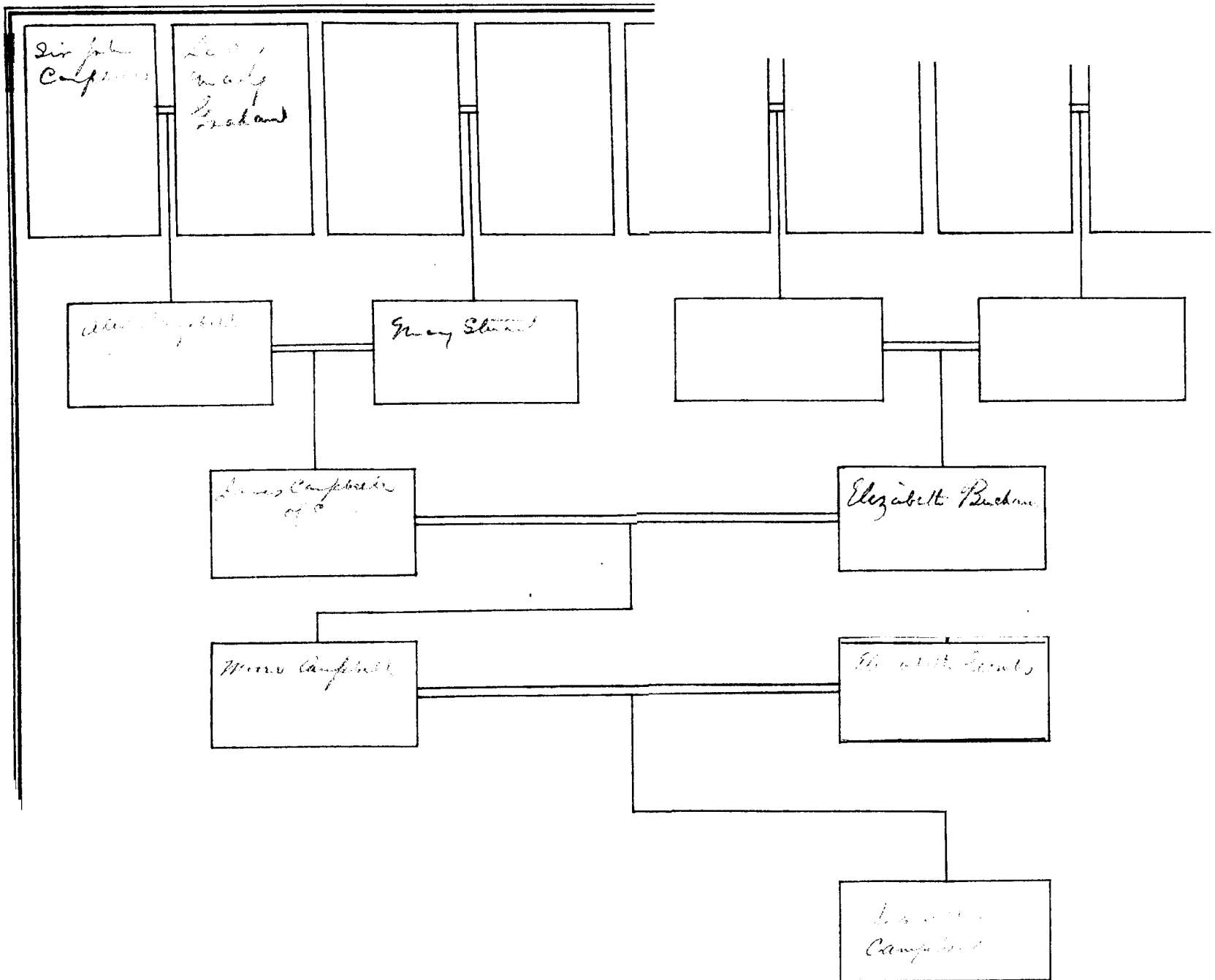
Catherine  
Wiles  
Bach 3

Sir Jeffrey  
Moshulow

23000  
- Moshulow

John Prior





Note: The Grandfather of H. on  
page, was Thomas Franklyn, of Ecton, Northampton-  
shire, England.

His son Henry Franklin B. May 21. 1573 married Agnes James  
or Joanes, October 30. 1595. He died Oct. 23. 1631, his wife  
aged 58.

died Jan. 29. 1648.

2. Josiah Franklin came to Boston from England in 1684 or 1685.

Thomas Franklin was the second child.

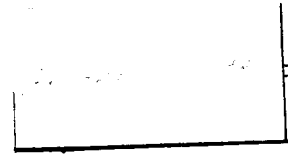
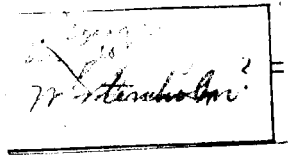
Henry Franklin was the fifth & youngest child.

Josiah Franklin " " ninth & " " son.

Benjamin Franklin " " fifteenth child & youngest son.

His father married twice & had 7 children by first wife  
& 14 " " " second wife.

The father of Peter Salger - John Salger  
came from Norwich, Norfolk Co, England  
to Mother's Vineyard. He died about 1680.  
If he had but one wife, her name was  
Merribe. Peter was their only child.

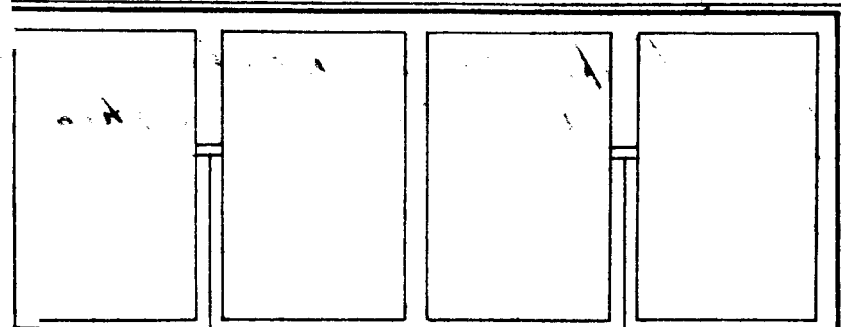


Thomas  
Franklin  
B. 1708  
1598  
D. Mar 24  
1181-2  
aet. 83

James  
White  
D. Oct  
1162

Peter  
Folger  
B. 11, 17  
land Mark  
Viney and  
Newtucket  
D. 1190

Mary  
Burd  
D. 1704



B. Dec 23 1657  
2. James  
Franklin  
D. Jun 11, 1744  
aet. 67

married

B. Aug 15, 1667  
Abigail  
Folger  
D. 1752  
aet. 85

B. 1677  
John  
Read  
D. Sept 2, 1724  
aet. 47

Sarah

Benjamin  
Franklin  
D. Apr 17, 1790  
aet. 84

married Sept. 1730

Deborah  
Read  
D. Dec 19, 1774

B. Sept. 11, 1744 (or)  
Sarah  
Franklin  
D. Oct 5, 1808  
aet. 64

Catherine  
Wiscar

D. Nov 21, 1820

B. Mar 21, 1818

Elinor  
Haddell  
Hart/Cook





note

B. Feb. 3, 1796

Casper  
Mistler

m. March 2<sup>o</sup>, 1726

Catharine  
Johnson

Richard  
Mistler

Sarah  
Wyatt

Catharine  
Mistler

d. Nov. 20, 1820

B. Mar. 24, 1818.

Elizabeth  
Huddele  
Hart/Cook

Sarah  
Wyatt

B. Mar 26, 1818,

Elinor  
Haddell  
Hartbank

B. Sept 10, 1793.

Elisha  
Worth  
Cott

D. Dec 20, 1856,  
aet 63

married May 24, 1817

B. Oct 13, 1797.

Louis  
Crocoll

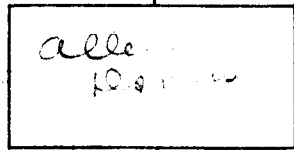
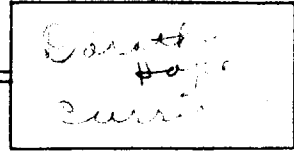
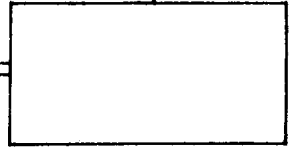
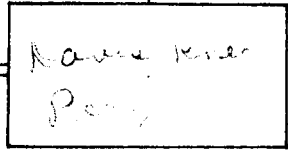
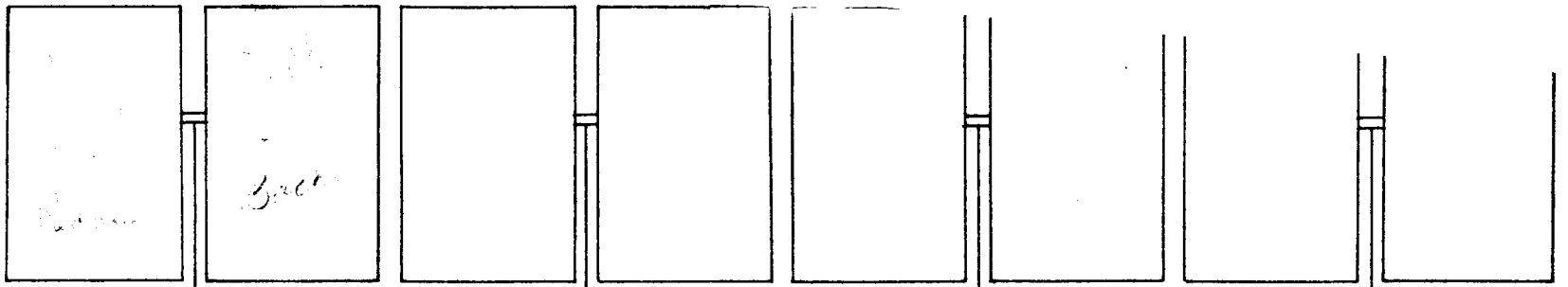
D. Dec 14, 1879,  
aet 73

B. Mar 21, 1818

Elisha  
Haskell  
Hart/Cook

Account  
Book

Louis  
Crowell



James  
John  
Randy Kner Perry  
Henry Perry  
Evelyn Hope Currie  
Allen Perry