

NEWSLETTER JABEZ OLMSTED OF WARE



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PURPOSE

The purpose of this newsletter is to facilitate the exchange of research information among Jabez descendants and to encourage and assist with ongoing research.

Joe Barber's Column

In our last issue I mentioned that a family of Jabez cousins in Alberta was having a reunion this past summer. In a recent conversation with one of the organizers of the reunion he mentioned the attendance was down this time and he attributed that to maybe a little less interest in family history amongst the group. That seems to be a pretty common trend and maybe it means us die-hards have to work a bit harder to keep the movement going.

Deaths are also a reason for decline in family history activity and I lost two Jabez cousins this past summer both of who were 91 years old. One was a second cousin once removed while the second was a more distant cousin who descended from George A. Olmstead and his wife Sarah Haviland of early Norfolk County, Ontario. During the funeral of this later cousin one of the daughters in paying tribute to her mother mentioned that in the early days their family reportedly was related to Laura Secord who played an important role in a Canadian victory in one of the skirmishes during the war of

1812. I hope to find out more about the Laura Secord connection in the future.

One of the highlights of my summer was a visit to the Bomber Command Museum of Canada at Nanton, Alberta. While it is not operational, FM159 one of the few remaining Lancaster bombers of the 2nd World War is on display there. An interesting account of FM159's history, post WW2 can be found on the net.

A bit of humor from a Seniors Living magazine – Two men were talking. “My son asked me what I did during the Sexual Revolution,” said one. “I told him I was captured early and spent the duration doing the dishes.”

With fall fading away it is now time to get back to genealogy. Happy hunting in the months ahead.

Joe Barber

DOREEN DOLLEMAN'S RE-SEARCH

By Doreen Dolleman

Enoch Olmstead, Part 2

This is the conclusion to the family of Enoch Olmstead. I was hoping I could write about the interesting research happening on Elizabeth Litten Olmstead, wife of Jeremiah Olmstead, but that will have to wait until next time. Bob Olmstead has come up with some very intriguing ideas that hopefully will lead to knowing more about her roots. I had an exciting letter from a descendant of Elizabeth Dodge Olmstead, wife of Josiah Brown. She was the widow of Jabez Olmstead. He died in the Revolutionary War and she then married Josiah. I wrote an article in a past newsletter on this family, but it now needs to be updated.

3. Sarah born 1832 Ohio.

4. Parryander was born 27 Jan. 1833 in Ohio and died 5 March 1909 in Soo Twp. Chippewa Co. He was a fisherman and farmer. He married Anne Estelle King. The family was Catholic, and most of the birth, baptism and marriage records were found in Catholic Parish records, written in French. Their children were:

Charles born 15 May 1867, baptized 19 May 1867 in Bruce Mines.

Parry Andrew (called Andrew) 1869 – 24 Dec. 1942. He married Anastacia Visnaw 24 June 1891. Their children were Andrew Earl, Doyle, and

Charles. Andrew married 2nd Lena LaPorte Nov. 1899. Their children were Fred, Zeda, Stacey, Ervine, and Myra.

Emma Jane (Ema Tohana) 6 Jan. 1871. She was baptized in Bruce Mines 26 Feb. 1871. She married Paul LaPlant 16 May 1889. Her residence was Bruce Mines, Ontario.

Deanna Myrtle 1871 m. John C. Rice 27 Dec. 1887. Children: John, Frank, Annie, Gladys and Clifford.

Aldina 1873- 25 April 1901 (TB).

5. Charlotte was born 1836 in Saginaw Co., MI, and married George Roggs. Child:

Enoch A. 1858 – 6 Sept. 1873 drowned (15 y, 7 m, 21 d).

6. Gardner – 17 March 1837 Saginaw Co., MI – 2 Oct. 1922 Sault Ste. Marie. He married Elizabeth Rousseau 20 Nov. 1862. This was a Catholic family. Gardner was a farmer and fisherman. After Elizabeth's death he married Mary Littleton in 1908. Children (all by Elizabeth):

Angus 1862 – 1870 scarlet fever (this child was recorded as a female so may have been Agnes).

Matilda 1864 – 1870.

Agnes 1866 – 1871.

Matilda 1868 – 1871.

Henry James 1869 – 1 Oct. 1923 Sault

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Ste. Marie. He married Ellen Kelly.
Children: Leo Richard, Dorothy and
Alfred.

Mary Sept 1872.

Matilda 1873, married Jacob Seaton.
Child: Hope.

Almira Jane (Myra) April 1876 – 1949,
married George Montgomery 14 Sept.
1900. They lived in Echo Bay, Ont.
Their children: Clarence Donald,
George Wallace and Ruth.

Julia 1878.

7. Enoch "Peter" 20 Aug. 1839 Saginaw
Co. – 23 May 1887 Sault Ste. Marie. Pe-
ter's obit was in the May 26th edition of the
Sault Ste. Marie News: "On Monday last,
23 d inst., Peter Olmstead, of Detour,
started from that place for the Sault in a
sailboat loaded with potatoes. When near
the Encampment a passing barge was
hailed for a tow up. A line was thrown from
the barge, which struck one of the spars of
the sailboat and precipitated Olmstead into
the water. He immediately sank and was
drowned. His son was on board the boat at
the time and witnessed the sad affair. The
deceased was about 45 years of age and had
resided in Detour for upwards of 25 years.
Several brothers still reside there. He leaves
a widow, a daughter of Captain Stiles of
this place." Peter married Rhoda Jane
Stiles. She died 24 June 1888. Their chil-
dren:

Amos Richard 1865. He married 1888
Adeline Closs. He married 2nd 1898
Augusta May. Adeline and Amos'

children: Hardy 10 Jan. 1889, Law-
rence J. Dec. 1891, William Aug.
1893, and Nettie J. Feb. 1894.

Thomas B. 1869 – 1884.

Eugene Duncan (called John) 1874 mar-
ried Gracie M. Bladimer, married 2nd
1902 Minnie Ramlow.

Minnie Jane 1878 - 1949, married Aug
1901 Frederick Payment.

8. Clarissa 20 Sept. 1842 Saginaw Co. – 10
March 1903. She married Robert Pender-
grast. Their children:

Virginia 1865, married Fred Kertscher.

Robert 1868, married Minnie.

George May 1870.

Mildred 1872 – 1969, married Oscar
Swanson.

Charles 1878, married Nettie.

9. Elizabeth 1846.

10. William (Billy) 1847 – 12 Feb. 1929,
married March 1870 Maria Rice. He was a
fisherman. Olmstead Bay was named after
him. Their children:

Albert.

Phoebe July 1873, married William
Jones 14 July 1892. Their children:
William Allen 21 Aug. 1892, Flor-
ence, Violet and Hazel.

Aaron A. 17 July 1876 – 1964, married

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Margaret Jodreau. Their children:
Hartwell, Loyal, Thelma, Lola, and
Ralph.

Cecelia married Judd Lyons.

Levi E. He was a druggist in Rudyard,
MI. He married Margaret Weldon.
Their child: Audrey.

Lester C. 1886 - 30 May 1977, married
Ellen Smith. Their children: Ardis,
Arden, Emory, and Margery.

John Chauncy 14 March 1881 – 18 Nov.
1915. He died in a hunting accident
when his gun slipped from a tree, dis-
charged, and the bullet pierced his
neck.

Perry James 1 Dec. 1882 – 9 April 1955.
He came down with polio as a young
man and never married.

Ardella 2 Nov. 1893, married Lee Hart-
son. Their children: Corrine, Lionel,
Leota, Ardella, and Lee.

Arthur married Zella LaPlant 29 Nov.
1920 and 2nd Stella Martin. Their chil-
dren: Orville and Arthur.

Ruth 16 July 1898, married Sept. 1919
Archie Martin. Their children:
Vernon, Ione and Gen.

Phillip 3 April 1889. He died acciden-
tally at age 12.

WERE CAPT. JABEZ AND ELIZABETH LITTEN FORMER INDENTURED SERVANTS?

By Carl Hommel

Recently one of our subscribers, Bob Olmstead, from Red Deer, Alberta, suggested that Elizabeth Litten, wife of Jeraniah Olmsted, had been a former indentured servant. I expanded this suggestion to include Capt. Jabez Olmsted. It would certainly explain why their antecedents are both unknown.

I did a Google Search on indentured servants, and found the following among several pages of hits:

"Indentured Servant

"From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Indentured servitude was a form of dept bondage, established in the early days of the American Colonies. Farmers, planters, and shopkeepers in the colonies found it very difficult to hire free workers, primarily because it was so easy for potential workers to set up their own farms. Consequently, a common solution was to transport a young worker from England or Germany, who would work for several years to pay off the debt of their travel costs. During the indenture period the servants were not paid wages, but were provided with food, accommodation, clothing and training. The indenture document specified how many years the servant would be required to work, after which they would be free.

"Most white immigrants arrived in Colonial America as indentured servants, usually as young men and women from Britain or Germany, under the age of 21. Typically, the father of a teenager would sign the legal

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papers, and work out an arrangement with a ship captain, who would not charge the father any money. The captain would transport the indentured servants to the American colonies, and sell their legal papers to someone who needed workers. At the end of the indenture, the young person was given a new suit of clothes and was free to leave. Many immediately set out to begin their own farms, while others used their newly acquired skills to pursue a trade.

"In the 17th century, nearly two-thirds of British settlers came as indentured servants. Given the high death rate, many servants did not live to the end of their terms. In the 18th and early 19th century, numerous Europeans traveled to the colonies as redemptioners, a form of indenture.

"It has been estimated that the redemptioners comprised almost 80% of the total British and continental emigration to America prior to the Revolution."

"Redemptioner

"From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Redemptioners were European immigrants, generally in the 18th or early 19th century, who gained passage to America (most often Pennsylvania) by selling themselves into indentured servitude to pay back the shipping company which had advanced the cost of the transatlantic voyage. British indentured servants generally did not arrive as redemptioners after the early colonial period due to certain protections afforded them by law. Redemptioners were at a disadvantage because they negotiated their indentures upon arrival after a long and difficult voyage with no prospect to return to their homelands.

"Up until the American Revolutionary War, some convicts from the United Kingdom were transported to the American Colonies and served out their time as indentured

servants before receiving an official pardon. Labor was in demand in North America and so free persons were also recruited. Those who could not afford to pay their own way, came under indentures which obligated them to work for no wages until their land and sea transportation and other expenses had been covered. Because of abuse of the system, which included lying to recruits and even shanghaiing them, the British Parliament enacted laws protecting British subjects from the worst abuses. The law required that the specific terms and conditions of servitude be approved by a magistrate in Great Britain, and that any indentures not bearing a magistrate's seal was unenforceable in the colonies. This resulted in British indentured servants becoming less attractive to potential colonial masters. A similar law was passed in Ireland in an act of Parliament whereby in return for passage to America, the servant gave the purchaser of his indenture all rights to his labour for an agreed period of time, usually four years. Once a candidate for indentured servitude was identified, the emigration agent or visiting ship captain negotiated a binding contract detailing the terms and benefits, and the contract presented before a local magistrate.

"Non-British immigrants had no such protections. If they used the redemptioner system, they were forced to negotiate their indentures with their future master at the worst possible time, before they were allowed to leave a stinking, vermin-infested ship at the end of a long voyage.

"A few early 18th century Europeans, typically German-speaking immigrants to America, later sent for family members in the old world by agreeing with the shipping companies to "redeem" their loved ones off the arriving vessel by paying the passage — more or less a form of COD for human cargo. Ships' owners soon saw this as a lucrative opportunity. They recruited Europeans to emigrate without payment up front and allowed anyone in the new world to re-

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deem the travelers. The fare was set by the shipping company and the prospective master bargained directly with the immigrant to determine how many years he or she would work to pay off the "loan" of the fare.

"More than half of 18th and early 19th century German-speaking immigrants came as redemptioners.

"Abuse of redemptioners on board ship is well documented. If a person died after half way across the Atlantic, the surviving family members had to pay the deceased's fare as well as their own. Their baggage was often pilfered by the crew. Many travelers started their journey with sufficient funds to pay their way but were ripped off and overcharged so they arrived with a debt to settle and they also had to be redeemed. If the ship needed to sail before some of the passengers' indentures had been sold, an agent in the American port kept them confined until a buyer presented himself.

"The redemptioners who became indentured servants ended up working as farm laborers, household help, in workshops, and even as store clerks. They were typically prevented from marrying until after their term of service. Often, the terms of separation after the contract stipulated that the servant receive a suit of clothing and sometimes a shovel and/or an axe. Also, some contracts required the master to teach the servant to read and write from the Bible. Conditions were sometimes harsh as evidenced by the lists and paid announcements for the return of escaped servants in contemporary newspapers.

"The Rotterdam ships always stopped first in the U.K. to clear British customs, before proceeding to the Colonies. A list of indenture registrations in Philadelphia from 1772 to 1773 survives and reveals that most worked five to seven years to pay their masters off.

Other articles explain how it worked, and showed examples of the legal basis and contracts.

Those who are interested can do their own research.

We suggest that some research be conducted to see if there are documents existing to show that Capt. Jabez and Elizabeth fall into either of these categories. It appears that this type of research should be professionally conducted. There appear to be two major libraries where these types of documents can be found: The New England Historical and Genealogy Society (NEHGS), in Boston, and the Library of the Church of Latter Day Saints (LCLDS), in Salt Lake City. The NEHGS Research Department has told me that they would be willing to undertake the search. Their rates are \$40/hr, with a minimum of two hours. I do not know how the LCLDS works, but I do know that we have some subscribers who live in the area, and perhaps they could offer some suggestions, and refer us to professional genealogists in the area who could help us.

This will not be cheap, or quick. I am asking if you, the subscribers, will offer to join Doreen Dolleman, Bob Olmstead, and me, to fund this research. If any of you are willing to do so, please send me E-Mail or letters commenting to funding this research. We will put a limit or ceiling on the researcher, depending on your responses.

JOHN OLMSTEAD

By Doreen Dolleman

John Olmstead was born 25 February 1824 in Hebron, Washington County, New York. He was the son of Aaron Olmstead JR and Elizabeth (Betsey) Wilson. Aaron was the grandson of Jabez Olmstead and Miriam Husse. Betsey Wilson was the daughter of Robert Wilson and Elizabeth Crawford of Oakham, Massachusetts and later Rupert, Vermont.

John Olmstead's siblings were: Elizabeth W. Olmstead Baldwin born 14 February 1814, Emerson Olmstead born 15 May 1816, Miriam Olmstead Baldwin born 5 January 1819, Lucy T. Olmstead Keller born 10 June 1821, Ann Lorett Olmstead King born 25 January 1826, Jane Olmstead Eaton

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born 1 March 1829, Oscar born 15 April 1830 (died as a child) and Caroline Olmstead born 25 June 1832. All were born in Washington County, New York.

John's mother died in 1839 and a few years later his father married the widow Olive Smith and moved to nearby Dorset, Vermont. John lived with his parents, but by the 1840 Hebron census was no longer in his father's household. His siblings eventually all moved west to Illinois and two settled in Milwaukee Co., Wisconsin. John married Catherine Donaldson probably around 1850 and they had one child, George E. She died before the 1860 census.

The first time that John appears in a census record with any certainty is 1860, Wauwatoso Twp, Milwaukee Co., Wisconsin. His brother Emerson Olmstead was living in the city of Milwaukee at the time. John was a farmer and he had a young second wife named Joanna. He was 36 and she was 20. They had one son, Frederick, who was an infant. There was a J.H. Olmsted in Milwaukee City in 1850 that was 27 and was a stage agent – his wife was enumerated with him, but not named. It is possible that this was John and Catherine. According to family records John died in October of 1861.

It appears (not totally confirmed) that his second wife was actually named Margaret Joanna and she moved out west to Oregon. There is a marriage record in 1866 in Portland, Multnomah Co., Oregon of J. A. Tyler to Mrs. M. J. Olmstead. In 1870 they were still in Portland and had a one-year-old son Aaron. They next appeared in the 1880 census of Springfield, Lane Co, OR. Mr. Tyler was a physician and besides Margaret's 19-year-old son Fred Olmstead in their household, there was also Aaron Tyler (10) and Mary E. Tyler (7).

By 1900 Margaret Tyler was a widow and was living in San Francisco, CA. Her son F.C. Olmstead lived with her along with his three children; Vidal, born in April 1896, Josephine, born in May 1898 and Margaret, born April 1900. Vidal and Josephine were born in Central America and Margaret in California. No wife or mother of the children was in the household. None of them ever appeared in another U.S. census.

However, there is one final clue. Frederick C. Olmstead died in Guatemala 11 July 1924 and Vidal Olmstead died in Guatemala 8 September 1918. Both records are from the U.S. State Department of Americans who died abroad.

George E. Olmstead, son of John and Catharine Donaldson Olmstead was born 30 May 1855 in Wisconsin (probably Milwaukee). In the 1860 census he was enumerated in Wauwatoso Twp., Milwaukee County, Wisconsin with his father John Olmstead, stepmother Joanna, and brother Frederick (3 months old). His father died in October of 1861. In 1870 George was living with his aunt and uncle, John and Lucy Olmstead Keller, in Belvedere, Illinois. In 1880 he was a farm laborer with the E. L. Stark family of Rutland, Kane County, Illinois.

On September 1, 1881 in Woodstock, Illinois, George married Nellie M. Edwards (IL vital record) of Huntley (newspaper notice gives her name as Carrie Edward). He was a traveling salesman working for an Elgin, IL company. They probably were divorced as Nellie later married Andrew Tyler, a friend of the Baldwin/Olmstead family. She died 22 Jan. 1900.

On March 4, 1882 in Elgin George married his first cousin Julia Olmstead King, daughter of Hervey and Anna Olmstead King. They had a female child who was born and died ("want of vitality" on death record) on July 22, 1883 in Elgin. They were divorced in 1888 and on May 21st of that same year he married Mrs. Allie (Alice) Davis Harris of Elgin. She was divorced from her first husband, Albert D. Harris, 24 May 1884 in Elgin. An Elgin, Illinois newspaper article dated 22 June 1889 tells the story of George E. Olmstead finding himself in an unpleasant predicament with his divorce to Julia Olmstead King being vacated on technical grounds. He was already married to Allie and had a child by this time. Allie (Alice A.) was the daughter of Cyrus D. and Caroline Davis. Her parents and siblings, Cyrus, Caroline, Ida, Cora and Walter lived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but moved to Elgin, Illinois by 1880.

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In 1900 George, Allie and their children were living in St. Joseph, MI. George died 4 Jan. 1905 in Neilsville, WI. He had a heart attack while waiting at the train station. His family lived in Baraboo, WI at the time and he is buried at Walnut Hill Cemetery. He had been a salesman for many years for the Buckeye Distilling Company of Cincinnati, OH.

After his death Allie and her children moved to Virginia. In the 1910 census she was living in Midlothian, Chesterfield Co, VA. In 1920 she was with her son George in Buckhorn, Mecklenburg Co. That was the last census in which Allie appears. There are no clues as to why she moved to Virginia. Her death record is not in the Virginia death index. George and Allie had six children:

1. Stanford Davis born 10 Oct. 1888 Chicago, Illinois, died 23 Nov. 1973 Salt Lake City, buried in Bountiful Memorial Park, Bountiful, Utah. He was married before 1917 and had a daughter (possibly named Gertrude) under the age of 12 according to his draft registration records. At the time he was living in Toledo, Ohio and was working as a switchman for the railroad. He had blue eyes and brown hair and was tall and slender. By 1920 he was in Salt Lake City and was divorced. He married Hazel before 1930. A grandson Ronald J. Richardson of Las Vegas, NV is named on his death certificate. Stanford's obit says he was divorced. He was a former employee of Utah State Road Commission.
2. George Robert born 15 Oct. 1890 Waukegan, Illinois, married first?, second Vera, third Mabel. His draft registration in May of 1917 states that he lived in Union Level, Mecklenburg Co. and was a farmer and flour and grain miller. He had blue eyes and brown hair and was of medium height and slender build. He said that he supported a wife, mother, child and brother. He also claimed to have a physical disability. A city clerk verified that George was sick and in the hospital. Children:

George born 1 Sept. 1909 in Virginia (son of first), died May 1984 Richmond, VA

Robbie born 1926 in Virginia (daughter of third)

3. Gerald Donaldson born 11 May 1892 (marriage record says Baraboo, WI and obit says Hamilton, Illinois), died Sept. 1969 in Orlando, FL. He married 11 November 1915 in Richmond, VA Naomi C.W. Weagley (1896-Jan. 1980), daughter of William E. and Samantha J. Weagley. Gerald was a dairy farmer. He retired in 1941 and moved to Florida where he owned tourist apartments. Children:

Lois N. born 23 Dec. 1916 in Meadow, VA, died 22 Aug. 1990 Orlando, FL, married Littleton, daughter Joyce L. Gregory.

Gertrude E. born 1919 VA and was still single when her father died in 1969.

Evelyn A. born 1922 in Highland Springs, VA, died 6 Oct. 1996 Orlando, FL, married _____ Hall or Ball, children: John W. and Elizabeth K. Hall or Ball.

Gerald D. 1925 VA.

Ronald Gerard born 14 Oct. 1927 VA, died 17 Sept. 1983 Orange Co., FL.

4. Gladys E. born April 1894 in St. Joseph, Michigan, died 15 April 1973 in Richmond, VA. She married Luther E. Pleasants 20 June 1921 in Richmond, VA. Luther was the son of William B. and Annie E. Pleasants. In the 1930 census they were living in Richmond with a 5 year old son Luther. Luther was a salesman for surgical supplies. Her obit names her son Luther E. Pleasants JR, daughter-in-law Louise M. Pleasants and two step- grandchildren.
5. Gerard Cyrus born 13 Oct. 1895 (vital record) Columbia, Wisconsin, married 10 December, 1919 in Mecklenburg County Virginia, Winnie Frazier (20 Aug. 1898-Feb. 1987). They were divorced in 1945 in Broward Co, FL. His draft registration in June of 1917 states that he was a farmer in Union Level, Mecklenburg Co., born 16 Oct. 1895 in Sauk Co., WI. He had blue eyes and brown hair and was of medium height and build. Children:

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Grant born 1923 VA.

Gladys Frazier born 10 Jan. 1923 VA, m. Hugh Hunter Harwicke JR, children: Hugh, Bruce, Jan Marie.

Genieve born 1925 VA, m. Maxey.

Glenn born 1928 VA.

6. Garth J. born 1903 in Wisconsin. He appeared with his sister Gladys, both living as lodgers in Richmond, VA in the 1920 census. He was a shipping clerk in an auto supply store. Garth enlisted in the U.S. Army on 29 August 1942 in Richmond, Virginia. His enlistment record states he finished grammar school, was a steam fitter, was divorced with no dependents, 70 inches tall and weighed 226 lbs. He was stationed in Hawaii. There is a divorce record for Garth Olmstead and Nadine Bell in Hillsboro, Fl.



The above picture is George E. Olmstead, son of John. It was in the Bible of his sister, Miriam Olmstead Baldwin.



The above picture is two of George's sons, George Robert and Gerald Donaldson Olmstead. This photo and two others were found at the Dead Fred website. They were originally found at the home of Allie Davis Olmstead sister's home in Spearfish, South Dakota.

OLMSTED/OLMSTEAD'S ON THE INTERNET

Joe Barber has told us about an OLMSTEAD Forum WEB PAGE at:

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/olmstead/>

There is also an OLMSTED Forum WEB PAGE at:

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/olmsted/>

There is an OLMSTEAD RootsWeb Mailing List, and an OLMSTED RootsWeb Mailing List, in which subscribers can exchange information, post queries, etc. To subscribe, send E-Mail to:

OLMSTEAD-request@rootsweb.com

and to:

OLMSTED-request@rootsweb.com

with the command "subscribe" (without the quotes) in the subject block, and in the body of the message, and NOTHING ELSE. Turn off your signature file if you are using one. I (COH) am the List Administrator for both Lists. Posts sent to one Mailing List are not sent to the other List, so one should subscribe to both Lists.

There is also an Ancestry OLMSTEAD Message Board and an Ancestry OLMSTED Message Board, at:

<http://boards.ancestry.com/surnames.olmstead/mb.ashx>

and at:

<http://boards.ancestry.com/surnames.olmsted/mb.ashx>

Messages from the OLMSTEAD Board are gatewayed to the OLMSTEAD Mailing List, and likewise the messages from the OLMSTED Board are gatewayed to the OLMSTED Mailing List. However, they are not cross-gatewayed.

The Forum, the Rootsweb Mailing Lists and the Message Boards are not restricted to the Jabez Line, but contain information and queries from all OLMSTED/OLMSTEAD's.

Back issues of this Newsletter, Olmsted/Olmstead ancestor and current member pictures, and historic documents and plats, can be found at

<http://www.jabezolmsted.com/>

Walt Steesy's Website, Place at the Elms, is at

<http://www.olmsteadfamily.org>

or

<http://www.olmstedfamily.org>



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