

THE HARTWELLS OF AMERICA

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NEWSLETTER



Hartwell

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NOTICE! 1978 ANNUAL MEETING IN BEDFORD, MASS. COME EARLY . . . ENJOY A PLEASANT DAY IN GOOD COMPANY

DATE:

Saturday, June 24, 1978

PLACE:

Bedford Free Public Library
Mudge Way, Bedford, Massachusetts

LUNCHEON:

Catered Luncheon
\$3.50 each, payable in advance
Children 12 and under, \$2.00 each,
payable in advance.

TIME:

10:30 A.M.
Gathering-Coffee and doughnuts
will be available. Let's make
that a more important part of the
day.
12 Noon
Lunch
1:00 P.M.
Annual Business Meeting
Election of Officers
Any other necessary business
2:00 P.M.
Entertainment-

RESERVATIONS:

To be made with payment not later
than June 19th, 1978 to:

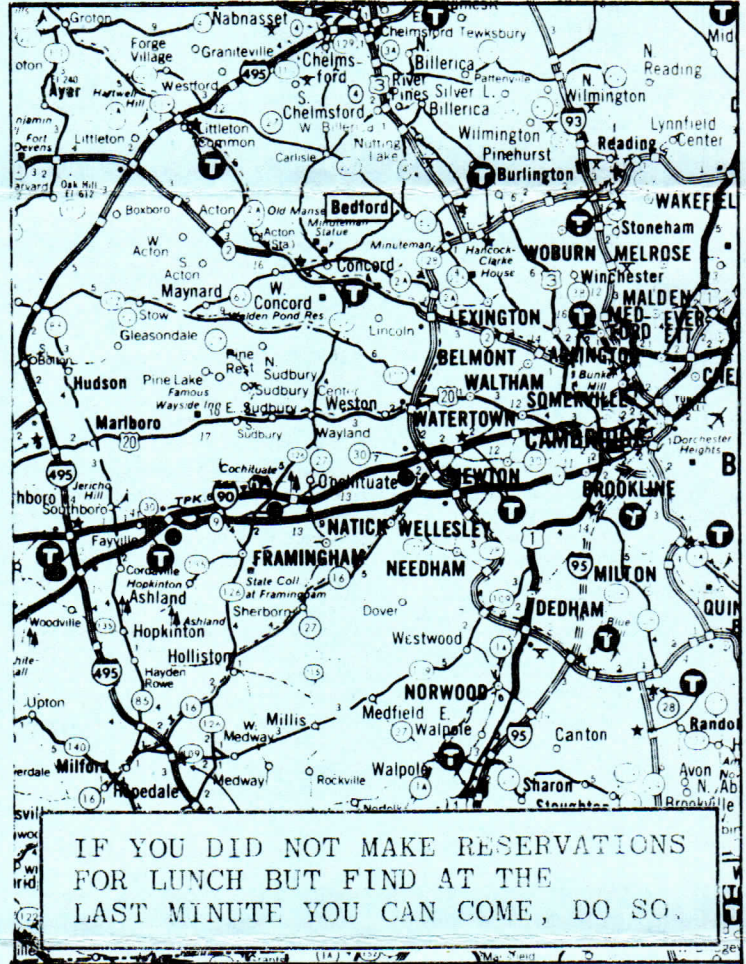
Mrs. Alden W. Webber
P.O. Box 2 Bedford, Mass 01730

(Note: If you have not been to a re-
union recently, please let Marcia know
the name of your Father/Mother, Grand-
father/Grandmother-Hartwell line).

DIRECTIONS:

DRIVING 90, 2, 93, 95, 1, 3, 9, 24,
to Route 128. Route 128 to Exit 44W
(Route 4, 225) Routes 4, 225 to Bed-
ford.

PUBLIC from Boston take MBTA to Ar-
lington Heights--then--MBTA bus (hour-
ly-twenty minutes past the hour) to
Bedford center.



Library is on Mudge Way--second left
beyond the Common in Bedford Center.

MOTELS:

IN BEDFORD

Arrowhead Motor Inn, 340 Great Road,
1/2 mile N.W. on 4, 225, 3/4 mile W.
of 128 exit 44W. Telephone (617) 275-
6700.

Bedford Travelodge, 285 Great Road,
1/2 mile S.E. on 4, 225, 3/4 mile W.
of 128 exit 44W. Telephone (617) 275-
6120.

IN LEXINGTON

Chalet Motor Lodge, 440 Bedford St.,
1/4 mile N.W. of 128 on Rts. 4, 225.
Telephone (617) 861-0850

WHY YOU HAVE A FAMILY NAME AND WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

Primitive personal names doubtless originated soon after the invention of spoken language, although the date of their first use is lost in the darkness of ages preceding recorded history. For thousands of years thereafter, first or given names were the only designations that men and women bore; and in the dawn of historic times, when the world was less crowded than it is today and every man knew his neighbor, one title of address was sufficient. Only gradually, with the passing centuries and the increasing complexity of civilized society, did a need arise for more specific designations. While the roots of our system of family names may be traced back to early civilized times, actually the hereditary surname as we know it today dates from a time scarcely earlier than nine hundred years ago.

A surname is a name added to a baptismal or Christian name for the purposes of making it more specific and of indicating family relationship or descent. Classified according to origin, most surnames fall into four general categories: (1) those formed from the given name of the sire; (2) those arising from bodily or personal characteristics; (3) those derived from locality or place of residence; and (4) those derived from occupation. It is easier to understand the story of the development of our institution of surnames if these classifications are borne in mind.

As early as biblical times certain distinguishing appellations were occasionally employed in addition to the given name, as, for instance, Joshua the son of Nun, Simon the son of Jonas, Judas of Galilee, and Simon the Zealot. In ancient Greece daughters were named after their fathers, as Chryseides, the daughter of Chryses; and sons' names were usually an enlarged form of the father's, as Hieronymus, son of Hiero. The Romans, with the rise of their civilization, met the need for hereditary designations by inventing a complex system whereby every patrician traced his descent by taking several names. None of them however, exactly corresponded to surnames as we know them, for the "clan name", although hereditary, was given also to slaves and other dependents. This system proved to be but a temporary innovation; the overthrow of the Western Empire by barbarian invaders brought about its end and a reversion to the primitive custom of a single name.

The ancient Scandinavians and for the most part the Germans had only individual names, and there were no family names, strictly speaking, among the Celts. But as family and tribal groups grew in size, individual names became inadequate and the need for supplementary appellations began to be felt. Among the first employed were such terms as "the Strong", "the Hardy", "the Stern", "the Dreadful-in-battle"; and the nations of northern Europe soon adopted the practice of adding the father's name to the son's, as Oscar son of Carnuth and Dermid son of Duthno.

True surnames, in the sense of hereditary designations, date in England from about the year 1000. Largely they were introduced from Normandy, although there are records of Saxon surnames prior to the Norman Conquest. Perhaps the oldest known surname in England is that of Hwita Hatte, a keeper of bees, whose daughter was Tate Hatte. During the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) there were Saxon tenants in Suffolk bearing such names as Suert Magno, Stigand Soror, Siuward Rufus, and Leuric Hobbessune (Hobson); and the Domesday record of 1085-1086, which exhibits some curious combinations of Saxon forenames with Norman family names, shows surnames in still more general use.

By the end of the twelfth century hereditary names had become common in England. But even by 1465 they were not universal. During the reign of Edward V a law was passed to compel certain Irish outlaws to adopt surnames: "They shall take unto them a Surname, either of some Town, or some Colour, as Blacke or Brown, or some Art or Science, as Smyth or Carpenter, or some Office, as Cooke or Butler." And as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century a similar decree compelled Jews in Germany and Austria to add a German surname to the single names which they had previously used.

As stated above, family names may be divided into four general classes according to their origin. One of the largest of these classes is that comprising surnames derived from the given name of the father. Such names were formed by means of an added prefix or suffix denoting either "son of" or a diminutive. English names terminating in *son*, *ing*, and *kin* are of this type, as are also the innumerable names prefixed with the Gaelic *Mac*, the Norman *Fitz*, the Welsh *ap*, and the Irish *O*. Thus John's sons became Johnsons; William's sons, Williamsons or Wilsons; Richard's sons, Richardsons or Richardses (the final "s" of "Richard" being a contraction of "son"); Neill's sons, MacNeills; Herbert's sons, FitzHerberts; Thomas's sons, ap Thomases (*ap* has been dropped from many names of which it was formerly a part); and Reilly's sons, O'Reillys.

Another class of surnames, those arising from some bodily or personal characteristic of their first bearer apparently grew out of what were in the first instance nicknames. Thus Peter the strong became Peter Strong, Roger of small stature became Roger Little or Roger Small, and blackhaired William or blond Alfred became William Black or Alfred White. From among the many names of this type, only a few need be mentioned: Long, Short, Hardy, Wise, Good, Gladman, Lover, and Youngman.

A third class of family names, and perhaps the largest of all, is that comprising local surnames--names derived from and originally designating the place of residence of the bearer. Such names were popular in France at an early date and were introduced into England by the Normans, many of whom were known by the titles of their estates. The surnames adopted by the nobility were mainly of this type, being used with the particles *de*, *de la*, or *del* (meaning "of" or "of the"). The Saxon equivalent was the word *atte* ("at the"), employed in such names as John *atte* Brook, Edmund *atte* Lane, Godwin *atte* Brigg, and William *atte* Bourne. A vestige of this usage survives in the names Atwell, Atwood, and Atwater; in other cases the Norman *de* was substituted; and in still others, such as Wood, Briggs, and Lane, the particle was dropped. The surnames of some of the Pilgrim Fathers illustrate place designations: for instance, Winthrop means "from the friendly village"; Endicott, "an end cottage"; Bradford, "at the broad ford"; and Standish, "a stony park". The suffixes "ford", "ham", "ley", and "ton", denoting locality, are of frequent occurrence in such names as Ashford, Bingham, Burley, and Norton.

While England enjoyed a period of comparative peace under Edward the Confessor, a fourth class of surnames arose--names derived from occupation. The earliest of these seem to have been official names, such as Bishop, Mayor, Fawcett (judge), Alderman, Reeve, Sheriff, Chamberlain, Chancellor, Chaplain, Deacon, Latimer (interpreter), Marshall, Sumner (summoner), and Parker (park-keeper). Trade and craft names, although of the same general type, were of somewhat later origin. Currier was a dresser of skins, Webster a weaver, Wainwright a wagonbuilder, and Baxter a baker. Such names as Smith, Taylor, Barber, Shepherd, Carter, Mason, and Miller are self-explanatory.

Many surnames of today which seem to defy classification or explanation are corruptions of ancient forms which have become disguised almost beyond recognition. Longfellow, for instance, was originally Longueville, Longshanks was Longchamps, Troublefield was Tuberville, Wrinch was Renshaw, Diggles was Douglas, and Snooks was Sevenoaks. Such corruptions of family names, resulting from ignorance of spelling, variations in pronunciation, or merely from the preference of the bearer, tend to baffle both the genealogist and the etymologist. Shakespeare's name if found in some twenty-seven different forms, and the majority of English and Anglo-American surnames have, in their history, appeared in four to a dozen or more variant spellings.

In America a greater variety of family names exists than anywhere else in the world. Surnames of every race and nation are represented. While the greater number are of English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh origin, brought to this country by scions of families which had borne these names for generations prior to emigration, many others, from central and southern Europe and from the Slavic countries, where the use of surnames is generally a more recently established practice, present considerable difficulty to the student of etymology and family history.

Those Americans who possess old and honored names--who trace the history of their surnames back to sturdy immigrant ancestors, or even beyond, across the seas, and into the dim mists of antiquity--may be rightfully proud of their heritage. While the name, in its origin, may seem ingenious, humble, surprising, or matter-of-fact, its significance today lies not in a literal interpretation of its original meaning but in the many things that have happened to it since it first came into use. In the beginning it was only a word, a convenient label to distinguish one John from his neighbor John who lived across the field. But soon it established itself as a part of the bearer's individuality; and as it passed to his children, his children's children, and their children, it became the symbol not of one man but of a family and all that that family stood for. Handed down from generation to generation, it grew inseparably associated with the achievement, the tradition, and the prestige of the family. Like the coat of arms--that vivid symbolization of the name which warrior ancestors bore in battle--the name itself, borne through every event of a man's life and through the lives of scores of his progenitors, became the badge of family honor--the "good name" to be proud of, to protect, and to fight for if need be. As the worthy deeds of the marching generations have given it dignity and splendor, it has become an institution, a family rallying cry, and the most treasured possession of those who bear it.

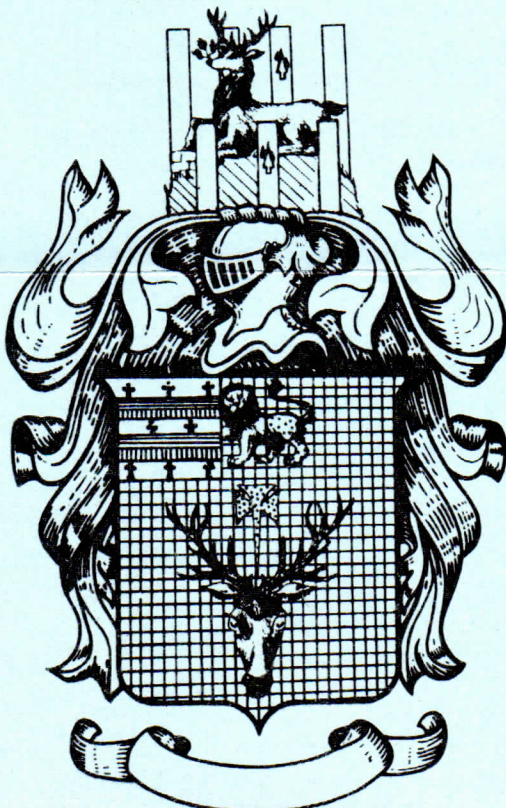
reprinted from the Hartwell Genealogy

THE HARTWELL COAT OF ARMS



Hartwell

AN ALTERNATE FORM



Hartwell

THE HARTWELL COAT OF ARMS

THE FAMILY OF

HARTWELL

ARMS: Sable, a buck's head cabossed argent, attired or, between the attires a cross pattee fitchee of the last, in chief a lion passant guardant per pale of the second and third, on a canton ermine two bars per fesse azure and gules.

CHEST: On a mount vert surrounded by seven pales the second and fifth charged with a spearhead sanguinated argent, a hart lodged, the dexter foot on a well of the last and in the mouth a sprig of oak vert.

MOTTO: Sorte sua contentus. (Content with his lot)

AUTHORITY: Burke's "General Armory" 1878 edition, page 462.

TINCTURES AS SHOWN BY DESCRIPTION:
 The shield is of black, the buck's head of silver with antlers of gold.
 The cross is of gold. The fore half of the lion is of silver, the rear half of gold. The canton in the upper dexter corner is of ermine fur, white charged with black ermine spots, two bars crossing it, the upper half of each of blue, the lower halves each of red.
 The pales are of silver, the spearheads on two of them of red. Above the pale rises a green mound on which rests the hart of natural colorings, its foot resting on a well of silver, an oak twig of green in its mouth. The pales rest on a wreath of alternate twists of black and silver, this resting on a helmet of steel.
 The mantle is of black and silver, ribbon of silver, motto lettered in black.

NOTES: This family was anciently of the counties of Kent, Northumberland and Northampton, possessing the estates of Preston in the last mentioned county. The main line of the family possessed Dale Hall, in Essex.

* * * * *

The "shield" represents the old knightly shield.

The Symbolism of the buck or "hart" with one foot on the well, is obvious.

"Crest" The crest had its origin in the accoutrement of the knight, who wore his helmet as a special mark of distinction an armament of painted wood, metal or leather.

"Fess" (fesse) represents a belt of honor formerly given for warlike services. It is the second 1/3 of the shield. "Bends" and "fesses" are put on the shield because a broad band is easily recognized.

"Gold cross" Symbol of the faith. Some old writers say it commemorates the badge of the crusaders.

"Helmet" is derived from the defensive armor of the knight. It shows the rank of the person to whom the arms belong. Princes and peers of every degree wore silver garnished with gold; knights, esquires and gentlemen wore polished steel.

"Lion" Is a very common symbol. It is a decoration chosen at an early date by the kings of England denoting qualities of nobility, magnanimity and bravery.

"Mantle" Originally two pennant-like strips of silk attached to the top of the helmet, and may have been used during the crusades as a protection for the helmet from sun or weather. The scrollwork represents the shredding of the cloth by enemy swords.

"Torse" or "Wreath" The juncture of crest and helm as commonly covered, especially after the beginning of the fifteenth century, by a torse or wreath of silk twisted with one, two or three colors.

"Pales" denote military strength or fortitude.

* * * * *

reprinted from the Hartwell Genealogy

JOY PEACH, our Geneologist,

has designed a special form for up-dating our Hartwell Geneology and has been doing a great job of putting our things in order... we thank you Joy. If you need information, have requests, Birth/Death information or need forms, please write to:

JOY PEACH
R.F.D.#1, BEACH POINT ROAD
LANCASTER, MASS 01523

Geneologist is perhaps the most difficult task in the Association... it takes dedication and diligence... and Joy has both!

**ANNUAL DUES
ARE PAYABLE NOW!**

Please notify the Treasurer if you have a change of address.

Annual Dues to June 30th of \$2.00 ea. are enclosed for the following:

Name : _____

Address : _____

Name : _____

Address : _____

HARTWELLS WANTED!

If you know of a HARTWELL who is not receiving this Newsletter just use the coupon below to send us his or her name and address, and we'll make sure they get a copy from now on.

If you're reading someone else's copy, just fill in the coupon below and we'll put you on the complimentary list!

If you are in a position to donate time, service, or what have you—please let us know—we need you!

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Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zn. _____

From the Editor :

As you all know, this Newsletter is published gratis for the Association by me (and will continue to be for as long as I am able). This is the very least I can do to express my gratitude to the many people who have kept the Association going on and on these many years. I have only been a member 5 years but I will be forever indebted to those who have preserved what they could of the Hartwell heritage for us and future generations.

**The Hartwell Family
and Account of The Decendants of
WILLIAM HARTWELL
OF CONCORD, MASS. 1636-**

"In 1887 a Handbook of Hartwell Genealogy was published by Mr. L. W. Densmore. Thirty years ago an active association called The Hartwells of America was launched and under its auspices, using the old Handbook as a basis, records of more than 20,000 Hartwells and their descendants have been accumulated. This Association has published the new Hartwell Genealogy, (800 pages in all) which contains many interesting pages of material including biographical sketches, illustrations, replicas of ancient wills and allotment deeds, a page of the immigrant William's account book, and the direct line of descent from Sir Simon Hartwell in 1066." Nearly finished in Buckram Cloth Binding — INDEED — a book that you, a Hartwell, will treasure for years to come.

Think of it as a gift to your children or grandchildren, you will be surprised how it will be appreciated.

HARTWELL ITEMS AVAILABLE FROM THE TREASURER

	United States	Foreign
1636-1956 Genealogy inc. Supplement to 1968	\$15.00	\$18.00
1636-1956 Genealogy without Supplement	12.00	14.00
1968 Supplement only	3.00	3.50
Full Color Coat of Arms [of the present Baronet]	2.00	2.25
Coat of Arms Description only	.25	.30
14 page Booklet "The Hartwell Arms"	1.00	1.25

Please send orders to:

David H. Webber, Treasurer, Hartwells of America, 13 Sleigh Road, Chelmsford, Massachusetts 01824.

Make checks payable to: THE HARTWELLS OF AMERICA

THE HARTWELLS OF AMERICA

(An Association)

TREASURER'S REPORT

June 26, 1977 - June 24, 1978

Balance on hand and on deposit in the Suffolk Franklin Savings Bank, Boston,
as of June 26, 1977.

Passbook #251581 English Project	\$ 118.35	
Term Deposit Certificate	2,783.15	
#06TC17221 English Project		
Passbook #4900087 Dues, Genealogies, etc.	2,425.96	
Passbook #4700815 Permanent Fund	<u>748.83</u>	
		\$6,076.29

RECEIPTS:

Bank Interest	\$ 356.79	
Dues, Genealogies, Supplements	<u>435.75</u>	
Coat of Arms		\$ 792.54

EXPENSES:

Postage/Mailers - Treasurer	\$ 87.00	
Newsletter/Genealogies		
Postage - Genealogist	25.00	
Covers/Binding - 184 Genealogies	627.90	
Bank Vault Storage	<u>15.00</u>	
		\$ 754.90

Balance on hand and on deposit in the Suffolk Franklin Savings
Bank, Boston, as of June 24, 1978

Passbook #251581 English Project	\$ 124.78	
Term Deposit Certificate	2,977.72	
#06TC17221 English Project		
Passbook #4900087 Dues, Genealogies, etc.	2,217.67	
Passbook #4700815 Permanent Fund	<u>793.76</u>	
		\$6,113.93

Respectfully submitted,

David Hartwell Webber

David Hartwell Webber
Treasurer