Jewett Family of America

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;

on,

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.



VOL. I.

BOSTON:

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO:

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON.

1852.

2011 Quarterly No. 1

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Jewett Website

Jewett Family member, Rodney Jewett has volunteered to host and maintain his Jewett website for our benefit. He does own the domain name. You can access the website at www.jewett.org. Back issues of the newsletter, and yearbooks have been added. Current issues of the newsletter are not available at this time but will be added at a later date

From the Editor's Desk

Thank you to Kenneth Jewett, Toni Chavez, Debra Montgomery, Ronald Benson, Clayton Jewett, and Jim Jewett for their contributions to this edition of the Quarterly. Your time and efforts are most appreciated.

Once again this year I would like to dedicate space to graduation announcements, primarily for high school and college matriculations. I would tentatively like to include those announcements in the second quarterly, pending space and receipt of notices. In order to plan the layouts of the future issues please forward, by mail or e-mail, the graduation announcements and any associated photos by early April.

If possible, could you also forward a copy of any birth, marriage and funeral notices. While some of the notices have been submitted by family members, most of the obituaries come from my web searches, and I am certain I am missing some notices. If you do not see an obituary or other notice I t may be just that I did not find it myself. The best way to ensure publication is to forward a notice to me.

Tom

Contemplations of your President

It is January in New England and what else is there to talk about but the weather. We, like many other places, have had a record winter so far and it is only the end of January. It seems we have been getting a Nor'easter (as they call them here) about every week with smaller snow falls in between and NO time for melting.

Yesterday we received about a foot of snow and that brings the total on the ground to about 30". Last year I decided to get a new snow blower since my old one was about 25 years old. It had never given me trouble and the only thing I have done is an end of year oil change, but I worried that something would happen and I would be trapped in my garage. That decided, I took delivery of a brand new machine in the fall of 2009 and used it to battle old man winter successfully for 6 or 8 storms last year. This year started out a little slower with a storm in December and then came January. I used the machine for a couple of 12" snowfalls and then went to use it the next day for a quick cleanup / widening of my turnaround. It started briefly, backfired and then refused to restart. I called the service department and, to their credit, they picked it up and promised to get it back as soon as they could. Unfortunately, we had a storm which turned to rain and then froze. All I could do was drive my wife's car up and down the drive to pack it down as much as possible. The result is that my drive is now several inches higher than it was. Fortunately, the repaired snow blower was returned in time for the next storm and has preformed well since then. Now if the snow would only melt.

Most of you know by know that I am an avid collector of classic Oldsmobiles and have six of them (check out my web site www.teds-olds.com). It has always bothered me that my daily driver was a Subaru. Don't get me wrong, Subaru is a fine reliable car and all of them have all wheel drive — a major advantage in the snowy northeast, but in the back of my mind, I have always had the thought that I should be driving an Oldsmobile as a daily driver. Now that I am retired, I don't have to go out regardless of the weather and when I saw a 2003 "Final 500" Aurora (#110 of the last 500 made) listed on eBay, I decided the time had come. I placed my bid



using esnipe (a service that will place your eBay bid in the last 6 seconds of the auction. Guess what – I won the auction! I contacted the seller to arrange payment and transport, but unfortunately November is "snowbird season" and the transport company couldn't deliver the car until almost 3 weeks later. The Aurora was delivered on the morning of November 18. I arranged to transfer the registration from my Outback to it the same day and have been driving it ever since.

I am pleased to report that members have been very generous in their donations to reduce the amount we have to remove from the treasury for restoration of the Jewett gravestones in the Rowley cemetery. Any amount, big or small, is welcome and it is a worthy cause to restore and preserve these monuments to our Jewett ancestors. Elsewhere in this quarterly there is a form which I would encourage you to mail in with your donation which will be acknowledged in a future publication.

Toujours le même,

Ved Forang

FYI and ANNOUNCEMENTS

TENNEY FAMILY REUNION ANNOUNCEMENT

An invitation has been extended to all of the Jewett families to attend the next Tenney Family Reunion. Information on the event and accommodations can be found on page 15 of the newsletter. For more specific information, please contact Debbie Montgomery.

debbie montgomery TFA Reunion Chairperson debbiem@tenneyfamily.org 8:00 am - 7:00 pm PST (949) 457-0718

The Jewett and Tenney families are intertwined since at least the early 1700's. I believe this would be a wonderful chance to meet our distant cousins.

Congratulations

George Clark Jewett born to George L. Jewett (JFA #18,339) & Heather Jewett on January 4, 2011, at 1:26 am at Piedmont Feyette Hospital in Ga. He was 6Lb 3 oz and was 20 inches long. George is the son of George A. Jewett (JFA #18,268) and Elisabeth Jewett.



Travis and Sarah Jewett are pleased to announce the birth of their third child, daughter Layla Vivian Jewett, at 7:17 p.m. on Dec. 20, 2010. Layla weighed 7 lb. 1 oz. and measured 19 3/4 inches long. She has two brothers, Bryce and Ian Jewett, and her grandparents are Mark and Julie Haindfield and Steve and Marla Jewett, all of Sloan.

Elizabeth Jewett (JFA #18,340) and Jorge Cruz were married on December 10, 2010 in St. Kevin Church in Miami, Florida. A reception following the wedding was held in Doral, Florida. Elisabeth is the daughter of George A Jewett (JFA #18,268) and Elisabeth Jewett.



Story Update

An article in the third quarterly newsletter from 2010 highlighted the minor league coaching career of Trent Jewett. In 2010, Trent was the head coach of the Syracuse Chiefs, the AAA farm club of the Washington Nationals. In September of last year Trent was called up as an assistance coach for the Washington Nationals. Following the completion of the 2010 season, Trent gave up the coaching position he had taken in Syracuse to pursue an undisclosed position within the Washington Nationals organization.

In Sympathy

Gary L. Mitchell, 70, (JFA #22,593) of Arlington, died Monday afternoon, Sept. 20, 2010 at Allen Memorial Hospital in Waterloo. Funeral service will be 10:30 a.m. Friday, Sept. 24, at St. John Lutheran Church, Arlington, with the Rev. Paul Fohs officiating. Interment will be in Taylorsville Cemetery, Arlington. Friends may call 4 to 8 p.m. Thursday at the Jamison-Schmitz Funeral Home, Arlington and for one hour before services at the church on Friday. Gary Lee Mitchell was born July 6, 1940 at Oelwein, Iowa the son of Irvin H. and Faith Bea (Boynton) Mitchell. He was baptized Aug. 4, 1940 at St. John Lutheran Church, Arlington, by Pastor Ronald E. Braulick. Gary attended Strawberry Point Community School graduating in 1958, where he was a member of the Future Farmers of



America. After graduation, he continued farming on the family farm west of Strawberry Point with his brother Jon. Gary moved into Arlington in 1987 with his parents and continued to live there until his parents passed away. Gary entered Prairie View Residential Care Facility in January of 2003. Gary was a member of St. John Lutheran Church, Fayette County Pork Producers, Arlington Senior Citizens Housing Board and Arlington Community Club. He is survived by one brother Jon and wife Virginia of Arlington, a step nephew and niece, two uncles and many cousins. Gary is preceded in death by his parents.

Reprinted from the Oelwein Daily Register, Oelwein, Iowa September 22, 2010

Evelyn May Jewett, 84, of Columbus, Ohio, formerly of Parkersburg, W.Va. passed away December 13, 2010 at Riverside Hospital in Columbus. She was born January 6, 1926 in Adams Township, Ohio a daughter of the late Hazel and Constance Burke Butler. She was retired from Kardex-Reno as a press operator, had also worked at the Elks Club and Winans and was a member of the Sheet Metal Union of Reno. She enjoyed gardening, loved her pets and was a devoted caregiver. Evelyn is survived by a son, Alonzo Jewett and his wife, Ryann of Columbus, Ohio; grandchildren, Kenan Brashear and Mayya Jewett of Columbus, Ohio; sister, Johnnie Mae Butler; niece, Connie Calhoun of Canton, Ohio; and several other nieces, nephews and cousins. In addition to her parents she was preceded in death by her husband, Marold Jewett; brothers, Raymond and Charles Butler. Funeral services will be noon Saturday, Dec. 18, 2010 at Lambert-Tatman Funeral Home 400 Green St. Parkersburg, WV with Pastor Lisa Taylor officiating.

WTAP.com, Parkersburg, WV September 29, 2010

Gail Jewett Gardener (JFA #23,148), 58, of Asheville died Sunday, January 9, 2011 at the John F. Keever, Jr. Solace Center. A native of Washington, DC, she was daughter of the late Dr. Arno J. Jewett (JFA #23,138) and Anne L. Jewett of Sarasota, FL. Gail studied at Arizona State and Old Dominion Universities. She moved to Asheville from Raleigh, NC in June 2009. She was a member of First Presbyterian Church of Asheville. In addition to her mother, she is survived by her sister, Cary M. McIlvoy and her husband, William H. McIlvoy of New Lenox, IL; her brothers, Leon W. Jewett of Greer, SC and Kent M. Jewett and his wife Jean C. Jewett of Asheville; nieces, Lysa A. Mercier of Issaquah, WA and Britt M. Miller of Chicago, Il and nephews N. Grant and Jonathan B. Jewett of Asheville. A memorial service will be held 2 pm, Saturday, January 22, 2011 in the Campbell Chapel of First Presbyterian Church, 40 Church Street with Rev. Margaret LaMotte Torrence officiating.

Reprinted from the Star-Ledger January 20, 2011

Robert Raymond Jewett, (JFA #21,941) of Lebanon, Mo., formerly of Mesick, died Friday, December 31, 2010 at Christian Health Care of Lebanon North in Missouri. He was 77. He was born on February 28, 1933 in Cadillac to Raymond and Pearl (Freese) Jewett. He married the former Ruth Rosella Kibbe on July 19, 1952, and she preceded him in death on February 3, 2006. Survivors include his wife of two years, Ruby Jewett of Lebanon, Mo.; his children, Richard A. (Ranae) Jewett of Lincoln Park, Mich., Jane M. and Pearl A. Jewett of Missouri, Bruce Jewett of Holt, Mich. and Daniel I. Jewett and Robert D. Jewett, both of Missouri; several grandchildren; several great-grandchildren; stepmother, Frances Jewett of Berrien Springs, Mich.; brothers and sisters, Ronald (Jan) Jewett of Dayton, Ohio, Carolyn Greeley of Cadillac, David (Jenny) Jewett of Gallatin, Tenn. and Doris (Doug) Marsh of Statham, Ga.; and several nieces and nephews. In addition to his parents and first wife of 54 years, Ruth, he was preceded in death by an infant sister, Shirley; brothers, Dale, Raymond and James; and a sister, Pat.

Reprinted from the Cadillac News, Cadillac MI January 4, 2011

Priscilla R. (Jewett) Foresteire, 75, of Sterling Road, died in her home Sunday, Jan. 2, 2011, after a long battle with cancer. She was born in Holden and raised in West Boylston, the daughter of Lawrence Jewett and Ella (Phelps) Jewett Bolster, and lived 52 years in Princeton. Priscilla graduated from Major Edwards High School in West Boylston and worked at Reed Rolled Thread Die Co. in Holden until retirement. She leaves her husband of 55 years, Edward P. Foresteire; a daughter, Christine M. Lynch and her husband James of Princeton; three sons, Edward P. Foresteire and his wife Jane of Spencer, Stephen P. Foresteire of Greenfield, and James A. Foresteire of Falmouth; a sister, Pearl King of Utah; 10 grandchildren, Meghan, Adam, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Anthony, Stephanie, Alexandra, Jason, Erik and Julianna; and three greatgrandchildren, Abby, Hunter and Ella.

Reprinted from the The Landmark, Holden, MA January 6, 2011

JFA Cemetery Donation Form

To help defray the costs associated with the restoration and Preservation of Jewett Related Gravestones, monuments and markers in the Rowley Cemetery in Rowley, MA by preservationist Jonathan Appell.

Yes, I would like to help. Enclosed is my donation in the amount of \$_____ for this worthy cause.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: ____ Postal Code: ______

Please mail your donation to:

The Jewett Family of America, Inc. 114 West St Medway, MA 02053-2223

Your donation will be acknowledged in a future publication.

John P. Jewett & Company, Publishers

By Kenneth Jewett

Let's start with a question: Is it only the authors we should credit with making a significant contribution to literature? Consider this: If a poet writes wonderful poetry, the finest poetry written by anyone, but these poems are never available beyond the poet, has this poet made any contribution to American literature?

That's what leads us to how our family has contributed to America's literary heritage. And I would argue this family member has also had a lasting impact on life in this country even to this day. I contend that the Jewett who has made the biggest impact on American literature and ours lives in this country is John Punchard Jewett (1747), descended from Joseph Jewett of Rowley.

Born in Lebanon, Maine, on August 16, 1814, he was a founding member of the Anti-Slavery Society in 1835 when he was just 21 years of age. He established himself as a publisher in Cincinnati, Ohio, removing to Boston in 1849 for his wife's health. Here he founded John P. Jewett & Company, a publishing, book and stationary selling establishment. The following year he provided financial support and became the principle, though absentee, partner in Jewett, Proctor, and Worthington, Publishers, of Cleveland, Ohio. Before leaving Ohio John P. had acquired the rights to Henry Ward Beecher's book, *Lectures for Young Men*, which he sold as his first work upon opening his Boston establishment. This helped introduce The Reverend Beecher to Boston and New York society and resulted in him being called to fill a pulpit in New York. In addition to gaining a name as a publisher, John P. quickly gained a name as what we today would call an activist.

At that time in America, most people didn't buy books and most authors didn't write books. Instead short stories, poems, and serialized novels were published in weekly newspapers. In 1851 a serialized novel appeared in the abolitionist weekly *The National Era* titled *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe, the sister of Henry Ward Beecher and wife of Professor Calvin Stowe. After only about half of the sections had appeared, the Stowes thought they might be able to sell it as a book and perhaps make some money, or at least more than what they were being paid for the serialized version.

The mood in the Boston publishing industry, so soon after the Compromise of 1850, was decidedly against publishing such a blatantly abolitionist book, so the Stowes were turned down, several times. The feeling was the book would be dangerous and could result in violence against the property and persons and the destruction of the businesses of anyone who published it. Finally, possibly on the advice of Henry Ward Beecher, the Stowes approached John P. with their book proposal. John P.'s well known abolitionist sentiments had already resulted in his being the focus of violent and non-violent actions against him and he professed to no longer fear his political opponents.

"My sentiments in regard to slavery were pretty well known in Boston," John P. told the interviewer William Henry Forman in 1883. "The only question for me was whether the book would sell." His first wife, whose opinion he trusted on matters such as this, had read the chapters thus far published in *The National Era* and expressed her opinion it would "sell largely."

At first the Stowes seemed to want to sell the rights to the book outright, as Henry Ward Beecher had done with his earlier work. John P. thought he could have obtained complete rights to it "for as little as \$25." Instead they struck a deal where he would have publishing rights and pay Professor Stowe \$0.10 per complete volume sold. [Remember, in this day the husband held all marital property, including book rights.] There was as yet one problem; the book was unfinished. Harriet Beecher Stowe had been writing just ahead of her deadlines for chapters for *The National Era*. John P., in the 1883 interview, stated he put her to work in a room above his counting room until she finished the book.

In March 1852, John P. Jewett & Company, Boston, and Jewett, Proctor, and Worthington, Cleveland, released in two volumes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, both in paper cover and cloth cover versions to appeal to as wide an audience as possible. You see, John P. had spent thousands of his own money promoting the book, taking out full page ads in all the major Northern newspapers, even before Harriet Beecher Stowe finished writing it.

The literary merit of this book has been debated back and forth ever since it appeared, although most discussions have instead centered on the slavery issue, not on the book's artistic merits. Harriet Beecher Stowe's writing style is often described as 'heavy', her descriptions 'plodding' or 'dark', and by today's standards, overly wordy. Even by 19th century standards, the writing is heavy and lacks some of the finesse when compared with, say, a Mark Twain or James Fennimore Cooper, two authors who bracket the period Harriet Beecher Stowe was writing in, or her contemporary, Henry David Thoreau. It continues to be read in high schools across the country today, not for its literary merit but for its political statement.

What can't be denied is that John P. Jewett & Company published the 19th century's first, and really only, blockbuster best seller. In the first year alone, March 1852 to February 1853, it sold 320,000 two volume sets, taxing the abilities of both of John P.'s publishing houses to keep up. He kept eight presses running 24 hours a day, six days a week for the first six months trying to keep up with orders.

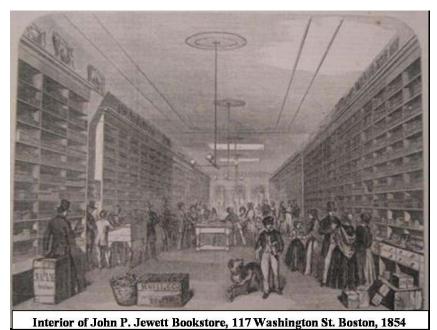
Controversy sells books, every bit as much then as it does today. Who would have heard of Dan Brown's book, The *Di Vinci Code*, if the Catholic Church had not so publically come out against it? After all, no one noticed the first in the series, *Angels & Demons*, until *The Di Vinci Code* was on the New York Times Best Sellers list. And the controversial nature of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, with those vocal in their support and in their vilification, ensured it remained in the press long after John P.'s ads expired. The result was a book that for the entire 19th century sold more copies than any other book except one, the Bible. The \$470,000 this book brought in to John P.'s firm that first year was a tremendous amount of money in the 1850s, as was the roughly \$4,800 John P. paid to the Stowes. And yet neither enjoyed the full profits from the book's success.

Copyright laws of the day were not only looser, they were harder to enforce. For that reason, as early as May 1852, just two months after the book appeared in the American market, the London firm of Clarke & Company published their pirated edition, eventually selling 1.5 million copies. German and French versions soon followed, none authorized by either the author or publisher. American publishers also offered their versions and playwrights began turning out plays, some so loosely based on the book that only the names remained the same. The character Simon Legree appeared as the archetypical villain in plays having nothing to do with Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, and this continued for decades. If you are ever offered a first edition that is not in two volumes, it is definitely one of the pirated editions and did not profit John P. or the Stowes.

Harriet Beecher Stowe was stung by the pro-slavery faction criticism she had fabricated the entire book. As a response, she wrote and published through John P.'s company a book, *A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which also sold very well although not approaching anywhere near the numbers of the original novel. In it she attempted to identify her factual sources for various scenes she fictionalized in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

When sales began to fall in 1854 due to the normal market forces, John P. sold his publishing rights to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to another Boston firm, Phillips, Sampson, and Company. It was this company that published Harriet Beecher Stowe's sequel to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* titled *Dred: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp*. How many of us have heard of this book, or the fact Stowe wrote a sequel at all? It sold well by 19th century standards, yet again not approaching anything like the sales generated by the first book. It would seem John P. had made a wise business decision.

John P. Jewett & Company continued publishing books over the next several years, such as the 1855 Women in the Nineteenth Century and Kindred Papers Relating to the Sphere, Conditions, and Duties of Women by Margaret Feller Ossoli. Another page turner was the 1857 book The North and South: Being a Statistical View of the Condition of the Free and Slave States by Henry Chase and H.C. Sanborn. Also in 1857 he published the lighter Mount Vernon and other Poems by Harvey Rice.



The last major project of John P. Jewett & Company was the 1858 memoir Life of Josiah Hensen. Josiah Hensen, a former slave, provided the story of his life in bondage and escape to Canada. As Josiah Hensen was unable to write, he had dictated, or rather told his stories, and had it written down for him. When the manuscript and its 'author' came to him, John P. had to finish the writing, drawing from the stories Hensen told him. By his estimates, John P. wrote a full quarter of the book himself. In her later years, Stowe remembered Hensen as the basis for her Uncle Tom, although this was clearly impossible, as John P. stated in 1883, for Hensen's book had yet to be written. Still, after Stowe's attribution, Henson had his

autobiography republished under the title *The Memoirs of Uncle Tom* by another publisher and his birthplace is known as Uncle Tom's birthplace to this day.

Shortly after publishing Hensen's autobiography, John P. Jewett & Company became a casualty of the bank panic of 1857, something I think we can all relate to today. Liquidating, he spent the next several years in England where he became interested in the manufacture of watches. Returning to the US about 1862, he began the manufacture of watches in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He died in Orange, New Jersey, on May 14, 1884, just over a year after giving his interview on publishing *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

So, if Abraham Lincoln really did say to Harriet Beecher Stowe on their meeting: "So this is the little lady who started this Great War," what do you suppose he'd say upon meeting the man who made *Uncle Tom's Cabin* a national phenomenon? And if *Uncle Tom's Cabin* started the Great War that eventually ended slavery in the United States, could it have done this without the efforts of John P. Jewett and John P. Jewett & Company, publishers?

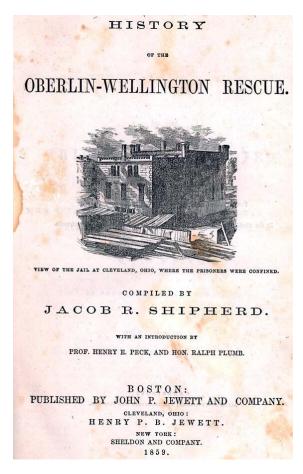
Adapted from the presentation by Kenneth W. Jewett, Colonel, USAF (ret), at the Jewett Family of America Reunion, August 2010, in Rowley, MA.

Addendum

During some online research both before and after the presentation by Ken Jewett several additional items were discovered. These items are as follows:

In 1859 the John P. Jewett Company in Boston and the H.P.B. Jewett Company in Cleveland published "The Oberlin-WellingtonResucue". The book was a lengthy and detailed account of the arrest of John, a fugitive slave belonging to John G. Bacon of Kentucky who was residing in Oberlin, Ohio.

On September 13, 1858, a runaway slave named John Price, from nearby Maysville, Kentucky, was arrested by a Unites States marshal in Oberli, Ohio. Under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, the federal government was required to assist slaveholders in reclaiming their runaway slaves. The marshal knew that many Oberlin residents were committed to abolitionism and the town and college were known for their radical anti-slavery



stance. To avoid conflict with locals and to quickly get the slave to Columbus and en route to the slave's owner in Kentucky, the marshal immediately took Price to nearby Wellington, Ohio to board a train.

As soon as residents heard of the marshal's actions, a group of them rushed to Wellington. There, they joined like-minded residents of Wellington and attempted to free Price. The marshal and his deputies took refuge in a local hotel. After peaceful negotiations failed, the rescuers stormed the hotel and found Price in the attic. The group immediately returned Price to Oberlin, where they hid him in the home of James Harris Fairchild, a future president of Oberlin College. A short time later, they took Price to Canada.

John was liberated by a band Ohio citizens, led by Simeon Bushnell and Charles Langston. The two leaders were put on trial for interfering with the arrest of a fugitive slave, and the trial was followed by Ohio indictments against the slavehunters on kidnapping charges. All these events are narrated in detail in the 280-page book, as well as the mass meetings organized throughout the North by abolitionists to drum up support for the rescuers.

The Oberlin-Wellington rescue is considered important as it not only attracted widespread national attention but occurred in a

region of Ohio known for its activity with the Underground Railroad. Those who participated in the rescue and their allies continued to be active in Ohio and national politics. In 1859 rescue allies who attended the Ohio Republican convention succeeded in adding a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 to the party platform. The rescue and continued actions of its participants brought the issue of slavery into national discussion.

Two participants in the Oberlin-Wellington Rescue: Lewis Sheridan Leary and John A. Copeland, along with Oberlin resident Shields Green, also participated in John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859. Leary was killed during the attack on October 20, 1859. Copeland and Green were captured and tried with John Brown. They were executed on December 16, 1859 (two weeks after Brown).

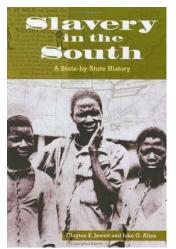
References: http://blogs.law.yale.edu/blogs/rarebooks/archive/2008/05.aspx

Matt Lautzenheiser, "Book Review: The 1858 Oberlin-Wellington Rescue: A Reappraisal", Northern Ohio Journal of History, accessed 15 Dec 2008

In addition, it was discovered that the *Leaves of Grass*'s publishers William Wilde Thayer and Charles Eldridge, were the neighbors of the John P. Jewett publishing company in Boston on Washington Street. The review indicated that John P. Jewett suspended his book publishing operations in the summer of 1860.

Reference: Ezra Greenspan, "An Undocumented Review of the 1860 Leaves of Grass in the Liberator", The Walt Whitman Quarterly Review, Vol. 24, No. 4, p201.

Slavery in the South: A State by State History by Clayton Jewett and John Allen



The opening paragraph of the Preface sets the tone for an important work on the topic of slavery and it's development in the United States.

"Recently, while teaching in Texas and Washington, D.C., we asked our students to tell us everything they knew about the Southern system of bonded labor. The students offered similar responses. Generally outspoken, our classes sat largely silent and offered answers such as "It was wrong," "Slaves were treated poorly," and "It couldn't have been that bad, they were fed." Perhaps clouded by oral recollections of their parents' experiences with the civil rights campaigns and the culture clashes of the 1960s, by a sometimes questionable secondary education system, and by the images provided in Hollywood productions and other media, many of their answers were apparently based upon myths and misinformation. Today, slavery, the "peculiar institution," is once again a topic of contention as

politicians and interest groups argue about and explore the possibility of reparations for slavery. While it is not our intention to become involved in such matters, one wonders to what extent our children and our politicians understand the system of labor that defined so much of this country for so many years and still stands at the center of so much political and social debate. While a great deal of work by prominent historians appears on the subject of slavery, a comparative summary of the slave states does not exist, and it is this gap that our work seeks to fill. *Slavery in the South: A State-by-State History* offers high school and community college students, undergraduates, and other interested nonspecialists an informative summary of the slave experience in each individual slave state and a synthetic sketch of enslaved African Americans for each jurisdiction that still embraced the slave system at the onset of the American Civil War."

In an effort to help students and other interested parties come to terms with the institution of slavery the authors offer a well referenced volume that does not judge or preach, but instead puts for the pertinent events in their historical context without the raw emotions. Reviews of the book are not limited to it's academic value, but has been sited by several individuals as a key aid in genealogical research in the search for ancestral documentation for African Americans.

Dr. Jewett was born in Houston Texas. He received his B.A. from the University of Texas, and a Ph.D. from the Catholic University of America. Dr. Jewett is currently a professor of History at Baylor University and the head coach of the Baylor Rugby Team. In addition to the present book, Dr. Jewett has written w other books that examine the Civil War and Texas politics.



MAYFLOWER SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

A communication was obtained late last year from Ronald Benson concerning his application to the Mayflower Society. Mr. Benson was successful in obtaining approval of his application to join the Mayflower Society based on his lineage traced through his great-great-great-great-grandmother Submit Porter who was the wife of [1397] Eleazer Jewett. Ron has prepared the following document to possibly assist any other descendants of this couple [Cluster 1397 in Volume III] who may be interested in finding out more about their Pilgrim ancestors or their Porter ancestors.

Additional information can be obtained by contacting via e-mail Mr. Benson directly at:

ron@benson-online.com

Submit Porter, Wife of [1397] Eleazer Jewett

Ronald Edward Benson Jr. [1]

Submit (Porter) Jewett was the matriarch of the family which is identified as **Cluster 1397** in *History and Genealogy of the Jewetts of America* (Volume III). The ancestry of her husband Eleazer Jewett back to the immigrant [4] Joseph Jewett is well documented in Volume I of *Jewetts of America*. Submit Porter was a descendant of John Porter, who was one of the founders of Windsor, Connecticut. The Porter family line from John Porter to Submit Porter is summarized below.

- 1. **JOHN PORTER** was born Felsted, England on 21 June 1594 and died Windsor, Connecticut on 21 April 1648. He married **ANNA WHITE** [daughter of Robert and Bridget (Algar) White] at Messing, England on 18 October 1620. She was born Shalford, England on 13 July 1600 and died Windsor, Connecticut in July 1647. John Porter, and his family, arrived at Windsor most likely sometime in 1638 and he was constable there in 1639-40.
- 2. **SAMUEL PORTER** was a son of John and Anna (White) Porter and was born Felsted, England on 2 June 1635, traveled with his family to New England, and died Hadley, Massachusetts on 6 September 1689. He married **HANNAH STANLEY** [daughter of Thomas and Bennett (Tritton) Stanley] at Hadley during the summer of 1659. She was born Hartford, Connecticut about 1640 and died Hadley, Massachusetts on 18 December 1708.
- 3. **THOMAS STANLEY PORTER** was a son of Samuel and Hannah (Stanley) Porter and was born Hadley, Massachusetts on 1 April 1683 and died Coventry, Connecticut on 7 August 1752. He married **THANKFUL BADCOCK** [daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Curtis) Badcock] at Hadley, Massachusetts on 13 November 1707. She was born in 1686 and died Coventry, Connecticut on 7 June 1736.
- 4. **JONATHAN PORTER** was a son of Thomas and Thankful (Badcock) Porter and was born Coventry, Connecticut on 20 March 1713 and died on 21 March 1790. He married **SARAH LADD** [daughter of

¹ Ron is a great⁴-grandson of Eleazer and Submit (Porter) Jewett. He is the Registrar/Genealogist for the Florida Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America and his research to date has identified two Founder/Patriot pairs of his ancestors meeting OFPA membership requirements [John Benson/Moses Benson and Isaac Mixer/Timothy Mixter]. He is also a member of the Mayflower Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor.

² Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor have approved the lineage of the author back to John Porter through Submit Porter.

- Nathaniel and Abigail (Bodwell) Ladd] at Coventry, Connecticut on 20 January 1734. She was born on 6 January 1712 and died Coventry, Connecticut on 21 January 1806.
- 5. **NOAH PORTER** was a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Ladd) Porter and was born Coventry, Connecticut on 6 October 1742 and died Coventry, Connecticut on 10 July 1794. He married **SUBMIT COOKE** [daughter of Jesse and Submit (Root) Cooke] at Coventry, Connecticut on 29 November 1764. She was born Coventry, Connecticut on 29 December 1747 and died Coventry, Connecticut in 1822.
- 6. **SUBMIT PORTER** was a daughter of Noah and Submit (Cooke) Porter and was born Coventry, Connecticut on 27 April 1773 and died Langdon, New Hampshire on 24 July 1827. She married **ELEAZER JEWETT** at Coventry, Connecticut on 9 December 1792 [although no marriage record has been found]. Her marriage to Eleazer Jewett can be inferred from the following information.
 - a. Her brother Joseph Porter died in 1806 unmarried and his estate was distributed to his brothers and sisters, including "Submit Jewett". This suggests that the daughter of Noah Porter married someone named Jewett prior to 1806.
 - b. The inscription on her gravestone reads "In memory of Submit wife of Eleazer Jewett who died July 24, 1827 in the 55th year of her age." As Submit [the daughter of Noah Porter] would have been "in the 55th year of her age" on the date indicated for the death of Submit [the wife of Eleazer Jewett] this suggests that the daughter of Noah Porter was the wife of Eleazer Jewett.
 - c. The death record for "Joseph P. Jewett" provides the names of his parents as "Eleazer Jewett" and "Submit Jewett". Family tradition has that the middle initial P. stands for the family name of his mother Porter.

Submit Porter was a direct descendant from Mayflower passengers Francis Cooke^[3], Stephen Hopkins, and Elizabeth (Fisher) Hopkins, all of whom are eligible ancestors for membership in the Mayflower Society^[4]. The Mayflower ancestry of Submit (Porter) Jewett follows.

FRANCIS COOKE = Hester Mayhieu JACOB COOKE = DAMARIS HOPKINS JACOB COOKE = Lydia Miller JACOB COOKE = Phebe Hall JESSE COOKE = Submit Root SUBMIT COOKE = Noah Porter SUBMIT PORTER = Eleazer Jewett

The Mayflower Society has now accepted the line from Francis Cooke to Submit Porter and then through descendants of Eleazer and Submit (Porter) Jewett as follows.^[5]

SUBMIT PORTER = [1397] Eleazer Jewett [2869] IOSEPH PORTER IFWETT = M.

[2869] JOSEPH PORTER JEWETT = Maranda Freer

[5117] JOSEPH WILLIAM JEWETT = Mary Attila Claflin

[7684] MATTIE BELLE JEWETT = Louis Cain Mixter

[16,858] MARY JEWETT MIXTER = Edward William Benson Jr. [16,913] RONALD EDWARD BENSON = Donna Kathryn Ellis [17,007] RONALD EDWARD BENSON JR.

³ The Mayflower Society has approved the lineage of the author back to Francis Cooke through Submit Porter.

⁴ http://www.themayflowersociety.com/member.htm

⁵ The numbers in square brackets refer to the JFA number for each individual as identified in *Jewetts of America*, (Volume III).

The first five generations for either the Cooke or Hopkins lines are available in the *Mayflower Families* series [referred to by the Mayflower Society as "the silver books" for the common color of the binding]. *Mayflower Families* provides the lineage down to the birth of Submit Cooke [daughter of Jesse and Submit (Root) Cooke]. Refer to the above outline of the Porter family for continuation of that line and marriage of Submit Porter to Eleazer Jewett.

Descendants of individuals identified in **Cluster 1397** who can prove their lineage back to any of the above individuals should be able to obtain membership in the Mayflower Society based on the line which was accepted by the Mayflower Society with their approval of Ron's membership application. Ron would be happy to assist any other descendants of Eleazer and Submit (Porter) Jewett who may be interested in obtaining copies of reference source materials which document the ancestry of Submit Porter. If anyone is aware of a source record for the marriage of Eleazer Jewett and Submit Porter, please contact Ron.



FAMILY REUNION NEWS

2011 Tenney Family Reunion – Frederick, Maryland – September 24th & 25th

Plans for the 2011 reunion are underway. We will be gathering in Frederick, located in Maryland's "Heart of the Civil War Heritage area for a fun-filled, educational and historical Civil War adventure! We will walk in the footsteps of our Tenney ancestors whose contributions and sacrifices during one of America's most infamous battle preserved many freedoms we enjoy today. Points of interest include a special Gettysburg Battlefield Monument Tour, visits to Antietam and Harpers Ferry to name just a few of the events being considered. This is a real life history lesson opportunity...so bring the kids!

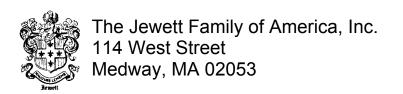
Accommodations:

Group rates have been arranged with 30 rooms reserved: 10 each at Best Western, Hilton Garden Inn and Courtyard by Marriott. Best Western offers Continental breakfast and Child discounts; Hilton & Courtyard have restaurants on-site. All have Handicap access. Rates are per room per night and include tax. To make your reservations – Contact:

Best Western – 420 Prospect Blvd	1-301-695-6200	\$ 81.75
Hilton Garden Inn – 7226 Corporate Ln	1-866-909-6090	\$107.91
Courtyard by Marriot – 5225 Westview Dr	1-301-631-9030	\$118.81

Reference: TENNEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION

Please note, rates available by contacting the host venue directly; nationwide 800#'s do not have our group information. If preferred, Hilton reservations can be made online: www.frederick.stayhgi.com
Page 1 -Enter arrival/departure dates; Page 2 – Enter code TENNEY



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