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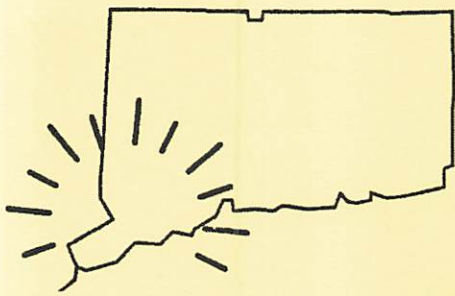
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• *Focus on Southwestern Connecticut* •

Connecticut Ancestry

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Individual		Library	\$35	Sustaining	\$50
printed journal	\$30	Society	\$35	Patron	\$75
digital journal	\$25				
Add'l family member	\$10				

Canadian and Overseas members are asked to subscribe to the digital journal (\$25).

All memberships expire on May 31 each year.

Connecticut Ancestry is indexed in the *Periodical Source Index* (PERSI). The Society is a member of the Federation of Genealogical Societies and of the New England Regional Genealogical Consortium.

Genealogy Events Schedule

CONNECTICUT ANCESTRY SOCIETY – www.connecticutancestry.org

Member meetings Held on Saturday mornings, 10:30 am.

Sept	10 th Stamford Historical Society Janeen Bjork will where and how to find Connecticut newspapers online for genealogical research.	10:30-12:00 Lecture
Oct	1 st Danbury Public Library	10:30-12:00 Round Table discussion Including DNA Special Interest Group
Nov	19 th <u>*Different Location*:</u> Lecture: Genealogy 101	10:30-12:00 Fairchild Nichols Memorial Branch Trumbull Library 1718 Huntington Turnpike Helping you get started with best practices in genealogy research. Rob Locke
Dec	No meeting in December or January	

Other genealogy programs:

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS – www.csginc.org

GENEALOGY CLUB of NEWTOWN – www.rootsweb.com/~ctgenc/

MIDDLESEX GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY - www.mgs.darien.org

WESTCHESTER COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY – www.rootsweb.com/~nywcgs

The whole purpose of education is to turn mirrors into windows.

Sydney J. Harris

Come Learn with Connecticut Ancestry Society!

Editorial Notes

DNA testing has become very popular among genealogists. Have you been keeping up with the developments? Your editor Nora Galvin, CG, an expert in genetic genealogy, presents an introduction to the three types of DNA testing. There will be additional information presented in the November journal. If you have a question or a case study involving DNA testing, please contact Nora at editor@connecticutancestry.org.

Barbara Mathews, CG, FASG, presents the case for there being only one Robert Clark in Stratford in the seventeenth century. She arrived at the same conclusion as Donald Lines Jacobus, but she shows us the proof that Jacobus did not share.

Harlan Jessup has explored the family history of William Sturdivant of England and Norwalk and proposes a father and place and date of baptism. William's son John was born in Norwalk but later lived in Ridgefield. Both men died in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. John's two wives and four children are named.

In a previous article Harlan Jessup did not find information about the parents of Rachel (Johnson) Moger, wife of John, of Newtown. In this issue he reports that Connecticut Ancestry Society member Imogene Olson Heireth Karabeinkoff informed him of the parents' identities.

We continue to publish the Baptism Records from Greens Farms Congregational Church (early Fairfield, now Westport) transcribed by Barbara Dempsey, this time with baptisms that occurred 1776-1781.

Your editor welcomes comments and submission of articles.

Nora Galvin, CG

We appreciate submission of articles by our readers whether CAS members or not. Sharing your research is what keeps the publication going. Reports on work in progress are encouraged—reader response to such an article may advance your research.

Preferred submission is an electronic file (from a standard word-processing application) sent as an email attachment to editor@connecticutancestry.org. Please email if you have questions.

The editor may make changes for clarity, brevity and accuracy. We will do final formatting to conform to our publication style standards. Please keep your document as simple as possible. Please don't add headers, footers or page numbers. Facts must be documented with source citations in numbered footnotes.

If your submission is intended to be part of a series (e.g., 1790 census), please say so.

DEADLINES:	July 1	October 1	January 1	April 1
For Issue	#1 August	#2 November	#3 February	#4 May

DNA Testing: How Can It Help Your Genealogy Research?

Nora Galvin, CG

Let's talk about DNA testing! It is all the rage right now, it seems. You need to know, however, that it is not merely a fad. It is fast becoming the gold standard, the one sure way to prove you are related to or descended from someone. Major genealogy journals, especially the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, are requesting that authors use DNA evidence to help solve the tough problems in their articles. As the editor of *Connecticut Ancestry* I am also interested in stories involving DNA proof.

What is this revolution about? Does it mean everyone has to get a DNA test? How do we learn about DNA testing and how to use the results? This article will answer those questions.

Introduction

Do I really need a DNA test?

Lots of people ask this question. DNA is particularly useful in several situations. One is the search for birth parents in the case of adoption. Another is having researched all the available sources and still being unable to identify an ancestor (hitting a brick wall). A third is to help figure out where an ancestor came from when you know there are no records to prove it. A fourth is to prove or disprove descent from a particular male immigrant. Another is to rule in or rule out a particular woman as an ancestor. Most people say they get tested because of brick walls in their research, and they hope to find a relative who can help solve the problem.

DNA may hold more information than we can extract with present technology. Getting your DNA tested means that your sample can be stored for up to fifty years and it would be available for new tests in the future. Your 3x great-grandchildren will be so happy you had such foresight!

In addition to those more serious reasons to get tested, many people simply like to do it because the technology is available and they will be able to graphically visualize how they are related to siblings, parents or others. You are almost guaranteed to meet relatives this way, and you may discover some new information about your family.

A warning is in order. Sometimes DNA tests reveal secrets that no one in the family knew. Sometimes these revealed secrets can be upsetting, even devastating. Sometimes they can cause rifts in the family. So be sure to consider what you are getting into before you take this step. Finding that a particular person is not your ancestor is one possibility. Finding that someone unexpected *is* an ancestor is another.

So, if you know all of your ancestors out to six generations (the approximate limit of one of the three tests) and you are not interested in meeting new relatives, maybe getting your DNA tested is not necessary for you. However, if you think it sounds like you might like to try it, read on.

How do they get my DNA?

No, it's not a blood test! DNA is extracted from cells from the inside of the cheek. It is collected in one of two ways, depending on the company you use. One is to collect the cells directly by gently scraping the inside of your cheek with special scrapers and submitting the little scrapers in the tube provided. The other is to submit a saliva sample: you spit into a tube up to a measured line. Cheek cells are collected from the saliva sample. Either way, it's simple and painless.

Why DNA?

Why is DNA particularly useful to genealogists? First, we know it is passed from parents to their children and therefore we all contain in our genomes bits of DNA from many of our ancestors, the very people we are trying to identify. Second, the passing of DNA from parent to child is accomplished in a predictable and logical way, providing the kind of evidence we like. And third, DNA is duplicated over and over again in our bodies, as we develop into a full human from the tiny fertilized egg, when we need to repair damage or maintain health in our bodies, even to create eggs and sperm. DNA is replicated billions of times in our cells without error making it very stable. This makes it a powerful tool for comparing related people, or people of an unknown relationship with the goal of determining kinship. Of course, mutations—changes in our genetic makeup—do occur occasionally. These changes turn out to be useful tools, as well. They will be discussed below.

How do I know what test to get?

There are three types of DNA that are tested for genetic genealogy:

- mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)
- Y-DNA
- autosomal DNA (atDNA)

I will explain each test in this article, but before we get into details of the tests, let's take a look at DNA in general.

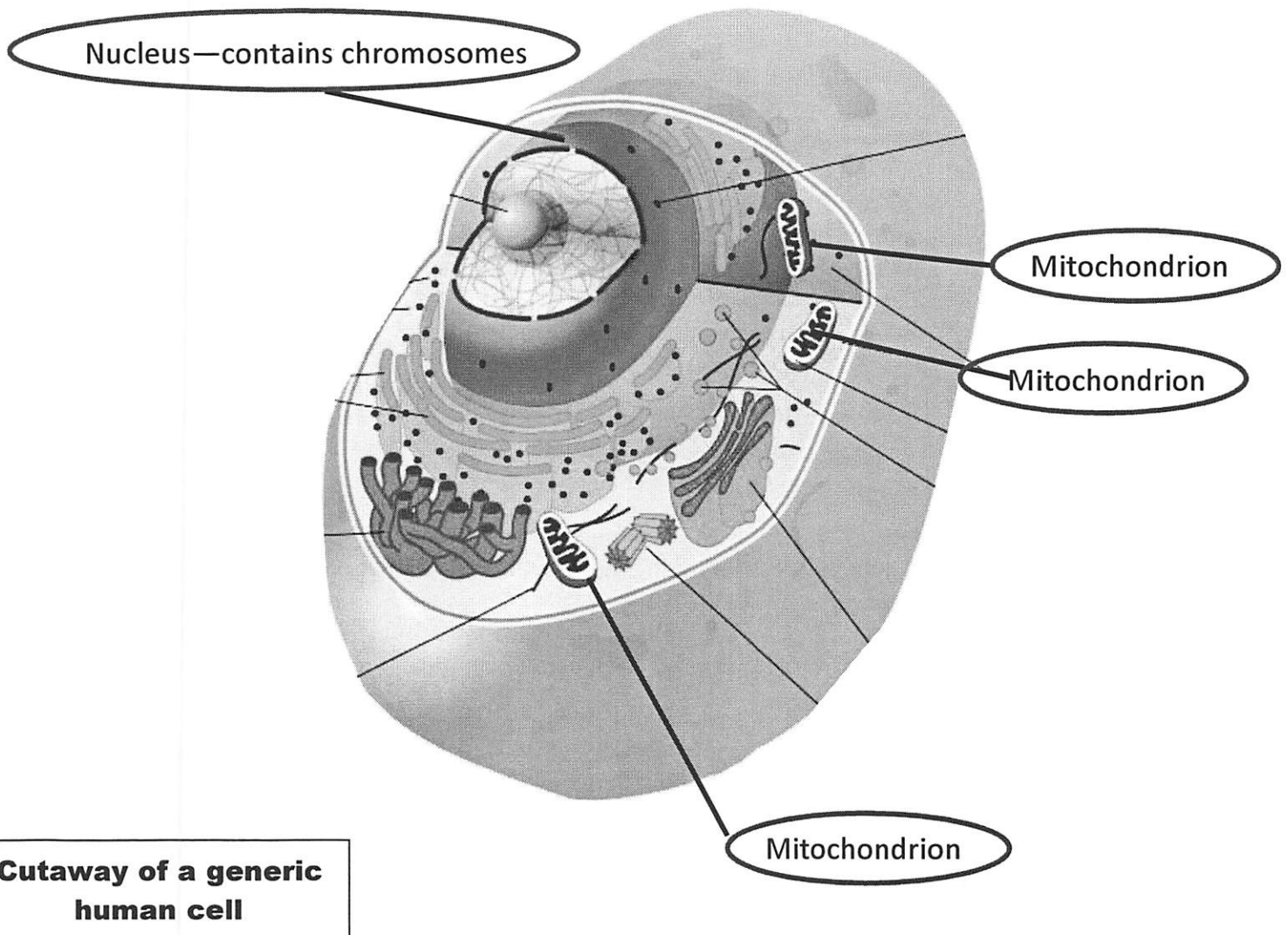
How new humans are created

We know that babies are created by uniting an egg from the mother with a sperm from the father. It's important to realize the difference between these two entities. The egg is a full cell with all of the structures of a cell. The sperm is a tiny package of DNA with a tail, nothing more. By comparison to the egg, the sperm is miniscule. Its only function is to deliver the father's DNA to the nucleus of the mother's egg cell.

DNA and where it is found

We learned in high school biology that we each have 23 pairs of chromosomes which direct the activities of the cells. These chromosomes are found in a part of our cells called the nucleus. Of the 23 pairs of chromosomes, 22 are called *autosomes* and the 23rd pair are the *sex chromosomes*—the X and the Y. We learned that a female has two X chromosomes and a male has one X and one Y. The first 22 pairs of chromosomes (autosomes) plus the X chromosome are used in the autosomal DNA test and only that test. The Y chromosome is used in the Y-DNA test and only that test.

One thing many of us did not hear in high school is that there is another type of DNA, found in other structures in the cell called mitochondria (the singular form is mitochondrion). There are hundreds or thousands of mitochondria in each cell; I have marked just three in the drawing below. This DNA is different from the chromosomes and is passed on to children differently. This DNA is used in the mitochondrial DNA test, and only that test.



Source: https://geneed.nlm.nih.gov/topic_subtopic.php?tid=1

The tests

Now you have some basic information about DNA and we can move on to discussing the individual tests that are available for genetic genealogy. Each of the three tests has its own section below, but here is a brief summary of the usefulness of each test. Mitochondrial DNA, since it is provided by only the mother, follows matrilineal inheritance and can tell us something about the single ancestral line of our mother, her mother, etc., on back for hundreds or thousands of years. Y-DNA, since it is a male characteristic, can tell us something about patrilineal ancestors back hundreds or thousands of years, but also can tell us something about much closer male relatives. Autosomal DNA can tell us something about our ethnicity and about relatives—both direct ancestors and cousins—who fall anywhere on our pedigree chart out to about six generations.

Mitochondrial DNA test

As we just read, mitochondrial DNA is found in cell structures outside the nucleus, separate from our other DNA, the chromosomes. When a new baby is created, it starts as a single cell, the egg from the mother fertilized by the tiny sperm from the father. The mother, as the egg donor, supplies all the mitochondria and thus all the mtDNA. In other words the *DNA in the mitochondria is passed from a mother to her children* without contribution from the father—*unchanged from mother to child*. What happens to it in the next generation? Each child gets the mother's mtDNA but who can pass it on? Only those children who pass on a full cell—an egg—to their children. That is, only the females. Females pass their mtDNA to all of their children. Male children receive their mother's mtDNA but do not pass it on.

Mutations

A mutation is a change in one of the smallest units of DNA (called a base or a nucleotide). It occurs when there is a copying error and one nucleotide is swapped out for another. Most mutations are silent. That means they do not cause a change in the function of the DNA.

Mutations occur occasionally when mtDNA is duplicated in the formation of new cells from existing ones. If a mtDNA mutation occurs during the formation of an egg, it will be passed on to the child. The rate of mutation in mtDNA is very slow, so slow that dozens of generations could pass before a mutation occurs. Meanwhile, in the absence of mutations the mtDNA passed from each mother to her child and passed on by her daughters is identical generation after generation for hundreds or thousands of years.

A population that lived in one continent or region in the distant past will have different mutations than those of populations in other regions (for example, Africa, Asia, North America, western Europe). The various mutations can be used to divide populations into groups, and there are mutations within the groups as well, so we end up with “branches” and “trees” that show how mutations have occurred and been passed down over the last tens of thousands of years. These groups are called mitochondrial haplogroups. The broadest category is designated by a capital letter such as H or U. When scientists discover new mutations which divide large groups into smaller ones, they add a number or letter to the designation. For example, my mtDNA haplogroup is H13a1a. Some groups have several more numbers and letters. Movement of populations since the end of the last ice age has dispersed haplogroups so that currently they are not confined to specific geographic locations. Of course, in modern times people move all over the world, so haplogroups are dispersing rapidly.

How can genealogists capitalize on mtDNA?

I'm going to repeat a sentence from above: In the absence of mutation the mtDNA passed from each mother to her child and passed on by her daughters is identical generation after generation for hundreds or thousands of years. You can probably see where this is going. Daughters get their mtDNA from their mothers, pass it on to their daughters, who pass it on to *their* daughters. Female-female-female-female-female, etc., back into the mists of time. Barring mutations people with the same mother will have identical mtDNA. Cousins who are children of sisters will have identical mtDNA. You have mtDNA that is identical to your maternal grandmother's mtDNA.

Because of how mtDNA is passed on, we can expect every woman in our direct matrilineal line, back for many, many generations, to have had exactly the same mtDNA we have. To help you understand which ancestors are in this line, look at a pedigree/ancestor chart in which you are the key person. The mtDNA line follows the bottom set of lines on the chart: mother, maternal grandmother, her maternal grandmother, and so forth.

There are probably thousands, possibly millions, of people in your mtDNA haplogroup. How can this possibly be useful to genealogists? In the broadest application mtDNA can tell you where this single, very long line of female ancestors came from. For example, haplogroup H13 originated outside Europe before the last glacial maximum and expanded into the Near East and southern Caucasus regions between 33,000 and 26,000 years ago.¹ All of my immigrant ancestors are from Ireland, so this information creates more questions! My list of mtDNA matches shows maternal ancestors with Irish surnames, but also with Scandinavian names. Could my mtDNA have come from the Vikings who invaded Ireland? If so, they must have brought their wives with them or the mtDNA would have stayed back in Scandinavia.

mtDNA is best used to answer specific questions. Here's an example from my research. Oral history says that three siblings, two women and a man, lived in Youghalarrá parish in Co. Tipperary, Ireland in the 19th-century. Marriage records have been found for these three people, but these records do not prove kinship, only that the three had the same surname. There are no records of their baptisms, so we don't know the names of their parents. Were they siblings?

I am working with three descendants, one from each of these alleged siblings. I realized that two living people in my study descend from the two alleged sisters (one from each) via all-female lines. This is a perfect scenario for an mtDNA study. If the mtDNA of the two descendants matches, then it is likely the women in Ireland had the same mother. (It does not *prove* this because the two could have had mothers who were sisters, or maternal cousins.) If the mtDNA does not match, then we have proved that the two women did not have the same mother. Results: the mtDNA of the two living descendants does not match. They aren't even in the same haplogroup. This means the two women in Ireland did not have the same mother. It does not rule out the possibility that the mothers were both wives of the same man, though, so the two could still have been siblings, but only half- not full, sharing their father's surname.

Other uses for mtDNA testing

- Adoption cases to show which woman is likely the mother of the adoptee if there were multiple wives of a proven father

¹ Family Tree DNA, <https://www.familytreedna.com/learn/ftdna/what-is-the-geographic-and-historic-origin-of-my-mitochondrial-dna-mtdna-haplogroup/>, and my personal results page.

- Determining which of two wives of a male ancestor a particular line descends from
- Determining if a particular female ancestor was Native American, Asian, African (any of the haplogroups)

Details of the mtDNA test

Three regions of the mtDNA molecule can be tested

- hypervariable region 1 (HVR1)
- hypervariable region 2 (HVR2)
- full mitochondrial sequence (FMS)

The hypervariable regions, as you might guess from their name, mutate more frequently than the rest of the mtDNA. They can be tested separately to get the haplogroup and to find some extremely distant relatives. Each HVR contains about 500 bases (the four units that make up DNA —A, G, C or T). FMS identifies every one of the over 16,000 bases in the full mtDNA molecule. Therefore, FMS gives you a more refined result. You can start with just testing the HVRs, then add the FMS at a later time if you want to see more detail. You cannot say you are closely related to a match unless you match 100% in the FMS. Even then, your shared female ancestor may have lived long enough ago that you will not be able to identify her.

What the results look like

All mtDNA tests return a list of differences found when comparing your results to a standard mtDNA sequence. There are two standards,² so make sure you are comparing data from two people to the same standards. Your results will be a list showing the standard base, the base number and your value at the base. Examples:

G73A C2259T A16129G

This means that the standard G at base 73 is an A in this sample; the standard C in base 2,259 has changed to a T; and the standard A at base number 16,129 was changed to a G. There is no intrinsic meaning in the mutations. It's just a simple exchange of those bases.

The results also include a list of people who are “matches” and the names and origins of their earliest known matrilineal ancestor (provided by the person who tested).

Projects

Family Tree DNA has a number of mtDNA projects that you can join and which serve both to educate you and to further scientific knowledge about mtDNA. There are projects for the various haplogroups (“mt lineage projects”) and projects for geographical regions, such as Ulster Heritage mtDNA project.

Recapping mitochondrial DNA

- mtDNA can tell us the distant origins of our matrilineal ancestors.
- People with the same mother have identical mtDNA (except in the case of mutation).
- mtDNA can be used to explore relationships in the matrilineal ancestors.
- Results are reported as base changes (designated as letters) at specific locations in the DNA and the base changes are the criteria for placement in an mt-haplogroup

² The scientific community is transitioning from the original standard (rCRS) to one (RSRS) that has reconstructed the “original” human.

Who can take the mtDNA test?

Everyone has mtDNA, so everyone can take the test. It is important to carefully identify the correct earliest ancestor from whom the mtDNA was inherited.

What companies offer this test?

- Family Tree DNA offers tests for HVR1 & HVR2 (“mtDNA Plus”) for \$69 and “FMS” for \$199. You can test in two steps if there are budget limitations.
- 23 & Me tests some markers and reports a mtDNA haplogroup when you do an autosomal test there (\$199). They do not tell you where your mutations are.
- AncestryDNA does not report mtDNA information.

Y-DNA test

Let’s review some information about the Y chromosome. It is one of two chromosomes called sex chromosomes that can appear in pair #23—the X or the Y. Girls get two X chromosomes, one from their father and one from their mother. Boys get one X—from their mother—and a Y—from their father.

Occurrence of mutations in Y-DNA

Y-DNA has areas that mutate at different rates. Scientists have identified mutation rates for many of the areas, or markers, and genetic genealogy companies choose specific markers that will help to provide a range of information. Markers that mutate slowly are used to classify Y-DNA results into Y-DNA haplogroups. These Y haplogroups are totally different from mtDNA haplogroups because they are based on a different type of DNA. At first, you may find that the names of the mt and Y haplogroups seem similar since they both use letters and numbers in a similar way. As you get more exposure to these group names, you will be able to tell the difference easily.

Other Y-DNA markers mutate more rapidly, though not all at the same rate. Some might be predicted to mutate every five generations, another every 15 generations, for example. Genetic genealogy companies carefully select the markers they test so that they will cover a range of mutation rates. Then, when results for two men are compared and there is a difference between them, the company can see which markers are different and predict the number of generations to the most recent common ancestor (MRCA)³ based on the average rate of mutation at those markers. A difference at only fast-mutating markers would result in a prediction of a closer relationship than a difference at more slowly mutating markers.

Why is Y-DNA useful to genealogists?

Here is a picture of an X and a Y chromosome side-by-side. The photograph has been enlarged quite a bit, but the *relative size* of the X and Y has not been changed. We can see that the Y chromosome is much smaller than the X chromosome. Over millions of years of evolution the Y chromosome has slowly changed (mutated) so that it is very different from X chromosomes.

US Nat. Library of Medicine⁴

³ MRCA is the closest ancestor that two people share. For example the MRCA of 2nd cousins is a great-grandparent.

⁴ US National Library of Medicine, <http://www.livescience.com/27248-chromosomes.html>, accessed 29 July 2016.

It has become so different that when sperm are made, a Y chromosome does not exchange bits of DNA with the partnering X chromosome. This introduces the critical usefulness of Y-DNA: because it does not exchange material with the X chromosome, *the Y chromosome is passed down, virtually unchanged*, from father to son to grandson, and so on. A man living today has Y-DNA that is identical to the Y-DNA of his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and so on. Of course, as with all DNA, mutations do occur occasionally, at a rate that can be measured.

Another feature that is (usually) passed down from father to son is the surname. Therefore, except for instances of adoption, misattributed paternity or name changes, *the Y chromosome and the surname track together in families through history*. This opens numerous useful avenues for genealogists. Surname studies can be conducted to see if particular men are descendants of the same man or from different, unrelated men with the same surname. The father or other close male relative of a male adoptee can be identified using Y-DNA. (Since brothers have identical Y-DNA, and it is identical to their father's and to male paternal cousins and uncles, it is not possible to prove absolutely which man in a family group with identical Y-DNA is the father using this method.) One can certainly *rule out* paternity using Y-DNA if a male's Y-DNA does not match that of the alleged father.

The slow-mutating markers—the ones which determine the Y-DNA haplogroup—tell deep ancestry, that is, the region of the world in which the Y-haplogroup originated. Deep ancestry markers alone will not identify *close* relatives. Here is the link to an excellent map showing the range of Y-DNA haplogroups throughout the world. <http://tinyurl.com/d6lx7sz> (It is in color and will not print well here in black and white.) The pie charts on the map show the Y haplogroups in the present populations in each area. You can see the results of movement of major populations of the world because none of the pie charts contain only one color (haplogroup). You can still notice strong representation of certain colors in the pie charts in different continents such as royal blue in Asia, lavender in the Americas and red in western Europe. These represent the Y haplogroup of the indigenous populations.

The Y-DNA, since it comes from one's father, his father, his paternal grandfather, and so on, is represented on the pedigree/ancestor chart in the names that occur at the very top of the chart. This is only one narrow line of ancestry. It can answer certain deep ancestry questions such as whether a patrilineal ancestor was African or Native American, for example.

Details of the Y-DNA test

Y-DNA tests examine two types of markers, both of which can have mutations. One type of marker is called short tandem repeat (STR, pronounced as the individual letters).⁵ STRs are areas in the Y-DNA where a small group of bases is repeated multiple times. You can think of STR sites as beads on a string. Occasionally a hiccup occurs in the DNA replication mechanism resulting in more or fewer repeats of an STR. The number of repeats can be counted, and they have proved to be a good tool for establishing a comparison framework.

⁵ short = 6-20 bases long, or so; tandem = they are side by side; repeat = same thing over and over, so an STR is a section in the DNA where identical sections are found side by side in a chain.

The other type of marker is called a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP, pronounced “snip”).⁶ SNPs are individual spots in the DNA in which one base (aka nucleotide) is swapped out for a different one, just as we saw happens in mtDNA.

What the results look like

The Y-DNA results report a Y-haplogroup and a series of STR values. These are useful in studying both deep ancestry and closer relationships. The haplogroup is predicted by the STR values and can be confirmed by SNP tests. As with mtDNA the Y-haplogroup is a broad category containing thousands or millions of men. The haplogroup indicates where in the world the Y-DNA originated, that is, the deep ancestry.

PANEL 1 (1-12)											
Marker	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19**	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389I***	DYS392	DYS389II***
Value	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	30

PANEL 2 (13-23)									
Marker	DYS458	DYS459	DYS455	DYS454	DYS447	DYS437	DYS448	DYS449	DYS464
Value	18	9-9	11	11	25	15	19	31	15-15-17-18

PANEL 3 (26-37)										
Marker	DYS460	Y-GATA-H4	YCAII	DYS456	DYS607	DYS576	DYS570	CDY	DYS442	DYS438
Value	11	11	19-23	16	14	16	17	35-38	14	11

PANEL 4 (38-47)									
Marker	DYS531	DYS578	DYF395S1	DYS590	DYS537	DYS641	DYS472	DYF406S1	DYS511
Value	11	9	15-16	8	10	10	8	10	10

PANEL 4 (48-60)												
Marker	DYS425	DYS413	DYS557	DYS594	DYS436	DYS490	DYS534	DYS450	DYS444	DYS481	DYS520	DYS446
Value	12	23-23	16	10	12	12	16	8	11	24	20	14

PANEL 4 (61-67)							
Marker	DYS617	DYS568	DYS487	DYS572	DYS640	DYS492	DYS565
Value	12	11	13	11	11	12	12

Table 1. STR results from Family Tree DNA.

Each STR position in the test has a scientific name called a DYS number (DNA Y-chromosome Segment). The Y-DNA results show the DYS number and the number of repeats at that position. Table 1 shows one man’s results for 67 markers. If he had gotten only 37 markers tested, only the first three rows of data would appear in his results. Note that some positions, such as DYS385, have more than one number reported because there are multiple sets of STRs in those positions.

The DYS values are compared to the DYS values of other men. Matches with about six or fewer differences are displayed in a match list. Sometimes a man will have no matches. This is simply because no one he is related to has been tested. You might find this to be the case for a recent

⁶ single = one; nucleotide = DNA base—one of the letters A, C, G, or T; poly = many, morph = form, so a SNP is a single spot in the DNA that can have multiple possible bases.

immigrant. Men with deep colonial U. S. roots will likely find many people in their match list because there will likely be many descendants of the colonial ancestor alive today.

Projects

Y-DNA projects are a powerful tool for learning more about patrilineal ancestors. Studying the data of a larger group is much more useful than looking at only a few men who are close matches. Surname projects work to establish lineages attributable to specific male ancestors. There are also projects that focus on Y-DNA found in various geographic regions such as Ireland yDNA and Western Sephardim DNA Project. You can see a list of all the current projects for free at the company website: familytreedna.com (Projects menu at top of page). These projects work to learn more about inhabitants in specific areas with an eye to studying migration and settlement patterns. The project administrators—usually people who have tested and have a passion for studying Y-DNA—are trained by Family Tree DNA. A project may require more detail than the STRs can provide so administrators may suggest some SNP testing.

Differences in certain SNPs have been identified by scientists as determining factors in Y-haplogroup classification. The presence of particular SNPs can place men into narrower Y-subgroups. It can also make haplogroup naming simpler. Instead of using a very long string of letters and numbers, haplogroups can now be named for the determining SNP. An example is R1b1a2, a common Y-haplogroup originating in western Europe. R is the letter for the large Y-haplogroup. As new subgroups were found due to Y-DNA testing, numbers and letters were added behind the R and they were difficult to keep track of. Now it is known that a specific mutation, M269, determines classification into this subgroup, so the subgroup is now called R-M269. DNA testers are not required to have the additional SNPs tested (it does cost additional money), but often doing so adds to the scientific knowledge about the haplogroup and its subgroups. Some Y-DNA projects have funds provided by other members to help pay for additional tests.

Recapping Y-DNA

- Y-DNA is passed in the patrilineal ancestry virtually unchanged for generations.
- Y-DNA can show deep ancestry—where in the world the Y haplogroup originated.
- Y-DNA can also show close relationships since brothers, their sons and fathers and paternal uncles and grandfathers all have identical Y-DNA.
- Mutations in Y-DNA can be used to predict the number of generations to the MRCA.

Who can take the Y-DNA test?

Since the Y chromosome determines maleness, only men have it and only men can take the Y-DNA test. Women who are curious about the Y-DNA of their surname of birth need to ask a male relative (brother, paternal cousin, father, paternal uncle) to take the test. Different lines can be explored by asking male cousins from different parts of the family tree to take the test.

The minimum number of markers that needs to be tested for meaningful results is 37. It is better to get 67 tested if that is allowed by your budget. If a close match is found or you want to delve deeper into the science, there is a 111-marker test available and a number of tests for specific SNPs. Project administrators can advise you about which additional tests might be useful for your goals or for those of the project.

What companies offer this test?

Family Tree DNA has the largest database.

- Y 37 \$169 It is possible to start with just 37 and then upgrade later.
- Y 67 \$269
- Y 111 \$359

Smaller specialty companies, such as African Ancestry (africanancestry.com), also provide the test and there are one or two other companies in England, but they do not provide the service of sharing and creating a match list.

23 & Me tests a small sample of SNPs and reports a Y-DNA haplogroup when the atDNA test is done, but it does not report the details. It uses the old nomenclature for haplogroups, such as R1b1b2a1a2f.

AncestryDNA does not test for Y-DNA or haplogroup.

Autosomal DNA

The atDNA test is the most popular test among genealogists. It is the only test offered by 23 & Me and Ancestry.com. At Family Tree DNA it is called the Family Finder test. Millions of people have had this test but I find that most of them don't know what to do once they get their results. If this describes you, read on!

Remember what we learned earlier about autosomes. There are 23 pairs of chromosomes in the nucleus of our cells. One of these pairs is the sex chromosomes—the X and the Y. The other 22 pairs are called autosomes. The autosomes and the X chromosome are tested in the autosomal DNA (atDNA) test.

Why is atDNA useful to genealogists?

Unlike the other types of DNA we have discussed, the autosomal DNA test looks at *segments* of chromosomes that have been passed down to us from our ancestors through our parents. Close relatives, such as parents and siblings, share many large segments of DNA. More distant cousins share shorter and fewer segments. The mechanism for this is crucial to the usefulness of atDNA. To understand the mechanism we need to start with the formation of eggs and sperm. The two processes are not identical but the key part for genealogists—the steps that involve chromosomes—can be reduced to a couple of similar events.

When I spoke of eggs and sperms earlier, I left out one important fact. While we have 23 *pairs* of chromosomes as fully formed humans, an egg or a sperm has 23 *single* chromosomes, one strand of each of the 23 pairs. When the egg, with its 23 single chromosomes, unites with the sperm, with its 23 single chromosomes, we end up with a fertilized egg that has 23 *pairs* of chromosomes. If the egg and sperm had *pairs* of chromosomes, the fertilized egg would end up with two pairs of each chromosomes and the offspring of that individual would end up with four pairs, on and on. So, it is necessary to have only a single chromosome from each pair in an egg or sperm. To understand how that happens, let's look at a simplified version of the creation of an

egg or a sperm. (If you remember your biology terminology, you will recognize this as meiosis. If you don't remember that term, it's OK. It's the process that matters.)

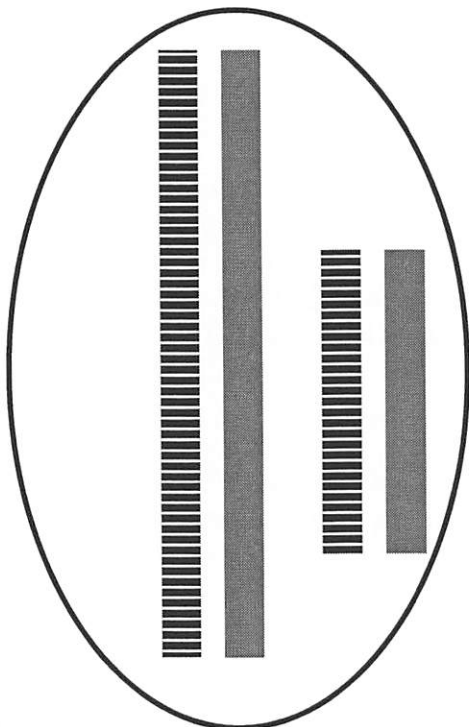
First, we are going to study only the 22 pairs of autosomes. I'm starting with a diagram of a cell which shows only 2 pairs instead of all 22 pairs. Why? Because I don't have enough room for diagrams that show all the 22 pairs, so I've simplified things by showing only two. It does not matter which two pairs these are because in the process I'm describing all 22 pairs of autosomes behave in the same manner.

On the left is the diagram of a precursor cell of either an egg or sperm. I'm showing the two strands of each pair are different patterns to distinguish the one that came from the person's father from the one that came from the person's mother. Let's assign the ones on the left, with stripes, to the mother and the solid ones to the father. Keep in mind that for the baby who will be created from this egg or sperm, the chromosomes have come from the *grandparents*. (The parent is forming the egg or sperm and the two strands have come, one each, from his or her parents.) This precursor cell has already gone through the first step in this process: the chromosomes of each pair have lined up next to each other. Next, as shown in the diagram on the right, each pair of chromosomes is duplicated and each chromosome is attached to its mate by a structure called the centromere to keep things orderly. So at this stage we have *two pairs* of each chromosome.

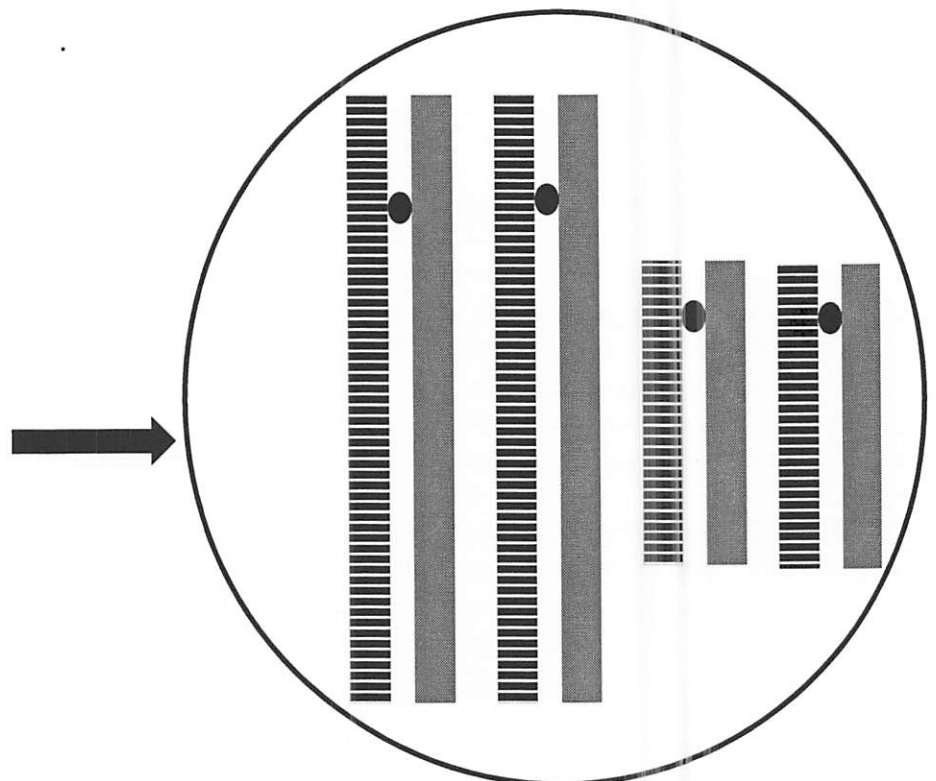
Precursor Egg or Sperm Cell

(shows only 2 of 22 pairs of autosomes)

Step 1: Chromosomes line up



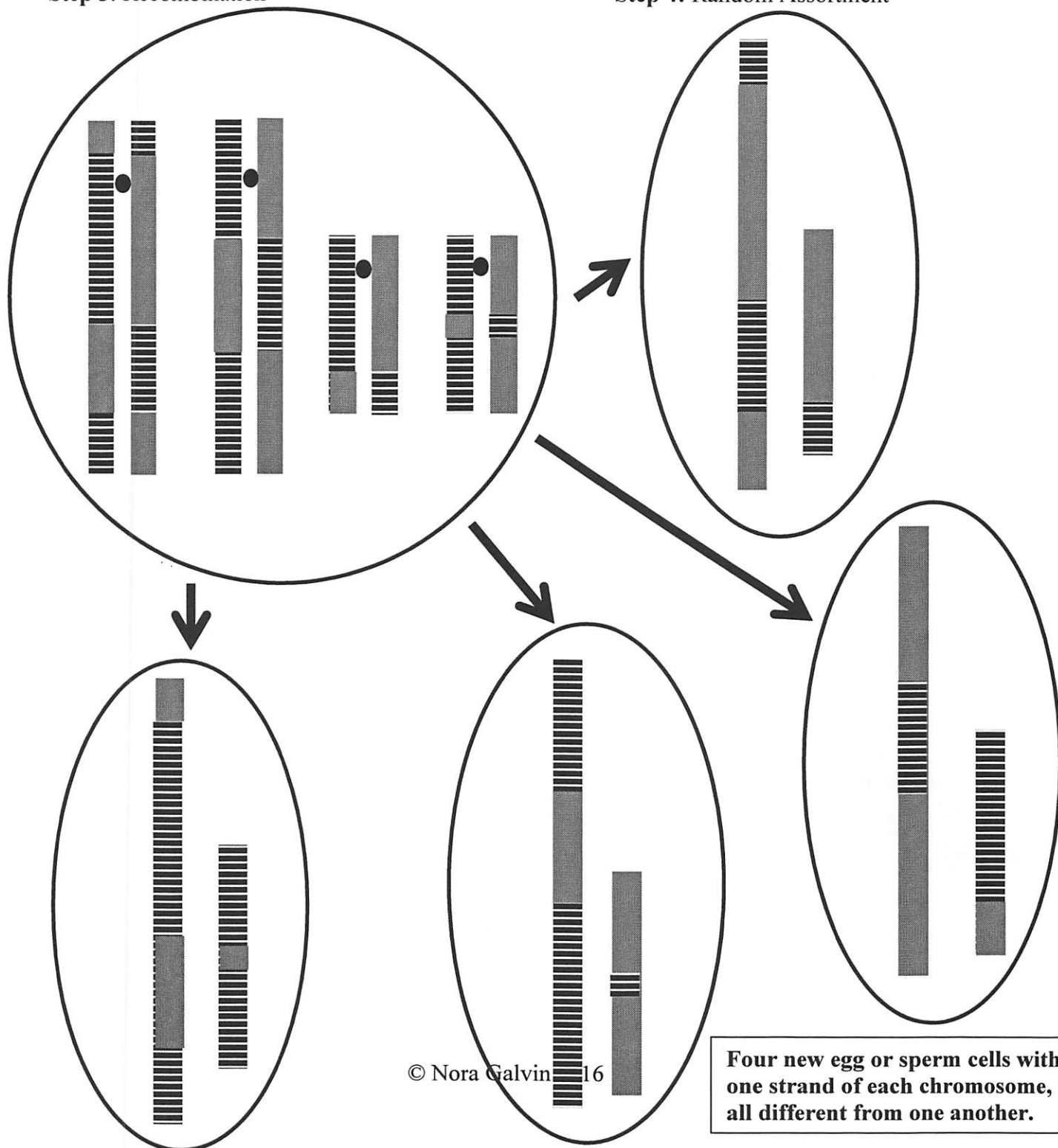
Step 2: Chromosomes duplicate and pairs attach to each other at centromere



In Step 3 the grandparents' DNA is mixed up by having segments on each strand swapped out for a segment from the other strand. This is called recombination (also called crossing over). Now each strand of each pair is a *mixture* of the DNA of both grandparents, though they are mostly from one or the other. Sometimes no DNA will be exchanged on one or another chromosome (usually the shorter ones) but most often some recombination occurs. This is where the "segments" that are crucial to atDNA testing are formed. But we still have two pairs of chromosomes in the cell.

Step 3: Recombination

Step 4: Random Assortment

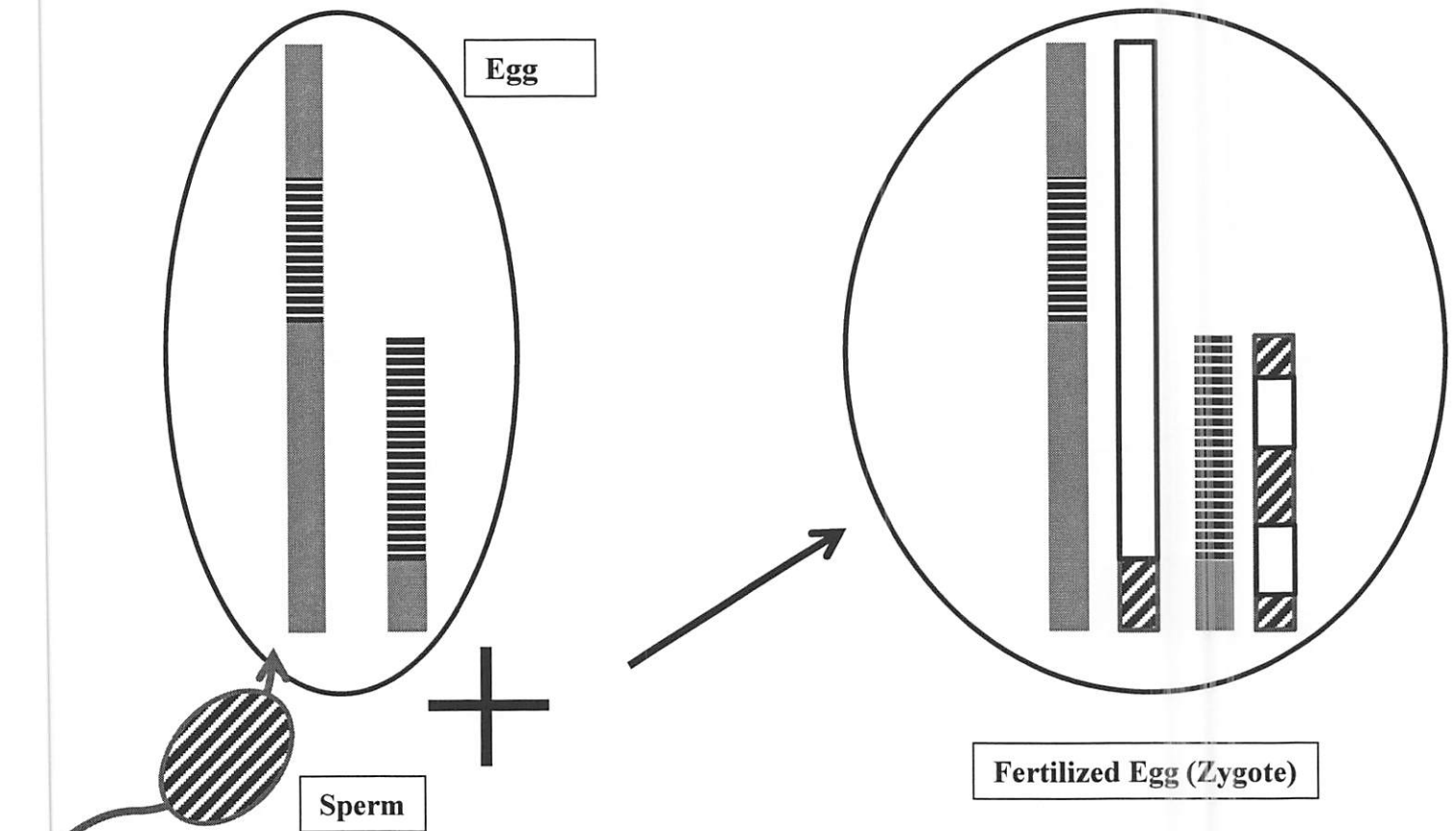


The final step in egg or sperm formation is called random assortment (Step 4 above). In this step one of the four strands of each chromosome moves to a new cell with one of each of the other 21 chromosomes. The order in which they sort themselves is random. In my example the first strand of the large chromosome joined with the third strand of the short chromosome. Another pairing was long #4 and short #1. Each final cell—egg or sperm—now has only one member of each pair of chromosomes.

Fertilization

In the diagram below I have decided to call the new cell (on the left) an egg. You can see the sperm coming to fertilize the egg. The sperm breaks through the cell membrane, its tail falls off, and the DNA package is transported to the nucleus where the single strands of sperm chromosomes combine with those in the egg and we have a new cell (zygote) with all the DNA pairs.

You can see that the zygote has received one strand of each pair from each parent, and has, therefore, a pair of each chromosome. Note that the chromosomes contributed by the sperm are also the product of recombination and bring to the baby a mixture of the DNA of paternal grandparents (diagonal stripes + solid white).



Remember that my example shows only 2 of the 22 autosomes. You can imagine the complexity of the mixing of DNA from the two grandparents with the full complement of 23 chromosomes. A girl has hundreds or thousands of eggs that are formed in this way, with no two alike. A man

makes billions of sperm in his lifetime, with similar diversity. Note that if a woman or man has only one child, none of the DNA in the remaining eggs and sperm is passed on to the next generation. It is lost.

X and Y chromosomes

What about the X and Y chromosomes? In the formation of an egg, since a woman has two X chromosomes, the Xs undergo recombination and assortment just like the autosomes. As discussed earlier, the X and Y chromosomes do not undergo recombination. During random assortment in sperm formation, either an X or a Y, both unchanged, will move to each new sperm.

What DNA does a child get from parents and grandparents?

We just saw that each parent gives one strand of each pair of chromosomes to a child. As we know this means the child's DNA is made up 50% from its mother and 50% from its father. (There will, of course, be a slight difference if the child is a boy because the Y chromosome is smaller than the X, but this is inconsequential.) It also means that the child's DNA is composed of half of its father's entire genome and half of its mother's entire genome, that is, 50% of each parent is passed down to the child.

What about all that recombination and random assortment? How much DNA does a child get from each *grandparent*? Well, we know that each parent got exactly 50% of his/her parents' DNA, but we saw in the diagrams above that the grandparents' recombined DNA is randomly assorted so each egg/sperm has the potential to get more DNA from one grandparent than from the other. Now we have to start talking about averages. *On average* a child will receive 25% of its DNA from each grandparent. There is some variation around this number.

What about the contribution from more distant ancestors?

Just as recombination occurs in the formation of the parents' egg/sperm, it also occurred in the grandparents' egg/sperm, and the great-grandparents, and so forth. Then in the assortment step only one strand of each DNA pair is passed into the egg/sperm. This means that *on average* the contribution of DNA from any particular ancestor that is passed on to a child is cut in half each generation. Here is the list of *average* amounts of DNA contributed by previous generations of direct ancestors:

Ancestor	% Shared DNA
Parent	50
Grandparent	25
Great-grandparent	12.5
2 Great-grandparent	6.25
3 Great-grandparent	3.12
4 Great-grandparent	1.56

Let's think about the fact that you will not be able to test your 4-great-grandparent to see exactly how much DNA you got from that ancestor. But, you have a 5th cousin who descends from the same 4-ggp. You can test that cousin, right? Well, if it's a 5th cousin you will each have 1.56% of that ancestor's DNA (on average). What are the chances that you will have the same 1.56%. Pretty slim. Since atDNA tests measure matching segments, this test only works on relatives that

are within, say, six generations of that common ancestor. The amount of DNA that each of you got from that person will be so small that it is unlikely that you and a very distant cousin will share the same segment. It does happen sometimes, but rarely. At some point along the generations DNA segments contributed by much more distant ancestors will either become so small as to be insignificant or disappear altogether.

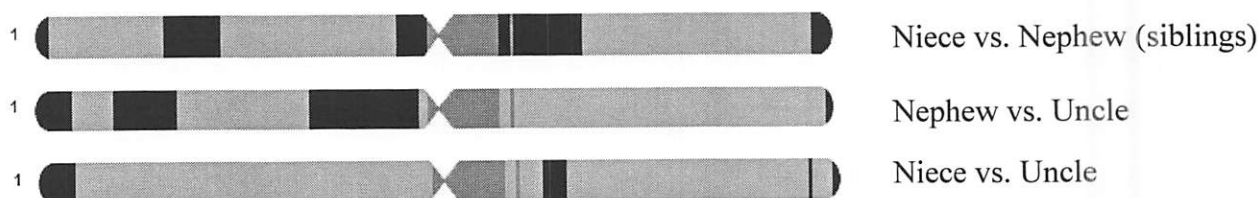
Strategy for using atDNA for genealogy

How can we put this information about single chromosomes and recombination and vanishing ancestral segments to work for our genealogical research?

The primary principle of atDNA testing is this: if two people share a significant segment of DNA, they inherited that segment from the same ancestor. When two (or more) people share the same segment, they are said to match at that segment. For a match to be significant, two criteria must be met: length and quality. The length of DNA segments is measured in centiMorgans (abbreviated as cM—not cm which is centimeters). A shared segment must be at least seven cM in length in order to be significant. Segments that are shorter are often false positives—really short pieces that are easily matched to other short segments. The second criterion is quality. The two people who share the segment must share at least 700 SNPs along the segment. Any fewer SNPs means that the two segments sort of look alike but don't really match. We are happy when we find much longer segments with many more matching SNPs, but when we get out to distant relatives, we need to be careful about these two criteria.

How to use your atDNA data to identify relatives and the MRCA

In order to make the best use of atDNA testing, we must be able to identify the locations of the segments we share with others. Here's how that works. Below is an image of the “chromosome browser” feature from Family Tree DNA. (23 and Me has a similar feature; AncestryDNA does not.) In this example we have two siblings who are compared to each other and to a paternal uncle. This example shows only Chromosome 1 but it works the same for all chromosomes. Below the images of the browser is a table showing the data used to create the image.



	Match	Chr	Start	End	cM	SNPs
Niece	Nephew	1	1,794,162	37,961,729	59.6	10,409
Nephew	Uncle	1	9,316,595	22,447,893	24.3	3,958
Niece	Uncle	1	9,316,595	154,839,282	133.6	31,644
Nephew	Uncle	1	42,260,110	82,870,559	39.9	10,300
Niece	Nephew	1	55,725,423	110,902,085	56.9	14,797
Nephew	Uncle	1	117,438,016	247,093,448	126	27,938
Niece	Uncle	1	162,870,746	239,647,906	90.4	20,580
Niece	Nephew	1	169,350,022	242,852,618	87.5	19,367
Niece	Uncle	1	240,762,262	247,093,448	10.6	1,634

Let's look at the three images first. You need to distinguish among three shades of gray. The two ends of each chromosome, as well as other areas, is the darkest gray (where the two people do not match). The center (around the centromere—the pinched area—and in one small strip to the right) is medium gray (indicating areas that are not tested). The rest is the lightest gray, indicating the areas where the two people being compared have matching segments.

Look at the top diagram, the one in which the two siblings are compared. In this example we see three large segments of matching DNA—two on the left arm and one on the right arm. Looking at the other diagrams we see it appears that the uncle shares more with the niece than she does with her brother on this chromosome. Compare the second and third images in which the uncle is compared to the nephew (#2) and the niece (#3). The second image shows that the nephew and uncle share five segments—three on the left arm and two on the right arm. (The third segment begins at the end of the left arm and runs through the section that is not tested—treated as one continuous segment.) The third image shows that the niece and uncle share one large segment on the left arm and three segments on the right arm.

All of the DNA the siblings share with this uncle came from their father since he is their paternal uncle. More specifically, all of the DNA they share with him came from their paternal grandparents (who are the uncle's parents). Note areas where there is overlap of light gray areas across all three images. This means that the three people all share the same segment in those areas. This is called *triangulation*. Triangulation helps to determine which side of the family—maternal or paternal—particular segments come from.

Let's look at the table of numbers beneath the diagrams. The table contains the data used to create the diagrams. The table tells us *exactly where* the two people have a matching segment. This table has been sorted 1) by chromosome number and 2) by "Start" point of the matching segments. Of course, there is a lot more data for the comparisons of these three people, but I'm showing you data only for Chromosome 1. In the first diagram we see that the niece and nephew have a matching segment (light gray) near the beginning of the chromosome. Look in the table for the first instance of "Niece vs. Nephew" (line 1). The numbers tell us that this segment begins at base number 1,794,162 and ends at base number 37,961,729, that it is 59.6 cM in length and it has 10,409 matching SNPs. Then we see a gap where no matching occurs (dark gray) followed by another matching segment. In the table we see the second instance of "Niece vs. Nephew" (line 5). The numbers in the table tell us that this segment begins at base number 55,725,423, ends at base number 110,902,085, is 56.9 in length, and contains 14,797 matching SNPs. You can check the location of each of the matching segments by comparing the numbers to the locations on the diagrams.

If a second cousin matches at one of these same areas, we will be able to determine which *great-grandparent couple* the DNA came from. If a third cousin matches in one of these areas, we will know which *great-great-grandparent* the segment came from, and so forth.

Knowing exactly where the matching segments occur is the key to determining the MRCA when dealing with matches of unknown relationship. When an unknown person matches you, and you have created a table such as the one above, you may already have the answer saying which ancestors the DNA came from. The way to leverage this information is to create a large table in a

spreadsheet software such as Microsoft Excel that contains all the match data for yourself and all your known relatives. Then you add match data for unknown relatives and see where triangulation helps you to identify the MRCA.

Recapping autosomal DNA

- atDNA tests report segments that are shared between people (except at AncestryDNA)
- atDNA tests can determine relationship among people out to about fifth- or sixth-cousin.
- The X-chromosome is included in atDNA testing.
- It is good to get older generations tested because they will have more DNA from their ancestors than later generations do.

Who can take the atDNA test?

This DNA is in the nucleus of our cells. Everyone has it. Everyone can take the test.

What companies offer the test?

Family Tree DNA (called Family Finder test)	\$ 99
23 and Me (includes information about genetic disease markers)	\$199
Ancestry.com	\$ 99

In the next journal I will talk about

- the ethnicity results from the atDNA test
- the atDNA tools available at the three testing companies
- software that will help you handle the atDNA data
- a free third-party website (GEDmatch.com) where you can upload data from any company for comparison to others (very important for AncestryDNA which has *no tools* for identifying segments)

I will also have a question and answer section. I would like to showcase examples of how DNA testing has helped your research or informed you of information you did not already have. You can send questions or examples to editor@connecticutancestry.org.

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Robert Clark of 17th-Century Stratford, Connecticut: One Man or Two?

Barbara Jean Mathews, CG, FASG

Two women were married to a man named Robert Clark in seventeenth-century Stratford, Connecticut. The first, Sarah (___?___) Stiles, married Clark about 1660 and died about 1677, apparently leaving no children from this union. The second, Hannah (___?___), first appeared as Clark's wife in a 1688 record and died by 1694, leaving two minor children. It is very reasonable to assume (as many genealogists have) that we are really looking at the profiles of two different men named Robert Clark, most likely a generation apart in age. Donald Lines Jacobus saw this as one person, but did not explain his thinking.¹ It is worth taking the time to articulate the case for one Robert Clark that Jacobus skipped over.

The story begins with Sarah (Stiles) Clark's first husband Francis Stiles because it is only by tracking his sons and their land and probate records that we can answer the question about how many men named Robert Clark lived in seventeenth-century Stratford. Francis Stiles was baptized in Millbrook, Bedfordshire, England, on 1 August 1602. On 16 March 1634/5, he was listed in London as a passenger on the *Christian* to New England.² He married Sarah (___?___) probably circa 1636, probably in Windsor, Connecticut, as Sarah Stiles does not appear in a passenger list. The couple had at least seven children. Three of their sons, Samuel, Ephraim and Thomas, figure in the proof at the basis of this study. Francis Stiles died before 1660; his place of death is unknown.

Stiles was in Windsor in 1636 and was named a freeman on 8 February 1640/1.³ Francis Stiles "late of Windsor of Connecticut" sold his personal property in Windsor on 12 September 1647.⁴ On 18 September 1647 Francis Stiles was "of Seabrooke [Saybrook]."⁵

Six and a half years later on 2 March 1653/4 the Particular Court of Connecticut heard a case in which "Noanepaquowwe an Indian of Stratford" sued "Mr. Styles" for shooting him with "Swan Shot" on Sabbath day. The court ordered Mr. Styles to pay the Indian or to be hauled back into court.⁶ Stiles was a rare name – only used by Francis, a Joan [of whom there is no further record], and his brothers Henry, John, and Thomas, all passengers on the *Christian*⁷ – and Francis's sons were all underage at this time, their parents having married circa 1636.⁸ Only their father would be named as Mr. Stiles in 1654. Therefore, Francis had moved to Stratford.

¹ Donald Lines Jacobus, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, Volume 1 (New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor, 1930), 147.

² Anderson, *Great Migration, 1634-1635* 6:513.

³ *The Winthrop Papers, Volume III, 1631-1637* (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1943), 27 Fb 1634/[5] letter states, "at Connecticut... by patent, which I tooke above foure years since..." See also Moody, *The Saltonstall Papers 15-16*.

⁴ Anderson, *The Great Migration, 1634-1635*, III:518.

⁵ Anderson, *The Great Migration, 1634-1635*, III:519.

⁶ *Records of the Particular Court of Connecticut, 1639-1663*, Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Volume XXII (Hartford: The Connecticut Historical Society, 1928), 124.

⁷ Anderson, *The Great Migration, 1634-1635*, III:513-533

⁸ Anderson, *The Great Migration, 1634-1635*, III:516.

Once Francis landed in Stratford, the paper trail goes cold, suggesting he died. At that early time, when probate cases for Connecticut Colony were heard in the General Court in Hartford, special arrangements for Stratford and a few other distant towns permitted probate to occur in a local setting under the auspices of elected magistrates. The records would have been kept in the town record book along with the land records. Stratford's original record book was burned about 1650 and a replacement book was compiled over the next decade and a half.

With the probate records and land records of Francis Stiles missing, it is only through the probate of Sarah (Stiles) Clark, the wife of Robert Clark, that we can learn the heirs of Francis Stiles. The will lists no children with the Clark surname. Her will, dated 5 June 1677 in Stratford begins by explaining her right to make a will—she had made a marriage jointure with Clark at the time of their marriage:

I Sarah Clarke the wife of Robert Clarke of Stratford in the County of ffairfield in the Collony of Conecticut being aged and Infirm in body but haveing perfect use of my understanding as at othertimes haveing by Covenant with my abovesaid Husband at my marriage to save the sum of fifty pounds left to my dispoale at my Death doe by this my last will and Testament Dispose of the said sum as followeth.⁹

Sarah Clark split her £50 and personal clothing among:

- Samuel Stiles
- Ephraim Stiles
- Benjamin Stiles
- Thomas Stiles
- Daughter Hannah Hinman, deceased, her son Timothy, and “the rest of her Children”, and The daughters of Daughter Hinman
- Grandchildren Samuel and Hannah Blackman
- The children of daughter Mary Washbourne, among them Sarah Washbourne
- The children of her sister, namely Daniel Hayden, Nath. Hayden, and Mary Evarts¹⁰

This list establishes her relationship to these individuals, some of whom were “given” land by Robert Clark.

The Lands of Robert Clark, Francis Stiles, and the Stiles Sons

To understand what we find in this new town record book, we need to know that early Stratford land records are not at all like modern deed listings. Stratford historian Rev. Samuel Orcutt explained:

All the proceedings of the town, from the first record now remaining, are founded upon the implied ownership by a company of first settlers. It appears by the records, and tradition confirms the same, that about the year 1650 the records, then kept in a private house, were accidentally burned, destroying every entry made from 1639 to that time, and then the claims of settlers, most of them, were reentered by the town clerk, as the parties described them and as was generally

⁹ Fairfield Probate District, Connecticut, 3:93 for will, 3:93-94 for inventory and recording of will.

¹⁰ Fairfield Probate District, Connecticut, 3:93 for will, 3:93-94 for inventory and recording of will.

known to be the facts... Hence, most of the entries are dated in 1651 or later; one land record bears the date of 1648, and one town meeting act bears that of 1650.¹¹

Probably because the restored land records were gathered by interviewing the current land owners, each landowner has one or more pages containing listings of his plots of land, where they are located and how they were acquired. This means that any original landowner who had died or moved away before restoration would not have a landholding page simply because he was not present to make these statements. Francis Stiles was last recorded in Stratford in 1653 (the swan shot incident), but apparently left no personal land-holding record. Although a few entries in the new book are dated 1651, many of the records appear to have been written by Joseph Hawley who was the town clerk from 1660 to 1666. That is, they postdate the last known record of Francis Stiles.

Samuel Orcutt's discussion of Francis Stiles and the question of his ownership of land in Stratford brings Robert Clark into the present study.

Considerable search has been made by different parties to ascertain if Francis Stiles, the father of the above three sons [Ephraim, Samuel, and Thomas Stiles], came to Stratford with his family before his decease, without success, but the following record seems to give some light on the question, and is the only item of the kind that has been seen.

"Caleb Nichols purchased of Mr. Stilles one house lot, one acre and a quarter, bounded with Mr. Fayrechild on the south, Isaac Nichols on the west, my own lot that was Francis Nichols' on the north, and the street on the east." No date is given to this purchase, but it being in the handwriting of the town clerk, Joseph Hawley, it must have been made before 1666, and was probably made about 1660. Mr. Stiles' purchase of it was not recorded, as far as can be ascertained. The record of this sale was made in 1664.

Besides this, the fact that Robert Clark gave to the three sons of his wife, formerly widow of Francis Stiles, about fifty acres of land, when he had several children of his own, indicates that he received this land from his wife, and deeded it to its rightful owners, her three sons. By these items it seems quite evident that Francis Stiles resided here several years, was the owner of considerable land and a homestead. Also no record is found showing that Robert Clark purchased the land he gave to his step-sons.¹²

What land would Robert Clark have given to his three stepsons and where did he get it?

Modern farms often contain hundreds of acres with the house and barn as well as pasture, fields under plow, woods, ponds, and other types of land, all located together in one large lot. This was not the case in the seventeenth century when small towns still followed medieval land use patterns from England. Homes were clustered into villages. The farmer then owned several small lots to cover his needs, including pastures, salt-marsh meadows, and wood lots. Thus one "farm" could comprise five or more separate parcels of land as well as a share in the common grazing

¹¹ Orcutt, *A History of the Old Town of Stratford*, 87.

¹² Samuel Orcutt, *A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut* (Fairfield, Connecticut: Fairfield Co. Historical Society, 1886), 252-253. See also Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635* (Boston: New England Historic and Genealogical Society, 2009), 513-521, an excellent assessment of extant records of Francis.

land and a homelot. This means that if Francis Stiles had a house lot as asserted above by Caleb Nichols, then he most certainly had the other types of lots needed to provide for his family.

The property owned by Francis Stiles would have been inherited by his sons, not his daughters. During the period of time they were underage, that property would have been controlled at first by their widowed mother, then, after her remarriage, by a court-appointed guardian. As we will see below, evidence in the land records shows that Francis conveyed his land to his sons using primogeniture. That is, the eldest son is the only one who owned land in his own right. The other sons bought land, received it as gifts from Robert Clark, or by exchange or gifts from oldest brother Samuel Stiles.

Land could be obtained by purchasing a lot from the town, by receiving a lot from a town division that was made among all landholders, by outright purchase from another owner, or by inheritance. If a man married a widow, he would control her dower rights in one-third of her previous husband's land during her natural life. If a man acted as a guardian to minor children, he would control their land and property until they came of age. It is by the two last methods that the property of Francis Stiles probably came to be intertwined with one or two men named Robert Clark.

Robert Clark, as the husband of their mother, would most likely have been appointed guardian to manage the land inherited by the Stiles brothers following their father's death until they came of age. The Stiles sons, born Samuel b. c. 1640, Ephraim b. 1645, Benjamin b. c. 1651, and Thomas b. c. 1653,¹³ would come of age in c. 1661, 1666, 1672, and c. 1674. At the time of the recording of Clark's land ownership, only the oldest two Stiles sons were in a legal position to take control of their property.

The land records show that Samuel was the only Stiles son to own property in his own right. The land that Ephraim owned was provided by Robert Clark from land he bought, and by Samuel Stiles as gifts to his brother. The overall plan seems to have located Samuel's and Ephraim's land-holdings in one area of Stratford, namely Woronoke (now Oronoque). As can be seen below, Robert bought land from them that was located in other areas of Stratford and gave land to them that was in Oronoque. Most likely the land in the other areas of Stratford that Robert bought from Samuel was land that had been originally owned by Francis Stiles.

Robt: Clark by purchase of Samuel Stiles hath three Acres and a half of wood be it more or less lying near the wood and bounded on the north with the Common swamp on the west with Mr Mitchell on the south with John willcocks and Nathaniel Porter and east butting on the river with the old ditch at the south runs amongst it:

Robt: Clark by purchase from samuel stiles hath two Acres of meadow bee it more or less lying upon the point of the sd Island undivided between him and Nathaniel Porter + bounds are not [?] for certayn:

Robt: Clark by purchase from samuell stiles hath three quarters of an Acre of upland bee it more or less lying in the old field: butting south upon the fresh pond butting north upon the highway

¹³ Anderson, *Great Migration, 1634-1635* 6:517.

bounded on the west with the land of the [persons?] Thomas Fairchild Junior on the East or Easterly with the Land belonging to Joshua Judson Deceased—

...

Robt: Clark by purchase from Sam'l Stiles hath three Acres and a half of upland be it more or less on clabbord hill bounded on the East with Hugh Griffon and on the west with Timothy Willcocks on the south with John Hurd junior and on the north with the common highway.¹⁴

Two months later, on the 11th of June 1667, Robert Clark gave the following gifts of land in Stratford to his [step]son Samuel Stiles.

(1) a dwelling house and homelot containing two and a half acres, at Woronoke bounded east by the Great River, south on the land of John Wheeler, on the west by Creek, and on the north by the saw mill river.

(2) four acres of plow land in the Great Meadow at Woronoke, bounded east on the Great River, south on Hope Washbourn, west by his own meadow and his brother Ephraim's meadow and north by John Wheeler.

(3) an acre of planting land at Woronoke bounded on the east by the Great River, on the south by John Wheeler, on the west by land of himself and of Ephraim Stiles, and on the north by Hope Washbourn.¹⁵

Meanwhile, Robert Clark and Samuel Stiles established Ephraim Stiles in Oronoque.

Itm Ephraim Stiles hath from his father Robert Clark fourteen acres of upland more or less lying near Woronokie bounded on the south on and on the East and on the west with the commons and bounded on the North with the high way Recorded the 12 June 1667 John Minor Recorder

...

Ephraim Stiles by way of Exchange with his Brother Samuel Stiles hath the equall halfe of the homelott lying at oronoke the south part of the lott, and equal halfe of the five acres of plowland on the meadow lott and the equal halfe of the five acres adjoyning being by estimation three acres & three quaters acres bounded appears on the Record of same said Samuel Stiles: and Confirmation of the thre Acres and three quarters so [?] subscribes hereto he 7 Feb 1674: Witnessed by and acknowledged before William Curtis Commiioner, John Minor Recorder.¹⁶

It is not correct to say that the gifts of land from Robert Clark constituted property inherited from Francis Stiles. Some of the Oronoque land was bought by Clark from another settler.

Robert Clark by way of exchange with David Mitchell hath purchased one acre and a half and Twenty rod be it more or less lying at the lower end or towards the lower end of woronoke meadow, bounded on the East with the great River, bounded on the west with the Crick, bounded on the North with the meadow belonging to Samuel and Ephraim Stiles on the South with meadow belonging to the sd Saml and Epha Stiles, and for the

¹⁴ Stratford, Connecticut, Land Deeds, 1:155 right.

¹⁵ Stratford, Connecticut, Land Deeds, 1:88 [stamped pg. no. 152].

¹⁶ Stratford, Connecticut, Land Deeds, 1:45.

Confirmation of this exchange the sd Mr. Mitchell hath subscribed the 9 of March 1667-68 in the presence of John Minor, Recorder.¹⁷

A further search into Stratford land records might reveal which plots of land were originally held by Francis Stiles, including both the homelot he sold to Caleb Nichols and the various plots of farmland, meadowland, and woodland. It might answer the question about whether Francis Stiles had a wharf or land on the bay or river from which to engage in mercantile trade.

What do we know about Robert Clark?

- In 1667/8, Robert Clark recorded his property in Stratford. He had several plots by purchase of Samuel Stiles. He also gave land to Samuel and Ephraim Stiles.
- On 5 May 1670, Robert Clark owned the covenant during the establishment of the Second Church at Stratford which later became the first church at Woodbury. Ephraim Stiles was the sixth person to sign (therefore one of the seven pillars of the church) and Robert Clark the eleventh.¹⁸
- In 1678, "Goodman" Clark had servant Thomas Kennes baptized 16 June 1678; on the same day Ephraim Stiles had his servant John Kennes baptized, demonstrating a connection between this Robert Clark and Ephraim Stiles just a year after Sarah (Stiles) Clark wrote her will.¹⁹
- The will of Sarah's son Thomas Stiles confirms that the Robert Clark alive in 1683 was his stepfather. Thomas' nuncupative will, proved in court on 25 October 1683, states that his "father-in-law [i.e., stepfather] Robert Clark had been a good father to him."²⁰
- On 15 April 1688, Clark returned to Stratford First Church by letter from the church at Woodbury.
- On 13 May 1688 Hannah Clark joined Stratford First Church, too, and was identified as the wife of Robert Clark.²¹ This was eleven years after Sarah (Stiles) Clark wrote her will. No record of land transactions for Robert Clark exists in either society indicating it was the same Robert Clark in both Stratford and Woodbury.
- Almost four years later, on the 2nd day of February in 1692, Robert Clark of Stratford gave land in the northern part of Stratford now called Oronoque to Ephraim Stiles.²²

¹⁷ Woodbury, Connecticut, Deeds, 1:87-88.

¹⁸ Woodbury, Connecticut, Church Records, FHL 6,182 (1-4), 1:1-3. See also the transcription in William Cothren, *History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut, from the First Indian Deed in 1659 to 1854, Including the Present Towns of Washington, Southbury, Bethle[he]m, Roxbury, and a part of Oxford and Middlebury* (Waterbury, Conn.: Bronson Brothers, 1854), 132.

¹⁹ Woodbury, Connecticut, Church Records 1:9.

²⁰ Connecticut Probate Files, 1635-1880, Fairfield Probate District, estate of Thomas Stiles of Stratford, 1683, docket no. 6091.

²¹ Stratford, Connecticut, First Church Records 1;17, FHL 0005800(2). The page was obviously water-damaged at the top, where this event is recorded. For that reason, also consult Donald Lines Jacobus, *Families of Old Fairfield* (Fairfield, Connecticut: Daughters of the American Revolution, 1930-1932), II:1072, where in a correction Jacobus notes that "Robert was admitted to Stratford Church by letter from Woodbury Church with several others in 1688; and immediately under this entry is found: 'Hanna Clark the wife of Robt May. 13th, 88.'"

²² Stratford, Connecticut, Land Deeds, 2:318.

- Two and a half years later, Robert Clark wrote his own will. On 23 November 1694 in Fairfield Probate District Samuel Sherman, Ephraim Stiles and Daniel Beardsley were appointed executors, proving yet another connection between this Clark and Ephraim Stiles.

The will of Robert Clark reads:

In the Name of God Amen

I Robert Clark of Stratford in the County of Fairfield and Collony of Conecticut being sick and weak in body but of perfect understanding & memory make this my last will and testament

Imprimis I give and bequeath my soule unto god that gave and my body to a decent buryall at the descretion of my Executors herafter named in hope of a glorius Resurrection for the attonement sake of Jesus Christ my Lord

And as for those worldly goods the Lord in his mercy hath made me posesor I Give and bequeath as followeth, viz. I give and bequeath unto my John Clarke all my houseing & Lands fully freely & absolutely to have possess & Injoye at the age of twenty one years Esepte what is herafter In this will eseped

Item I Give and bequeath unto my daughter Hannah Clarke two acres of my homlot at the East End of it found upon Thomsons Land and the highway

Item I Give to my daughter Hanah Eighty pounds to be paid her at Eighteen years of age or at Marriag if shee mary sooner and all her mothers wearing apparill

Item I give to the Reverend Mr. Israel Chancy five pounds Item I Give to Mary Serle the wife of George Serle a Cow

Item my will is that my two Children John and Hanah shall be brought up & educated at the charge of my Estate according to the descretion of my Executors Item my will is that Mr. Samuel Sherman, [illegible title] Ephraim Stiles and Daniel Berdsley shall be Executors of this my last will and testament paying themselves for all they shall do and charge out of my Estat and what shall remaine of my movable Estate I Give and bequeath unto my two Children John and Hanah to be divided between them at the descretion of my Executors. that this is my Last will and testament is witnessed by my hand and seal this thirteenth day of novembr six hundred ninty and four

Signed Sealled and Published
in presents of us
John Wilcockson
Jacob Walker

Robert X Clarke
Marke

Mr John Wilcock and Mr Jacob Walker appeared in Court this 23 of November 1694 and owned their hands as witnesses to the above will and do swere that the testator according to the best of there understanding he was in his Right mind and understanding that he swore the above writing and proclamed it his last will and testament.²³

Summary of proof in favor of a single man named Robert Clark

The evidence leads us to the following conclusions about Robert Clark:

- Robert Clark's first marriage to Sarah (___?___) Stiles probably had no surviving children in 1677 when she wrote her will. This may have been because she was approximately 40 to 50 years old when she married him.³²
- Robert Clark moved his church membership from First Church to Second Church, which was in Woodbury, and then back again. When he returned to First Church 1688, he had a wife named Hannah. The lack of land sale records in Stratford and land purchase records in Woodbury indicate this is one individual, not two.
- The Robert Clark who married Sarah Stiles was still alive in 1692 when he gave land to his stepson Ephraim Stiles.
- Robert Clark's 1694 will names his minor children John and Hannah and indicates his wife Hannah was deceased. He names his stepson Ephraim Stiles as co-executor.
- Robert Clark was not called "senior" or "junior" in any record, indicating there was only one man with the name in Stratford at the time any record of him was written.

²³ Fairfield Probate District, Connecticut, Records 4:111, 111a, 111b, transcription and proof of the will of Robert Clark, inventory transcription and court approval; the presentation of the inventory includes a note on the ages of his two children; Connecticut State Library, Hartford; Family History Library [FHL] microfilm 4267, item 4. Connecticut Probate Files, 1635-1880, Fairfield Probate District, estate of Robert Clark of Stratford, 1683, docket no. 1629.

²⁴ Anderson, *Great Migration, 1634-1635* 6:517.

²⁵ Had he been a prisoner of Dunbar, he would not have finished his indenture until 1662 or 1663.

²⁶ This purchase can be dated. Mr. John Welles wrote his will 7 August 1659 and it was proved 28 August 1659, so this set of transactions took place prior to August 1659. The abutters provided in the 1667/8 listing are "Mr Wells his children", that is, his heirs.

²⁷ This purchase would thus be dated after 1661, when Samuel was old enough to sell.

²⁸ Stratford, Connecticut, Land Deeds, 1:155 right.

²⁹ Stratford, Connecticut, Land Deeds, 1:155 left.

³⁰ Woodbury, Connecticut, Deeds, 1:87-88.

³¹ Stratford, Connecticut, Land Deeds, 1:88 [stamped pg. no. 152].

³² The exact marriage date of Francis and Sarah (___?___) Stiles is unknown. We know that Samuel Stiles, apparently the eldest son of Francis and Sarah Stiles, died in Woodbury, Connecticut, on 14 February 1726/7, at the age of 84. Although ages at death, especially advanced ages, are not the most reliable indicators of birth dates, let us say that Samuel was born around 1643. He had older sisters. Anderson's analysis shows Hannah, b. c. 1636 (although Anderson raises some concerns about her young age at marriage and points out that these doubts could be resolved if she was a previous child of Sarah (___?___) Stiles), and the daughter who married James Blackman, whose birth Anderson puts c. 1640. We can thus fix the probable date of first marriage of Sarah (___?___) Stiles prior to 1639. A marriage earlier than this is certainly possible, that is, within the first year after Francis arrived in Windsor. If Sarah herself was *at least* 20 at the probable birth of her eldest daughter, her birth would have been before 1619. Francis Stiles is known to have been baptized in 1602. Wives were often the same age or slightly younger than their husbands. We then, after a long sequence of conjectures, can put Sarah's birth date between 1602 and 1619, a range nearly a generation in width, or estimate an average, circa 1610.

Evidence of two separate men name Robert Clark

- The first marriage of Robert Clark did not produce children though his wife had several children with her first husband. Perhaps this was because Sarah was already in her late 40s when they married.
- His second marriage, which produced children, must have been to a younger woman.

There was only one Robert Clark

One Robert Clark or two? As unlikely as it seems, our conclusion can only be that only one Robert Clark lived in Stratford in the seventeenth century. He was an elderly man when his two surviving children were born.

Origins of Robert Clark

Who was Robert Clark and how did he get to Stratford without creating specific records about himself on the way there?

- He does not appear in settler lists in Stratford prior to his recording of land on 7 March 1667/8.
- From what we have conjectured, it is possible that his first marriage (that we know about) took place when he was at least 45 years old, born around 1610, if we assume that the couple would have been close in age.
- His name does not appear on the passenger list of the *Christian*.
- He has not been identified as a son in any of the Clark families in New Haven or Milford, towns just east on the coastline from Stratford.
- He does not have a record that shows him to be a relative of James Clark of Stratford.

If Robert Clark was not independent prior to 1659, he was likely a servant, or perhaps even one of the indentured prisoners-of-war from the Third British Civil War.³³

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

ROBERT¹ CLARK was born between 1605 and 1618 (if he was within a few years of age of his wife Sarah), and died in Stratford, Connecticut, on 16 November 1694.³⁴ He married, first, after 1653 (the date of the last record of his wife's first husband was still alive) and before 7 March 1767/8 (when he listed property associated with the Stiles family), SARAH (___?___) STILES, widow of Francis Stiles. She was probably born 1605-1619 and died prior to 2 February 1682/3 when the inventory of her estate was made. He married, second, probably soon thereafter (as their first child was born circa 1684), HANNAH (___?___), born, say, 1645-1663 (born after 1645 as she bore a child in 1687, and born prior to 1663 if she was at least 20 years old at her

³³ "The Third English Civil War," British Civil War Project, posted 23 October 2012 (<http://bcw-project.org/military/third-civil-war/index> : 4 April 2016). Three ships of these prisoners arrived in Boston in 1651 though a passenger list exists for only one of them. The prisoners were indentured for terms of ten years and men of significant mercantile or commercial interests bought those indentures. Francis Stiles would have been in this category.

³⁴ Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, Connecticut State Library (Hartford, 1924-1934), Stratford, p. 36 [LR2:485].

marriage). She probably died prior to 12 November 1691 when she was omitted from her husband's will.

Robert Clark was among the freemen of Stratford in a list dated 8th month:7th day:1669.³⁵

Children of Robert¹ and Hannah () Clark were as follows:

- i. JOHN² CLARK was born circa 1684 as he was ten years old at his father's death in 1694.³⁶ He died before 2 Apr. 1765.³⁷ He married Jane Clark, daughter of Ensign George and Deborah (Gold) Clark³⁸ in or before 1713 as their first recorded child was born 14 Dec. 1713. JANE CLARK was baptized in Milford, Connecticut, on 8 Sept. 1689.³⁹ He married Rebecca (?) before 22 Jan 1735/6 (when their son Abel was born).⁴⁰
- ii. HANNAH² CLARK, b. c. 1687 as she was "above" seven years age at her father's death in 1694;⁴¹ m. in Stamford, Connecticut, 22 Aug. 1711, EPHRAIM STEVENS, the Rev. Mr. Timothy Cutler officiating,⁴² son of Obadiah and Rebecca (Rose) Stevens, b. in Stamford, Connecticut, 28 Jan. 1680.⁴³

³⁵ J. Hammond Trumbull, *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut 1665 to 1678, Transcribed and Edited, in Accordance with a Resolution of the General Assembly, with Notes and an* (Hartford: F.A. Brown, 1852), 519-520. A legislative requirement that towns list the freeman in October, 1669.

³⁶ Fairfield Probate District, Fairfield, Connecticut, 4:111b. This information appears in after the inventory of the estate of Robert Clark where it is recorded in the district probate record book on 19 Nov. 1694. The note does not appear in the original inventory in estate file, docket no. 1629.

³⁷ Connecticut estate files, Fairfield Probate District, John Clark, docket no. 1627; Connecticut State Library, Hartford; FHL microfilm 1,018,743.

³⁸ George Clarke Bryant and Donald Lines Jacobus, *Deacon George Clark(e) of Milford, Connecticut, and Some of his Descendants* (Ansonia, Conn.: self-pub., 1949), 42, showing a deed dated 22 Feb. 1724/5, involving the Clark heirs of the Gold farm, including John and Jane Clark of Stratford.

³⁹ Connecticut Church Records, Milford First Congregational Church, 1639-1926, index, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, 1950, p. 115 [1:23].

⁴⁰ Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, Connecticut State Library (Hartford, 1924-1934), Stratford, p. 34 [LR5:28].

⁴¹ Fairfield Probate District, 4:111b, a note on the ages of the children is appended to the inventory of the estate of Robert Clark in the court record book.

⁴² Stamford, Connecticut, Town Records, FHL 899,934, item 1, 1:143 which notes that both Ephraim and Hannah were from Stratford.

⁴³ Barbour Collection, Stamford, p. 200 [1:102].

William and John Sturdevant Families of Norwalk and Ridgefield, Connecticut Harlan R. Jessup

This summarizes the families of William Sturdevant who died in Norwalk in 1715 and of his son John Sturdevant, born 1676 in Norwalk and died 1717 in Ridgefield.¹ A Robert Sturdevant had been granted land in Norwalk in 1662,² but no further records were found of this earlier man, and no connection to William is apparent.

Literally hundreds of family trees at Ancestry.com purport that William was a son of Samuel Sturdevant of Plymouth Colony. However, this Samuel Sturdevant left a will dated 29 Oct 1669 listing his sons Samuel, James, John, Joseph, and an unborn child.³ William cannot be that unborn child, for with children born 1676 and 1678 he must have been born at least ten years earlier. Another possibility is that William came a short distance up the coast to Norwalk from the New Amsterdam colony, for the surname would appear to have Dutch origins.

But William's more likely origins are reported in another handful of Ancestry.com family trees. They report that he was the William Sturtivan, son of Edward, baptized at the Parish Church of Nunkeeling-with-Beholme, Yorkshire, on 24 Feb 1651.⁴ This birth date makes him of the right age for marriage about 1675. No other children of Edward Sturtivan and no others of the surname are found in vital records of this or nearby Yorkshire parishes.

Family Summary

First Generation

William¹ Sturdevant, perhaps the William baptized at Nunkeeling, Yorkshire, 24 Feb 1651, the son of Edward Sturdivan,⁵ d. Norwalk, CT, before 22 Feb 1714/5,⁶ m. say 1675, **Mary _____**, d. aft 1715.

William's nuncupative will was dated 25 Dec 1714 and proved in Norwalk on 30 Jul 1715 by the Rev. Stephen Buckingham and Andrew Messenger. It lists his unnamed wife; sons John, Jonathan, and Joseph; and daughters Sarah Arnall (Arnold) and Elizabeth. The widow Mary and son Joseph were appointed administrators. For Sarah, "her Husband arnall should have nothing to do with it." The inventory, not totaled, included four parcels of real estate and is dated 22 Feb 1714/5.⁷ William Sturdevant purchased 11 acres in Norwalk from George Abbott on 22 Feb 1682, sold 13½ acres to Samuel Canfield on 27 Nov 1682,⁸ and has other deeds recorded up to 1712/3.

¹ Charles M. Selleck, *Norwalk*, 1896, p. 81, lists William Sturdivant and his son John as among the "additional male settlers" 1656 to 1700.

² Norwalk Proprietors Records, p. 58.

³ Robert Hunter Sturtevant, *Descendants of Samuel Sturtevant*, 1986.

⁴ Parish Register Transcript, FHL film # 98537, and at familysearch.com

⁵ "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975," at FamilySearch.com; FHL microfilm #98,537.

⁶ Date of estate inventory, Norwalk Probate Estate Papers #6132.

⁷ Norwalk Probate Estate Papers #6132.

⁸ Norwalk Land Records 1:226, 224.

Children, b. Norwalk:⁹

- + i. John, b. 20 Jan 1676, m(1) Deborah Morehouse, m(2) Mary (Ferris) Jackson.
- ii. Sarah, b. 9 Apr 1678, m. ____ Arnall (Arnold).
- iii. Jonathan.
- iv. Joseph. On 9 Feb 1727/8, Joseph Sturdivant granted Norwalk land to his then minor daughters Ruth and Charity.¹⁰
- v. Elizabeth.

Second Generation

John² Sturdevant, b. Norwalk, 20 Jan 1676,¹¹ d. Ridgefield, before 23 Apr 1718,¹² m(1) **Deborah Morehouse**, dau. of Jonathan and Mary (Wilson) Morehouse.¹³ m(2) Stratfield, 28 Apr 1709,¹⁴ **Mary (Ferris) Jackson**, dau. of Zechariah and Sarah (Blouds) Ferris, who before 2 Nov 1722 married (3) John Davis of Derby, CT.¹⁵

John Sturdevant removed from Norwalk to Ridgefield where his name is listed among those buried in Ridgefield's Old Town Cemetery, for which no individual headstones have survived.¹⁶ He died sometime before 23 Apr 1718 when his estate was administered. In the administration his widow Mary was first named administrator, but her name was crossed out and replaced by that of Joseph Keeler at an unknown date, probably soon thereafter. His inventory, totaling £124/8/0, was recorded at this time including this note: "There is some Estate Reall Given to the Widow by her father Before Marr[iage] which is in ye posess[ion] of At present her Mot[her] and not distinguished nor value known." Their mother was appointed guardian to Elizabeth, Samuel, and "Bula," and Joseph Keeler guardian to John Sturdivant.¹⁷

On 2 Nov 1722 John Davis of Derby petitioned the court to have John Sturdevant's estate distributed. One-third was ordered given to the widow, and she was allowed £24 to bring up the [youngest] child to untill [the age of] seven years. Finally, at an unknown date there is a distribution by Samuel Smith and Ebenezer Smith to the widow [unnamed], to the eldest child John, and to other children Samuel, "Elazabath", and "bula" [Beulah]. A final agreement on the settlement of the John Sturdevant estate was signed on 2 Mar 1722/3 by John Davis, Mary Davis, and Joseph Keeler.¹⁸

No record of the marriage of the widow Mary Sturdevant to John Davis has been found. A John Davis of Derby married Mary Gunn on 12 May 1691, and this or another John Davis married Sarah Chatfield on 12 Jul 1706. John Davis of Derby had his earmark for cattle recorded

⁹ Births of first two in Norwalk Vital Records 1:114.

¹⁰ Norwalk Land Records 6:211.

¹¹ Norwalk Vital Records 1:114.

¹² First date in estate administration, Fairfield Probate Estate Papers #6131.

¹³ Fairfield Land Records 3:153, dated 20 Sep 1716, in which David Morehouse of Elizabeth, NJ, for himself and as attorney for brother Jonathan and other siblings, conveys Fairfield property to (among others) "Jonathan" Sturdivant of Norwalk in right of his wife Deborah, deceased.

¹⁴ Bridgeport First Congregational Church Records 1:235.

¹⁵ See Fairfield Probate Estate Papers #6131 which name Mary wife of John Davis.

¹⁶ Hale Collection of Headstone Inscriptions, Ridgefield, p. 1.

¹⁷ Fairfield Probate Estate Papers #6131.

¹⁸ Fairfield Probate Estate Papers #6131.

on 29 Apr 1712. It seems likely but is not confirmed that these are all the same John Davis who married Mary Sturdevant sometime between 1718 and 1722.¹⁹

Child by “by 1st wife” Deborah, b. Ridgefield:²⁰

- i. John, b. 16 Feb 1710, m(1) Ridgefield, 12 Apr 1732, Keziah Abbott, m(2) Abigail Knapp.²¹ Children of John and Kezia, b. Ridgefield: John, b. 24 Mar 1733, James, b. 18 Feb 1735, Jane, b. 6 Jun 1739.²²

Children (Elizabeth and Samuel “by 2nd wife” Mary), b. Ridgefield:²³

- ii. Elizabeth, b. 15 Feb 1713.
- iii. Samuel, b. 15 Feb 1715.
- iv. Beulah.

Research on this family was undertaken on behalf of Linda Alexander of Fairport, New York, whose permission to publish is gratefully acknowledged.

¹⁹ Derby VR 2:25,24,161.

²⁰ Ridgefield Land Records 1:201.

²¹ John’s marriage to Keziah (with no surname) is from Ridgefield Land Records 1:229. Her maiden surname and the name of his second wife are from family records with the original sources now unavailable.

²² Ridgefield Land Records 1:218, 219, 225.

²³ Ridgefield Land Records 1:201, Beulah from John’s estate distribution.

**Parents Identified for Rachel (Johnson) Moger, wife of John Moger, of Newtown
Harlan Jessup**

Rachel, wife of John Moger, was otherwise unidentified in our November 2015 article on the Moger family of Newtown.¹ Imogene Olson Heireth Karabeinkoff, a long-term member of our Society and a contributor to *Connecticut Ancestry*, has shown her to be a daughter of Moses Johnson of Newtown who had married Sarah Adams in Derby, Connecticut, on 15 Apr 1703.² Moses Johnson’s will dated 19 Jun 1753 and proved 29 Oct 1754 makes bequests to the heirs of daughters Hannah Bulkley, formerly wife of Daniel Bulkley; to daughters Mable, wife of David Bartram, Rachel, wife of John Moger, and Sarah, wife of Daniel Mear [Meeker?]; and to son Jeremiah Johnson.³

¹ Harlan R. Jessup, “Samuel Moger Family of Newtown, Connecticut,” *Connecticut Ancestry*, vol. 58, p. 70-74.

² Derby Vital Records 2:13.

³ Danbury Probate Court Record 1:10.

Abram Woodman Family of New Canaan
Harlan R. Jessup

Abram Woodman and his wife Mehitable (or Mercy) Dann are confirmed only from the death record of their son Jacob. Mehitable may well be the daughter either of James or Squire Dann, both of whom are found with several children in the 1800 census of Pound Ridge, NY. No likely parents of Abram are found in the vicinity, though there are many Woodman families in eastern Massachusetts, in Maine, and in Rhode Island.

First Generation

1. Abram WOODMAN, died probably in New Canaan, Connecticut, or Pound Ridge, New York, likely before the 1810 census and certainly before 11 December 1824 when Elihu Dan was appointed guardian for son Isaac (age about 16).¹ Then, on 18 January 1825 Elihu Dan was appointed guardian to Jacob Woodman, age about 16.² Abram's wife was **Mehitable (or Mercy) DANN**. Parents Abram and Mehitable named in Jacob's death record.³ Sons Isaac and Jacob would appear to be the two young males with Mercy Woodman in the 1810 census of New Canaan. Children:

- 2 i. (*possibly*) Abram/Abraham, b. ca 1800, m. Ann E. _____.
- 3 ii. Isaac, b. ca 1808, m. Almira A. ?Sniffen?
- 4 iii. Jacob, b. Feb 1809, m. Helen Tong

Second Generation

2. Abram/Abraham² WOODMAN (*possibly Abram¹*), b. ca 1800, d. New Canaan, May 1825, æ 25y, of consumption,⁴ m. Ann E. _____, b. say 1802. The only Woodman in 1820 Federal Census of Connecticut or nearby New York is Abr^m Woodman of Stamford with 1 male age 16-25 and 1 female age 16-25. Children have not been identified, but the Federal Census of Stamford for 1830, under Wid^o Ann E. Woodman, has 1 m 5-10, 1 f <5, 1 f 5-10, and 1 f 20-30.

3. Isaac² WOODMAN (*Abram¹*), b. perh. New Canaan, ca 1808, d. prob. Stamford, after 1880 census, m. **Almira A. ?SNIFFEN?**, b. ca Jul 1813, d. Stamford, 28 Sep 1884, æ 71y, 2m, of apoplexy.⁵ Almira's parents are not named in her death record. Several on-line sites give her surname as Sniffen, and there are several families of this name in the 1830 Federal Census in nearby Westchester County, NY. Isaac filed for bankruptcy in Stamford on 1 Apr 1862.⁶ No decedent probate found, and he died after 1880 census and probably before 1884 death of Almira. Children:⁷

¹ Norwalk Probate Court Record 4:110.

² Norwalk Probate Court Record 4:115.

³ New Canaan Vital Records 2:39

⁴ North Stamford Congregational Church Record, p. 170, and very difficult to read on microfilm, LDS #0005591.

⁵ Stamford Vital Records 4:422.

⁶ Stamford Probate Court Record 20:454.

⁷ 1850 Federal Census of Stamford

- i. Jenette A., b. Stamford, ca 1834, m(1) ca 1855, Philo Lockwood, who d. Stamford, 11 Sep 1862, killed "by a Block from a Saw,"⁸ m(2) say 1863, Isaac A. Knapp.⁹
- ii. Mary J., b. Stamford, ca 1836, m. _____ Hoyt. Child: Henry b. New York, ca Oct 1859.¹⁰

4. Jacob² WOODMAN (*Abram*¹), b. perh. New Canaan, Feb 1809, d. Pound Ridge, 18 Jan 1878, æ 63y, 11m,¹¹ m. **Helen** (or **Ellen**) **TONG**, b. England, ca 1809,¹² d. Stamford, 28 Jun 1879, æ 70, of dropsy.¹³ In the 1850 Federal census Jacob Woodman, shoemaker, age 40, b. CT, is in Pound Ridge in the household of Polly, Betty, and Elsie Bishop, all older women. Isaac, 19, and Henry Woodman, 16, are both carpenters in the Stamford household of Charles P. Price. Helen and Mary are not found. In the 1870 Federal census of Pound Ridge Ellen Woodman, 63, is in the household of John Tong, 64, farmer. Children, birth order uncertain:

- i. Isaac, b. 3 May 1830, d. 42 Orange St., Stamford, 11 Nov 1905 of Bright's disease,¹⁴ m. ca 1853, Eliza E. _____, b. 20 May 1831, d. Stamford, 15 May 1873, æ 41, of heart disease and consumption. Miss Addie Woodman was informant at death.¹⁵ Eliza buried first North Street Cemetery, Stamford, but her birth and death dates also on stone with those of Isaac in Spring Grove Cemetery, Darien,¹⁶ Children:¹⁷ Mary Evelyn, b. ca 1855; Emma J., b. ca 1857, m. Sylvanus Thompson;¹⁸ Sarah Adelaide [Addie], b. ca 1858.
- iii. Henry, b. Pound Ridge, NY, 9 May 1832, d. 42 Orange St., Stamford, 15 Jan 1917 of apoplexy, unmarried. Miss Addie Woodman was informant at death.¹⁹ Res. Boston, MA, in 1878. In the 1910 Federal Census of Stamford Henry Woodman is listed as great-uncle (really uncle) in the family of "Selvani" Thompson. With them is "sister-in-law" Sarah [Adelaide] Woodman, 44.
- iv. Mary, b. Jun 1839, d. New Canaan, 24 Oct 1854, æ 15y, 4m.²⁰

Research on this family was undertaken several years ago on behalf of Kathryn Graham of New Jersey whose permission to publish has been gratefully received.

⁸ Stamford Vital Records 3:211.

⁹ In the 1880 Federal Census of Stamford, Isaac A. Knapp, 37, farm laborer, is with wife Jenetta A., 41, her Knapp children, Estella T. 15, Adalade A. 13, Osker W. 11, and Irving E. 8, and her Lockwood children Mary 24, Morisanna 23, and Henry W. 19.

¹⁰ 1860 Federal Census of Stamford.

¹¹ New Canaan Vital Records 2:39, and *New Canaan Messenger*, 19 Jan 1878.

¹² From Isaac's and Henry's death records.

¹³ Stamford Vital Records 4:390.

¹⁴ Stamford Death Record.

¹⁵ Stamford Vital Records 3:498.

¹⁶ Hale Collection of Headstone Inscriptions, Stamford, p. 37, Darien, p. 15.

¹⁷ 1870 and 1880 Federal Census, Stamford, CT.

¹⁸ 1900 Federal Census of Stamford, CT, where Sylvanus Thompson is shown with wife Emma and daughter Mabel.

¹⁹ Stamford Death Record.

²⁰ New Canaan Vital Records 2:14.

Continuation of Greens Farms Church Records, 1742 – 1822
Baptisms: 1776-1781

Transcribed by Barbara Dempsey

N. B. The Greens Farms Church records were known to Donald Lines Jacobus and were used by him when compiling the data for *Families of Old Fairfield*. The publication of these records here in *Connecticut Ancestry* marks the first time they have been transcribed and published as a whole. Please see *Connecticut Ancestry* Vol. 58, No. 1, August 2015 for the introduction and first set of records from this source. Additional baptism records have been published in subsequent journals.

(Heavy line between some entries indicates a page break in the original records.)

Date	Surname	Given Name	Parents/relationship	Other notes
07 Jan 1776	Bur	Ebenezer	s/o John/Martha	
07 Jan 1776	Gray	Elen	d/o Gideon/Anna	
14 Jan 1776	Sturges	Andrew Bur	s/o Andrew/Abigail	bap by Mr. Sherwood
23 Feb 1776	Canfield	Seth	s/o Ezekiel/Ann	
25 Feb 1776	Disbrow	Freelove	d/o Justus/Elizabeth	bap by Mr. Tennent
09 Mar 1776	Disbrow	Thomas	s/o John/Jemimah	
10 Mar 1776	Lewis	David	s/o Ebenezer/Betty	
17 Mar 1776	Lockwood	Becky	d/o Stephen/Rebeckah	
07 Apr 1776	Baker	James (twin)	s/o Ebenezer/Mable	
07 Apr 1776	Baker	Mable (twin)	d/o Ebenezer/Mable	
14 Apr 1776	Godfrey	Andrew	s/o Lt. Nathan/Sarah	bap by Mr. Sherwood
18 Apr 1776	ManRow	Eunice	d/o Ebenezer/Mary	
28 Apr 1776	Allen	Honor	d/o Elnathan/Sarah	
26 May 1776	Baker	Justus	s/o Joshua/Abigail	
26 May 1776	Jesup	Sarah	d/o Doctor Ebenezer/Abigail	
26 May 1776	Bennet	Sarah	d/o James/Sarah	
09 Jun 1776	Thorp	Increase	s/o William/Pat	
09 Jun 1776	Chapman	Lidia	d/o Doctor Joseph/Elisabeth	
16 Jun 1776	[Kent]	Rachel		Negro child belonging to Mr. Moses
16 Jun 1776	[Kent]	Hannibal		Negro child belonging to Mr. Moses

23 Jun 1776	Crossman	Jesse	s/o John/Ann	
30 Jun 1776	Stratten	Hull	s/o Cornelius/Abigail	
28 Jul 1776	Wakeman	Wakeman	s/o Lt. Stephen/Mary	
28 Jul 1776	Cable	Betsey	d/o George/Esther	
28 Jul 1776	Sherwood	Hannah	d/o John/Mary	
11 Aug 1776	Bennet	Joseph	s/o Joseph/Sarah	
11 Aug 1776	Allen	John	s/o Benjamin/Rhoda	
11 Aug 1776	Lyon	David	s/o David/Hannah	
25 Aug 1776	Morehouse	Samuel	s/o Lt. Solomon/Meriam	
25 Aug 1776	Bennet	John Benedict	s/o Deliverance/Mary	
25 Aug 1776	Burr	Abigail	d/o Talcot/Mindwell	
19 Sep 1776	Hide	Eunice	d/o John/Abigail	
03 Nov 1776	Elwood	Joseph	s/o Joseph/Naomi	
10 Nov 1776	Wakeman	David	s/o Mr. Gideon/Ann	
10 Nov 1776	Nash	Joseph	s/o Thomas/Mary	
08 Dec 1776	Goodsell	Elihu	s/o John	
08 Dec 1776	Meker	Medad	s/o Daniel/Abigail	
08 Dec 1776	Couch	Elisabeth Nash	d/o Simon/Elenor	
15 Dec 1776	Philips	Lucretia	d/o John/Molly	
26 Jan 1777	Rumsey	Levi	s/o Joseph	
26 Jan 1777	Adams	Rebeckah	d/o Nathaniel/Salome	
16 Mar 1777	Bur	Anne	d/o Ephraim/Eunice	
22 Mar 1777	Couch	Jonathan	s/o Thomas/Sarah	
30 Mar 1777	Whitlock	Aaron	s/o Thaddeus/Grace	
11 May 1777	Lockwood	Hezekiah	s/o Gershom/Martha	
18 May 1777	Cable	Sarah	d/o Thomas/Rhoda	
25 May 1777	Hull	Abigail (twin)	d/o Mr. Daniel	
25 May 1777	Hull	Rachel (twin)	d/o Mr. Daniel	
01 Jun 1777	Allen	John	s/o Ebenezer/Sarah	

01 Jun 1777	Handford	Hezekiah	s/o Noah/Elisabeth	
01 Jun 1777	Wakeman	Mary	d/o Jesup/Amelia	
01 Jun 1777	Bur	Aaron	s/o David/Jane	bap by Mr. Tennent
08 Jun 1777	Sherwood	Sarah	d/o Daniel/Charity	
15 Jun 1777	Beers	Silas	s/o Daniel/Abigail	
06 Jul 1777	Coley	Hezekiah	s/o Hezekiah/Sarah	
06 Jul 1777	Disbrow	Meker	s/o Asahel/Abigail	
13 Jul 1777	Allen	Rhoda	d/o Benjamin/Rhoda	
27 Jul 1777	Mills	Ebenezer	s/o Abigail	
10 Aug 1777	Disbrow	Daniel	s/o Jabez/Mable	
10 Aug 1777	Bennet	Abigail	d/o Elias/Abigail	
17 Aug 1777	Briant	Stratton	s/o Widow Sarah	
18 Aug 1777	Gorham	[unnamed]	s/o Joseph/Mary	
31 Aug 1777	Disbrow	Olive	d/o Asa/Charity	
21 Sep 1777	Bennet	Kaziah	d/o Andrew/Elizabeth	
28 Sep 1777	Guyer	Jeremiah Wadsworth	s/o Stephen/Rebeckah	
19 Oct 1777	Thorp	Andrew	s/o William/Pat	
19 Oct 1777	Burr	Esther	d/o John Jr./Martha	
08 Nov 1777	Canfield	Elisabeth	d/o Widow Mary	
09 Nov 1777	Canfield	Rachel	d/o Widow Mary	
09 Nov 1777	Smith	Samuel	s/o Samuel/Abigail	
02 Jan 1778	Disbrow	John	s/o John/Jemimah	
25 Jan 1778	Disbrow	Mable	d/o Russel/Eunice	offered by Widow Godfrey
15 Feb 1778	Meker	Benjamin	s/o Benjamin/Abigail	
29 Mar 1778	Batterson	Roxy	d/o George/Elizabeth	
05 Apr 1778	Jesup	Abigail	d/o Deacon Ebenezer/Abigail	
05 Apr 1778	Lockwood	Stephen Frost	s/o Stephen/Rebeccah	
09 Apr 1778	Lion	Joseph	s/o David/Hannah	
12 Apr 1778	Batterson	Molly	d/o John/Maryann	

19 Apr 1778	Raymond	Stephen	s/o William	bap by Mr. Sherwood
14 Jun 1778	Davies	Doctor (twin)	s/o John/Olive	
14 Jun 1778	Davies	Sarah (twin)	d/o John/Olive	
14 Jun 1778	Baker	Damares (twin)	d/o Ebenezer/Mahitable	
14 Jun 1778	Baker	Salome (twin)	d/o Ebenezer/Mahitable	
14 Jun 1778	Bennet	Hezekiah (twin)	s/o Moses Jr./Hannah	
14 Jun 1778	Bennet	Moses (twin)	s/o Moses Jr./Hannah	
21 Jun 1778	Chapman	William	s/o Doctor Joseph/Elizabeth	
06 Jul 1778	Disbrow	Joseph	s/o Elias	
06 Jul 1778	Disbrow	Olive	d/o Elias	
13 Jul 1778	[Sherwood]	Dorcas		Negro child of Widow Abigail
30 Aug 1778	Morehouse	Hulda	d/o Grummon/Hulda	bap by Mr. Eliot
20 Sep 1778	Disbrow	Thomas Scribner	s/o Asahel/Abigail	
27 Sep 1778	Ogden	Elen	d/o Ebenezer	
25 Oct 1778	Wakeman	Elizabeth	d/o Mr. Gideon/Anne	
01 Nov 1778	Philips	Hezekiah	s/o John/Molly	
01 Nov 1778	Rowland	Joseph	s/o Samuel/Mahitable	
22 Nov 1778	Wakeman	Benjamin	s/o Capt. Stephen/Mary	
06 Dec 1778	Crossman	John Allen	s/o John/Ann	
25 Dec 1778	Bennet	Elias	s/o Elias/Abigail	
03 Jan 1779	Godfrey	Mary	d/o Nathan Jr./Mary	
07 Feb 1779	Bennet	Priscilla	d/o Lt. Joseph/Sarah	
07 Feb 1779	Disbrow	Ellen	d/o Russel/Eunice	
21 Feb 1779	Morehouse	Ezra	s/o Capt. Solomon/Meriam	
21 Feb 1779	Disbrow	Joshua	s/o Joshua/Deborah	
21 Feb 1779	Elwood	Richard	s/o Joseph/Naomi	
21 Mar 1779	Bennet	Isaac	s/o Deliverance/Mary	
21 Mar 1779	Rumsey	Sarah	d/o Joseph	
11 Apr 1779	Adams	Joseph	s/o Nathaniel/Salome	

11 Apr 1779	Burr	Ann	d/o David Jr./Jane	
18 Apr 1779	Stratten	Eliphalet	s/o Cornelius/Abigail	
25 Apr 1779	Bennet	Elizabeth	d/o Andrew/Elizabeth	
09 May 1779	Bennet	James	s/o James/Sarah	
09 May 1779	Thorp	Wheeler	s/o Nathan	
09 May 1779	Disbrow	Polly	d/o Jabez/Mable	
09 May 1779	Meeker	Roda	d/o Daniel/Abigail	
24 Jun 1779	Wakeman	Zalmon	s/o Jesup/Amelia	
18 Jul 1779	Burr	Eliabeth	d/o Daniel/Abigail	
22 Aug 1779	Burr	Cornelius Dickman	s/o Daniel/Abigail	
04 Sep 1779	Guyer	John Lord	s/o Stephen/Rebeccah	
12 Sep 1779	Sherwood	Burr	s/o Daniel/Charity	
25 Sep 1779	Burr	Ephraim	s/o Ephraim/Eunice	
03 Oct 1779	Allen	Polly	d/o Benjamin/Rhoda	
17 Oct 1779	Mills	Joseph	s/o [unnamed]/Abigail	
30 Oct 1779	Disbrow	Samuel	s/o Caleb Jr./Rhoda	
30 Oct 1779	Bennet	Dolly	d/o Daniel/Mary	
02 Nov 1779	Batterson	Sarah	d/o William/Grissel	
02 Nov 1779	Batterson	Lewis	s/o William/Grissel	
02 Nov 1779	Smith	Joseph	s/o Samuel/Abigail	
07 Nov 1779	Carson	William	s/o Walter/Sarah	
07 Nov 1779	Couch	Sarah	d/o Thomas/Sarah	
07 Nov 1779	Hide	Abigail	d/o John Jr./Abigail	
28 Nov 1779	Chapman	Sarah	d/o Denny Jr./Mable	
09 Jan 1780	Burr	Molly	d/o John Jr./Pat	
09 Jan 1780	[Rowland]	Nancy		servant child to Samuel/Mable
06 Feb 1780	Disbrow	Betsey Plat	d/o Asa/Charity	bap by Mr. Ross
13 Feb 1780	Scribner	Hannah	d/o John/Lydia	of Norwalk
20 Feb 1780	Wood	Lidia	d/o Samuel/Rebecka	bap by Mr. Tennent

03 Mar 1780	Morehouse	Betty	d/o Jesse/Hannah	
19 Mar 1780	Jesup	Edward	s/o Deacon Ebenezer/Abigail	
19 Mar 1780	Hull	Banks Eliphalet	s/o Daniel/Elisabeth	
19 Mar 1780	Meeker	Hulda	s/o Seth/Abigail	bap by Mr. Tennent
02 Apr 1780	Beers	Talcott	s/o Talcott/Mindwell	
09 Apr 1780	Lockwood	Marcus	s/o Gershom/Martha	bap by Mr. Eliot
16 Apr 1780	Ripley	David	s/o Hezekiah/Dorothy	
16 Apr 1780	Fairchild	Hezekiah	s/o Gilbert/Hannah	
07 May 1780	Gorham	Stephen	s/o Ebenezer/Martha	
03 Jun 1780	Andrews	Elizabeth	d/o Abraham/Catherine	
11 Jun 1780	Meeker	Stephen	s/o Benjamin/Abigail	
11 Jun 1780	Disbrow	Waity	d/o Asel/Abigail	
11 Jun 1780	Bennet	Phineas	s/o Moses/Hannah	
11 Jun 1780	Whitlock	Mary	d/o Thaddeus/Grace	
11 Jun 1780	Beers	Anne	d/o Pinkney	
25 Jun 1780	Thorp	Mary	d/o William/Pat	
24 Sep 1780	Green	Samuel	s/o Joseph/Rachel	bap by ye Rev'd Mr. Lewes
25 Nov 1780	Chapman	Polly	d/o Doctor Joseph/Elizabeth	
17 Dec 1780	Jeacocks	Samuel Benedict	s/o Gershom/Abigail	
24 Dec 1780	Godfrey	Benjamin	s/o Nathan Jr./Mary	
24 Dec 1780	Chapman	Jeremiah Sherwood	s/o Lt. James/Abigail	
24 Dec 1780	Disbrow	Eunice	d/o Russel/Eunice	
02 Mar 1781	Elwood	George	s/o Joseph/Naomi	
04 Mar 1781	Godfrey	Mary	d/o Stephen/Eunice	
17 Mar 1781	Hurlbut	James	s/o Gideon/Hannah	
25 Mar 1781	Crossman	Joseph	s/o John/Ann	
25 Mar 1781	Inglish	Joseph Couch	s/o Hudson/Hannah	
05 Apr 1781	Raymond	Hannah	d/o David/Sarah	
29 Apr 1781	Disbrow	Thomas	s/o John/Jemima	

27 May 1781	Patchen	Abigail		offered by Deacon Thomas Nash
27 May 1781	Beers	Mary	d/o Daniel/Abigail	
17 Jun 1781	Thorp	Peter	s/o Nathaniel	
17 Jun 1781	Disbrow	Solomon	s/o Joshua/Deborah	
24 Jun 1781	Bennet	Joseph	s/o Deliverance/Mary	
01 Jul 1781	Allen	Hezekiah	s/o Elnathan/Sarah	
01 Jul 1781	Allen	David Osborn	s/o Thomas dec'd	
01 Jul 1781	Bennet	Mary	d/o James/Anna	
01 Jul 1781	Noyes	Sarah	s/o George/Asenath	
22 Jul 1781	Allen	Amelia	d/o Thomas dec'd	offered by Lt. Ebenezer Morehouse
05 Aug 1781	Nicols	Moses	s/o Moses/Mary	
26 Aug 1781	Lockwood	Mary	d/o Stephen/Rebekah	
16 Sep 1781	Allen	William	s/o Ebenezer/Sarah	
23 Sep 1781	Ogden	Ruth	d/o Ebenezer/Ruth	
03 Oct 1781	Johnson	Nathaniel Jr.		
06 Oct 1781	Pearsall	John	s/o John/Polly	
07 Oct 1781	Stratten	Debby	d/o Cornelius/Abigail	
07 Oct 1781	Chapman	Mary	d/o Dennie Jr./Mahitabel	
21 Oct 1781	Wakeman	Salome	d/o Capt. Stephen/Mary	
25 Oct 1781	Couch	Abigail	d/o Nehemiah/Abigail	
28 Oct 1781	Rumsey	Mercy	d/o William/Mary	
06 Nov 1781	Disbrow	Elizabeth	d/o Justice/Elizabeth	
11 Nov 1781	Handford	Joseph	s/o Noah-Taylor	
25 Nov 1781	Meeker	Betsey	d/o David/Abigail	
16 Dec 1781	Disbrow	Lewes	s/o Simon/Margery	

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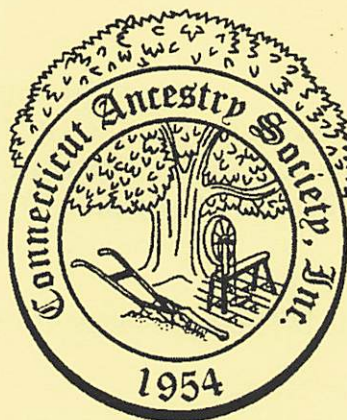
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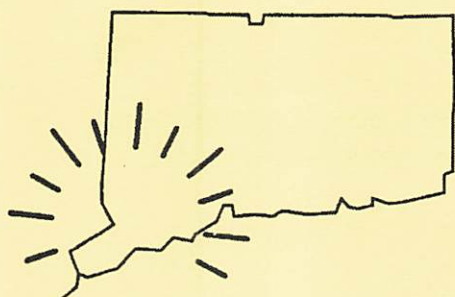
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November 2016
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• *Focus on Southwestern Connecticut* •

Connecticut Ancestry

the Quarterly Journal of the CONNECTICUT ANCESTRY SOCIETY, INC.

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Genealogy Events Schedule

CONNECTICUT ANCESTRY SOCIETY – www.connecticutancestry.org

Member meetings Held on Saturday mornings, 10:30 am.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| Nov | 19 th
<u>*Different Location*:</u>

Lecture: Genealogy 101 | 10:30-12:00
Fairchild Nichols Memorial Branch
Trumbull Library
1718 Huntington Turnpike
Helping you get started with best practices in
genealogy research. Rob Locke |
| Dec-Jan | No meeting in December or January | |
| Feb | 4 th (snow date: Feb 11)
Round Table discussion | 10:30-12:00
Stamford Historical Society
This round table forum will also include a DNA Interest Group . We had a great learning
experience last time, and are looking for more participants. Those not interested in DNA
will have an opportunity to discuss other topics separately. |
| Mar | 4 th
Writing workshop | 10:30-12:30
Danbury Public Library
Writing up your family history for publication. Nora Galvin, CG |
| Apr | 26-29 | NERGC Conference, Springfield, Mass. See ad on back page. |

Other genealogy programs:

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS – www.csginc.org

GENEALOGY CLUB of NEWTOWN – www.rootsweb.com/~ctgenc/

MIDDLESEX GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY - www.mgs.darien.org

WESTCHESTER COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY – www.rootsweb.com/~nywcgs

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Sydney J. Harris

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Editorial Notes

Your editor Nora Galvin, CG, provides DNA testing, Part II. In this issue she discusses ethnicity tests and how (and why) to collect segment data from autosomal DNA tests. She is looking for DNA case studies—no case is too small—for publication in this journal. Please contact Nora at editor@connecticutancestry.org if you have a story to contribute.

Kathryn Downs Wolff continues her chronicling of former Newtown residents with an article about Huldah (Lake) Peck and relatives who were identified by analysis of Huldah's will. This article demonstrates how probate research can open up new avenues of research.

Harlan Jessup brings us a "Bill of Mortality" found in the journal of Henry Beers of Newtown. The early records which are also found in town clerk records are not included here, but later ones which occurred outside Newtown are in the list. Also, Harlan updates his article about William Sturdevant that was publisher in the last issue.

William Sterling has been researching his Sterling ancestors for decades, but recently learned of a young Sterling man, previously unknown to him, who died in the Revolutionary War. He worked to learn the identity of this man, and to put him in the right family. This article provides numerous sources for researching Revolutionary War ancestors.

Southbury resident Marian Burk Wood has written a book that will be useful to those seeking to organize their genealogical research and pass it on to future family historians. A review is found in this issue.

We continue to publish the Baptism Records from Greens Farms Congregational Church (early Fairfield, now Westport) transcribed by Barbara Dempsey.

Your editor welcomes comments and submission of articles.

Nora Galvin, CG

We appreciate submission of articles by our readers whether CAS members or not. Sharing your research is what keeps the publication going. Reports on work in progress are encouraged—reader response to such an article may advance your research.

Preferred submission is an electronic file (from a standard word-processing application) sent as an email attachment to editor@connecticutancestry.org. Please email if you have questions.

The editor may make changes for clarity, brevity and accuracy. We will do final formatting to conform to our publication style standards. Please keep your document as simple as possible. Please don't add headers, footers or page numbers. Facts must be documented with source citations in numbered footnotes.

If your submission is intended to be part of a series (e.g., 1790 census), please say so.

DEADLINES:	July 1	October 1	January 1	April 1
For Issue	#1 (August)	#2 (November)	#3 (February)	#4 (May)

DNA Testing: How Can It Help Your Genealogy Research?

Nora Galvin, CG

Part II

These topics will be covered in this issue:

1. the ethnicity results from the autosomal DNA (atDNA) test
2. finding segment data and other atDNA tools available at the three testing companies
3. GEDmatch.com, a free third-party website where you can upload data from any company for comparison to others (very important for AncestryDNA which has *no tools* for identifying segments)

Ethnicity tests

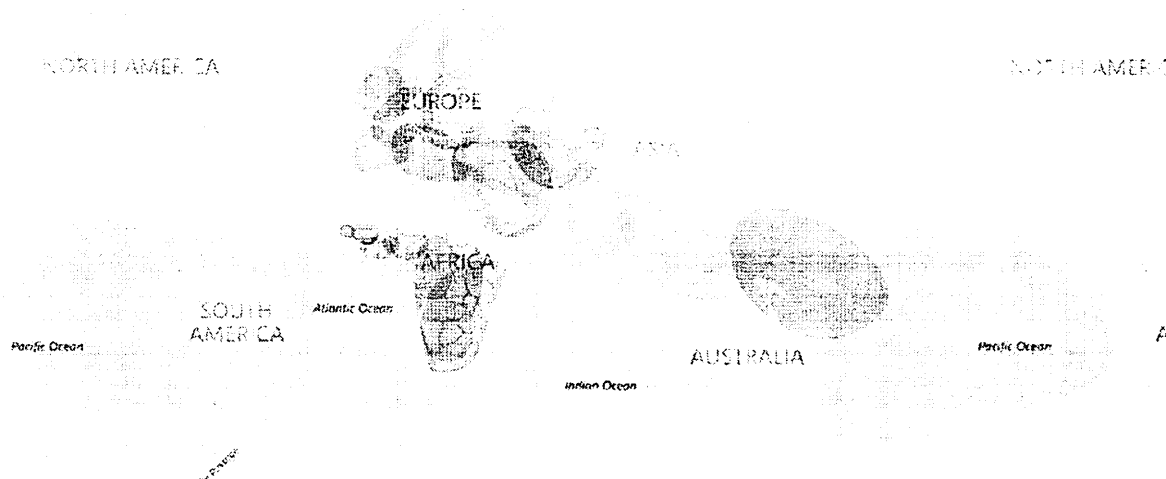
Ethnicity predictions are provided as part of an autosomal DNA test at all three companies. How do they do this?

Genetic scientists study the genomes of indigenous people, trying to identify DNA hallmarks that make the genomes of one group different from the genomes of another group. Any mutations that occurred in isolated an population will be kept within the group, not mixed in with the DNA of other groups through intermarriage. So, in a fictional example, we might expect a tribe from the Amazon forest that has been living away from other people for hundreds or thousands of years to have some specific mutations that other groups do not have. And due to intermarriage within the tribe for that long time period, a particular mutation could well be part of the genome of most or all of the members of the tribe. When scientists compare the genomes of people from this (mythical) group to the genomes of other people, they will see the mutation as a difference between the populations. Such mutations can be used as “markers” for identifying people who are part of the population. Let’s say that 50 years ago one of the men from the group left and went to North America. There he married and had a child. That child is now interested in his ancestry, so he gets a DNA test. He has the marker for the tribe, so he is identified as “Amazon native” or however this tribe is described.

Something similar has happened around the world. Scientists have identified markers that are unique to separate groups of people. They have tried to find people whose families have remained in the same location for at least the last 500 years (approximately the time when the great explorers began to roam the oceans). Unfortunately for us, most of the “groups” are quite broad. They include categories such as “Native American,” “Western European,” “British Isles,” “Asian-Pacific.” Note that there are few *countries* named, just regions or continents. Let’s think about why that is.

When I spoke of the mythical Amazon tribe, I said they had been isolated. What other populations can we say have been isolated over the last 500 years? Not many. Think about the countries around the Mediterranean Sea. There has been movement of populations across that body of water for thousands of years by explorers, armies, refugees, merchants, and others. All that movement means lots of intermarriage, or at least babies being created by two people from different regions. How are we going to find a population that is defined as “Greek,” Sicilian,”

Moroccan,” “Spanish,” “Egyptian?” We are not. There has been too much mixing of the populations. The same is true for “British Isles.” It’s not possible to genetically distinguish among Irish, English, Welsh and Scottish people. No ethnicity report gives a percentage of “German” alone. Very few native Germans and French have tested. I have seen “French and German” and “Western European” for people who expected to see “German” in their ethnicity reports. Here is a map from AncestryDNA showing the regions they can identify in their ethnicity tests.



<http://dna.ancestry.com/ethnicity/> “How is Ethnicity Determined?”

How reliable are the ethnicity tests?

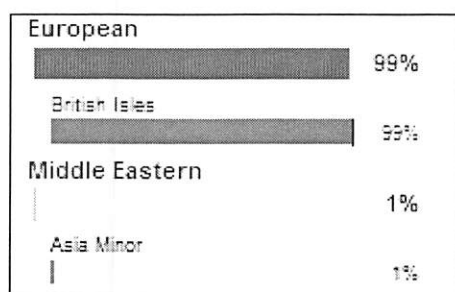
The reliability of the results is dependent on two factors: the reliability of the markers and exactly which markers you inherited. If the markers are not unique to the target population, then other people will have the marker and will be labeled incorrectly. The second factor is inheritance. Although you inherited, on average, 25% of one grandfather’s DNA, for example, that does not mean you inherited exactly 25% of the ethnic markers he may have had. He may not have inherited an even 25% of markers from *his* grandfather. This means that the ethnic percentages you calculate from traditional genealogical resources may not be reflected in the numbers you get from a DNA company.

What do the percentages mean?

People will say something like “my ethnic prediction is 10% Asian, but my mother is 50% Japanese. Shouldn’t I have 25% Japanese to represent her 50% contribution to my genome?” We inherit our DNA randomly. It may be that your mother did not pass along to you exactly 50% of her “Japanese” markers. She may have passed on more or less than that. You can compare your ethnic estimates to those of your siblings. You will see that they do not come out with exactly the same percentages. This is because you and your siblings did not get exactly the same DNA from your parents. This is why the ethnic results are called “estimates.” The ethnicity report from 23 & Me includes a graphic that shows the location of your ethnicity markers on the chromosomes. This can be a useful tool for comparison among known relatives to see if small amounts of a particular ethnicity can be localized to the same place, which would give it more credibility. My rule of thumb is that any ethnicity prediction of 1% or lower should not be relied upon. I’d say anything listed as 5% or greater could be a real ethnic identification.

Example

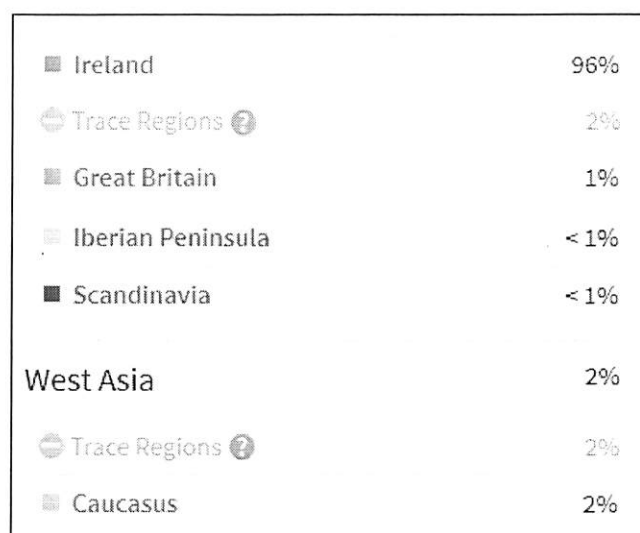
Here are my ethnicity results from the three companies. My ancestry is 100% Irish. That's kind of boring, actually, but the three companies show some variability in their estimates. Ancestry.com actually assigns me to Ireland, with a little left over for Great Britain and traces (not significant) of Scandinavia and Spain. The other two are less specific. 23 & Me's "French and German" might reflect something I inherited from my Norman-descendant great-grandfather, but 0.5% is not something I would take to the bank.



FTDNA



23 & Me



AncestryDNA

Here is my sister's ethnicity report from 23 & Me. You can see that there are some differences in our estimates of up to 3% to 4%, and we are full sisters. This just shows that we got different markers from our parents. Imagine if we had numerous ethnicities

besides our Irish one. There would be a lot of potential for more significant differences in our estimates.

Bottom line about ethnicity estimates

For identifying valid ethnic identities you can depend on the ethnicities defined with large percentages (say 10% or more). Very low numbers could be false positives. The ethnic estimate might not reflect the ethnicity you calculate from your known ancestors. Your ethnicity estimate probably won't exactly match those of your siblings. Nevertheless, you can get some idea of your ethnic background. This can be very meaningful for adopted people.

How to use company websites for working with autosomal DNA

In the previous article I explained that the segments of DNA that you inherit from your parents are the key to using autosomal DNA. Imbedded in the parental chromosomes is DNA that was inherited from their parents (your grandparents) and previous generations. As chromosomes are prepared for passing into an egg or sperm, they undergo recombination—exchanging of bits—so that a combination of DNA from both grandparents is passed into the egg or sperm for the next generation. This means that with each generation the length of a segment from any ancestor has the potential of being cut into smaller sections. This also means that some ancestral DNA is lost with each generation, so that by five or six generations out, there is not likely to be a segment from any particular ancestor that is long enough to be significant (must be 7 cM and 700 matching SNPs). That still leaves us plenty to work with, though.

In the previous article I showed you a chromosome browser with data for Chromosome 1 from three closely related people. I also showed you the *segment data*, that is, the information that went into the creation of the chromosome browser image. Lining up all of the segment data in a spreadsheet reveals overlapping segments and leads to understanding relationships using triangulation. Segments that match in a three-way match all came from the same ancestor. Now we will talk about how to get *segment data* from each of the three big DNA company websites.

Ancestry.com

This company does not have a chromosome browser, and it *does not tell you segment data*. (I will give you a work-around below.) AncestryDNA does tell you the total amount of DNA you share with a match and the number of shared segments. There are other useful tools at this web site, so let's take a look.

Here is the “DNA Matches” section of my AncestryDNA home page. I will click on the button to “View All DNA Matches” that AncestryDNA has for me. Note that I have only six matches for whom Ancestry thinks it has found a common ancestor (hints).

Matches are starred by me, as a way to indicate interest in a particular person. I have starred nine people. Ninety-one people match my DNA at a predicted relationship of 4th cousin or closer.

I'm just going to show you one match, my top match at AncestryDNA, a person who I already know is my second cousin. Based on the amount of DNA that we share, Ancestry predicts our relationship to be 2nd cousin, with a range of 2nd to 3rd cousin. Right on the money! They also tell

me they are “extremely confident” this is correct. That’s an excellent level of confidence! She last logged in two days ago. She has a tree at Ancestry.com with 273 people in which she has identified herself as the DNA tester, and the little leaf tells me there is a Shared Ancestor hint. (If she had not linked her DNA results to the tree, this page would report that. There is a place at the bottom of the next page where you can see a list of trees associated with her account, even if the DNA is not linked to one of them.)

From this page I can do two things: **1- Click on her name, 2- click on “View Match.”** Let’s do each one.

1-Click on her name. This takes me to an information page about Mary.

This view gives me membership information about Mary, allows me to link to the message center so I can contact her, and gives me information about her ethnicity estimates. It shows I have exchanged two messages with her. I can record some notes about our relationship in the “Add note” section. Now I’m going to click on the (i) just to the right of the “confidence level.”

That opens a box that tells me the amount of DNA I share with Mary. This says 271 cM shared across 11 DNA segments. That is about what you would expect for a second cousin (which is why they predicted that relationship). Interestingly, her brother also tested (data not shown), but he and I share only about half this amount of DNA, and he is *predicted* to be a *third* cousin to

me. That just shows you that DNA gets passed on randomly and that you can’t rely completely on these predictions—you need to apply your traditional genealogy research skills, too.

Below this section is an area (not shown here, but look at your own account) that shows the “Shared Ancestor Hint.” The computers at Ancestry.com noted we had a close DNA match, and they compared her online tree and mine, searching for an ancestor person or couple who appear in both trees. The computer correctly identified our shared great-grandparents. Below that is a pedigree chart showing all of Mary’s ancestors back to one set of 5th-great-grandparents (that’s as much as she had entered). That gives me the opportunity to look at her ancestors and make sure we are actually related.

Finally in this section there are three buttons leading to useful actions. The first one (default) is “Pedigree and Surnames” which I just described. The second is “Shared Matches.” Clicking this brings up a list of people who match both me and Mary. In this case it brings up Mary’s two children and her brother, people I already know about. But, it also brings up an additional person who is predicted to be a 4th cousin to me, range 4-6th cousin. The confidence level for this pre-

diction is “good.” She shares 24 cM of DNA with me over 2 segments—not bad for a fourth cousin. She has a tree with over 1,200 people in it, but it is private so I can’t see it without her invitation. She logged in today, so she is active. I need to decide if it is worth my while to contact this person. She might be too distantly related for me to figure out a relationship.

The third button is called “Maps and Locations.” It brings up a zoomable map of the world with blue markers showing places mentioned in my tree, orange markers showing places mentioned in Mary’s tree, and green ones for places in both of our trees. This could be useful if you had a common ancestor who lived in an unusual place. Mary, for example, has a marker in Bermuda.

Segment data from Ancestry.com

As I reported above, Ancestry.com does not have a chromosome browser, so you cannot compare segment data on their web site. The work-around for this is to download your raw data from AncestryDNA and upload it to GEDmatch.com. I will talk a lot more about GEDmatch below.

23 & Me

This company does standard autosomal DNA testing as well as disease-DNA testing. It is part of their business model to mine the DNA databases looking for markers for particular diseases. If you participate in this aspect, you will be presented with questionnaires about health (what color are your eyes, do you have skin cancer, et al.). They pick particular traits to study, and see how many people answered the questions about that trait “yes” or “no.” Then they look in their gigantic databases for DNA markers that appear to follow the trend of the questionnaire. If they identify a target, they isolate it and experiment on it to see if they can identify a connection between the marker and the trait. Your data are used anonymously.

There is also a test, at an extra cost, in which they look for markers for particular diseases in your DNA and report back to you with the results. Many people use this company to find out if they have the gene for diseases. This part is optional, and you do not have to participate or pay for it. Your data will still be used (anonymously) in the gene discovery research. You should check their web site to be sure they test for a disease you may be particularly interested in.

Segment data

23 & Me has excellent tools for working with your segment data. The layout of the web site has changed in the last year or so, but not every account has been migrated to the new design. I am going to explain only the new design (and show images so you will know which format your account is using). You can email me if you need help with the old design. (Sorry, I don’t know when all the accounts will be migrated.) There are some new features at 23 & Me, too. Previously, you had to invite someone to share their DNA data with you. Now you can set your account to “open sharing” so anyone can compare their data to yours. *Please do that!* Google the question to find out the procedure.

The areas of interest for studying segment data can be found in the “Tools” menu. You can actually browse your raw data there if that interests you. For now, let’s select “DNA Relatives” from the Tools menu. The window that comes up is “People” and it shows a list of names of your DNA matches.

Back to Tools People DNA

DNA Relatives

Find and connect with genetic relatives to learn about relationships, shared history. View overlapping segments to find common ancestors.

Sort by: Strength of Relationship Showing 1519 out of 1519 relatives

Name	Strength of Relationship	Sharing
MG Marilyn <input type="text"/> Female	Sister 40.3% shared, 53 segments	<input type="checkbox"/>
TG Thomas <input type="text"/> Male	First Cousin 13.5% shared, 29 segments	<input type="checkbox"/>
PF Patrick <input type="text"/> Male	First Cousin 12.9% shared, 32 segments	<input type="checkbox"/>

Here is a section of my “People” page. I cut it off so it shows only my sister and two of my first cousins. The list continues for many pages. It tells me the predicted relationship (I have set all of these to known relationships), the percentage of shared DNA and the number of matching segments. Under “Sharing” there is a colored dot which indicates whether the

person has “open” sharing or not. This page says the company has identified over 1,500 DNA relatives for me in their database. (Most of them are not very close.)

I can click on the name of my matches and get a page of information about them. If I am sharing with them, I will see a chromosome browser. The page also tells me about their ethnicity predictions, residence locations and surnames (if they have entered this information), and it predicts a mtDNA haplogroup and a Y-DNA haplogroup (for males). The only way to contact matches at 23 & Me is to use the internal message system. Sometimes people do not reply. I think many who don’t have done the test for medical reasons, not genealogy.

To get segment data for these matches, I need to run comparisons. To do that, let’s look at the DNA tab, to the right of “People.” (arrow)

Back to Tools People DNA

Compare your DNA to see what segments you share with close and distant family.

Identical or overlapping DNA segments indicate a common ancestor and can help identify relationships across multiple relatives.

Search or select DNA Relatives and Friends Compare

Select yourself, a relative, or a friend from the left to compare with.

With

Select another relative or friend to compare with.

AC Aisha <input type="text"/>	AS Alfred <input type="text"/>
AM Anna <input type="text"/>	AM Anne <input type="text"/>

Compare

NG Nora Galvin

With

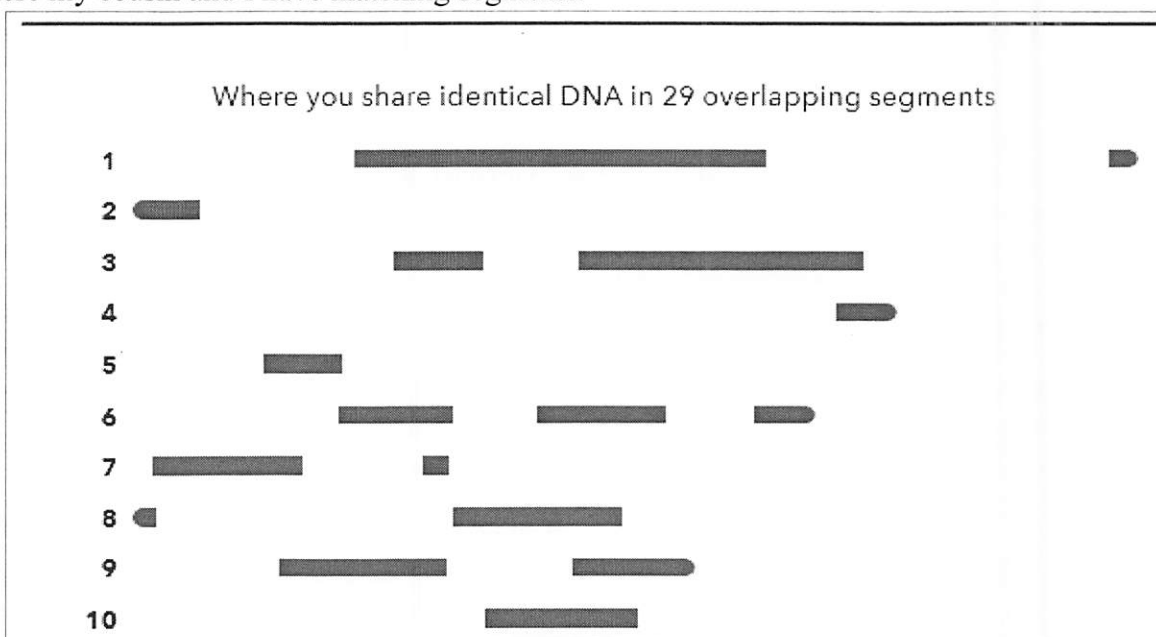
TG Thomas

Select another relative or friend to compare with.

Compare

The page above lists all the people you are *sharing with* (not all of your matches) in alphabetical order by first name. (In this example I am showing only four of my matches, for the sake of space.) This is where you run your comparisons. Start to type a name (yours, for example) in the search box. Matching names will be brought up from the list, and you select the person you want for the main comparison and hit “enter” to put that person in the “Compare” box. (I used myself. Note my name is not visible initially (above), but it came up when I started typing.) Then you can choose up to five people from the list to fill in the “With” box for comparing to the first person. Follow the same procedure—type a name in the search box, select from the choices, hit “enter.” (I chose only one—my cousin Tom—see box at left.) You can put any of your sharing matches in the first box to compare to the others—a great feature! Then click on the “Compare” button.

This is the resulting chromosome browser (cut off after the first 10 chromosomes) showing where my cousin and I have matching segments.



Below the chromosome browser is a data table with the segment data: (see below, cut off after Chr. 2.) Copy this entire table and paste it into your Master DNA Spreadsheet in Excel. Note: 23 & Me uses the term “Genetic Distance” instead of “centiMorgans.” They mean the same thing.

Detailed segment data

Comparison	Chr	Start Point	End Point	Genetic Distance	#SNPs
Nora Galvin / Thomas G	1	55,965,199	156,689,481	85.42484	14546
Nora Galvin / Thomas G	1	242,535,075	249,210,707	11.89963	1398
Nora Galvin / Thomas G	2	1	15,917,514	36.30481	3655

Family Tree DNA

This company also has excellent tools on its web site. I showed you an example in the previous article. We will be looking at “Family Finder Matches.”

Name	Match Date	Relationship Range	Shared Centimorgans	Longest Block	X-Match	Linked Relationship	Ancestral Surnames
[Redacted Name]	08/01/2013	Full Siblings	2,638	174	X-Match		Archdeacon (Ireland) / Dugan (Ireland) / Galvin (Ireland)
[Redacted Name]	06/26/2015	Half Siblings, Grandparent/ Grandchild, Aunt/ Uncle, Niece/ Nephew	1,895	179	X-Match		Archdeacon (Cloonageel, Cork) / Curran (Dungarvan, Waterford) / Dugan
[Redacted Name]	03/01/2016	4th Cousin - Remote Cousin	70	10			Carey (County Mayo, Ireland) / McGee (Donegal, Ireland) / McDonnell (Ballycastle)
[Redacted Name]	05/04/2016	2nd Cousin - 4th Cousin	65	22			Mills (Canada)
[Redacted Name]	06/20/2014	3rd Cousin - 5th Cousin	64	14			Gallagher / McCloskey / McNeilis/Maneis / Morrison

This is the first page of my matches, cut off after five. Let’s go over all the items on the page. (This image is a little fuzzy, but you can follow along in your own account if you tested here.) **Photo:** a match can put a photo in their profile; so can you. One of these matches has. The others are all men (blue silhouette with short hair). Their name is next. Below the name is a little envelope which is a link that opens your email with a message addressed to the match—with their actual email address! The second symbol is for “Notes” where you can enter information. The third is a tiny pedigree chart indicating whether the person has entered ancestor information. If it is gray, they have not. Many are incomplete, so you need to contact the match. Then you see the date when the match was identified (when either you or the match got your results). This is useful when looking for new matches. The table also reports a predicted relationship (which you can set for known relatives), the total DNA shared, the largest segment, whether there is a match on the X chromosome, whether there is a link through a different test (mtDNA or YDNA, both done *at this company*), and finally a user-supplied list of surnames and locations.

Just above the list are four tabs. “All” shows your full match list (in my case, 1,344 matches). The next tabs will be populated only if one or both of your parents have done the atDNA test *at FTDNA* and you have linked to them. “Paternal” will list people who match your father, “Maternal” will list people who match your mother, and “Both” will list people who match both of your parents (to help you sort out those endogamous relationships). Neither of my parents was tested, so I have “0” for those lists.

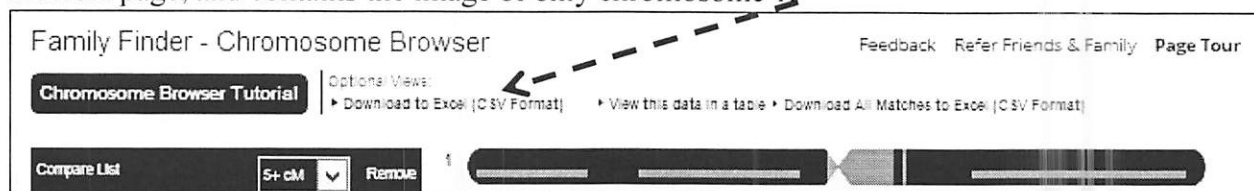
Tools on this page

I have not mentioned the little check box in the first column. Place a check there for people that you want to compare to yourself. In this case I have checked my uncle. Now I click “In Common With” and I get a list of people who match both me and my uncle. (Time out while I send emails to a couple of interesting people I’ve just discovered in the process.) I can also click “Not In

Common With” to get a list of people who match me but *don't* match my uncle. I can go back to my full list by clicking “Reset Filter.”

Finding segment data

You can check up to five people at a time for comparison to get segment data. Click in the little box and then click “Chromosome Browser” above the “All” tab. This takes you to a window where all segments you share with these other five people are displayed in the chromosome browser. You can't compare the others to each other, only the others to yourself. I'm not showing an image of the whole browser because I showed one in the last article. I am going to show you where to get the segment data on this page. This image is from the top of the chromosome browser page, and contains the image of only chromosome 1.



The arrow is pointing to “Download to Excel (CSV Format).” Click on that link. An Excel spreadsheet containing the segment data will open. Copy data and paste into your Master DNA Spreadsheet in Excel.

Comparing data from different companies: GEDmatch.com

We have seen how to find segment data at FTDNA and 23 & Me. We have also seen that AncestryDNA does not provide segment data on its web site. In addition, there is the problem of comparing data from people who tested at different companies. There is a solution: **GEDmatch.com!**

This is such a wonderful web site. Data from all the DNA companies can be uploaded here for comparison. And you can compare *any person* at GEDmatch to anyone else, not just to yourself. You just need their kit number. This is the only place people who tested at Ancestry.com can view their segment data.

I will not be discussing all the features of GEDmatch in this article, only the three main utilities and segment data. If there is a public clamor, I will write more about this web site at another time. (You can create a clamor by emailing me at editor@connecticutancestry.org.)

First you must create an account at GEDmatch.com. It is free. You can use an alias for the name that is shown online. Your email address will be public. Also, be sure to check off that you want to share your data for comparisons. Then, on the home page, look for directions for downloading raw data from your DNA company, and then uploading the file to GEDmatch. There is a separate link to instructions for each company. These are under the heading “File Uploads.” For 23 & Me, use the “fast and easy” link. When you download your raw data, be sure to save it to a place on your computer where you can find it. When you are ready to upload to GEDmatch, you have to navigate to the file on your computer and select it.

Once your data are uploaded to GEDmatch, you will see two red asterisks next to your name. They will be there for a couple of hours to a couple of days. While they are there, you cannot run a one-to-many comparison (you against the entire database). Next to your name you will see a

“kit number.” It is six numbers preceded by a letter indicating where the data came from: A for Ancestry.com, T for Family Tree DNA, and M for 23 & Me.

Running comparisons and getting segment data

At the home page look for the section called “Analyze Your Data” and then the section called “DNA raw data.” We will be using the “ ‘One-to-many’ matches,” “ ‘One-to-one’ compare,” and “X ‘One-to-one’ ” utilities to compare your data to that of others on the site.

‘One-to-many’ matches

This utility compares one kit number to the entire database at GEDmatch. Start with your own number: Click the ‘One-to-many’ link. On the next page enter your GEDmatch kit number (copied from the home page) or select it from the pull-down menu. Click the radio button for “Autosomal” and leave the cM length set at 7 (the basic criterion for significance, remember?). Click “Display Results.” In a couple of seconds a new window will open that has a long list of people who match your DNA. Let’s see what this page can tell us.

Kit number of match (if matched in last 30 days, this cell is green— all will be green at first)
 Type of technology used in the test
 List (lists this person’s match list)
 Select (for performing other operations on selected data; we’re not doing this now)
 Sex (M or F)
 Haplogroup—mitochondrial and/or Y (This is supplied by the person, not tested at GEDmatch).
 Autosomal Info
 Details (links to One-to-one comparison (see below))
 Total cM (in chromosomes 1-22)
 Largest cM (shared in chromosomes 1-22)
 Gen (Number of generations back to the Most Recent Common Ancestor)
 X-DNA
 Details (Links to X One-to-one X comparison)
 Total cM (total cM shared on the X (only))
 Largest cM (largest segment shared on the X (only))
 Name (of match) (This is often a nickname, initials or an alias.)
 Email (Email address of the person who administers the kit, not necessarily the tester.)

Here is an example from my list. I’ve included the first nine matches, but I’ve cut off their kit numbers and email address for privacy purposes, and a few other columns I’m ignoring for now. My closest match is my brother. We share a total of 2,790 cM of atDNA and 144.8 cM of X DNA (a full X chromosome is 196 cM). My sister shares about 450 cM less than that in atDNA but she and I share one whole X chromosome. My uncle shares a high amount of DNA with me—1965 cM, and 106 cM on the X. The next four people are my first cousins and the

Autosomal				X-DNA			Name
Details	Total cM	largest cM	Gen	Details	Total cM	largest cM	
A	2790.6	178.4	1.2	X	144.8	144.8	*Pat [redacted]
A	2348.8	169.1	1.3	X	196	196	Marilyn [redacted]
A	1965.1	180.1	1.4	X	106.5	83.7	*Unka [redacted]
A	996.6	69.1	1.9	X	0	0	*Pat [redacted]
A	929.9	93.8	2.0	X	90.2	90.2	Thomas [redacted]
A	857.5	68.9	2.0	X	0	0	*Tim [redacted]
A	829.4	47.9	2.1	X	13.8	13.8	*Anne [redacted]
A	343.4	56.1	2.7	X	0	0	James [redacted]
A	300.9	52.4	2.8	X	14.6	8	Suzie [redacted]

last two are my second cousins. The two first cousins who share no X with me are brothers who are related through their father (from whom they got their Y). The third simply does not share X DNA with me.

Let's proceed with one of my more distant relatives so there is not so much data. I'll click on the "A" for my bottom match here—my second cousin Suzie. A new window opens. This is the One-to-one comparison window which you can access from the home page if you want to just compare two people. I've cut off most of the form, but you can see that there are two kit numbers automatically entered. Also, it is possible in this window to change the size of the matching segment (make it smaller, for example) and the number of matching SNPs. You might want to do this in special circumstances, but not today. Click "Submit" at the bottom of the page.

GEDmatch.Com DNA one-to-one Comparison Entry Form

This utility allows you to make detailed comparisons of 2 DNA kits. Results may be based on either default thresholds, or thresholds that you provide. Estimates of 'generations' are provided as a relative means of comparison, and should not be taken too literally, especially for more than a couple of generations back.

Kit Number 1:

Kit Number 2:

Segment data from the comparison:

GEDmatch.Com Autosomal Comparison - V2.1.1(c)

Comparing Kit TXXXXXX (Nora Galvin) and AXXXXXX (*Suzie)

Minimum threshold size to be included in total = 500 SNPs

Mismatch-bunching Limit = 250 SNPs

Minimum segment cM to be included in total = 7.0 cM

Chr	Start Location	End Location	Centimorgans (cM)	SNPs
1	110,905,211	170,100,311	43.2	9,157
2	5,459,578	39,940,529	52.4	9,182
6	44,602,448	82,489,107	22.7	6,721
9	81,693,309	100,728,528	23.7	4,691
14	33,510,781	52,892,776	14.8	4,140
14	98,839,891	106,345,097	13.9	1,368
15	67,943,008	85,137,316	16.8	3,653
16	10,237,778	19,085,938	15.8	2,119
17	30,238,472	69,733,619	50.5	8,683
20	9,930,745	16,009,886	11.3	1,937
22	46,722,053	49,528,625	12.4	1,199

Largest segment = 52.4 cM

11 matching segments

Total of segments > 7 cM = 277.4 cM

Est gen to MRCA = 2.8

The next page gives you the segment data you need. Copy and paste the table into your Master DNA Spreadsheet.

One-to-one comparison

If you are interested in comparing two particular kits, you can enter the two numbers on this page. You can change the criteria for the comparison—raise or lower the segment size, for example. I'd say you can go as low as 5 cM and 300-500 SNPs as a sort of experiment if you are trying to see if a particular segment might pop up. However, do not use those low-quality segments as “gospel.” Always be skeptical of them. This comparison will return a list of segment data (or the information that no significant segments are shared). These data are copied into the Master DNA Spreadsheet.

X-Comparison

We saw on the results of the One-to-many Comparison that there was a link “X” for people who share X-chromosome segments. Clicking on the “X” there brings up this “X-Comparison.” It is also available from the Home Page. Enter the two kit numbers and click “Submit.” The resulting data are copied into the Master DNA Spreadsheet.

Strategy

Why are we collecting segment data in a spreadsheet? The point is to line up all the segment data for you and your known relatives so you can see where segments overlap. If you and an unknown person (let's call him Joe) match at a particular segment, and a known relative of yours (let's call her Anne) also matches both you and Joe at that segment, then you, Joe and Anne got that segment from the same ancestor (or ancestor couple). This is called triangulation—three people all matching each other at the same segment. You need to identify that ancestor, but you now know that Joe is related to you on the same side of the family as Anne. This is helpful in case you are seeking information about that particular ancestor. Perhaps Joe knows more about the ancestor than you do, and can inform your research. Also, you will be able to “assign” that segment to that particular ancestor (or couple). This is the process of using autosomal DNA to fill out your genealogical research.

Master DNA Spreadsheet

I've used this term several times in this essay, so I'll spend a couple of minutes explaining. You need to be using a database software like Microsoft Excel. This software can do amazing mathematical things, but you only need to know a couple of basics, mostly how to *sort* the data. I can't explain here how to sort, but you can find excellent instructions in the Excel Help utility (push F1). There are also videos on YouTube. Here are some vocabulary terms helpful for understanding database programs.

File—This is the basic document, also called a **workbook**. You will create a new one and name it “Master DNA Spreadsheet” or whatever suits your fancy.

Worksheet, or sheet—one page of the workbook. Each worksheet has a tab at the bottom of the page. You can double click on “Sheet 1” and type in “Smith Family” or whatever makes sense to you. I use one worksheet for my mother's side and another for my father's side. I sometimes use a separate worksheet to create small projects for one little part of a family so the data don't get lost in the big Master Spreadsheet. I have a worksheet for GEDmatch kit numbers.

Columns and Rows—I think you can figure that out.

Headers—names you give to each column. These have to be typed into the top row (by you).

Sort—put the rows in the order that you want.

Here are the headers I use in my DNA spreadsheets:

Name	Match	Chr	Start point	End point	cM	# SNPs
------	-------	-----	-------------	-----------	----	--------

I like to separate the Name and the Match Name into separate columns in case I want to sort on just one of the names. GEDmatch does not put the names in the table it creates. You have to add them to your spreadsheet. 23 & Me provides both names, but they are in a single column, separated by a slash. FTDNA creates two separate columns for the names. You have to fix up the tables so that every line has a value in every column. (For example, you can't just put your name in once for twenty lines of segment data. It won't sort correctly.) Once you have a routine, this will be easy.

Collect data from several different comparisons (do this with data from 23 & Me, or FTDNA or GEDmatch). You paste the first results into the spreadsheet right under the headers. Then you paste in the next results at the next available blank line (not on top of previous data). Continue doing this until you have collected all the data you want for one session. (For example, I could click on the "A" and the "X" for all of the people in the list I showed you earlier, and paste the resulting data tables one right after the other into one spreadsheet.) When that is done, you will have a jumble. The chromosome numbers will be mixed up. This means you have to *sort* to make sense of it. I sort on the following columns: Chr, Start, End. This gives me a table in which all the data for Chromosome 1 are at the top of the page, in order by Start position, and all the data for the X Chromosome are at the bottom. I will give you this warning: *Be sure that every column with data is highlighted before you actually sort.* You don't want to leave out something that then ends up associated with the wrong row. My best friend is UNDO (Ctrl + z). If I sort incorrectly, I UNDO and save my bacon. If you are not familiar with Excel, you should practice with a copy, not with your Master Data Spreadsheet.

In the next journal I will talk about

- Information on how the X-Chromosome is passed on differently than the autosomes.
- Other software that will help you handle the atDNA segment data
- Useful books and internet resources
- Whatever the public is clamoring for—send questions to editor@connecticutancestry.org.

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Genealogical Connections of Huldah (Lake) Peck of Newtown, Revealed in Her Will Kathryn Downs Wolff

Huldah Peck died in Newtown on 27 November 1833 at age 73.¹ She was the widow of Israel Peck who had died in Newtown on 18 February 1821.² Israel's probate record includes a jointure³ signed on 23 May 1806 between Israel Peck and Huldah Lake.⁴ If the bride were a widow, that fact would likely be stated in the jointure. No such statement was made in the Peck-Lake document, so we can assume Huldah was a single woman at the time of her marriage. Her age at death is consistent with her being the Huldah Lake who was born in Newtown on 24 October 1760, daughter of John Lake junior and Rhoda (Warner) Lake.⁵ Huldah would have been age 45 at the time of her marriage to Mr. Peck and unlikely to bear children.

John Lake junior and Rhoda Warner have seven children listed in Newtown's vital records: Eunice, Dime (probably Phedimea), Gilead, Huldah, Lucy, Warner, and Rhoda. Although marriages are recorded for daughters "Uniss"⁶ and Phidemea,⁷ no records were found for Huldah, Lucy, or Rhoda.

When Huldah Peck died in 1833, she left a will that provides some genealogical information.⁸ She made three bequests. The first was to the oldest daughter of **Minerva Glover**, wife of **Charles Glover**. The second was to "my sister **Rhoda Hays**." The third was to the **children of Peter Farnum**, "to wit, **Gilead Farnum, Lucy Clark, widow Charlotte Terril, Minerva Glover**." The distribution of these bequests gives some more information. It provides a name (**Sylvia Glover**) for the daughter of Minerva Glover, and gives the legatees' residences in 1833. Rhoda Hayes lived in Monroe. Gilead Farnum, Charles Glover (for daughter Sylvia Glover, a minor), and Minerva Glover were residents of Newtown. Charlotte Terrill, Joseph Clark and Lucy Clark were residents of New Milford.

Who are the people in Huldah's will?

Glover

Charles Glover and **Minerva Farnum** got married in Newtown 29 June 1823.⁹ They were living in Roxbury by 1850,¹⁰ and are both buried there. Minerva Glover died 30 January 1858.¹¹ Their daughter **Sylvia Glover** married Cyrus Wetmore before 1850. The Wetmores also

¹ Newtown Vital Records (VR), 2:161.

² Newtown VR, 2:152.

³ Definition: "*a* : an estate settled on a wife to be taken by her in lieu of dower *b* : a settlement on the wife of a freehold estate for her lifetime", Merriam-Webster online dictionary, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/jointure>, accessed 3 November 2016.

⁴ Israel Peck, Newtown Probate District, 1821, #1429

⁵ Newtown VR, 1:27, Rhoda's name is spelled "Rodah" in this record.

⁶ Newtown Congregational Church records, 5:27.

⁷ Newtown VR, 1:86.

⁸ Newtown Probate District, Huldah Peck, 1833, file #1487.

⁹ Newtown VR, 3:7.

¹⁰ 1850 Federal Census, Litchfield County, Connecticut, Roxbury, p. 91(stamped) verso, dwelling 10, family 13, Charles Glover; citing NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 43.

¹¹ Hale Collection, Vol. 42, Roxbury, p. 20.

lived in Roxbury and are buried there.¹² Based on Sylvia's age at death, she would have been born in 1826, and thus about five or six years old when she received the bequest from Mrs. Peck. It is not known why she was given a bequest in her own right even though her mother (Minerva Glover, daughter of Peter Farnum) was still living.

Farnum

Huldah Peck's will provides no direct evidence as to a relationship between Mrs. Peck and **Peter Farnum's children**. However, the uncommon name "**Gilead**" given to one Farnum son is the name of one of Huldah's brothers. This implies there is a family connection, the likeliest being that Mr. Farnum was married to Huldah's sister Lucy (the only sister for whom no evidence of a marriage has been found).¹³ However, Mr. Farnum appears to have been Baptist in religious persuasion.¹⁴ No Baptist records exist from that era, and there was no requirement to record marriages with the town at that time.

Rhoda Hays

Huldah Lake's sister **Rhoda Lake** was born 26 October 1767.¹⁵ **Rhoda Hayes**, age 70, wife of Stephen, died 14 March 1838 and is buried in Stepney Cemetery, Monroe.¹⁶ This poses an interesting conundrum. Donald Lines Jacobus identifies Rhoda, second wife of Stephen Hayes, as the daughter of Thomas Patterson.¹⁷ Rhoda Patterson was born 24 May 1767,¹⁸ and so was approximately the same age as Rhoda Lake. Thomas Patterson's 1788 probate record does mention Stephen Hayes.¹⁹ The estate had insufficient funds, so real estate was sold and Stephen Hayes of Huntington purchased it. This does not prove a relationship, however. Since Rhoda Hayes is identified in Huldah Peck's will as her sister, Jacobus must be wrong in this instance.

Evidence that Huldah (Lake) Peck's sister Rhoda was the wife of Stephen Hayes is seen by connecting some facts gleaned from probate, census, and burial records. Stephen Hayes of Huntington died between 17 September 1810 when he wrote his will and 01 October 1810 when his death was announced in the newspaper.²⁰ Administration of his estate is noted by 16 October 1810. His will mentions his wife Rhoda; sons Elijah, Asa, Stephen and Ephraim; son Jeriel; and other children Anna Sears, William Hays, Hannah Hays, and John Warner Hays.²¹

¹² Hale Collection, Vol. 42, Roxbury, p. 27. "Sylvia Glover, wife of C.S. Wetmore." Their young daughter, buried with them, has the middle name "Minerva." Also, 1850 Federal Census, Litchfield Co., Conn., Roxbury, p. 91 (stamped), dw. 6, fam. 8, Cyrus L. Wetmore; database and images, Ancestry.com, citing NARA microfilm publication M432, Roll 43.

¹³ Marriage records were found for Eunice and Phedimea (fn. 5 & 6), and Rhoda's married name was "Hays."

¹⁴ "Elijah Sherman, Deacon of the Baptist church residing in Newtown" swore an affidavit as part of Peter's application for a Revolutionary War pension. Ancestry.com. *U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files. 1800-1900* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

¹⁵ Newtown VR, 1:27.

¹⁶ Hale Collection, Vol. 29, Monroe, page 63.

¹⁷ Donald Lines Jacobus, compiler, *Additions and Corrections to History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, appended to v. 3, p.p. 16-17, 26.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, v.3, p. 26 (at end of volume).

¹⁹ Thomas Patterson, Stratford Probate District, 1788, #1447

²⁰ Hale Collection, Newspapers, Vol. 19, p.23.

²¹ Stratford Probate District, Stephen Hayes, 1810, file #960.

On the 1820 census for Huntington Rhoda Hays was head of a household of one female over age 45 and one female age 10 to 14. She was living next door to Asa Hays.²² In 1830 “Rhody” Hayes was enumerated in Monroe (where the distribution of Huldah Peck’s estate also placed her) as a female age 60-69 living with another female age 20-29.²³

Buried next to Rhoda in Stepney Cemetery, Monroe, is a daughter of William and Ruth Ann Hayes. William Hayes and Hannah Hayes both were married in Monroe,²⁴ so it’s clear this is the same family that previously lived in Huntington.

Stephen Hayes and his wives seem to use at least some family names for their children—Jeriel being the name of his first wife’s father.²⁵ Thus the name John Warner Hayes seems to indicate a more likely family connection to John and Rhoda (Warner) Lake than to Thomas and Sarah (French) Patterson. In addition, the Pattersons did not have a daughter named Huldah. Thus, the evidence, especially Huldah calling Rhoda “my sister,” shows that Rhoda Hayes, wife of Stephen, was born Rhoda Lake, not Rhoda Patterson.

²² 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Huntington, Fairfield, Connecticut*; Page: 241; NARA Roll: *M33_1*; Image:175

²³ 1830 US US census, Fairfield County, Connecticut, Monroe, p. 200, line 15, Rhody Hayes; database and images, ancestry.com, accessed 01 November 2016, citing NARA microfilm publication M19, roll 6.

²⁴ Monroe VR, William Hayes marriage to Ruth Ann Fairweather, p. 57, and John T. Lamphear marriage to Hannah Hayes, page 70.

²⁵ Fairfield Probate District, Jeriel French, 1813, file #2271, includes distributions to Elijah, Asa, Stephen, Ephraim, and Anna. Also, Jacobus, 3:16-17 (at end of volume).

“Bill of Mortality” by Henry Beers of Newtown

transcribed by Harlan R. Jessup

Henry Beers (1792-1864) was a prominent farmer in Newtown who also served as president of the Newtown Savings Bank. His daily journals with records of farm and town activities and reflections on Sunday sermons are kept in the Julia Brush Collection at the Cyrenius H. Booth Library in Newtown

Among his records is a “Bill of Mortality” listing all Newtown deaths from 1797 through 1863. At least for the early years this is apparently a copy of death records by the town clerk which begin in 1797 and are found in the Barbour Collection of Vital Records. But in later years it adds out-of-town deaths of others who had been residents or had significant Newtown connections. It also adds information on causes of deaths (and an annual summary of those causes), which may be absent from the town records and, in any case, are not included in the Barbour transcription. All the non-Newtown deaths from Henry Beers’s record are listed here.

Date	Name	Cause	Age	Place or Other
20 May 1835	Wm. G[?] Smith	Cons[umption]		at Norwalk
25 Jan 1838	Jas. S[?] Thornton			at Callan[?]
6 Apr 1840	Thaddeus Betts	Bilious fever	49	at Washington City
21 Apr 1840	John Nottingham	Lockjaw	23	of Virginia, a student at Academy
4 Apr 1841	Gen ^l [William Henry] Harrison			[President of the United States}
8 Jul 1841	Alfred Jarvis		19	Student from East Valls[?] Virginia
2[?] Aug 1841	Augusta	of fever[?]	2	Daut. of Geo. D. Betts[?]
11 Aug 1841	daut. of Mr. Buckingham			
11 Sep 1841	June M.		16	Daut. of David Curtis
17 Oct 1841	daut. of Sam ^l P. Ogden	Croup	5	
12 Oct 1841	Belden Seymour		70	at Vergennes
5 Aug 1841	Jacob Filkins			found dead
4[?] Nov 1841	Wd. Weed			of Danbury
16 Aug 1842	Sarah Ann Peck	B. fever	20	died at N. Haven
7 Feb 1844	Reuben Booth’s wife			
7 Jul 1847	Henry Burwell		49	B Field
20 Oct 1847	Dan ^l Nichols			of Vergennes
8 Feb 1848	Edwin R. Fairchild	fever	19	died at N. Haven
19 Mar 1848	Wife of John Foster			Brookfield
11 Jun 1848	Sylvanius Sterling	fits	61	B Port
10 Aug 1848	Mrs. Joseph Nichols	Palsy	68	Greenfield
14 Aug 1848	Reuben Booth	Dys[entery]	53	Danbury
7 Jan 1849	Esther Beers	Lung fever	67	Died in N. york
30 Mar 1849	Cha ^s Blakslee	Erysipilas	46	died at Washington

21 Aug 1849	W ^d Lucretia Tousey	Dys[entery]	74	N Y
24 Mar 1850	Mrs. Judy Chapman		70	died at Brooklyn, N Y
30 Jun 1850	Frederick Nichols		49	died at Erie, Penn
17 Oct 1850	Drusus[?] Nichols	B. fever		died in Indiana
2 Jun 1851	Fanny Hurlbut		67	Greenfield Hill
Sep 1851	W ^d Sterling Beers			N. Y.
29 Apr 1852	Harvey S. Hill	fever		died at Ansonia, buried here
13 Aug 1852	Cyrus H. Beardsley	R. C.	53	B Port
9 Aug 1852	Wife of Sim ⁿ Nichols	dys[entery]	50	lived in B Port, died at S B Peck
30 Dec 1853	Rev ^d Dan ^l Burhans	Palsy	90	died at Pokeepsie, N.Y.
11 Nov 1854	Ja ^s E. Glover	R. C.	53	died at Sturgis, Michigan
11 Dec 1854	Geo. E. Seymour	Apoplexy		lived in Hudson, died in Nyack
16 Jul 1855	W ^d Tho ^s Beers	heart disease	68	at N. Haven, non resident
24 Jul 1855	S ^l Clair Tousey	Apoplexy	58	non resident, died in N.Y.
17 Aug 1856	Cha ^s Prince	yellow fever	75	Died at Bay Ridge L. Island formerly Nichols & Prince in Store now owned by B L(?) Beers. H. Beers clerk to them 1811.
23 Aug 1856	Cha ^s Cutler Prince	same fever		his son
5 Oct 1856	Amy (Ferris) Baldwin			an old School Mate, Married J. N. Baldwin & died in Ohio
17 Feb 1858	Sam ^l B. Bates, Esq ^r	Cons[umption]	43	At Ithaca, Nyork
21 Feb 1858	Holbrook Curtis			Of Waterland[?]
14 Apr 1858	Julia Hopkins			Vergennes, Daut. of late Belden Seymour
16 Dec 1859	Abel Nichols	drowned at Sea		
1 Jan 1860	Jerusha Barber		71	died at Mobile Alabama
9 Apr 1860	Mary Jane Nichols	Cons[umption]	49	Daut of Joseph Nichols, died at Greenfield
10 Jun 1860	Joseph Henry Pock	L. fever	23	Son of Simeon B., died in Alabama, Montgomery
24 Aug 1860	W ^d Betsey Cable		57	Oxford
2 Mar 1861	Alfred B. Beers	Diphtheria	6	Son of Henry H. Beers, died in Malbun[?], N. J.
12 May 1861	Robert Middlebrooke		72	of Trumbull
3 Oct 1862	Timo. Griffin	Drowned	19	In N. Orleans
11 Dec 1862	Rev ^d Joseph H. Nichols	Insanity	58	at Washington
22 Jan 1863	Aunt Sally Bates	of Old Age	87	of Ithaca
24 Feb 1863	David Gillet	Diphtheria	22	Died in the Army
19 Apr 1863	W ^m G. Hawley	Cons[umption]	23	died in Hancock Co., Ill. where he went for his health
29 Apr 1863	Martin V. B. Glover	Fever	26	Died in Army
6 Jun 1863	Nelson J. Peck	Drowned	20	(in the Army) at N. Orleans
23 Jun 1863	Joseph Davis Beers	Suddenly	83	of N. york
9 Sep 1863	Seth P. Beers		83	of Litchfield
7 Nov 1863	Rev ^d Geo. L. Foot	Paralisis	57	Died at Morris, Otsego C ^o N.Y.

Updates to the William Sturdevant Family of Norwalk

Harlan R. Jessup

Several updates to last issue's article on the William Sturdevant family are presented here.¹ There is one correction, the assignment of Deborah Morehouse as the wife of Jonathan (not John) Sturdevant, and more detail on the family of Joseph Sturdevant.² Here is an outline of the family as now amended:

First Generation

William¹ Sturdevant, perhaps the William baptized at Nunkeeling, Yorkshire, 24 Feb 1651, the son of Edward Sturdivan [*sic*],³ d. Norwalk, Connecticut, before 22 Feb 1714/5,⁴ m. say 1675, **Mary _____**, who d. aft 24 Apr 1722.⁵

Children, b. Norwalk:⁶

- + i. John, b. 20 Jan 1676, m(1) (____?), m(2) Mary (Ferris) Jackson.
- ii. Sarah, b. 9 Apr 1678, m. _____ Arnall [Arnold].
- iii. Jonathan, m. Deborah Morehouse, dau. of Jonathan and Mary (Wilson) Morehouse, d. bef. 20 Sep 1716.⁷
- + iv. Joseph, m. Mehitabel (____?).⁸
- v. Elizabeth.

Second Generation

John² Sturdevant, b. Norwalk, 20 Jan 1676,⁹ d. Ridgefield, before 23 Apr 1718,¹⁰ m(1) (____?), m(2) Stratfield, 28 Apr 1709,¹¹ **Mary (Ferris) Jackson**, dau. of Zechariah and Sarah (Blouds) Ferris, who before 2 Nov 1722 married (3) John Davis of Derby, Connecticut.¹²

¹ Harlan R. Jessup, "William and John Sturdevant Families of Norwalk and Ridgefield, Connecticut," *Connecticut Ancestry*, vol. 59, (August 2016), p. 29.

² Our Society President Paul Keroack has found these updates from the recent indexing of extractions in the Malcolm P. Hunt Land Deeds collection at the Norwalk History Room at Norwalk Public Library.

³ "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975," at FamilySearch.com; FHL microfilm #98,537.

⁴ Date of estate inventory, Norwalk Probate Estate Papers #6132.

⁵ Deed from Samuel Betts, Sr., Matthew Gregory, and Mary Sturdevant to Lt. Samuel Keeler, dated 24 Apr 1722. The relationship between the three grantors has not been determined.

⁶ Births of first two in Norwalk Vital Records 1:114.

⁷ Fairfield Land Records 3:153, dated 20 Sep 1716, in which David Morehouse of Elizabeth, NJ, for himself and as attorney for brother Jonathan and other siblings, conveys Fairfield property to (among others) Jonathan Sturdivant of Norwalk in right of his wife Deborah, deceased.

⁸ On 1 Mar 1720/1 Joseph Sturdevant and "Mehetabal," his wife, sold a house and land in Norwalk to Nathaniel Slawson of Deerfield, MA, and on 13 Nov 1721 they sold another parcel to Jonathan Sturdevant (his brother), Norwalk Land Records 5:288,354.

⁹ Norwalk Vital Records 1:114.

¹⁰ First date in estate administration, Fairfield Probate Estate Papers #6131.

¹¹ Bridgeport First Congregational Church Records 1:235.

¹² See Fairfield Probate Estate Papers #6131, which names Mary wife of John Davis.

Child by “by 1st wife” (unknown), b. Ridgefield:¹³

- i. John, b. 16 Feb 1710, m(1) Ridgefield, 12 Apr 1732, Keziah Abbott, m(2) Abigail Knapp.¹⁴ Children of John and Keziah, b. Ridgefield: John, b. 24 Mar 1733, James, b. 18 Feb 1735, Jane, b. 6 Jun 1739.¹⁵

Children (Elizabeth and Samuel “by 2nd wife” Mary), b. Ridgefield:¹⁶

- ii. Elizabeth, b. 15 Feb 1713.
- iii. Samuel, b. 15 Feb 1715.
- iv. Beulah.

Joseph² Sturdevant, m. Mehitabel __?__.¹⁷ Children:¹⁸

- i. Ruth, m. __?__ Franklin, resident of “the Oblong” in 1742.
- ii. Charity, resident of Beekmans Patent, Dutchess County, NY in 1742.

Research on this family was undertaken on behalf of Linda Alexander of Fairport, New York, whose permission to publish is gratefully acknowledged.

¹³ Ridgefield Land Records 1:201.

¹⁴John’s marriage to Keziah (with no surname) is from Ridgefield Land Records 1:229. Her maiden surname and the name of his second wife are from family records with the original sources now unavailable.

¹⁵ Ridgefield Land Records 1:218, 219, 225.

¹⁶ Ridgefield Land Records 1:201, Beulah from John’s estate distribution.

¹⁷ On 1 Mar 1720/1 Joseph Sturdevant and “Mehetabal,” his wife, sold a house and land in Norwalk to Nathaniel Slawson of Deerfield, MA, and on 13 Nov 1721 they sold another parcel to (his brother) Jonathan Sturdevant; Norwalk Land Records 5:288,354.

¹⁸ On 9 Feb 1727/8, Joseph Sturdivant granted land to his then minor daughters Ruth and Charity. Then on 17 Apr 1742 Ruth Franklin alias Sturdevant sold ½ of 3 acres in Norwalk to Isaac Everit and on 19 Jun 1745 Charity Sturdevant sold her half of the same property to Isaac Everit; Norwalk Land Records 6:211; 9:190,428.

**Nathaniel Sterling, a Wilton Revolutionary War Patriot:
A Story with a Not-So-Happy Ending**

William Sterling

The existence of Nathaniel Sterling, a Revolutionary War soldier, was first brought to my attention in 2009 while reading *Wilton Connecticut, Three Centuries of People, Places, and Progress*, by Robert H. Russell.¹ Nathaniel's name first appears on page 129 and then again on page 517 (Appendix I). Russell writes that Nathaniel was wounded at the Battle of Monmouth (New Jersey) and died within the month. The Battle occurred toward the end of June 1778.

I had worked on my genealogy for 45 years and had never run across this information, so I was completely surprised. I checked my copy of the *Sterling Genealogy*, by A.M. Sterling, Grafton Press, 1909, and found many entries for a Nathaniel Sterling, only two of which were in the Wilton area: The first was the son of William Sterling (#23, my fifth great grandfather). This Nathaniel was born September 20, 1725 and died in his 21st year, making the year of death 1746, thirty years before the start of the Revolution. The second Nathaniel was the son of William Sterling (#139, my third great grandfather), who was born April 1, 1780, shortly before the Revolution ended. So neither of these Nathaniels could be the one of interest. All of the other Nathaniels in the genealogy were born in time frames and places out of the realm of possibility. Apparently, A.M. Sterling somehow missed the Subject of this writing in his work of 1909.

The Russell source is *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution*. Indeed, Nathaniel's name appears there. I found that it also appears in Teller's *The History of Ridgefield, Conn. (1878)*, page 48, and Rockwell's *The History of Ridgefield Connecticut (1927)*, pages 139 & 191. In both of these books, Nathaniel appears on Captain Gamaliel Northrup's muster list of 1776. In Rockwell, Nathaniel is listed as being from Norwalk (at that time, Wilton parish was a part of Norwalk). I found confirmation of this in *Lists and Returns of Connecticut Men in the Revolution*, p.109. According to the *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution*, Nathaniel later enlisted in Chandler's 8th Connecticut Regiment, Comstock's Company, on March 4, 1777 for the duration of the War, and died July 4, 1778 (p. 237).

I obtained over 30 pay records for Nathaniel Starling (Sterling), on-line from Footnote (now fold3.com). Of interest are the written statements on these pay records from May through September 1, 1778, indicating he was "Sick at Yellow Springs", followed simply by, "Dead Sep 7th". Another document copied from the Rolls of Col. John Chandler's Regiment indicates Nathaniel died July 4, 1778, confirming the above date. Of interest is that he was paid continuously until September. It was only then that word of his death was apparently received by Comstock's company, and that all the pay issued since his death had to be returned to the paymaster general's office.

¹ Robert H. Russell, *Wilton, Connecticut: Three centuries of people, places, and progress*, Wilton: Wilton Historical Society, 2007.

Since I now live in Virginia, I went to the Library of Virginia in Richmond and was able to locate Revolutionary War microfilms of original documents that show Nathaniel Sterling having enlisted in Captain Gamaliel Northrup's Company in July of 1776. These documents are probably where Teller and Rockwell obtained their information. One of the documents has the heading, "*Muster Roll of the Company now raised for the Defense of the United Colonies by Capt. Gamaliel Northrup Jr. of Ridgefield in the County of Fairfield in Col. G.S. Silliman's Regiment taken by me the subscriber being Duly Authorized for that Purpose July*". As indicated on the muster roll, Nathaniel was 18 years of age at this time. This implies he was born in 1758, not 1750 as shown in Russell's book.

So, I know that Nathaniel was about 20 years old when he died (1758-1778), but I still don't know who his parents were. Bob Russell checked the Wilton Congregational Church record book and suggested that Nathaniel could have been born in 1755 based on the fact that there is a torn (and lost) part of the page for this year and that this is where his name probably appeared. That is a possibility, but this theory did not satisfy me. I then decided to delve further. (The fact that Nathaniel's name was not in the Congregational Church record is most likely why A.M. Sterling missed him. I also found no evidence that any Sterling was a member of the Norwalk Episcopal Church, at least during this timeframe.)

I emailed Diana McCain at the Connecticut Historical Society regarding my dilemma. She indicated their research did not turn up anything supporting the possibility that Nathaniel was the 8th child of Samuel Sterling. I also checked the Fairfield County probate records (in Fairfield) and even with the help of staff, was unable to find any indication that any estate of Nathaniel's was ever probated. This is likely because he died so young and had no descendants nor much time to accumulate any wealth.

In 1758, the year of Nathaniel's birth, Samuel (#48) and his brother William (#46, my fourth great grandfather) were the remaining patriarchs of the Wilton Sterlings. It is possible that one of them was Nathaniel's father. An interesting comment in the Sterling Genealogy is that William's only child, "as far as known", was William (#139), born July 9, 1755. One wonders why this statement would have been made.

According to church record, Samuel had a daughter, Elenora (no birth year), who was baptized on 02 February 1758, the same year that Nathaniel was born. To get a proper birth timeframe for Elenora, I needed to know how old she was when she was baptized. Was she an infant (not likely two children were born in the same year) or a young adult? What was Church doctrine during this time period regarding baptism? Some churches felt that baptism had no meaning unless one were old enough to understand its meaning (Baptists). Others believed otherwise. But having read some on-line doctrinal history of the Congregational Church and consulting with a local pastor, it appears that during this time period the Congregational Church baptized children as infants. If so, then it is very *unlikely* that Nathaniel was born the same year as his (possible) sister Elenora, if he were the son of Samuel. It is most likely he was the son of William (#46) because there would have been more time after the birth of William (#139) in 1755 to the time when Nathaniel was born in 1758. But this would contradict the comment in the Genealogy mentioned above.

I contacted Roger Thorne at the Tredyffrin Easttown Historical Society (Chester County, Pennsylvania), to ask if any death records exist there (this is in the area where the Yellow Springs Hospital was/is [it is now a museum], and where Nathaniel apparently died). This is Roger's response:

Mr. Sterling,

Records on casualty status were generally poor to non-existent. Typhus was a scourge during the Encampment, and because of its contagion, afflicted soldiers were moved out of camp ASAP to save the others. Yellow Springs Army Hospital was opened in the spring of 1778, and remained open after the army departed in June of that year. However, many of the patients that originally were sent to Yellow Springs were then passed on to other hospitals or hospices farther north or west, and records are generally sketchy on who went where. Also, mass burials were the rule of the day because of the magnitude of the scourge, with little or no official record-keeping.

I then emailed Sandra Momyer of Historic Yellow Springs, attaching copies of Nathaniel's war record. This was to inform her that Nathaniel was at the hospital at some point in time during the early summer of 1778 and that he evidently died there. Her response was that my information is now the only information they have on anyone who was at the hospital and she thanked me for providing it. In addition to confirming what Roger Thorne stated, she further indicated their records state that soldiers were buried on the hillside surrounding the hospital. Yet, although they have had several archeological tests done, no burial sites have been found. She had no further information for me.

I also received an email from the librarian at the Connecticut State Library on December 7, 2012, after writing to her for information. Her return message follows:

07 Dec 2012

Dear Mr. Sterling:

I have checked the following sources and, unfortunately, have not found a Nathaniel or Nathan Sterling/Starling that fits your person:

Hale Collection of Tombstone Inscriptions (It would be a memorial stone only.)

Hale Collection of Newspaper Death Notices

Barbour Collection of CT Town Records

Early American Newspapers (covers all colonies, esp. 1704 on.)

It turns out that there was no newspaper in Norwalk in 1788, nor in a nearby city, nor one in Fairfield County that covered Norwalk. The nearest newspaper was the Connecticut Journal in New Haven. That is on microfilm here and may be borrowed on interlibrary loan, through your local library. Please contact your local librarian for full details on interlibrary loan.

Again, for a professional researcher who would be able to look at our sources here, please contact the Connecticut Professional Genealogists' Society at www.ctprofgen.com

Again, I hope this is of help. Good luck in your search!

*Sincerely,
Bonnie Linck, Librarian II
CT State Library*

I took her advice and had my local library order the aforementioned microfilm for the appropriate time period and there was no mention of war casualties, as might have been expected.

Conclusion:

Most likely, Nathaniel is the son of William Sterling #46 and brother of William Sterling #139. He went to war as a young man and never returned, being lost to the ages somewhere in the New Jersey or Pennsylvania area. Because he had no children, his memory has been all but forgotten. Why there is no record of his birth remains a mystery. There is also no tombstone/cenotaph for him in the area, save for the War Monument on Ridgefield's Main Street, on which he is named, which is dedicated in part to all the men who served in Northrup's company.

I suspect that William #139, out of respect for his brother Nathaniel, who died at Yellow Springs during the War, named his first-born child two years later, Nathaniel (#340), after him.

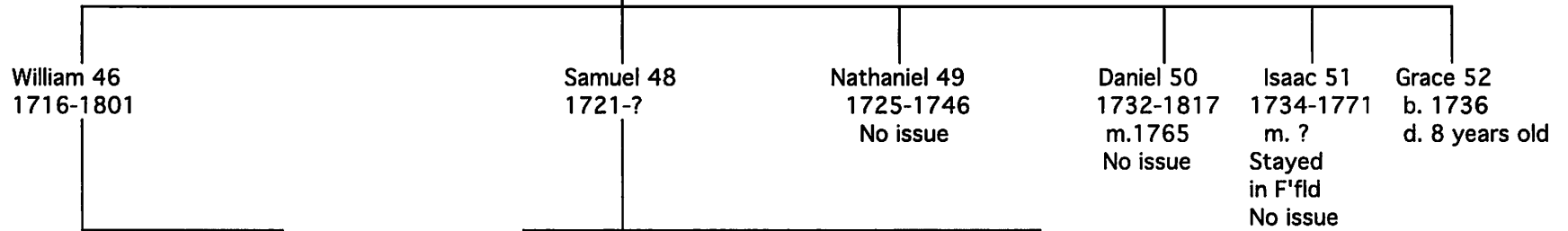
For the time being, my Nathaniel Sterling quest has been suspended. Hopefully, I'll continue one day, if-and-when another crack in the "brick wall" appears.

The chart on the next page lays out the possibilities of where Nathaniel lies in the family tree.

This article first appeared in Connecticut Genealogy News and is reprinted here with permission of the author.

Revolutionary War Nathaniel Sterling XXX possibilities.
 Numbers after names are Sterling Genealogy reference numbers

William 23 of Fairfield
 1695-1771



William 139
 1755-1828

Nathaniel XXX
 1758-1778

He could be a son of 46. He would have been born 3 years after his brother.

Samuel 141
 b.1746

Thaddeus 142
 1749-1837

Elenora 145
 bap. 1758

Nathaniel XXX
 1758-1778

Does Nathaniel belong Here? or Here?

He could be a son of 48. His 2 brothers were also in the Rev. War. Not so likely because his sister (Elenora) was born the same year (Feb 1758).

Nathaniel 340
 1780-1860
 Born 2 years after his uncle Nathaniel, and likely named after him.

Isaac 347
 1789-1853
 Charles 824
 1826-1923
 William 1977
 1885-1953
 George
 1918-1988
 William
 1944 -

Book Review

Marian Burk Wood. *Planning a Future for Your Family's Past*. Self-published, 2016. 98 pp., paperback, \$5.99; Kindle, \$2.99. Order from Amazon.com; both versions are available there.

This book will be a terrific help for you in making and executing plans for your genealogy “stuff.” You know what I’m talking about—all the documents, photos and artifacts, not to mention the digital documents, photos and emails. You have spent a large part of your life collecting it, so you need to figure out what will happen to it when you are no longer around (or as the author puts it, “when you become an ancestor”). Otherwise, it could end up in a dumpster.

One excellent aspect of the book is that it is SLIM. That means it is not overwhelming. That alone instills calm and sends you the message that you can conquer the piles, make a comprehensive plan and follow through.

The author Marion Wood has a system: P. A. S. S. She sets out her plan in eleven short chapters. Each has specific tasks and excellent suggestions for performing the tasks. Each chapter ends with a bullet-list summary that underscores the points made and encourages you to move ahead.

Prepare by organizing materials

This section of the book is divided into six chapters. Each of those is broken down into useful and manageable chunks that will have you completing tasks in no time. Easy peasy.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1-Sort your materials | 4-Organizing digital files and emails |
| 2-Pick your style of storage | 5-Inventory and index your collection |
| 3-Organize your photos, images, and movies | 6-Record your family tree |

Allocate ownership

This can be a difficult task for us if we are looking at our collections as a whole. Marian suggests ways to divide a collection so that the “give-away” part becomes more obvious. She also talks about how to donate artifacts that may have some value to museums or historical societies. This step can whittle down the amount of items in your collection and help to make it more manageable.

Set up a genealogical “will”

You’ve figured out how to divide the collection, but you are not ready to part with it yet. Don’t leave this step up to your survivors. Make plans with the recipient(s) to make sure your collection is going to a home or multiple homes where it is wanted. Put it in writing. Peace of mind will ensue.

Share with heirs

Increase your family’s interest in their history. Don’t just pull out the old notebook or pedigree chart. Share the stories as oral history. Write them up for publication in a book or journal. Do a DNA test and write up the results for sharing. Take your family to the old home-
stead. This will encourage relatives to want your collection.

So, with the holidays coming up, you may be visiting with relatives that you don’t see very often. Take advantage of that opportunity to talk up your collection. But get Marian’s book first so you are prepared.

—Nora Galvin

Continuation of Greens Farms Church Records, 1742 – 1822
Baptisms: 1782 - Sept 1791
 Transcribed by Barbara Dempsey

N. B. The Greens Farms Church records were known to Donald Lines Jacobus and were used by him when compiling the data for *Families of Old Fairfield*. The publication of these records here in *Connecticut Ancestry* marks the first time they have been transcribed and published as a whole. Please see *Connecticut Ancestry* Vol. 58, No. 1, August 2015 for the introduction and first set of records from this source. Additional baptism records have been published in subsequent journals. This is Part 6.

Date	Surname	Given Name	Parents/relationship	Other notes
__ Jan 1782	Lockwood	[unnamed]	s/o Gershom/Martha	
10 Feb 1782	Guyer	Hezekiah Ripley	s/o Stephen/Rebeckah	
20 Feb 1782	Osterbanks	Abraham	s/o Moses/Sarah	
28 Apr 1782	Bennet	Isabel	d/o Daniel/Mary	
[end of this section of baptisms]				
19 May 1782	Jesup	Martha	d/o Deacon Ebenezer/Abigail	
19 May 1782	Meeker	Hezekiah	s/o Joseph/Sarah	
26 May 1782	Bennet	Clary	d/o Capt. Joseph/Sarh	
28 May 1782	[Hide]	Annis		Negro servant to Joseph
02 Jun 1782	Chapman	Abigail	d/o Lt. James/Abigail	
02 Jun 1782	Wood	Betsy	d/o Samuel/Rebeckah	
30 Jun 1782	Elwood	Betty	d/o Stephen/Betty	
30 Jun 1782	Batteson	Rhoda	d/o William/Grissel	
03 Jul 1782	Burr	Moses	s/o David Jr./Jane	
07 Jul 1782	Lewis	Eunice	d/o Ebenezer/Betty	
21 Jul 1782	Davis	Abigail Bradley	d/o Mary	
28 Jul 1782	Burr	Clarina	d/o Talcot/Mindwell	
11 Aug 1782	Baker	Joseph	s/o Ebenezer/Mehitable	
11 Aug 1782	Lockwood	Mary	d/o Stephen/Rebeckah	bap by Mr. Avery
18 Aug 1782	Smith	Zopher	s/o Samuel/Abigail	

18 Aug 1782	Gorham	Rebeckah	d/o Ebenezer/Martha	
25 Aug 1782	Elwood	John	s/o Isaac/Elizabeth	
01 Sep 1782	Disbrow	Abigail	s/o Asael	
01 Sep 1782	Disbrow	Asael	s/o Asael	
22 Sep 1782	Allen	John	s/o Ebenezer/Sarah	
27 Sep 1782	Batterson	John	s/o John/Maryann	
__ Oct 1782	Wakeman	Mercy	s/o Mr. Gideon/Ann	
__ Oct 1782	Couch	Abigail	d/o Simon/Abigail	
__ Oct 1782	Inglish	Sarah	s/o Hudson/Hannah	
24 Nov 1782	Disbrow	Elen	d/o Elias/Susannah	
24 Nov 1782	Disbrow	Sarah	d/o Elias/Susannah	
24 Nov 1782	Taylor	Aaron Gennings	s/o Eunice	
12 Jan 1783	Rumsey	Jesse	s/o Joseph/Rachel	
12 Jan 1783	Chapman	John	s/o Denie/Mable	
09 Feb 1783	King	Abigail Ward	d/o Samuel/Sarah	
23 Feb 1783	Green	Andrew	s/o Joseph/Rachel	
23 Mar 1783	Morehouse	Wakeman Burrit	s/o Eunice	
06 Apr 1783	Fairchild	Elenor	d/o Gilbert/Hannah	of Norwalk
05 May 1783	Bennet	Thomas	s/o James/Ann	
18 May 1783	Disbrow	Polly	d/o Simon/Margaret	
18 May 1783	Batterson	Rachel	s/o Joseph/Rebeckah	
18 May 1783	Brotherton	Hannah	d/o Daniel/Rachel	
25 May 1783	Bennet	Philip	s/o Moses Jr./Hannah	
08 Jun 1783	Rowland	David	s/o Daniel/Esther	
08 Jun 1783	Moyer	Polly	d/o George/Asenath	[possibly "Patty"]
08 Jun 1783	Meeker	Abigail	d/o Joseph/Sarah	
18 Jun 1783	Crossman	Ira	s/o John/Ann	
22 Jun 1783	Thorp	Nathan	s/o Nathan/Patience	

22 Jun 1783	Allen	Isaac	s/o Benjamin/Sarah	
29 Jun 1783	Couch	Salome	s/o John/Rhoda	
30 Jun 1783	Hull	Stephen	s/o Daniel/Elizabeth	
20 Jul 1783	Chapman	Albacinda	d/p Major Albert/Lidia	
27 Jul 1783	Disbrow	Abraham	s/o Jabez/Mahitable	
27 Jul 1783	Mills	Daniel	s/o Daniel/Abigail	
27 Jul 1783	Brotherton	Sarah	d/o Samuel/Patience	
03 Aug 178	Stratten	Debby	d/o Cornelius/Abigail	
03 Aug 1783	Handford	Sarah	d/o Mathias/Elizabeth	
14 Sep 1783	Burr	Mary	d/o David/Jane	
14 Sep 1783	Beers	Hezekiah	s/o Faunton	of Norfield; bap by Mr. Gold
28 Sep 1783	Banks	Mary	d/o Talcot	of Greenfield
26 Oct 1783	Allen	Delancy	s/o Benjamin/Rhoda	
02 Nov 1783	Raymond	David	s/o William/Mary	
02 Nov 1783	Raymond	Phineas	s/o William/Mary	
16 Nov 1783	Hurlbut	Seth	s/o Gideon/Hannah	
16 Nov 1783	Godfrey	Eunice	d/o Stephen/Eunice	
20 Nov 1783	Couch	Josiah	s/o Josiah	
31 Nov 1783	Couch	Simon	s/o Simon/Abigail	
03 Jan 1784	Meeker	Wakeman	s/o Seth/Abigail	
07 Mar 1784	Couch	Esther	d/o Thomas/Sarah	of Reading
22 Mar 1784	Morehouse	Gideon	s/o Samuel/Mary	
22 Mar 1784	Gorham	Betsey	d/o Samuel/Phebe	
22 Mar 1784	Godfrey	Patty	d/o Abraham/Happy	(child of ...)
22 Mar 1784	Godfrey	Patience	d/o Abraham/Happy	(child of ...)
22 Mar 1784	Godfrey	Jinnie	d/o Abraham/Happy	(child of ...)
22 Mar 1784	Godfrey	Mahew	s/o Abraham/Happy	(child of ...)
30 Mar 1784	Adams	Salome	d/o Nathaniel/Salome	

18 Apr 1784	Bennet	Aletheia	d/o Deliverance/Mary	
25 Apr 1784	Batterson	John	s/o John/Mary Ann	
25 Apr 1784	Bennet	Elizabeth Reed	d/o Ruth	
30 Apr 1784	English	Nancy	d/o Hudson/Hannah	
09 May 1784	Chapman	James	s/o James/Abigail	
09 May 1784	Sturges	Mary Bradley	d/o Sarah	
27 Jun 1784	Thorp	Patty	d/o William/Patty	
27 Jun 1784	Disbrow	James	s/o Joshua/Deborah	
27 Jun 1784	Disbrow	William	s/o John/Jemimiah	
27 Jun 1784	Disbrow	Caleb	s/o Justus/Elizabeth	
27 Jun 1784	Burr	John	s/o John/Martha	
18 Jul 1784	Bennet	Martha	d/o Capt. Joseph/Sarah	
18 Jul 1784	Scribner	Joseph	s/o John/Lidia	of Norwalk
18 Jul 1784	Andrews	Temperance	d/o Lt. John/Lidia	
18 Jul 1784	Elwood	Pamelia	d/o Isaac/Betty	
18 Jul 1784	Philips	Jerusha	d/o Thomas/Anne	
18 Jul 1784	Wakeman	Abigail	d/o Gideon/Clarina	
25 Jul 1784	Hull	Deborah	d/o Daniel	
25 Jul 1784	Mills	Eldre	s/o Joseph/Milla	
25 Jul 1784	Brotherton	David	s/o Samuel/Patience	
15 Aug 1784	Disbrow	George	s/o Asel/Abigail	
29 Aug 1784	Elwood	Nahomah	d/o Joseph/Nahomah	
05 Sep 1784	Andrews	Thomas	s/o Thomas/Abigail	
05 Sep 1784	Lockwood	Joseph	s/o Gershom/Martha	
10 Sep 1784	Chapman	Eunice	d/o Denis Jr.	
12 Sep 1784	Wood	Irania	d/o Samuel/Rebecca	
12 Sep 1784	Meker	Esther	d/o Seth Jr.	
26 Sep 1784	Batterson	Grissel	d/o William/Grissel	

17 Oct 1784	Disbrow	Rhodah	d/o Elias	
24 Oct 1784	Chapman	James Lovel	s/o Lovel/Elenor	
20 Nov 1784	Hurlbut	Nancy Pearsal	d/o James	
20 Nov 1784	Bennet	Silas	s/o Daniel/Mary	
28 Nov 1784	Mills	Abigail	d/o Daniel/Abigail	
28 Nov 1784	Moyer	Betsy	d/o George/Asenath	
12 Dec 1784	Gorham	Sarah	d/o Ebenezer/Martha	
12 Dec 1784	Downs	Elizabeth	d/o Samuel/Elizabeth	
19 Dec 1784	Osterbanks	Charity	d/o Moses/Sarah	
09 Jan 1785	Rumsey	Nathan	s/o Joseph/Rachel	
09 Jan 1785	Sherwood	Isaac	s/o Asa/Mary	
30 Jan 1785	Banks	Benjamin	s/o Thomas	of Norfield
20 Feb 1785	Meker	Joseph Gorham	s/o Widow Abigail	
06 Mar 1785	Philips	Arreta	d/o John/Molly	
06 Mar 1785	Bennet	Lewis	s/o Moses/Hannah	
20 Mar 1785	Wakeman	Joseph	s/o Seth/Mary	
07 Apr 1785	Burr	Mary	d/o George Esq.	
10 Apr 1785	Rumsey	Polly	d/o Hezekiah/Aletheia	
17 Apr 1785	Chapman	Lucretia	d/o Joseph/Elizabeth	
17 Apr 1785	Adams	Peter	s/o Stephen/Abigail	
17 Apr 1785	Hide	Betty	d/o John/Abigail	
17 Apr 1785	Taylor	Thomas	s/o Thomas/Mary	bap by Mr. Eliot
20 Apr 1785	Green	Joshua	s/o Joseph/Rachel	
01 May 1785	[Jesup]	Annis		Negro child offered by Ebenezer, Esq.
29 May 1785	Couch	Wakeman	s/o Gideon/Elenor	
19 Jun 1785	Andrews	Joseph Hide	s/o Daniel/Elizabeth	of Norfield
19 Jun 1785	Lockwood	Selek	s/o Stephen/Rebeckah	
19 Jun 1785	[Sherwood]	Cesar		servant to Moses

26 Jun 1785	Bennet	Sarah	d/o Jabez/Abigail	
26 Jun 1785	[Sherwood]	Ned		servant to Moses
__ Jul 1785	Couch	Charles	s/o John/Rhoda	of Reading
1 Aug 1785	Bennet	Gershom	s/o James/Ann	
14 Aug 1785	Parsall	Nancy	d/o John/Polly	
14 Aug 1785	Couch	Elizabeth	d/o Stephen/Anne	
21 Aug 1785	Disbrow	Moses (twin)	s/o Simon/Margery	
21 Aug 1785	Disbrow	Mable (twin)	d/o Simon/Margery	
02 Sep 1785	Wakeman	Samuel	s/o Capt. Stephen/Mary	
06 Sep 1785	Ogdon	[unnamed]	ch/o Ebenezer/Ruth	
11 Sep 1785	King	Samuel	s/o Samuel/Sarah	
18 Sep 1785	Crossman	Polly	d/o John/Anne	
18 Sep 1785	Couch	Betsey	d/o Joshua/Patty	
25 Sep 1785	Batterson	Seymour	s/o Joseph	
02 Oct 1785	Smith	Fanny	d/o Samuel/Abigail	
02 Oct 1785	Bennet	Lotta Williams	d/o Hains/Keziah	
16 Oct 1785	Burr	Martha	d/o John/Martha	
23 Oct 1785	Allen	Betsey	d/o Benjamin Jr./Sarah	of Norfield
20 Nov 1785	Jesup	Martha	d/o Ebenezer/Abigail	
20 Nov 1785	Cooley	Anni	d/o Hezekiah/Sarah	
20 Nov 1785	Gray	John	s/o Leut. John	of Norfield
20 Nov 1785	Batterson	Abigail	d/o Stephen	
27 Nov 1785	Gorham	Isaac	s/o Jabez	of Bealston
27 Nov 1785	Brush	Sarah	d/o Zopher	of Long Island
26 Feb 1786	Baker	Lewis	s/o Ebenezer/Mable	
09 Apr 1786	Andrews	John	s/o Thomas/Abigail	
09 Apr 1786	Handford	Annah Bebee	d/o Susanna	
30 Apr 1785	Meeker	Polly	d/o Joseph/Sarah	

07 May 1786	Disbrow	Charles	s/o John	
07 May 1786	Beers	Ephraim Burr	s/o David	
07 May 1786	Disbrow	Ezra	s/o Asahel	
28 May 1786	Morehouse	Jesse	s/o Jesse	
04 Jun 1786	Philips	John	s/o Thomas	
11 Jun 1786	Brotherton	Lidia	d/o Daniel	
18 Jun 1786	Mills	Milla	d/o Joseph	
18 Jun 1786	Chapman	Elenor	d/o Lovel	
18 Jun 1786	[Jesup]	Rose		servant girl to Ebenezer, Esq.
01 Jul 1786	Couch	William	s/o Lymon	
01 Jul 1786	Couch	Nancy	d/o Abraham	
16 Jul 1786	Disbrow	Lidia	d/o Joshuah	
16 Jul 1786	Hill	Abigail	d/o Thomas	
16 Jul 1786	Brotherton	Nathaniel	s/o Samuel	
30 Jul 1786	Chapman	Allbert	s/o Majr Allbert	
30 Jul 1786	Morehouse	Mary	d/o Samuel	
06 Aug 1786	Chapman	Mary	d/o Lt. James	
13 Aug 1786	Elwood	Hezekiah	s/o Nathan	
20 Aug 1786	Gorham	Samuel	s/o Samuel	
03 Sep 1786	Lockwood	Lidia	d/o Gerhsom	
10 Sep 1786	Sherwood	Ezekiel	s/o Moses	
17 Sep 1786	Whitlock	John Burr	s/o Thaddeus	
17 Sep 1786	Burr	David	s/o David Jr.	
24 Sep 1786	Brush	Joseph Bennet	s/o Zopher	of Ridgbury
31 Dec 1786	Bennet	Polly	d/o William	
07 Jan 1787	Rumsey	Polly	d/o Joseph	
07 Jan 1787	Andrews	Ellen	d/o John	
14 Jan 1787	Meeker	Ellenor	d/o Seth	

28 Jan 1787	Adams	Ann	d/o Nathaniel	
28 Jan 1787	Chapman	Daniel Meeker	s/o Daniel	
11 Feb 1787	Elwood	Eliakim	s/o Stephen	
18 Feb 1787	Bennet	Hezekiah	s/o Daniel	
11 Mar 1787	Elwood	Isaac	s/o Isaac	
18 Mar 1787	Moyer	Catharine	d/o George	
18 Mar 1787	Bennit	Uriah	s/o Hains	
01 Apr 1787	Wood	Martha	d/o Samuel	
01 Apr 1787	Sherwood	David	s/o Asa	
01 Apr 1787	Adams	Stephen	s/o Stephen	
15 Apr 1787	Bennet	Fanna	d/o Moses	
15 Apr 1787	Elwood	Molly	d/o Joseph	
15 Apr 1787	Bennet	John	s/o Jabes	
15 Apr 1787	Hill	Anna	d/o Thomas	
15 Apr 1787	Beers	Daniel	s/o Noah	
22 Apr 1787	Burr	Grace	d/o Talcot	
22 Apr 1787	Goodsel	Polly	d/o John	
28 Apr 1787	Allen	Abraham	s/o William	
29 Apr 1787	Burr	Nathan	s/o John/Martha	
06 May 1787	Morehouse	Lorinda	d/o Abraham	
06 May 1787	Davis	Rebeckah	d/o Thomas	
20 May 1787	Wakeman	Nathaniel	s/o Stephen/Mary	
20 May 1787	Rowland	Daniel	s/o Daniel	
20 May 1787	Banks	Talcot	s/o Talcot	
20 May 1787	Wakeman	Gideon	s/o Gideon Jr.	
20 May 1787	Mills	Huldah	d/o Daniel	
01 Jul 1787	Bennet	Joseph Sherwood	s/o Capt. Joseph	
15 Jul 1787	Disbrow	Elias	s/o Elias	

26 Aug 1787	Sherwood	Gershom Burr	s/o Daniel	
26 Aug 1787	Batterson	Sally	d/o Stephen	
23 Sep 1787	Wakeman	Salome	d/o Joseph	
23 Sep 1787	MnRowe	Mary	d/o Ebenezer	
20 Oct 1787	Meeker	Abigail	d/o Benjamin/Abigail	
05 Nov 1787	Green	Keziah	d/o Rachel	
06 Nov 1787	Disbrow	Deborah	d/o Asael	
06 Nov 1787	Disbrow	Annah	d/o Asael	
16 Dec 1787	Wakeman	Rebeckah	d/o Seth	of New Fairfield
16 Dec 1787	Green	Rachel	d/o Samuel	
30 Dec 1787	Batterson	Abraham	s/o John Jr.	
15 Jan 1788	Disbrow	Caty	d/o Justus	
03 Feb 1788	Batterson	William	s/o William	
10 Feb 1788	Lewis	Simon	s/o Ebenezer	
10 Feb 1788	Couch	Joseph	s/o Abraham	
09 Mar 1788	Downs	Eunice	d/o Samuel	
13 Apr 1788	Sherwood	Eunice	do David	of Greenfield
13 Apr 1788	Morehouse	Esther	d/o Samuel	
20 Apr 1788	Gorham	Lewis	s/o Ebenezer	
04 May 1788	Brotherton	Jerusha	d/o Samuel	
18 May 1788	Andrews	Benjamin	s/o Thomas	
18 May 1788	Bennit	Ozias Marvin	s/o William	
18 May 1788	Couch	Mary	d/o Stephen	
25 May 1788	Burr	Elizabeth	d/o Patt	
25 May 1788	Lockwood	Huldah	d/o Stephen	
15 Jun 1788	Smith	Mary	d/o Samuel	
22 Jun 1788	Raymond	Moses Sherwood	s/o William	
22 Jun 1788	Beers	Wakeman	d/o David	

06 Jul 1788	Phillips	John	s/o John	
13 Jul 1788	Chapman	Grizzel	d/o Lt. James	
27 Jul 1788	Chapman	Joel	s/o Maj. Albert	
24 Aug 1788	Brotherton	Elkahah	s/o Daniel	
21 Sep 1788	Banks	Joseph	s/o Joseph	of Greenfield
21 Sep 1788	Banks	Liffee	s/o Joseph	of Greenfield
28 Sep 1788	Mills	Joseph	s/o Joseph	
05 Oct 1788	Bradley	Betsey	d/o Lt. Daniel	
05 Oct 1788	Bradley	Rhuama	d/o Lt. Daniel	
05 Oct 1788	[Jesup]	Marget		Negro servant to Doctor Ebenezer
12 Oct 1788	Hill	Andrew	s/o Thomas	
09 Nov 1788	Chapman	Simon	s/o Denie Jr.	
30 Nov 1788	Crossman	Bradford	s/o Trobridge	
07 Dec 1788	Elwood	Grummon	s/o Nathan	
07 Dec 1788	Sherwood	Ebenezer Burr	s/o Daniel 3 rd	
14 Dec 1788	Taylor	Gideon Morehouse	s/o Thomas	
14 Dec 1788	Morehouse	Abijah	so Abraham	
18 Jan 1789	Couch	Gideon	s/o Gideon	
25 Jan 1789	Brush	Zopher	s/o Zopher	of Ridgbury
15 Feb 1789	Darrow	Betsy	d/o Daniel	
01 Mar 1789	Elwood	Benjamin	s/o Stephen	
08 Mar 1789	Chapman	William	s/o Lovel	
05 Apr 1789	Andrews	Sheubel	s/o John	
05 Apr 1789	Allen	Polly	d/o William	
12 Apr 1789	Moyer	George	s/o George	
26 Apr 1789	Goodsel	Ellen	d/o John	
26 Apr 1789	Mills	Polly	d/o Daniel	
03 May 1789	Gorham	Stephen	s/o Samuel	

10 May 1789	Wood	William	s/o Samuel	
24 May 1789	Meeker	Wakeman Burr	s/o Seth	
21 Jun 1789	Gray	Esther	d/o Gideon	
26 Jul 1789	Oysterbanks	Jane	d/o Joshua	
26 Jul 1789	MnRowe	Ann	d/o John	
02 Aug 1789	Allen	Jeremiah	s/o Benjamin	
02 Aug 1789	Bennet	Mary	d/o Daniel	
02 Aug 1789	Persell	Polly	d/o Samuel	
02 Aug 1789	MnRowe	Sarah	s/o Ebenezer Jr.	
16 Aug 1789	Mills	Ebenezer	s/o John	
23 Aug 1789	Couch	Rachel	s/o Joshua	
23 Aug 1789	Battison	Joseph	s/o John Jr.	
23 Aug 1789	Bennet	Charity	d/o Thomas Jr.	
23 Aug 1789	Allen	Abigail	d/o Gershom	
06 Sep 1789	Banks	Eunice	s/o Talcot	
06 Sep 1789	Sherwood	Levi	s/o Asa	
06 Sep 1789	Allen	Thomas	s/o Eliphalet	
20 Sep 1789	Crossman	Joseph	s/o Trobridge	
11 Oct 1789	Bennet	Thomas Burr	s/o Joseph	
11 Oct 1789	Godfrey	Nathan	s/o Jonathan	
11 Oct 1789	Thorp	Walter Perry	s/o Eliphalet Jr.	
11 Oct 1789	Batterson	Mary	d/o John/Mary	
09 Nov 1789	Bennet	Lidia	s/o Jabez	
16 Nov 1789	Batterson	Anne	d/o John	
06 Dec 1789	Adams	Nathaniel	s/o Nathaniel	
06 Dec 1789	Raymong	Abel	s/o David Jr.	
10 Dec 1789	Disbrow	Joseph	s/o Elias	
20 Dec 1789	Taylor	John Bennit	s/o John	

03 Jan 1790	Chapman	Hiram	s/o Maj. Albert	
03 Feb 1790	Wakeman	Walter	s/o Seth	of New Fairfield
21 Feb 1790	Downs	Esther	d/o Samuel	
17 Apr 1790	Burr	Moses	s/o David Jr.	
09 May 1790	Allen	Lymon	s/o Stephen	
13 Jun 1790	Finch	Huldah	d/o John	
13 Jun 1790	Phillips	Patty	d/o Thomas	
14 Jun 1790	Coley	John Hide	s/o Morehouse	of Norfield
16 Jun 1790	[Sherwood]	Mercy		servant girl to Moses
18 Jun 1790	[Jesup]	Peter		servant to Deacon Jesup
20 Jun 1790	Bradey	Burr	s/o Lt. Daniel	
25 Jun 1790	Davis	Joseph Wakeman	s/o Thomas	
26 Jun 1790	Bennet	Lorry	d/o Ens. William	
04 Jul 1790	Disbrow	Phineas Sherwood	s/o Justus	
04 Aug 1790	Thorp	Gershom	s/o Gershom	of Greenfield
29 Aug 1790	Disbrow	Polly	d/o Asahel	
05 Sep 1790	Green	Sarah	d/o Samuel	
12 Sep 1790	Elwood	Sarah	w/o Abraham	
12 Sep 1790	Elwood	Abraham	s/o Abraham	
19 Sep 1790	Elwood	Shubel	s/o Joseph	
19 Sep 1790	Beers	William	s/o David	
19 Sep 1790	Green	John	s/o Rachel	
17 Oct 1790	Sherwood	Chatherine	d/o Daniel	
17 Oct 1790	Bennet	Eli	s/o Joseph	
21 Nov 1790	Brotherton	Susa	d/o Daniel	
25 Nov 1790	Burr	Elenor	d/o John	
25 Nov 1790	[Hide]	Michal		servant to Deacon Joseph
25 Nov 1790	[Wakeman]	Dinah		servant to Widow Abigail

26 Dec 1790	Chapman	Moses	s/o Lt. James	
22 Jan 1791	Hill	Thomas (twin)	s/o Thomas	
22 Jan 1791	Hill	Lewis (twin)	s/o Thomas	
27 Feb 1791	Parsall	Plat	s/o Samuel Jr.	
13 Mar 1791	Elwood	Polly	d/o Nathan	
27 Mar 1791	Allen	Charity	d/o William	
27 Mar 1791	Bennet	Sarah	s/o Hayns	bap by Mr. Eliot
03 Apr 1791	Raymong	Lemuel McEwen	s/o Anna	
01 May 1791	Thorp	Ginnings	s/o Eliphalet	
08 May 1791	Morehouse	Abraham	s/o Abraham	
28 May 1791	Morehouse	Samuel	s/o Samuel	
28 May 1791	Gorham	Isaac	s/o Samuel	
28 May 1791	Banks	Mary	d/o Talcot	
12 Jun 1791	Ogdon	Ebenezer	s/o John	
10 Jul 1791	Bennet	Anna	d/o Joseph	
24 Jul 1791	Chapman	Hiram	s/o Maj. Albert	
24 Jul 1791	Couch	Eli	s/o Gideon	
31 Jul 1791	Gorham	Martha	s/o Ebenezer	
31 Jul 1791	Wood	Samuel	s/o Samuel	
08 Aug 1791	Adams	Samuel	s/o Capt. Stephen	
08 Aug 1791	Bennet	Polly	d/o Moses Jr.	
11 Sep 1791	Sherwood	William	s/o Asa	
18 Sep 1791	Allen	Hulda	d/o Benjamin	
18 Sep 1791	Lockwood	Charity	d/o Stephen	
18 Sep 1791	Chapman	Denny	s/o Daniel	

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