Connecticut Genealogy News

For Those Who Pursue Their Family Heritage

Fall 2020

Vol. 13 No. 3

In This Issue:

In Memoriam: Stephanie Lantiere

Connecticut Genealogical Pioneers: Edward and Clarence Bowen

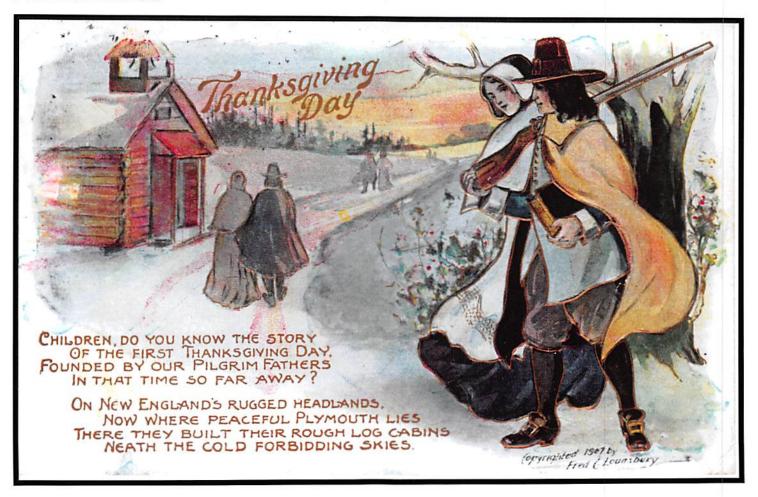
Connecticut Governor Wilbur Lucius Cross and His 1936

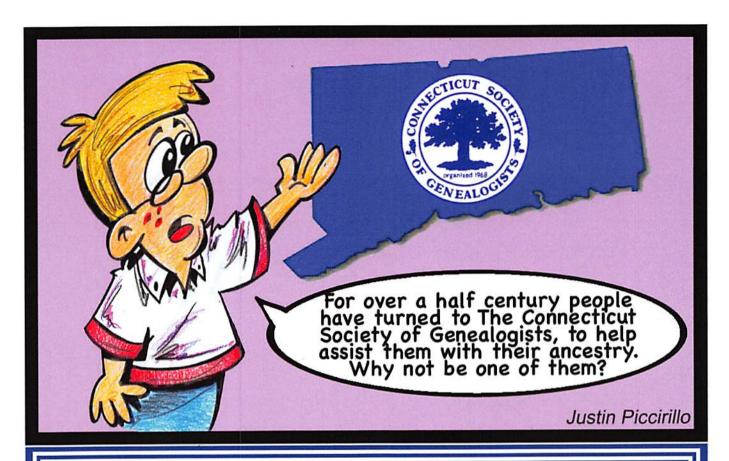
Thanksgiving Proclamation

Sources of Information: Jennifer Zinck

Spotlight on Enfield

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Connecticut Genealogy News

A Quarterly Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

CSG OFFICERS	Commentary
President: Jenny Hawran Vice Pres.: Pauline Merrick	The state of the s
Secretary: Richard C. Roberts	President's Message
Treasurer: Peg Limbacher	Editorial
Asst. Treasurer: Diane K. LeMay	
Governor: Edwin W. Strickland II	
Governor: Donald A. Naples	
Governor: Lisa M. Vasas	Features
Governor: Olivia G. Patch	
Governor: Linda Carlson	In Memoriam: Stephanie Lantiere 4
Governor: Judith Bowen	Connecticut Genealogical Pioneers:
Governor: Dave Robison	Edward and Clarence Bowen 5
Governor: Keith Wilson	
Governor: Jennifer Zinck	Donors and Query
	Connecticut Governor Wilbur Lucius Cross and His
Governor Emeritus: James H. Leatherbee II Governor Emeritus: Richard G. Tomlinson	1936 Thanksgiving Proclamation 9
	Book Review 10
STAFF	Sources of Information: Jennifer Zinck
Stephanie Hyland, Office Mgr.	Sources of information: Jennifer Zinck
Mark Bosse	
NUNI ICATIONIC	News
PUBLICATIONS	
Stephanie Hyland, Publications Editor	NERGC2021 Is Going Virtual! 12
Richard C. Roberts, Committee Chair	CSG Program Calendar and Meet the 2020 "Live" Seminar
Judith Bowen Nora Galvin	Speakers 13
Diane LeMay	
Jolene Mullen	CSG News
Edwin W. Strickland II	
Edwin W. Strickland II	More Features
	wiore reatures
	Spotlight on Enfield
	Some Connecticut Genealogical Compendiums and Local
	Histories Available Online at No Cost
	Book Reviews 28



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President's Message



Our state, our nation and our world are all grieving in 2020. It has been an extraordinary time in our lives. We are experiencing unbelievable and unimaginable things this year with a global pandemic that has forever changed how we live our everyday life, as well as discord and unrest

over racial and political experiences which have forever changed how we understand each other as human beings.

I take my place this summer as the President of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists following a long list of past presidents over the last 52 years who have experienced extraordinary times during their tenure as well. Just to name a few events:

- Man landing on the moon
- The Civil Rights movement
- The Vietnam War
- Watergate
- Roe vs. Wade
- The fall of the Berlin wall
- The AIDS epidemic
- 9-11 terrorist attacks
- Seemingly never-ending wars in the Middle East which have cost the lives of many of our young men and women (and continue to do so).

History can be an uncomfortable thing when you are living right in the middle of it. As genealogists, we have a certain tenacity and feel a certain "thrill" researching periods in history that are chaotic. But no matter how much we can become experts on a topic or era, we can't really feel an experience which we didn't live through. But here we are. As genealogists, it is our responsibility to record the current history we are living. Babies are being born, people are getting married, loved ones are dying during this historic time. This makes genealogy more important than ever, in my mind.

In my personal scenario of my own perfect world, I would be doing genealogy every day, all day long. But I have a terrific full-time job as the Executive Director of Windsor Community Television (WIN-TV). WIN-TV is the Public Access station for Windsor, Con-

necticut. And because nobody has just one job in this world anymore, I also work part-time as a genealogist. I focus mainly on Connecticut record retrievals and old newspaper research. I also offer webpage design and marketing for small genealogy, lineage and historical societies. I have spent many an hour in dusty record vaults transported back in time trying to understand what living was like during the time period of the record I was holding (carefully, or not at all) in my hands. And I love it. I like to say that I'm a fierce non-profit director by day and a nerdy genealogist by night.

I have been researching my genealogy since I was 15 years old, too many years ago for me to admit here. My paternal grandfather was the keeper of all cool things. He was the one who lit that genealogy spark in me by showing me a photo, from 1875, of his mother Lillian Loehwing. She lived in Hicksville, Long Island, New York. I could see my father's features in my greatgrandmother's face, and I was fascinated by that. I wanted to learn more.

Showing you my age even more, I can remember the days of the early internet while I waited impatiently for my AOL dial-up to connect so that I could do some genealogy in my basement while my three little girls took their naps upstairs. To have lived in a time that technology has literally changed the genealogy world, as well as the world in general, has been absolutely thrilling to me. I'm not only a genealogy nerd, but I'm a tech nerd to boot.

This global pandemic from COVID-19 has resulted in CSG fully embracing yet another step forward in technology by offering many of our learning opportunities virtually. Were you able to attend some of the prerecorded webinars from Lisa Louise Cooke that we offered during our Summer Webinar Series via Zoom? We had tremendous attendance and positive feedback about this series, and we were so happy to attract people from well beyond our New England borders. We also transformed our very popular in-person Help Sessions to a virtual platform during the time our library was closed. Thank you to CSG Board members Keith Wilson and Judith Bowen for jumping in with both feet to make these sessions happen virtually.

Here are a few other things coming up this Fall at CSG:

• An updated website: We decided to move our website to a more stable hosting platform so that we could implement the things our members are telling us they are looking for. By the time you receive this newsletter, we should be happily situated in our new hosting home. While we moved the +++++website, we also gave it a new look. Let us know what you think.

Help Sessions and Library:

In September, we hope to open the CSG library to the public for a few more hours than our limited opening which began in July. But that decision will be based on where we are in this health crisis. Social distancing guidelines will remain in place for the continued safety and health of our patrons and our staff. We have been strictly following Governor Lamont's regulations and will continue to do so. If we feel it is safe, we will begin offering our inperson Help Sessions again on the second and fourth Thursday of the month. We plan to also continue to offer some virtual Zoom help sessions as well. So, stay tuned to our website and social media for all the updates on this.

Presentations: We are excited to finally be welcoming Sandra Taitt-Eaddy and to hear her presentation "Connecticut Caribbean Connection." Sandra was originally scheduled to give her presentation in March, but had to be rescheduled due to the pandemic closure. Please plan to join us virtually on Saturday. September 19 at 1:30 p.m. The plan is for Sandra to be in person at the library, but we will be Zooming her presentation to live to those who have pre-registered. The current health guidelines do not allow us to have a large number of people in our small space, so the library will be closed to the public on that day. The presentation will be recorded and will be available for CSG members in the member area of our website.

Annual Family History Day Virtual Seminar: The highlight of our Fall activities has always been our annual Family History Seminar. We hope you will save the date of Saturday, October 31 for the first day of its new virtual format. The theme is "What Scares You in Genealogy?" We have some dynamic

speakers lined up, some who will appear live and others pre-recorded on some great topics. We will also be planning to award our Literary Award winners. Please visit our website for more details and to register.

Like most people who come into a new position, I am full of optimism and rose-colored glasses as CGS's newest President. I see incredible things already happening within CSG in the last several years that I have been a member. I know there are so many more incredible things to come. I want to thank Dick Roberts for his time and dedication serving CSG in the position of President last year. Few realize how much work Dick does behind the scenes, wearing many hats and editing and writing for *The Connecticut Nutmegger* and the Connecticut Genealogy News. Dick will now be serving as CSG Secretary (yet another hat). I also want to welcome Pauline Merrick as the new Vice-President and thank Peg Limbacher and Diane LeMay for returning as Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, respectively. We also welcome a new member to our Board of Governors, Jennifer Zinck. Welcome, Jen!

During this next year, I'm looking forward to meeting all of you whom I haven't yet met, whether it be in person, by email, or virtually. Please share what you are working on and how you are recording this amazing time in our history. We would love to feature your blog, vlog or podcast in future issues of Connecticut Genealogy News magazine. And please make sure to follow us on social media and let us know what you'd like to see at CSG. We hope you were able to take part in the online survey we sent out to members over the summer. If you didn't receive the survey, a good old-fashion email to us with your thoughts works just as well. I'm very proud to have the opportunity to serve as your president this year, and I'm excited to be a part of CSG and all of the exciting things that will be coming up.

Stay well,

~ Jenny Hawran, President

Editorial

I hope this finds everyone well. In this issue, we once again have to say goodbye to yet another very dear friend, Stephanie Lantiere. She was on the Board of Governors when I started working for the Connecticut Society of Genealogists back in 2005. It was always a pleasure when she would call the office because she was always so cheerful and upbeat. It would always brighten my day to hear her say, "Hello Stephanie, this is Stephanie," and I could just hear the smile in her voice. I know that she will be missed.

The editorial staff of *Connecticut Genealogy News* welcomes Jenny Hawran as the new CSG President and Jennifer Zinck to the CSG Board of Governors. We are looking forward to a great new year.

Thank you to Dick Roberts for his article on yet another Genealogical Pioneer from Connecticut and for writing the long awaited book reviews for our 2019 Literary Awards contest winners. Thank you to Cyndi Ostrout for shining our spotlight on the Connecticut Town of Enfield.

~ Stephanie Hyland, Editor

In Memoriam Former CSG Board Member, Stephanie Lantiere, CSG # 11732



Stephanie Lantiere of Oakville, Connecticut passed away on July 16, 2020 after a long illness. She was a member of the CSG Board of Governors from 2003-2008. During that time, she served on several committees, including Membership, Program and Strategic Planning and was chair of Literary Awards. She was also very active in the Speakers Bureau.

Her formal obituary in the Waterbury Republican American reads, in part:

Stephanie was born in Laconia, N.H., on June 28, 1955, the daughter of James Spiros Gakidis and Ida Mary (Avery) Gakidis. Stephanie was the youngest of three children, (Stephen, Agnes and Stephanie). Her family moved to Connecticut in 1968.

She graduated from Watertown High School in 1973. She met her future husband, Joseph Lantiere, at Naugatuck Valley Community College in Waterbury in 1977. They were married in 1978. Stephanie received her degrees in marketing and computer science.

She retired from the Southern New England Telephone Company after over 30 years. She was an active member in a number of family history organizations, including Naugatuck Valley Genealogy Club, Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Daughters of the American Colonists, Daughters of Colonial

Wars, Daughters of 1812, Mayflower Society, National Society Daughters of the Union 1861-1865, Connecticut Gravestone Network, and Daughters of the American Revolution, taking leadership roles in many of them.

From 2006 to the time of her passing, she was president of the Avery Memorial Association in Groton. She was the 10th president of the Avery Association since its beginning in 1895 and only the third female president.

She published "The Avery Advocate," an Avery Family Quarterly Newsletter, which ran from 1992-2000. In 2001, she published a book, "The Avery Memorial Association-100 Years of History," and was the town historian for Watertown from 2014 to 2019.

Besides her beloved husband Joseph of 41 years, she leaves her brother, Stephen Gakidis of Oakville; brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Lantiere of Las Vegas, Nev.; and several cousins, nieces and nephews. She was predeceased by her sister, Agnes Gleason.

In lieu of flowers to honor her memory, contributions may be made to the Avery Memorial Association, P.O. Box 7245, Groton, CT 06340-7245.

You are encouraged to share your memories of Stephanie with the Lantiere family on Stephanie's tribute page. eastsidememorial.com. For anyone wishing to send a sympathy card to the family, Joe's address is: 53 Manila Street Oakville, CT 06779.

Connecticut Genealogical Pioneers: Edward and Clarence Bowen

by Richard C. Roberts, CSG # 8680



Clarence Winthrop

Those researching the history of Wood-Connecticut stock, or its families are fortunate to have as starting points the pioneering work of two brothers, Edward Augustus and Clarence Winthrop Bowen. On their father's side they were direct descendants of John Eliot (ca. 1604-21 May 1690), the Puritan missionary to the Native Americans; on their mother's side, they were great-

grand-nephews of Benjamin Franklin. They were the older brothers of American author John Eliot Bowen.

Their father, Henry Chandler Bowen, was born September 11, 1813 in Woodstock, the son of George and Lydia Wolcott (Eaton) Bowen of Woodstock. After graduating from Woodstock Academy and Dudley Academy, Henry joined a dry goods company owned by abolitionist Arthur Tappan and later opened, with Theodore McNamee, a silk and ribbon wholesaling firm, Bowen & McNamee (later Bowen, Holmes & Company), of New York City. On June 6, 1844 in Brooklyn, New York he married Arthur Tappan's niece, Lucy Maria Tappan, born February 17, 1825 in Boston, Massachusetts, the daughter of Lewis and Susanna (Aspinwall) Tappan. They had ten children. Lucy died March 25, 1863 in Brooklyn and is buried there in Green-Wood Cemetery. On December 25, 1865 Henry married his second wife, Ellen Holt, born May 12, 1834 in Pomfret, Connecticut, the daughter of Dr. Hiram and Marian (Chandler) Holt. She died February 28, 1903 and is buried in Woodstock Hill Cemetery.

In 1848 Henry was among the founders of *The Inde*pendent, a weekly pro-abolitionist and pro-women's suffrage Congregationalist newspaper. Its early editors included Henry Ward Beecher (1861-1863) and Theodore Tilton (1863-1874), and its subscribers included Abraham Lincoln. After the Civil War broke out, Henry became the paper's editor and publisher. He was an organizer of the Metropolitan Bank and one of the founders the Continental Insurance Company, now part of the Continental Corporation.

Henry Bowen was a generous philanthropist who provided funds for the improvement of his hometown, including the expansion of Woodstock Academy, the landscaping of Woodstock Common, and the creation of Roseland Park, dedicated on America's Centennial, July 4, 1876. Henry died February 24, 1896 in Brooklyn and is buried in Woodstock Hill Cemetery.

Roseland Cottage, also known as "the Pink House" and the Henry C. Bowen House, is a historic Gothic Revival style house located on Route 169 in Woodstock. It was built in 1846 as the summer home of Henry Bowen and his family. It became the site of many social gatherings, including annual Fourth of July celebrations; over the years the guests included Presidents Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Rutherford B. Hayes, and William McKinley. Historic New England (formerly Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities) purchased Roseland Cottage from the Bowen family in 1970, and it was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. It was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1992. The papers within the house at the time of purchase formed the basis of Historic New England's Bowen family papers, 1775-1965 (MS006) collection. It includes papers of Henry Chandler Bowen and his descendants, photographs and tintypes of the Bowen family, and records relating to the construction of Roseland Cottage.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS "NED" BOWEN

Edward Winthrop Bowen was born 31 January 1847 in Brooklyn, New York on January 21, 1847, the second of Henry Chandler and Lucy Maria (Tappan) Bowen's ten children. He was educated at Dwight and Holbrook's School and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. After serving as a clerk in several brokerage and banking firms, he, his father, and his brother Henry Elliot Bowen purchased the *Brooklyn Daily Union*, a progressive pro-abolitionist newspaper. After the paper was

sold in 1873, Edward spent his time farming in Woodstock, traveling and undertaking genealogical research. He never married. He died May 12, 1926 in Woodstock and is buried in Woodstock Hill Cemetery.

Volume 47 (1893) of The New England Historical and Genealogical Register includes two articles by Edward Bowen. "The Aspinwall Family of Muddy River, Now Brookline, Mass." is in the July issue; it covers Peter Aspinwall and the ten children he had with Remember Palfrey, with basic information about their descendants in the third generation. The complete manuscript from which the article was extracted, covering subsequent generations, is held by the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. "Griffith Bowen of Boston" is in the November issue. It is an extensive treatment of Griffith, with a listing and basic information of he and his wife, Margaret Fleming's ten children but does not cover subsequent generations; his 1897 genealogy, Lineage of the Bowens of Woodstock, Connecticut largely consists of transcriptions of documents relating to Griffith Bowen in Great Britain and Massachusetts along with treatments of the families who settled in Woodstock.

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN

Clarence Winthrop Bowen was born in Brooklyn, New York on May 22, 1852, the fifth of the ten children of Henry and Lucy Bowen. He attended Yale College from 1869 to 1873. In his freshman year, he won third prize at the Brothers in Unity Freshman debate. In his junior year, he was awarded first prize at the Junior debate and second prize for dispute appointment and in his senior year he won second prize for both colloquy appointment and English composition. He was on his Class Cup Committee and a member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi (Alpha Sigma Phi), Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the Wolf's Head Society. After graduation he attended Yale Divinity School for a year, but after abandoning plans to become a minister he instead earned a Masters (1876) and a PhD (1882) in history. His dissertation was published as The Boundary Disputes of Connecticut in 1882. Bowen received an LL.D. from the College of William and Mary in 1918.

In 1874 Clarence became a correspondent for the *New York Herald Tribune*, and he was a contributor to *The Century Magazine*. In 1883 he became a correspondent for his father's publication, *The Independent*. He inherited the paper from his father in 1896 and served as its owner and publisher until 1912.

Clarence Bowen belonged to many historical and genealogical organizations. He was a founding member of the American Historical Association in 1884 and served as its treasurer until 1917. He was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1904 and served as its vice-president from 1920 to 1935, president of the New England Society of New York from 1920 to 1922, and a member and vice president of the Connecticut Historical Society. In addition, he belonged to Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Co-Ionial Society of Massachusetts, and the Rhode Island Historical Society. He served as president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society from 1907 to 1931. During his tenure, the Society moved to a new building at 122-126 East 58th Street in 1928, designed by La Farge, Warren and Clark and erected at a cost of \$300,000. (The building was sold in November 2007, and the bulk of the collection was transferred to the New York Public Library.)

In 1887, he was appointed secretary of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, and he was a member of the executive committee of the Grant Memorial Association, the organization overseeing the erection of "Grant's Tomb" in New York City. He was an honorary member of the Sociedad Columbina, Spain, and of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and was a proponent for the organization of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. He was a director of the Continental Fire Insurance Company and a trustee of the Manhattan Congregational Church in New York City. He delivered the baccalaureate address at the 222nd annual commencement of the College of William & Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia in 1915.

In 1926 Bowen published the first of what were ultimately eight volumes covering the history and genealogy of Woodstock, Connecticut. Volume 1 (1926) is a history of the town and is augmented by many illustrations. Volumes 2-6 were completed by Bowen and published between 1930 and 1935. Many of the family sketches are based on material submitted by family members, augmented by secondary sources and some primary sources. There is an every-name index at the back and a bibliography at front of each volume, but most facts are not specifically sourced.

Bowen died before the project could be completed. However, in his will he had bequeathed \$20,000 to the

American Antiquarian Society to complete the project. In 1938, Clarence S. Brigham, Director of the Society, hired Donald Lines Jacobus to finish the series. Due to his involvement in other projects and recognizing the enormous scope and the limited funds available, Jacobus brought in William Herbert Wood as a collaborator. They determined that the family histories in the remaining volumes would only cover the time during which the families resided in Woodstock and to one or two generations after leaving Woodstock; the number of portraits and other illustrations was also substantially reduced. Wood undertook additional research in vital records, probate records, land records, census records, and other primary sources and compiled most of the sketches; Jacobus proofread and indexed.

The genealogy volumes as completed consist of:

Vol. 2 (1930) — families Abbe through Buckner. Available online on FamilySearch.org.

Vol. 3 – (1930) — families Bugbee through Clapp. Available online on FamilySearch.org and hathitrust.org.

Vol. 4 (1932) — families Clark through Evans. Available online on FamilySearch.org.

Vol. 5 (1933) — families Fairbanks through Goodell. Available online on FamilySearch. org and hathitrust.org.

Volume 6 (1935) — families Goodwin through Hayden. Available on FamilySearch.org and hathitrust.org.

Vol. 7 (1943) — covers families Hayward through Noyes and includes additions, corrections, and erratum. Available online on FamilySearch.org and hathitrust.org.

Vol. 8 (1943) — covers families Olney-Young plus an appendix of additions and corrections. Available online on FamilySearch.org.

Clarence Bowen married Roxana Atwater Wentworth (28 October 1854, Troy New York - 10 July 1935), the daughter of John and Roxana Marie (Loomis) Wentworth of Troy, New York, on January 28, 1892 in Chicago. Her veil was exhibited at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago and is now at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. She died on July 10, 1935 in New York City and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, Rensselaer County, New York. They were the parents of Roxana Wentworth Bowen (9 July 1895–15 August 1968), who married, first, William Stephen Van Rensselaer in 1917. They were divorced in 1919, and in 1945, she married, second, Sir George Gordon Ver-

eker (11 December 1889–11 March 1976), who, among other appointments, served as the United Kingdom's Ambassador to Finland and Uruguay.

Clarence Bowen died on November 2, 1935 in Woodstock from a cerebral hemorrhage and is buried in Woodstock Hill Cemetery. According to his obituary, he was a man whose "optimism was contagious and his faith in the future unchanged.... He had known intimately so many leaders of thought and action for half a century, that his conversation was filled with highly interesting reminiscence."

Many of Clarence Bowen's papers and memorabilia are held by the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts as part of the Bowen Family Papers, c. 1847-c. 1934, AAS Manuscript Collection. The "papers" include his journals and scrapbooks covering the period 1869 to 1934, which are filled with memorabilia relating to his many social, academic, and charitable activities as well as family correspondence, correspondence with important political and social figures, poems, drafts, copies of speeches, reports, and records of meetings. Scrapbooks include menus, invitations, ships' passenger lists, photographs, postcards, newspaper clippings, mementos from all phases of Bowen's life, and some correspondence.

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Photo credit:

Clarence Winthrop Bowen (1852-1935, 1928, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clarence_Winthrop_Bowen_(1852-1935),_1928.jpg
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Augustus **GRISWOLD** b NY State Dec 1807, d 10 Sep 1881 in Florence, NY; m Eveline **PERRY** probably in Oswego County, NY in 1828. Seeking Augustus' parents who were born in Connecticut.

Eileen Furey, CSG 19988 dr fooey@yahoo.com

Connecticut Governor Wilbur Lucius Cross and His 1936 Thanksgiving Proclamation

by Richard C. Roberts, CSG #8680

Wilbur Lucius Cross was born on April 10, 1862, the son of Samuel and Harriet M. (Gurley) Cross, in the "miller's cottage" across the street from the Gurleyville Grist Mill on the Fenton River in Mansfield, Connecticut. In his autobiography, which includes a chapter on his family history, he notes that his ancestors included Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony, Peter Cross (1653 - 9 April 1737 or 1739), who served in King Philip's War, and Peter Cross (5 August 1740 - April 1808), who served as ensign and later lieutenant in the Fifth Connecticut Regiment during the Revolutionary War. Another ancestor, William Cross, of Wethersfield, served in the Pequot War, 1637. "One day," wrote Cross, "while Governor of Connecticut, I had an opportunity to apologize to the few surviving Pequots on parade in full feather for what one of my ancestors did to their ancestors. In return they laughed and gave me their war whoop."

Cross attended local schools and Natchaug High School in Willimantic and taught school in Gurleyville in 1880-1881. Following his graduation from Yale in 1885, he taught and was principal at Staples High School in Westport. He received a doctoral degree in English literature from Yale in 1889 and became a professor of English at Yale in 1894.

Wilbur Cross married Helen Baldwin Avery on July 17, 1889 in Willimantic, Connecticut. She was born on September 3, 1864 in Groton, Connecticut, the daughter of William B. and Helen M. (Baldwin) Avery. They had four children: Wilbur Lucius Cross, Jr. (30 August 1892 - 30 December 1984); Samuel Avery Cross (12 April 1897 - 12 November 1979); Elizabeth Baldwin Cross (15 April 1899 - 21 February 1903), and Arthur William Cross (17 December 1904 - 13 January 1912). Helen died on January 19, 1928.

After retiring from Yale in 1930, Cross, then aged 68, was encouraged to run for Governor. He won the nomination at that year's Democratic state convention and won the general election by 5,465 votes. He ultimately served as Connecticut's Governor for four terms, from 1931 to 1939. During his tenure he reorganized state government, implemented a merit system

for state employment, endorsed legislation to eliminate child labor and institute a minimum wage, and worked toward the repeal of Prohibition. In 1935 he presided over the state's Tercentenary Celebration. His terms as Governor also included the coordination of relief efforts following the 1936 flood and the September 1938 hurricane as well as the construction of the first 17.5 miles of the Merritt Parkway, which opened on June 29, 1938 (during which he rode in the first car to drive over the new highway).

On November 12, 1936, Governor Cross issued what may be the most famous of Connecticut's Thanksgiving Proclamations. With the many unusual events that have transpired this year, it seems appropriate to record his comments regarding the issuing of that proclamation:

I felt justified in dwelling upon the good things which under a Divine Providence had come to our State during the year. As I left out the flood, labor disputes, and other disagreeable events, for which I could hardly give thanks, I received a severe drubbing from a Congregational minister who took the Proclamation as his text in a union Thanksgiving service. He missed in the Proclamation, for instance, 'a confession of sins on the part of the Governor, the legislators, and the people who form the constituency of the State and the nation.'

He added, however, that "For others the Proclamation struck a note in harmony with emotions prevailing at the close of the year" and that it was read in hundreds of churches within and without the state."

Wilbur Cross died on October 5, 1948. He, Helen, and their children are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven. Wilbur Cross High School in New Haven, Wilbur Cross School in Bridgeport, the Wilbur Cross Highway, Wilbur Cross Way in Mansfield, and the University of Connecticut's former library are named for him. The home in Mansfield in which he was born is owned by the Joshua's Tract Conservation and Historic

Trust but is not open to the public. The Yale University Archives holds a collection of his papers (MS 155), and his gubernatorial records are in Record Group 005:026, State Archives, Connecticut State Library.

The Proclamation Issued by Governor Wilbur Cross on November 12, 1936

Time out of mind at this turn of the seasons when the hardy oak leaves rustle in the wind and the frost gives a tang to the air and the dusk falls early and the friendly evenings lengthen under the heel of Orion, it has seemed good to our people to join together in praising the Creator and Preserver, who has brought us by a way that we did not know to the end of another year. In observance of this custom, I appoint Thursday, the twenty-sixth of November, as a day of Public Thanksgiving for the blessings that have been our common lot and have placed our beloved State with the favored regions of earth - for all the creature comforts: the yield of the soil that has fed us and the richer yield from labor of every kind that has sustained our lives - and for all those things, as dear as breath to the body, that quicken man's faith in his manhood, that nourish and strengthen his spirit to do the great work still before him: for the brotherly word and act; for honor held above price; for steadfast courage and zeal in the long, long search after truth; for liberty and for justice freely granted by each to his fellow and so as freely enjoyed; and for the crowning glory and mercy of peace upon our land; that we may humbly take heart of these blessings as we gather once again with solemn and festive rites to keep our Harvest Home.

Given under my hand and seal of the State at the Capitol, in Hartford, this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty six and of the independence of the United States [sic] the one hundred and sixty-first.

Wilbur L. Cross

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Book Reviews

by Richard C. Roberts CSG # 8680

Ancestors, Descendants and Related Families of Jacob Smith, Sr. (1773-1834) and His Wife Margaret Smith (1777-1850) by Albert E. Fiacre, Jr., published for the author by Otter Bay Books, LLC, 3507 Newland Road, Baltimore, MD 21218-2513, 2017. ISBN 978-0-692-96153-7, Library of Congress Control Number 1015842648. Cloth, gold stamping, 8 ½ x 11 inches, 494 pages. Order from: Albert F. Fiacre, Jr., 25 Van Buren Ave., West Hartford, CT 06107. Price: \$50.00 including shipping and handling.

This book was the winner in the of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists' 2019 Literary Awards Contest Genealogy category. As described in the Foreword, it is "a study of the author's maternal grandmother's father, Anson R. Smith" whose

ancestry was ultimately determined not to be English but through a German Schmidt line. Following an introductory chapter on the background and early history of the family, each successive chapter deals with a separate family unit, providing background information followed by a genealogical summary. A section of photographs near the end of the volume is broken down into three sections, People, Buildings, and Gravestones, most in color. It also includes maps and other illustrations. Clearly a lot of research proceeded the creation of the book. It is very complete. In addition to references to published books and journal articles, it includes excerpts from and citations to deeds, probate records, funeral home records, newspaper articles and obituary notices, and court records. Further, in addition to citing Find A Grave, the author personally visited a number of cemeteries and personally photographed stones pertinent to the family. The book includes a Table of Contents, Bibliography, and Index to Names.

Continued on page 28

SOURCES of Information

Jennifer Zinck, CSG Board of Governors

Jennifer Zinck is a Professional Genealogist with nearly twenty years of research experience. Jennifer is a researcher, writer, and speaker who specializes in Connecticut resources and DNA evidence for genealogy. She helps individuals to break down genealogical brick walls and identify biological family through her research company, Ancestor Central. Jennifer is serving her third term as the President of the Connecticut Professional Genealogists Council. She has served as an Academic Professional at Boston University, Metropolitan College, instructing the Forensic Genealogy module for the Genealogical Research Certificate Program. Jennifer frequently speaks and presents workshops at libraries and senior centers on topics including beginner and intermediate genealogy, online resources, genetic genealogy, methodology and problem solving, and technology for genealogy.





WHEN AND WHY DID YOU FIRST BECOME INTERESTED IN GENEALOGY?

When my oldest son was a Cub Scout, he had to create a pedigree chart for the Heritage Belt Loop he was working on. I decided to create a family tree for myself, and it wasn't long before I realized that I didn't know the name of my maternal grandmother's father. This seemed odd to me, since I was raised in the house with my grandmother and I knew so much about her mother. I called my mom and filled in that spot on the tree, only to find out fifteen years later that the name I filled in was not the correct name of my grandmother's father!



WHICH IS YOUR FAVORITE ARCHIVE AND WHY?

Without a doubt, the Connecticut State Library is my favorite archive. Both of my grandmothers have deep Connecticut roots,

and the records of our state capture many of the events of the lives of my ancestors and their contemporaries. From the microfilm, books, and maps, to the archival records and immeasurable knowledge of the staff, the Connecticut State Library is a genealogist's dream.



WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT LESSONS YOU HAVE LEARNED DURING YOUR CAREER?

Do not allow bias or presentism to impact your research and conclusions. When working with DNA results, I have a strict rule. I ask myself, "Is this biologically possible?" Next, "Does the documentary evidence support this conclusion? If not, why?" It is imperative not to allow our personal beliefs to impact our research.



WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR BIGGEST BRICKWALL AND HOW DID YOU OVERCOME IT?

One of the most challenging lines in my own genealogy has always been my matrilineal, or

direct female line. For about fifteen years, I did not know the identity of the mother of Lois Chalker, born about 1805 in Guilford, Connecticut. I realized that there was one person more likely than any other to have recorded the identity of Lois' mother and that was Alvan Talcott, the town doctor, census enumerator, and avid genealogist. Thankfully, Dr. Talcott had a penchant for making copies of things, and his papers are housed at the New Haven Museum. In his handwritten copy of the 1860 census of Guilford by Wm. N. Wheadon, Dr. Talcott annotated the entry for Lois with the identity of her mother.



Fascinating.

NERGC 2021 IS GOING VIRTUAL!



Springing From the Past Into the Future

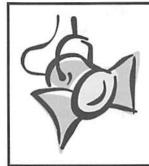
The COVID-19 pandemic has caused New England Regional Genealogical Consortium to take a serious look at its plans for 2021. For health and safety reasons, the conference will be presented next April in a virtual format. Planning is underway to offer the same high-quality lectures and programs you're accustomed to, but from the comfort of your home.

Consider these advantages:

- On-demand presentations No difficult decisions about which lecture to attend! All prerecorded presentations will be available for you to view whenever you choose.
- Conference extended Plenty of time to listen to any and all of the recordings.
- Live tracks Featured speaker presentations will be done in real time.
- Live chat sessions with the presenters Opportunities for you to ask questions and interact with our speakers and other attendees.
- Safe, convenient, and less expensive No risky and costly travel, no reservations, no trip delays.
- Renowned genealogists cover a variety of topics DNA expert Maurice Gleeson has been added to the slate of presenters!
- No hotel or meal costs

Plans are in progress to present the other features you've enjoyed in the past: Ancestors Road Show, Society Fair, Special Interest Groups, and Queries.

Stay tuned for more details at www.NERGC.org and www.facebook.com/NERGC.



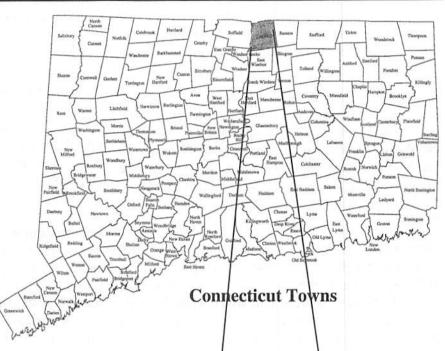
Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities



Spotlight on Enfield

by Cyndy Ostrout CSG # 20769

Enfield has a population of 44,585 (2017), and is located in Hartford County, 18 miles north of Hartford and 8 miles south of Springfield, Massachusetts, on the east side of the Connecticut River. Enfield was named and incorporated by the Colony of Massachusetts in 1683 and annexed to Connecticut in 1749. Larger than most of the state's 169 towns with 33.8 square miles, Enfield is nearly twice the size of Hartford.



The sections of town include Shaker Pines Lake. Originally the settlement of the Shaker Community, this neighborhood has mostly lakeside homes and tall pine trees. A mill built in the settlement by the Shakers was dismantled in the late 1980s. This mill provided shelter for Frederick Merrill in 1987 after he escaped from the local high security prison. He was dubbed "The Peanut Butter Bandit" after his mother sneaked him supplies for his first prison escape in 1968 in a jar of peanut butter. Thompsonville was rin Thompson, who founded the first carpet mill on Freshwater Brook in tions include Green Manorville, Southwood Acres, North Thompsonville, Enfield

Enfield

Enfield

Crescent Lake, and Scitico.

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, the Enfield Historic District runs along a two-mile stretch of one of the first roads in town, known as Enfield Street, King Street, and U.S. Route 5. Many old homes here date back to the mid-18th century with varying styles of architecture including Late Victorian, Georgian and Nineteenth Century Revival. The Town Hall Museum as well as the Greek Revival Congregational Church can be found here.

History

Enfield has a rich history, most especially with the Thompsonville carpet industry, the Hazardville gunpowder industry, and the Shaker Community.

In 1647, a large amount of land was added to the Springfield, Massachusetts settlement. Known as Freshwater Plantation, that land later became the town of Enfield. It was first settled in 1674 by John Pynchon, who built a sawmill on Asnuntuck Brook. The sawmill was burned down one year later by a group led by Metacomet, son of the Chief of the Wampanoags, during the King Philip's War.

More settlers arrived from Salem, Massachusetts in 1679. John Pease Jr. and Robert Pease were the first to bring their families in 1680. By the end of the year, about 25 families had settled in the area and established farms.

In 1683 the settlers petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts to become a separate town, and permission was granted. John Pease Jr. became the first constable, and the first selectmen were Pease, Isaac Meacham Jr., and Isaac Morgan. The first men appointed to manage the town affairs were John Pynchon, Samuel Marshfield, Thomas Stebbins, Johnathan Burt, and Benjamin Parsons.

Jonathan Bush and Isaac Meacham erected a sawmill on Freshwater Brook. The first corn mill was built in 1688. Israel Meacham built an iron works about 1714 at Powder Hollow by the Scantic River, where he made smelt bog iron, and Nathan Gary built a grain mill a couple miles east in the Scitico section. In 1699 Andrew Miller was given land to be used for seven years as a blacksmith shop. At that time, the boundaries for Enfield were the Connecticut River on the west, all land to the east for eight miles, Freshwater Brook on the north, and Saltonstall Brook on the south. Settlers including Benjamin Jones began to move east into the East Precinct, which later became the town of Somers.

The boundary between Connecticut and Massachusetts was in dispute for many years. Finally, in 1747, the legislatures of both states were petitioned, and permission was granted in 1750 for Enfield and towns on the east and west, Suffield, Somers, and Woodstock, to become part of Connecticut Colony.

When the town was laid out, land was set aside for "ministry," and a church was erected. The Reverend Nathaniel Collins of Middletown became the first minster, and served from 1699 to 1724. He died in 1756 and was buried in Enfield Cemetery.

In 1702 the first schoolmaster, John Richards, was appointed, and he taught children aged five to nine. There

was little paper for them, so slates or blackboards were used. Since every home had a Bible, many learned to read by reading the Bible. In 1754, five schoolhouses were built.

For many years, land was cleared, and small manufacturing businesses were established. By 1756, the population of Enfield was 1050. On April 20, 1775, a rider came into town and rode to the tavern announcing the start of a war outside Boston. The next day, 75 Enfield men left town to join the Revolution.

Churches

Enfield's first meetinghouse was authorized by the Springfield government in 1680 and erected in 1683. Only 20 feet by 20 feet, the congregation soon outgrew the space, so a new meetinghouse of the First Ecclesiastical Society was erected in 1704. This building also was eventually deemed too small for the growing congregation. The steeple was removed from this structure. and it became the town hall. A boulder on Enfield Street near the intersection with Post Office Road marks the site of this house of worship. This boulder also marks the site of a landmark sermon, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," preached on July 8, 1741, by Jonathan Edwards. Edwards was from Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1749 a group broke away from this congregation. Because they wanted a stricter doctrine, they were called the Strict Congregationalists, or Separatists.

A new meetinghouse, built by Isaac Kibbe, was completed in 1775. The Congregational Church, finished in 1849, still stands today. In front of the church stands a statue of Thomas Abbey, who announced the start of the Revolutionary War by beating his drum loudly.



Second Meeting House Location Stone

The Hazardville United Methodist Church was organized in 1835, and a structure was erected the same year. The present church building was erected in 1872 of brick, and many additions and improvements have been made since.



Hazardville Cemetery

Enfield's Carpet Industry

Orrin Thompson was born March 28, 1788 in Suffield, Connecticut. By 1814 he had a store in Enfield, and in 1821 joined the firm of Austin and Andrews of New York in their carpet import business. He became a partner of the firm, now named Andrews, Thompson, and Company.

As duty continued to increase on carpets manufactured in Europe, especially England, a Scottish firm wanted to establish a carpet weaving plant in America. Thompson purchased land on the Freshwater Brook just east of the Connecticut River, received a charter, built a dam to harness the water power and established the Thompsonville Carpet Manufacturing Company. Scottish weavers started arriving in 1828, and by 1846 complicated wool carpets were being made on over 230 looms.

In the meantime, in Massachusetts, Erastus Bigelow, the son of a cotton weaver, developed the power loom. Thompson purchased 150 and built a new brick mill. Each year 250,000 yards of carpet were being manufactured in his Thompsonville company. In 1896, with the addition of electricity, the company had the most extensive carpet line in the country with 1800 employees.

Various mergers and changes occurred through the years. Alvin Higgins of New York merged his company with Thompson, forming the Hartford Carpet Corporation. New buildings were completed, including a school, and great expansion and modernization took place. The complex included 400,000 square feet of

space by 1901. Soon there were 2,900 workers, including English, Irish, Italians and Poles. The company owned more than 100 houses, and social, musical, and athletic groups were established. Another merger occurred in 1914 with the Bigelow Company of Clinton, Massachusetts. In 1929, the company was known as the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, after merging with the Sanford Company of Amsterdam, New York.

The company was hit hard by the Depression but survived. Production during World War II turned to wool blankets and other materials and equipment, When the Thompsonville mill finally closed in 1971, a major focus of Enfield's history changed.



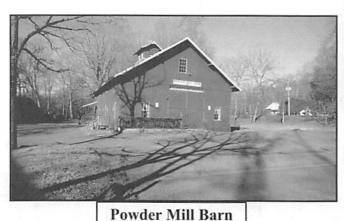
Bigelow Carpet Mill

Colonel Augustus Hazard

Allen Loomis, also from Suffield, purchased five hundred acres of land in the Powder Hollow section of Enfield and began to manufacture gunpowder. In the fall of 1836, his business incorporated as Loomis, Denslow and Company. Soon he was joined by William and Henry Prickett and John Hall. By 1837 a quarter interest in the firm was owned by Colonel Augustus Hazard, an agent from New York. Hazard was born in Rhode Island and was a descendent of one of its founders. By 1843 he was the principle owner, and the Hazard Powder Company was incorporated. The enterprise built dams along the Scantic River, had six wheelhouses, two presses, and various other houses. The workers toiled in these buildings without heat in the winter due to the dangers of gunpowder explosions. Sadly, the work was so dangerous that even Colonel Hazard's son Horace died in a powder explosion.

The Mexican War, the discovery of gold in California (with the need for blasting powder), the Crimean War

and later the Civil War created an enormous demand for gunpowder. By the Civil War, the enterprise consisted of 125 buildings, with vast amounts of machinery. He guided the company for more than three decades until his sudden death in 1868 in the section of Enfield named Hazardville. The company existed into the early 1900s.

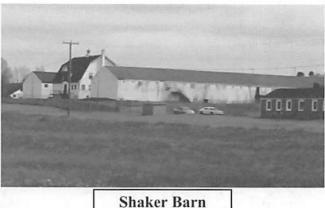


The Shakers

The Shaker movement evolved from a small group of Christians in France who fled persecution to London, England, and then to America in the early eighteenth century. Early converts included those from the Quaker and Methodist faiths. Their most prominent early leader was Ann Lee, who would have a vision from God and then start to tremble, shout and sing. Hence the term "shaker" evolved. She soon used the title "Mother." After much abuse and imprisonment, she, her husband Abraham Stanley, and a small group fled to America and landed in New York. Ann preached around much of New England, including Enfield. At times she had to be protected by the local constable. Ann believed that no true Christian could live gratifying the lust of the flesh, and this became the basic tenet of the Shakers, so men and women lived in separate homes.

When Ann died, Joseph Meacham, one of her first American converts, led the group and further established the group in Enfield. David Meacham, brother to Joseph, gave them a very large tract of land in the northeast section of town.

The Shakers were productive and inventive, and were the first to sell seeds in small packets. They invented the circular saw, one horse carriage, and clothes pins, among other items. When the community declined in the early nineteenth century, they were forced to sell their large farms, many to the State of Connecticut, where prisons now stand, and the final few members moved to New Hampshire.



Prisons

Presently, there are four prisons clustered in north central Connecticut, part of the state's Department of Corrections. Enfield's Carl Robinson Correctional Institution, 285 Shaker Road, was opened in 1985, and is a medium security facility. It is situated on over 750 acres of the historic Shaker farm community. Just across the town line in Somers, are Northern Correctional, Osborn Correctional and Willard-Cybulski. Willard was built in 1990, and Cybulski was built in 1993; the two facilities were combined in 1997. In 1995, Death Row inmates were transferred to the newly opened Northern facility. Adjacent and crossing over into Enfield is Osborn, formerly known as Connecticut Correctional Institute-Somers, which was opened in November of 1963 to replace the Old Wethersfield State Prison (1827-1963). Enfield Correctional Institute, a fifth in the cluster, was closed in 2018.

Genealogy Research

The Town Clerk is located in Town Hall, 820 Enfield Street, Enfield, CT 06082, 860-253-6440, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The office has birth, marriage and death records from about 1688 to present. The cost is \$20 each, Records over 100 years old are not restricted. There are restrictions on who may obtain records.

Over the years, Enfield has been served by several **Probate Districts**: 1683 - May 1749, Hampshire County Massachusetts; May 1749 - May 1782, Hartford District; May 1782 - May 25, 1831, East Windsor District; and May 26, 1831 - January 4, 2011, Enfield District. Since 2011, Enfield is part of the North Central Probate District at the Enfield Town Hall, 860-253-6305, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. It has Enfield probate records from

1831 to present and also serves Somers, Stafford, and Union. Enfield Probate Court record books, 1831-1922 and 1962-1971 and probate files, 1831-1898 are held in the State Archives, Connecticut State Library.



Enfield Town Hall

The Central Library, 104 Middle Road, 860-763-7510, recommends two major works for local history. Both are available on their website Home Page/Special Collections/Local History. *The History of Enfield, Connecticut, Volumes 1 – 3* by Francis Olcott Allen (1900) covers history from first settlement to 1850. An account of the years from 1850 to the 1970s is contained in *The Challenge of Change: Three Centuries of Enfield, Connecticut History*, edited by Ruth Bridge Parks, (1977).

Among its special collections are photographic collections on the library's website. One in particular is *The Yale Historic Photograph Collection 1909*, an extensive collection documenting life through black and white images of homes, churches, cemeteries, bridges and more in the first decade of the twentieth century.

The library also has a collection of the *Enfield Press*, a weekly newspaper. It dates from 1880 to 1920, and 1923 to 2020 (incomplete). This just recently stopped publication, but always contained a reprint of a page that was published in the 1880s.

Cemeteries are Enfield Street, Holy Cross, King Street, New Hazardville, Old Hazardville, New St. Patrick's, Old St. Patrick's, Polish National, Powder National, Shaker Memorial, St. Adalbert's, St. Bernard's, and Thompsonville.

The Shaker Memorial Cemetery contains interments from 1787 to 1915. At the request of the members who left in 1917, all headstones were removed and replaced with one monument with no names listed on the monument. It is located across the street from the Carl Rob-

inson prison, and because of security issues, stopping to visit is prohibited. For further information about the cemetery, contact the Enfield Historical Society. The Shakers practiced celibacy, so they have no descendants.

The Enfield Historical Society, a non-profit and all-volunteer organization, has a mission to preserve the history and educate the public about local history. It operates three museums, all open to the public free of charge at various times. They are the Martha A. Parsons House Museum, built in 1782; the Wallop School Museum, built of brick in 1800, and used until 1949; and the Old Town Hall Museum, which also serves as its headquarters. The Society has a fairly large collection of artifacts and conducts demonstrations, tours, and other special events. The phone number is 860-745-1729.



Old Town Hall

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Some Connecticut Genealogical Compendiums and Local Histories Available Online at No Cost

submitted by Richard C. Roberts, CSG # 8680

County and town histories can be a good starting point for finding information about Connecticut's early families. Many are now available online, so during this time of social distancing you can access them from home without having to go to a library. Better yet, those listed in the sampling below are available without having to pay for a membership or subscription, although to use those on FamilySearch you will need to set up a free account if you do not already have one. Note, however, that most of these works were prepared decades ago when standards of historical and genealogical scholarship were much lower than they are today and that while providing clues, other sources of information should also be consulted.

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Prospect. See Waterbury.

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 $\cap R$

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Includes notes on the Adams, Banks, Barlow, Bartlett, Bartram, Bates, Beach, Benedict, Betts, Burr, Burritt, Burton, Chatfield, Couch, Darling, Fairchild, Foster, Gold, Gorham, Gray, Griffin, Hall, Hawley, Heron, Hill, Hull, Jackson, Lee, Lyon, Lord, Mallory, Meade, Meeker, Merchant, Morehouse, Perry, Platt, Read, Rogers, Rumsey, Sanford, Smith, Stow, and Strong families.

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Rockwell, George L. *History of Ridgefield, Connecticut*. Ridgefield: Priv. print. by the author, 1927. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/36555-redirection.

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Rocky Hill. See Wethersfield.

Scotland, See Windham.

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Campbell, Hollis A., et. al. Seymour Past and Present. Seymour: W.C. Sharpe, 1902. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/273554-redirection.

Shelton. See Stratford.

Simsbury. See Canton, Windsor.

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Southbury

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Southington

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Wheeler, Richard Anson. History of the Town of Stonington..., with a Genealogical Register of Stonington Families. New London: Press of the Day Publishing Company, 1900.

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Orcutt, Samuel. History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut, New Haven: Press of Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1886.

Volume 1 https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/160947-redirection.

Volume 2 https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/164546-redirection.

Genealogies are in Volume 2, pp. 1113-1358. Volume 2 also contains histories of Huntington (Shelton), Trumbull and Monroe, towns incorporated from old Stratford. Some epitaphs from various cemeteries are also included.

Torrington

Orcutt, Samuel. *History of Torrington, Connecticut*. Albany: J. Munsell, printer, 1878.

https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/426048-redirection.

Includes biographies and genealogies.

Trumbull. See Stratford.

Wallingford. .

Davis, Charles Henry Stanley. History of Wallingford, Conn., from its Settlement in 1670 to the Present Time, Including Meriden, which was One of its Parishes Until 1806, and Cheshire, which was Incorporated in 1780. Meriden: C.H.S. Davis, 1870.

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Waterbury

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Volume 1 https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/585622-redirection.

Volume 2 https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/25372-redirection.

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Bronson, Henry. The History of Waterbury, Connecticut ... Embracing Present Watertown and Plymouth, and Parts of Oxford, Wolcott, Middlebury, Prospect and Naugatuck with an Appendix of Biography, Genealogy and Statistics. Waterbury: Bronson Press, 1858. https://archive.org/details/historyofwaterbu00bron. OR

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Pape, William Jamieson, 1873- ed. Waterbury and the Naugatuck Valley. New York: S. J. Clarke Pub. Co., 1918.

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Adams, Sherman W. The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut, Comprising the Present Towns of Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, and Newington, and of Glastonbury Prior to its Incorporation in 1693.... New York: Grafton Press, 1904.

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Part II, Elderkin https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/580052-redirection.

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Volume I, History https://www.familysearch.org/li-brary/books/records/item/438388-redirection
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Orcutt, Samuel. History of the Town of Wolcott (Connecticut) from 1731 to 1874 ... and with the Genealogies of the Families of the Town. Waterbury: Press of the American Printing Company, 1874.

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Cothren, William. History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut From the First Indian Deed in 1659 ... Including the Present Towns of Washington, Southbury, Bethlehem, Roxbury, and a Part of Oxford and Middlebury. Waterbury: Bronson Brothers, 1854-1879. Three volumes.

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Volume 2 https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/781964-redirection.

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Woodstock

Bowen, Clarence Winthrop. The History of Woodstock, Connecticut. Norwood, MA: Plimpton Press, 1926-1943. Volumes 2-8 have the title The History of Woodstock, Connecticut: Genealogies of Woodstock Families.

For more information, see the article on page 5 of this issue.

Book Reviews

by Richard C. Roberts CSG # 8680

Continued from page 10

Females are indexed by maiden name only, the names of the parents of spouses are not indexed, and there is no index to places. All descendants of Jacob and Margaret Smith, as well as many genealogical repositories, will want to own this book.

Images of America: Clinton, by Peggy Adler, published by Arcadia Publishing, 420 Wando Park Blvd., Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464, 2019. ISBN 978-1-4671-0355-8, Library of Congress Control Number 2018967831. Soft cover, 6.5 x 9.2 x 0.3 inches, 128 pages. Order from: Arcadia Publishing, 420 Wando Park Blvd., Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464, www. arcadiapublishing.com/. Price: \$21.99 plus shipping and handling.

This book was the winner in the of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists' 2019 Literary Awards Contest Genealogical Resource Publication category. What is now Clinton, Connecticut was originally the southern portion of Killingworth, since 1667. It became a separate town in May 1838. As with other volumes in the Images of America series, the focus is on photographs of people and places within the town, but while many others rely strictly on archival photos, Clinton is supplemented by more recent photos of historic places and structures, many taken by the author. The book is divided into three sections: Historic Preservation, Leaders and Legends, and Businesses, Benefactors, and Town Agencies. The first section profiles many of the 154 structures and monuments included in the Clinton Village Historic District, as well as some that sadly no longer exist. The second section covers some of the individuals who have left their mark on Clinton, ranging from the Rev. Jared Elliot, who served pastor of the Killingworth Congregational Church for 56 years, to Emil Pallenberg, "one of the greatest bear trainers of all time," to television journalist Erica Hill. The third section highlights some of the town's businesses and governmental agencies and their leaders, including shipping and railroad magnate Charles Morgan, industries such as Chesborough-Pond's, and the police and fire departments. Ms. Adler's past experience as author of five books for New York City publishers and illustrator for some two dozen additional books is evident throughout, as the volume is clearly extensively researched and professionally presented. In addition to the main sections, it includes a Table of Contents, Introduction, and Bibliography. Unfortunately, there is no index, which makes direct access to the wealth of information and treasure trove of photographs somewhat difficult. This book is one that all who reside in or have a love for the town of Clinton, as well as research facilities that collect books relating to Connecticut's towns will want to own.

Chauncey Richmond & 'The Old Buckbee': The Story of a Banjo, its Maker, and its Player by Reginald W. Bacon, published by Variety Arts Press, P.O. Box 489, Newburyport, MA 01950, 2018. ISBN 978-0-9977528-3-0, Library of Congress Control Number 2018905457. Soft cover, 9 x 6 x 0.6 inches, 224 pages. Order from: Variety Arts Press, http://varietyartspress.com/. Price: \$22.00 including shipping and handling.

This book earned Honorable Mention in the of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists' 2019 Literary Awards Family History category. This highly recommended volume is the meticulously researched and professionally presented story of a banjo produced by the J. H. Buckbee Company of New York, once owned by Chauncey E. Richmond (1872-1910) of North Stonington, Connecticut, the author's step-great-grandfather. But included in its pages is a "Concise History of the Banjo," a history of the J. H. Buckbee Banjo Company, genealogical and biographical information about John Henry Buckbee (1837-1890) and John Henry Buckbee, Jr. (1867-1943) and genealogical and biographical information about Chauncy Richmond (1872-1910), "a modest farmer and banjo playing rural mail carrier." Appendices provide information about the restoration of "The Old Buckbee" and a condensed overview of the research process. While the book as a whole is both informative and very entertaining, the appendix dealing with how to develop a research plan, gather evidence, and draw valid conclusions - and including a sample research checklist, research extract form, and documentation form -- is something that every genealogist and historian should read and take to heart. The volume includes a simple Table of Contents, Introduction, Endnotes at the end of each chapter, an extensive Bibliography, and a thorough Index.



Connecticut Society of Genealogists Annual Family History Seminar

"What Scares You in Genealogy?"

Saturday, October 31, 2020

Live via Zoom

17.30	nm ·
12:30	P.111

Zoom "Waiting Room" Opens

1:00 p.m.:

Welcome and Opening Remarks (including introduction to speaker lineup)

1:15-1:30 p.m.:

Presentation of CSG's 2020 Literary Awards

1:30-2:00 p.m.:

"Creating Connecticut: Critical Moments that Shaped a Great State,"

Dr. Walter Woodward (live webinar)

2:10-3:30 p.m.:

"Beyond the Cemetery Gate: The Graveyard as a Genealogy Resource,"

Gravestone Girls/Brenda Sullivan (live webinar)

3:30 p.m.:

Wrap up.

Monday, November 2, 2020

Live via Zoom

6:00 p.m.:

Zoom "Waiting Room" Opens

6:25 p.m.:

Welcoming and Opening Remarks

6:30 p.m.:

"Scaring Up Cousins with Genealogical Cousin Bait," Marian Burk Wood (live

webinar)

Wednesday, November 4, 2020

Live via Zoom

6:00 p.m.:

Zoom "Waiting Room" Opens

6:25 p.m.:

Welcoming and Opening Remarks

6:30 p.m.:

"Funeral Homes and Family History: They're Dying to Meet You," Daniel Earl

(live webinar)

On-Demand Presentations Available October 31 - November 14, 2020 Include:

"Who's Afraid of Self-publishing? Tips for Your Family History Book," Diane Boumenot

"Top Ten Scary Irish Genealogy Tips," Nora Galvin

"Seventeenth Century Origins of Colonial Connecticut," John Putnam

"Who's Afraid of Some Paperwork? Navigating the Application Process for the Revolutionary War Lineage Societies," Bryna O'Sullivan

Cost: CSG members \$25; non-members \$35 Attendee	Deadline to Register: Wednesday, October 28CSG#
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