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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

A Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Spring 2009

Vol.2, No.1

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Researching English Ancestry

Sarah Paulding Brings Her Family to America

Using Connecticut Newspapers for Genealogy

Coming Up:

Polish in Connecticut



The White Star Line's SS Cymric Liverpool to Boston or NY 1898-1916



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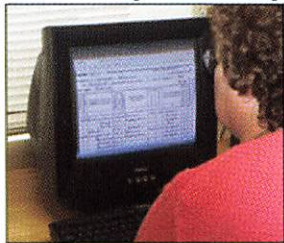
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-Bruce and Connie Rova, Gulf Breeze, FL

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Connecticut Genealogy News

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Coming Issue

Summer Issue: Polish in Connecticut



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President's Message



Our Editor has asked that I recap the accomplishments during my term as President. I am pleased to provide such review, but I want to emphasize the Board's Team approach to reaching our goals. Beginning with mere ideas (and we came up with some crazy ones that, for the time being, will stay in the background), and taking all the possibilities to new levels, we have continued to bring our operations

out of the days of those ancestors we so cherish, and into the twenty-first century.

The advancement most noticeable to our members and friends is the creation, headed by Editor Richard Tomlinson, of our new *Connecticut Genealogy News* magazine, a fresh and stellar production that has brought a new image to CSG. Our latest development is a major upgrade of our website www.csginc.org, described in this issue. We hope you will use the site regularly, and make constructive comments online. We need to know what you wish to see there, so please make your requests.

Further speaking of the CSG website, you will also read in this issue the news of our joint project with New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS), wherein they scanned our archive of past *Connecticut Nutmeggers*. The first release came out in January and will continue. By year-end, forty years of accumulated genealogical treasures will come off the bookshelves and be available for online search in the members-only section of both CSG and NEHGS websites.

Collaboration is the new buzzword in genealogical projects. Rather than various societies competing with one another for program attendance, several Connecticut groups are combining on occasion to offer programs and services to the mutual benefit of all. Shared site and speaker costs benefit everyone, plus we all recognize there are only so many Saturdays in any given month! One such collaboration is the annual March seminar hosted by CSG, Connecticut Ancestry Society, Housatonic Community College and roving selection from other societies.

Your Board of Governors has coalesced in a way not required before, to manage the growth of tasks at hand. Their oversight of the various committees – who are always looking for new participants – has been a pleasure to see. It bears repeating that this is your organization, and your input is priceless. Please offer to serve on the Board or on Committees. The work of each committee will be outlined in successive issues of the Magazine, and you are urged to make suggestions from afar or to serve in person. Many

thanks to those who have served in the past, are on duty now, and/or will participate in the future.

Janet Horton Wallace, President

Editorial

This is our "English" issue and features a great article by Bill Barker on "Researching English Ancestry." With all our genealogical enthusiasm for the Puritan migrations to New England in the 17th century, we should not lose sight of the fact that the movement from England to America did not cease at the end of the "Great Migration." English immigrants continued to come in great numbers ever since, with some notable interruptions noted in "English by the Numbers." Those finding their way to Connecticut were dwarfed in the later 19th and early 20th centuries by huge waves of immigrants from other countries, so that today less than 11% of Connecticut's population claims English ancestry.

In different periods the causes of emigration from England and the nature of those coming here, has changed. From Puritan Migration to "Brain Drain" the fascinating story of what drove our ancestors to leave their homeland for American shores can only be hinted at here. We offer one personal story, my grandmother Sarah Ann Paulding, driven by economic necessity in the Industrial Revolution. Her treasured postcard of the S.S. Cymric that carried her from Liverpool to Boston was the source of our cover illustration.

This issue also includes a valuable article to aid you in your genealogical quest. Dick Roberts gives us "Newspaper Research at the Connecticut State Library."

Richard G. Tomlinson, Editor

Calendar of Events

April 18, 2009: RESEARCHING AT THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Judith Johnson and Elizabeth Abbe, Connecticut Historical Society and Museum, One Elizabeth St., Hartford, CT. FREE of charge, donations gratefully accepted. Advance reservations are required. Open to the public.

April 22-26, 2009: TENTH NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE, Expo Center of New Hampshire and Radisson Hotel, Manchester, New Hampshire. Go to www.nergc.org for details.

May 16, 2009: CSG ANNUAL MEETING and DISCOVERING THE PERSONALITY TRAITS OF YOUR ANCESTORS THROUGH THE PROCESS OF GRAPHOANALYSIS, with Irene Lambert, Presentation of Literary Awards, Election of new officers/governors. Location: Hawthorne Inn, 2421 Berlin Turnpike, Berlin, CT. Time: 9 a.m. Annual Business Meeting; Speaker: 1:15

p.m. for program. Cost is: \$39.50 (no discount applies) and includes lunch. Speaker only fee is \$20.00. PLEASE No walk-ins. Advance reservations required. Meal choices are: Roast Loin of Pork, Chicken Marsala or Salmon w/Citrus Butter (Vegetarian Lasagna available upon request). This event is open to the public.

**For reservations or more information,
please contact the CSG Office 860-569-0002.**

NEWS

Major Upgrades To The CSG Website !

Ask and you shall receive. CSG has released a "new & improved" site, incorporating many suggestions from our users. While retaining the same basic look you've come to know and love, we've changed our home page and added new features to make navigation easier.

The new home page has drop-down menus, direct access to the latest issue of the *Connecticut Genealogy News*, highlights of our latest news bulletins and a box for searching the newly-online digital copies of the first six volumes of *The Connecticut Nutmegger*.

Another valuable feature added to the website is the ability to renew your membership online. Simply click on your current level of membership and you will be securely transferred to PayPal to enter your payment information. A PayPal account is not required for this transaction. When complete, you will be returned to the CSG website to continue your visit. Please note that at this time only single memberships or institutional subscriptions are eligible for online renewal. New memberships, household renewals and upgrades to Life Membership will still need to be processed through the office manually. There is also a "Donations Button" that facilitates making a donation to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists via your credit card.

We hope you take full advantage of our new site. If you've never seen the website, why not register, log in and explore what we have to offer? Look for more improvements over the coming months as we strive to better serve your needs. And keep sending us your suggestions and comments - we love to hear from you. Without you, there is no us. Visit www.csginc.org. Enjoy!

Lisa Vasas, Chair, CSG Technology Committee

Press Release: New England Historic Genealogical / Connecticut Society of Genealogists Joint Nutmegger Project - First Release puts Volumes 1-6 online as a searchable database

Boston, MA & East Hartford, CT - February 1, 2009 - The New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) and the Connecticut Society of Genealogists (CSG) announce today the first phase of bringing the CSG's flagship journal

The Connecticut Nutmegger online as a searchable database, available to members on both organizations' Websites.

The Connecticut Nutmegger has served as the "journal of record" for the CSG since 1968. During this time it has captured a wealth of information for genealogists such as vital records, probate records, bible records, headstone records, memorials and other useful records. The Nutmegger also presents well-documented family histories and genealogical articles, covering hundreds of families - mainly with Connecticut ties. Published articles include commentary on and corrections to previously published family lines, vital records and town histories. Book reviews, research tips, queries and other valuable tools for genealogists are also available.

Dick Tomlinson, Chair, CSG Publication Committee, said, "This project cuts new ground in cooperation between the Connecticut Society of Genealogists and the New England Historic Genealogical Society. It benefits the members of both organizations by bringing forty years of accumulated genealogical treasures off the bookshelves and into digital databases."

NEHGS President and CEO, D. Brenton Simons, said, "We are pleased to work with CSG in this way. The Nutmegger is a marvelous resource for those researching in Connecticut and we know countless people will benefit from having it available online."

This database will be released in stages over the next year, starting this week with volumes 1-6, which cover the years 1968, its first year, through 1973. Additional sets of five volumes will be added periodically throughout this coming year. The database search facility is very similar to that of the NEHGS Register and allows searches by last and/or first name, or by subject keywords. Images of the original pages may be seen from the search results page. It is also possible to browse the pages of the Nutmegger by entering a Year (or volume number) and a page number. This first installment indexes 12,347 names and 477 subject records.

Changing Dues Options: A reminder from the Treasurer, that dues are due beginning May 1, and cover the fiscal year to April 2010. Please make sure you read the dues descriptions as the options are changing. Please consider upgrading your membership to "Supporting or Endowment" as these extra funds are used to build our endowment fund. We are also looking for a "sponsor" to fund our Literary Awards contest which rewards those author's who introduce new and exciting genealogies, reference books, or Fledgling Essay. Please contact the Treasurer at the CSG office for details.

Greg Thompson, CSG Treasurer

Membership Dues Options for 2009-2010

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. has several classes of membership. The broad classifications are Subscription, Associate, Sustaining and Life. Within the Sustaining Membership classification, the Society has created multiple options to meet member needs. The Society has created the Basic option for those who do not wish to receive a print copy of The Connecticut Nutmegger and the Supporting and Endowment Club options for members who wish to give their Society extra support. These classifications may receive print copies of The Connecticut Nutmegger, if requested, at no charge. All membership classes have on-line access to The Connecticut Nutmegger, our quarterly journal and Connecticut Genealogy News, our quarterly news magazine. Help CSG go green, by choosing the Basic option.

Annual dues (May 1, 2009 - April 30, 2010) for the various options are shown in the Table:

Membership Class	Subscription	Associate	Sustaining (Basic)	Sustaining	Sustaining (Supporting)	Sustaining (Endowment Club)
Membership Card	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CT. Gen. News Mag	\$20	Online	Print	Print	Print	Print
CT. Nutmegger	\$20	Online	Online	Print	Print (if requested)	Print (if requested)
TOTAL	\$20/30*	\$26	\$33**	\$39**	\$100	\$250

* Publications are \$20/Yr individually, \$30/Yr for a both combined

**Canada - \$39 for Basic, \$44 for Sustaining; Foreign - \$47 for Basic, \$53 for Sustaining

Life Membership is 20 times the current Sustaining Membership annual dues. Life Members receive all the benefits of Endowment Club Members.

New Members must submit an application. There is a one-time \$3 registration fee. Applications and more details are available on our web site, www.csginc.org or from the CSG office (860) 569-0002.



NEWS NOTES

New Society

A newly formed hereditary society, Descendants of Textile Workers of America, Inc, has established its National Headquarters at the Windham Textile and History Museum at 411 Main St. Willimantic, CT 06226. Their purpose is to honor our ancestors who participated in the American Industrial Revolution. Contact Mary Brown, mbrown51@snet.net, for more information.

“Gerson Fox & Family, Connecticut’s Greatest Merchants” Additional information and corrections have been provided by family sources. Our article, which mentioned Gerson’s brothers, Isaac and Louis, overlooked his sister, Lotte. She was born in Bavaria around 1826 and, like her brothers, came to America. She married Emanuel Newburger and they had five children. Only two, Joseph and Hannah, survived to adulthood. Joseph rose to become Justice of the New York Supreme Court District 1 from 1907 to 1920.

Corrections:

Leopold Simon Plaut not Leopold Siman Plaut.
 Moses Fox born 12/26/1850 not 12/25/1850.
 Isaac Fox died 4/9/1937 not 4/9/1939.
 Moses Fox and Sophie Korn married after 1880 not 1878.
 Moses’s child, Sophie, 3/18/1883-3/28/1893 not 1882-1891.

Additions and corrections to the “German” Issue
In regards to “Researching German Ancestry,” the expanded article with full bibliography appears online as “Addendum to Vol. 1, No. 4.”

From the CSG Office - Transaction Codes

This is just a reminder: When registering on the CSG Web-site at www.csginc.org, your Transaction Code is the 4-digit number on your membership card near your signature.

Italian Translation

Member ATA, NCTA

Juliet Viola Kniffen, M.A.
Italian > English Translator

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ENGLISH BY THE NUMBERS

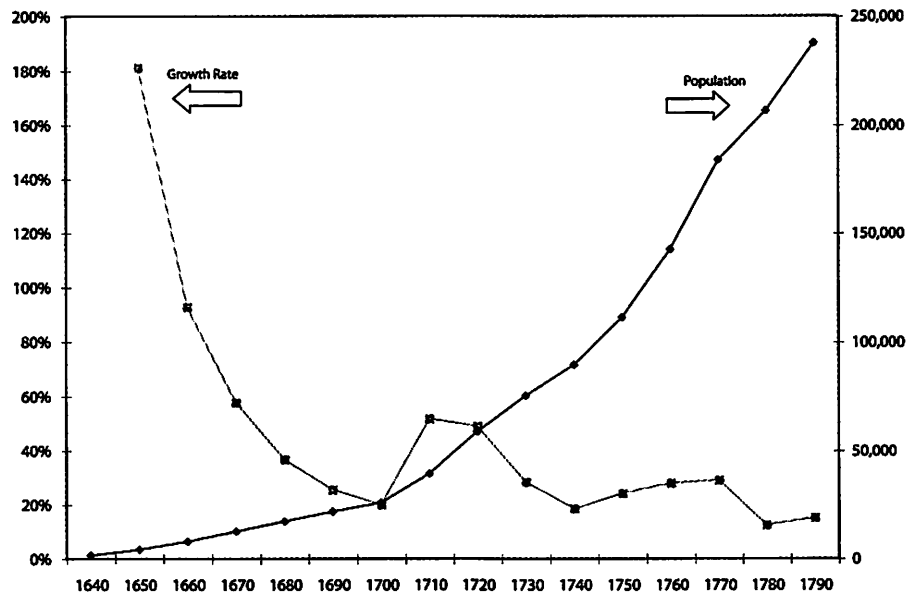
by Richard G. Tomlinson, CSG # 55 L

Colonial Connecticut

During the Great Migration (1630-1640) approximately 20,000 Puritans emigrated from England to New England. This was centered on Massachusetts; but as pressure grew for the available land, settlers moved on to Connecticut. In the period from 1633 to 1637, the major Connecticut towns of Windsor, Wethersfield, Hartford and New Haven were established. Connecticut's population grew rapidly in the early 17th century as the flow of immigrants from England and through Massachusetts continued.

The Colonial population of Connecticut, which was less than 1,500 in 1640, rose to well over 200,000, as shown in the following figure, by the time the United States formed.

COLONIAL POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT



The left hand axis shows the percentage change per decade. This gives some idea of how much of the growth in population was due to the arrival of new settlers and how much was due to new births. The birth rate typically accounts for less than a 10% increase per decade. We see that toward the end of the 17th century growth was approaching this rate. Then, clearly, in the 18th century there were two more waves of immigration.

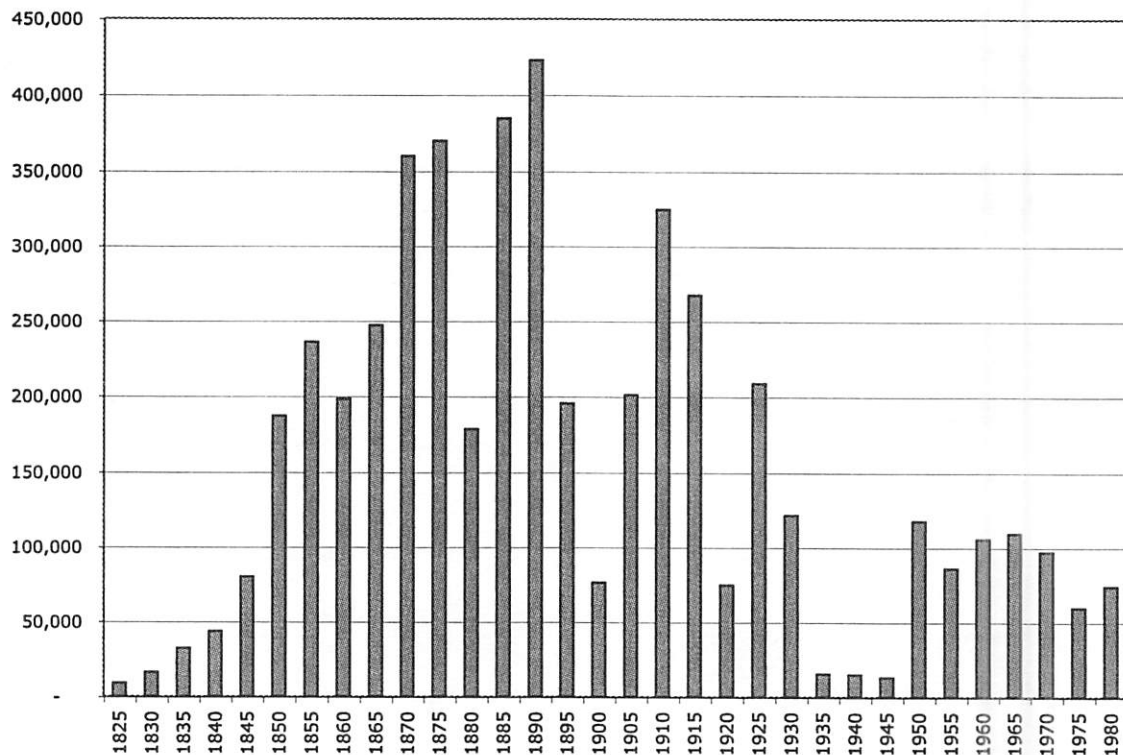
By 1790, when the first US Census was taken, the population was 237,490 and very homogeneous... 94% English, 2.7% Scottish, 1.1% African-American and 2.2% all others.

Immigration from Britain to the United States

Reliable records of immigrants to the United States by country begin in 1820. In the figure are shown the immigrants from Great Britain – including England, Wales and Scotland – from 1820 to 1980.

Each bar represents the cumulative number of immigrants for a five-year period. Although the totals are small in the early part of the 19th century, immigrants from Great Britain comprised a significant fraction (~20%) of the total number of immigrants.

IMMIGRATION FROM BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES (5 Yr Cum Per Column)



Regular steamship service across the Atlantic began in 1838, and immigration accelerated significantly. This continued even through the American Civil War and beyond. Although not apparent in the figure – due to integrating the data over five years - immigration dipped sharply in 1867 and 1868. While it is always somewhat speculative to designate cause and effect for such variations, it is possible that the number of immigrants from Great Britain decreased in that period as a result of the Reform Act of 1867. This Act extended voting rights to nearly one million workingmen, doubling the number of voters. This raised the hopes of the working class and greatly alarmed the upper classes with the fear that high culture would be destroyed by excessive democracy. When workers hopes were not fulfilled, emigration to the USA surged again in 1869.

The depression of 1873 produced declining movement to America that did not recover until after 1880. The Reform Act of 1884 extended voting rights to nearly all of the agricultural workers in England, tripling the electorate and again raised workers hopes. Emigration from Great Britain to the United States again dipped for several years, only to soar again.

Once again depression - The Great Depression of 1893 – impacted the number of English workers coming to America. The Depression was initiated by the sudden failure of financial houses

that had speculated in South America. The Bank of England was brought to its knees and turned to the Bank of France and other European banks. The successive collapse of banks and financial institutions and the effect on currencies and trade brought on a worldwide panic. Over 500 banks in America failed. More than 15,000 businesses failed and a third of the railroads filed for bankruptcy. As seen in the figure, British immigrants did not begin arriving in increasing numbers until after 1900.

World War I produced some reduction in numbers; but it was the Great Depression of the 1930s, following the 1929 crash, and then World War II that really dramatically reduced the number of English arriving in America. The end of the war brought a burst of English war brides and then the numbers stabilized at a modest flow. From 1945 -1948 woman outnumbered men emigrating from Britain to America by four to one.

These post-WWII immigrants were of a different nature than those of the earlier periods. Many were highly educated college graduates. England particularly feared that it was losing its scientific community and the term "brain drain" was coined. To some extent, this concern has not gone away and contemporary English media still produce occasional articles raising the issue.

Modern Connecticut

Connecticut today is far from its origins as an English-dominated state. Although, as noted, immigrants did not stop coming to America from England, their numbers were swamped by huge waves of immigrants from Ireland and Italy. In 2006, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 10.8% of Connecticut's population claimed English ancestry. This made them the third largest ethnic group in Connecticut behind Italian and Irish and only slightly ahead of German. The composition of Connecticut's population by County and by major city in 2006 is shown in the following table:

<u>County</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% English</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% English</u>
Windham	19,074	116,872	16.3%	Norwalk	5,170	78,141	6.6%
Litchfield	30,987	190,119	16.3%	Danbury	4,778	78,155	6.1%
New London	37,034	263,293	14.1%	Stamford	4,950	118,029	4.2%
Tolland	20,165	148,140	13.6%	New Haven	5,307	127,288	4.2%
Middlesex	20,783	163,774	12.7%	Waterbury	4,337	104,341	4.2%
New Haven	81,815	845,244	9.7%	New Britain	2,329	71,432	3.3%
Hartford	84,067	876,927	9.6%	Hartford	3,044	119,977	2.5%
Fairfield	82,329	900,440	9.1%	Bridgeport	2,439	136,282	1.8%
	376,254	3,504,809	10.7%		32,354	833,645	3.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

As seen in the table, the largest number of English live in Hartford, Fairfield and New Haven Counties, but they are in the minority there and comprise less than 10 % of the population. Although present in smaller numbers in the more rural counties, like Windham and Litchfield, they represent a larger fraction of the population ... as much as 16%. In the major cities, English are greatly outnumbered by other ethnic groups and usually represent less than 5% of the population.

While many people think of Connecticut as a state dominated by people of English ancestry, the reality is quite different.

RESEARCHING ENGLISH ANCESTRY

by William V. H. Barker, CSG # 6243

An abundance of affordably accessible records, in a familiar language, offer the amateur genealogist some quite good prospects for success in finding ancestors in the England or Wales areas of the United Kingdom. For tracing ancestry in England, I suggest placing the time of an emigrant's departure from Great Britain into one of three periods - these being a Recent Period (1837 to the present), Middle Period (1675 to 1836), or Early Period (before 1675). Starting with the present and working back, I offer the following research suggestions appropriate for each time period.

1) Recent Period (1837- present)

I begin here assuming one wishes to find an individual or couple in England who emigrated in the mid 19th century or later (otherwise your research would start in an earlier period). In mid-year 1837, the British government mandated a nationwide recording of births, marriages, and deaths, called the Civil Registration system. This has an index, searchable on the internet at www.ancestry.com. However, the index info is brief - just a person's name, year, quarter of year (i.e., "Jan-Mar"), district name, and vol/page reference. To locate the districts geographically, I recommend the pamphlet "Registration Districts", by Ray Wiggins (Society of Genealogists, London, Eng., 1998). One should expect many index hits for any name and event, so your decision on which certificates to order (at say \$15 each) can be a gamble. I find the marriage certificates to be the most helpful, as they include occupations and fathers' names (see Figure 1), and the death certificates, usually giving only age and last address, to be the least informative.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Registration District of <u>Kidderminster</u> Example only							
1872 Marriage solemnized at <u>The Register Office</u>				Not official copy			
in the District of <u>Kidderminster</u>				in the County of <u>Worcester, Stafford and Salop</u>			
No.	When married	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and occupation
191	Thirtieth August 1872	<u>William Moon</u> [groom & bride]	21 years	Bachelor	Shearer in carpet factory	101 Mill Street Kidderminster	<u>George Moon</u> [father of groom & bride]
		<u>Mary Ann Carr</u>	18 years	Spinster	—	Love Lane Kidderminster	<u>John Carr</u> Carpet Weaver
Married in the <u>Register Office</u> according to the <u>By Certificate before me</u> of the <u>Register Office</u>							
This marriage was solemnized between us,		<u>William Moon</u>		in the presence of us,		<u>Herbert Gardner</u> <u>Frederick Burcher</u> <u>Register</u>	
		<u>Mary Ann Carr</u>				<u>Herbert Gardner</u> <u>H. Saunders</u> <u>Deputy Registrar</u>	

Figure 1 - Example of U. K. Civil Registration marriage certificate (August 1872)

Essential genealogical data for this time period are, of course, contained in records of the U.K. census, taken every ten years from 1841 to 1901. Years ago, outside of England, one's only option was to read the U.K. census films via the LDS (without a name index, except for 1881). Nowadays I urge researchers to pay the www.ancestry.com subscription fee for access to their excellent U.K. census data, with every person name index. The U. K. census is especially useful as it gives (beginning with 1851) the precise town and county of birth for each person. A further use I make of the census is to resolve identity conflicts between an emigrant of interest and others of the same name, who may be seen on later census records to have remained in England.

2) Middle Period (1675-1836)

Primary data for this time period are the English church records of baptisms, marriages, and burials. These entries were written into the church's Parish Register book, by the minister or a clerk, at the time of the event. A copy of the year's events, known as the "Bishop's Transcript", was supposed to be sent annually to the controlling diocese. The Church of

Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (the Mormons, or LDS for short) has an excellent collection of English parish registers and bishops' transcripts on microfilms, which may be ordered from LDS Family History Centers located throughout the United States (see the business section of your local phonebook under "Church of Jesus ...", or online at the LDS website www.familysearch.org). I regularly check the IGI computer database (International Genealogical Index of baptisms and marriages, available free at the LDS website) to help pinpoint locations where surnames of interest are concentrated in amongst the hundreds of parishes in each of England's 40 counties. Then I proceed with my main strategy for this period, which is to extract as much data as possible on surnames of interest from the LDS microfilms of church records. Also, having identified likely ancestor locations, I look further for LDS films on probate (wills and estate administration), property deeds, marriage licenses, and land taxes lists (usually naming both owners and occupiers). Then, to fill gaps in the LDS data, I recommend contacting the appropriate county record office in England for a list of their holdings and research services. I like Angus Baxter's book "In Search of Your British & Irish Roots" (William Morrow & Co., 1982) because it discusses records availability and has addresses for the record offices. Also helpful for locating special repositories of English wills is the booklet "Probate Jurisdictions", by Jeremy Gibson (Genealogical Publ. Co., 1989).

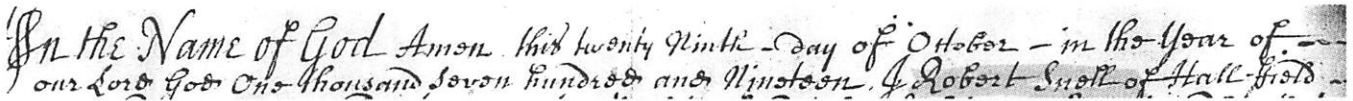


Figure 2 - Example of 1719 probate record (modern script)

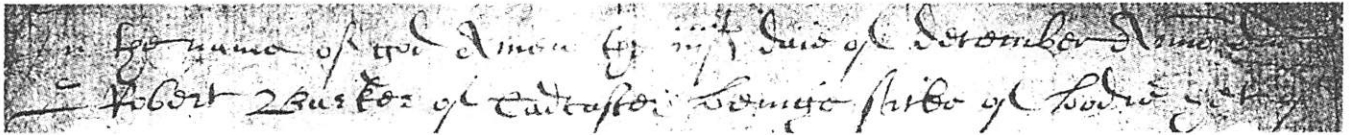


Figure 3 - Example of 1638 probate record (in early script)

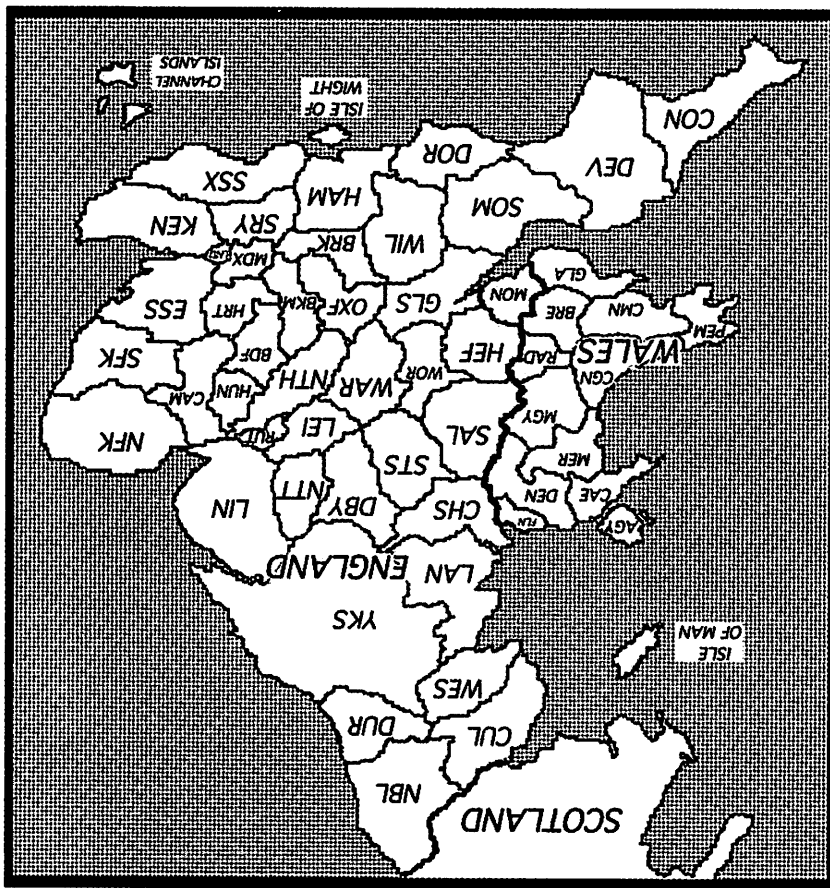
3) Early Period (before 1675)

British settlements began in Virginia as early as 1607, were followed by the great migration to New England in the 1630's, and continued with an influx to New York after the English took over from the Dutch there in 1664. Books with information on early Britons coming to America include "The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607-1660" by Peter Wilson Coldham (Gen. Pub. Co., 1987), "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England" by James Savage, "Immigrant Ancestors", by Frederick A. Virkus (Gen. Pub. Co., 1980), and "Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists" by Frederick L. Weiss (Gen. Pub. Co., 1979). Many early emigrants have already been researched, and, for some, their British origins may be found in family genealogies, available in select U. S. libraries or on the internet. If you're not so lucky, then expect your research in England to be difficult. Many English churches lost their records during the civil war, from 1644 to 1660, and surviving records tend to be of low quality, due to environmental damage and clerical disregard. Typically church records before 1675 will have several gaps of missing years, as well as some deplorably brief entries, such as "on August 3 baptized a child of John Smith" [omitting names of both mother and child]. And, many researchers now find it hard to read the early English script in records prior to 1675 (compare Figures 2 and 3 above). I find success tracing ancestors in this early period to be less likely than in later periods. Odds improve after one has gained research experience and if one has the means to visit England to do direct work in records offices and libraries there (or to contract for such work).

English Geography

Understanding place locations is essential for English ancestry research. For parish details such as population, location, when records start, and presence of independent churches, I strongly recommend the book "A Genealogical Gazetteer of England", by Frank Smith (Geneal. Publ. Co., 1982). I also suggest getting a book of road maps, showing the small villages in each county - my own favorite being the "1996 Collins Road Atlas Britain" (Harper Collins Publishers).

Figure 4 - Pre-1974 Counties of England



- BDF = Bedford
 - BKM = Buckingham
 - BRK = Berkshire
 - CAM = Cambridge
 - CHS = Cheshire
 - CON = Cornwall
 - CUL = Cumberland
 - DBY = Derbyshire
 - DEV = Devon
 - DOR = Dorset
 - DUR = Durham
 - ESS = Essex
 - GLS = Gloucestershire
 - HAM = Hampshire
 - HEF = Hereford
 - HRT = Hertford
 - HUN = Huntingdon
 - KEN = Kent
 - LAN = Lancashire
 - LEI = Leicestershire
 - LIN = Lincoln
 - LND = London
 - MDX = Middlesex
 - MON = Monmouth
 - NBL = Northumberland
 - NFK = Norfolk
 - NTH = Northampton
 - NTT = Nottingham
 - OXF = Oxford
 - RUT = Rutland
 - SAL = Shropshire
 - SFK = Suffolk
 - SOM = Somerset
 - SRY = Surrey
 - SSX = Sussex
 - STS = Stafford
 - WAR = Warwick
 - WES = Westmoreland
 - WIL = Wiltshire
 - WOR = Worcester
 - YKS = Yorkshire
- [Chapman county codes]

English Records

I provide in TABLE 1 a summary list of key records that I have found most helpful for English genealogy. The list includes my value rating (highest being *****) for usefulness to the researcher.

TABLE 1 - RECORDS FOR ENGLISH ANCESTRY RESEARCH

<u>Record type (by value rating)</u>	<u>location</u>	<u>period</u>	<u>rating</u>
Census (U.K.) 1841, 1851, ... 1901	An, Lf	1841-1901	*****
Church - baptisms, marriages, burials	Lf, Ro	1550-1837	*****
Certificates of birth, marriage, death	Cv, Ro	1837- now	****
IGI: LDS index of baptisms & marriages	Lw	1550-1850	***
Probate - wills, estate admin.	Lf, Ro	1500- now	***
Land - tax and property deeds	Lf, Ro	1500-1832	**
Maps	Fa, Pu	1850- now	**
Immigration	An, Pu	1820-1900	*
Military	Ro	1800- now	*
Cemetery inscriptions (monumentals)	Fa, Pu	1775-1900	*
Genealogies & biographies (Visitations)	Lf, Pu	1500-1850	*
Apprenticeships	Ro, Lf	1500-1830	*

location (of Records):

An: www.ancestry.com (membership fee)

Cv: Civil Registration for England and Wales (index on web, cert. fee)

Fa: Family History Societies (each county, search web; fee to join)

Lf: LDS films (index on Lw; fee to order via LDS Family History Centers)

Lw: LDS website - www.familysearch.org (free)

Pu: publications (books, articles, ...)

Ro: County Record Offices (central, and in each county of England)

Finally, I would advise the researcher of English ancestry to be patient and persevere! It took me years of reading films and chasing down leads to resolve my Barker roots in England. Also, I encourage the public sharing of interim findings as one goes along. I use genealogy software to regularly upload my line, in GEDCOM format, to the web (say to ancestry.com). Also, I use narrative software (word processor) for status reports to my associates and relatives.

AUTHOR

William V.H. Barker grew up in Norwalk, Connecticut and majored in physics at Michigan State (B.S., 1961). Bill has a master's degree in applied mathematics from Case-Western Reserve (1969), was an electronics officer in the U.S. Air Force, and a computer software specialist with chemical firms Novartis and CYTEC. He began genealogy research on his Barker family in 1978 and eventually traced their roots back to Yorkshire, England in the 1500's. In 1986 he wrote "Early Families of Herkimer County, New York" (Genealogical Publishing Co. Baltimore, MD). And in 1998, he self-published a volume of Welsh genealogies "Families, 1675 to 1825, of Montgomeryshire, Wales" (sold on computer CD). In 2005 he wrote a brief book on "Families of Iba, Germany 1770 to 1845". From 1994 to 2006, Bill was a volunteer librarian and consultant on English genealogy at the LDS Family History Center in Woodbridge, CT. His wife Lesley Jeanette (Roberts) is a native of Somerset, England and has assisted in his genealogy research during their visits to Britain and Germany. *email: billbarker5@earthlink.net*



SARAH ANN PAULDING BRINGS HER FAMILY TO AMERICA

by Richard G. Tomlinson, CSG # 55 L

Sarah Ann Adamson was born into a working class family in Great Bolton, Lancashire, England on 30 Oct. 1857. She was the daughter of William Adamson (1821-1903) and Ann (Wood) Adamson (1820-1901). Her father, as well as her four brothers and two sisters worked in the local cotton textile factory.

Sarah Ann Paulding



The textile industry dominated commercial activity in Bolton for many years. As early as 1337 Flemish weavers arrived, and Bolton became the center of the wool trade. Later a great cotton-spinning industry grew up, based on cotton imported from around the world. The damp Bolton climate was ideal for spinning cotton without breaking. A series of 18th century inventions transformed cotton spinning into an industrial operation and placed Lancashire at the heart of the Industrial Revolution.

In 1779, Bolton's Samuel Crompton combined earlier inventions (James Hargreaves' Spinning Jenny and the Water Frame) to produce the Spinning Mule that enabled the mass production of spun yarn. By 1785 this was superceded by Edmund Cartwright's invention of the power loom. This fueled a vast industry that did not peak until 1929, when Bolton with 216 cotton mills and 26 bleaching and dyeing works was one of the largest and most productive cotton-spinning centers in the world.

This "progress" was not an unmixed blessing. According to *Cotton Times* (www.cottontimes.co.uk) :

"Had Edmund Cartwright thought for one moment of the hardship and misery he was about to unleash on a vulnerable section of society, he would never have sat down to invent the power loom."

There was a long history of labor unrest in Bolton. Workers protested the loss of jobs to mechanization and the poor working conditions in the mills. In major riots in 1780, 1818 and 1823, workers smashed machines. Reform movements led to the Factory Acts of 1833 and 1844 that provided some improvements, including banning the use of children less than nine-years-old. Children under 18 where no longer allowed to work more than twelve hours a day.

Samuel Paulding

At age thirteen the diminutive Sarah Paulding had the exhausting and deafening job of tending a noisy power loom in a cotton mill. Even her eleven-year-old younger brother worked half-time in the mill.

By age 31, Sarah was employed as a stitcher in a bleach works. She married 32-year-old Samuel Paulding on 29 Sept. 1888 at Wesley Chapel Bradshawgate Bolton. Sam, who had been in the British Army for more than thirteen years, was working as a "striker" for a blacksmith when they were married. Sarah and Sam had five children:

Flory b. 17 June 1889, d. at birth
Samuel, Jr. b. 12 Jan. 1891
Ada, b. 8 Aug. 1892,
James b. 10 Nov. 1894, d. at 1 month
Annie b. 2 Sept. 1896



Although the family had meager means, Sarah took in an orphan, Will Reeves (b. 3 June 1887), as part of the family. When Sam Paulding became ill and could not work, the family struggled financially and everyone had to find a job. Other factories had grown up around the textile mills, and Will and Samuel Jr. found work as apprentice iron molders. Will worked at the Dobson foundry and Samuel Jr. worked for the Austin Company. When Annie

reached age 13, she received a labor certificate to work full time and found a job at the “Dolly” Blue Works, a maker of tints and dyes. Samuel Paulding died 16 Jan. 1908 and Sarah labored to keep the family going.

In 1908, Will Reeves also turned 21 and became eligible to move from an apprentice wage to a full wage at this job at the Dobson foundry, but instead he was laid off. He went to America and found a job at the Lima Locomotive Works in Ohio. Will wrote to Sam advising him that the Austin Company would also be likely to lay him off when his apprenticeship ended. At Will’s urging, Sam sailed for New York on the “Baltic.” When he arrived on 9 May 1910, Will was there to meet him and escort him to where he too worked at the Lima Locomotive Works.

Sam and Will urged Sarah to bring the rest of the family to America, but it was a difficult decision for her. Her husband, Samuel, had traveled the world while in the Army ... Malta, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Bermuda ... but Sarah had never been far outside the narrow bounds of her Bolton neighborhood. However, in the spring of 1912, she announced to Ada and Annie that she was taking them to America. Young Annie was delighted, but her sister, Ada, who was 19, was heartsick at the thought of leaving her friends... to the point of becoming seriously ill.

Although they were working class people, Sarah carried herself with dignity and was highly embarrassed when the luggage had been prepared with her initials and, for the first time, she realized they spelled S.A.P. Passage was booked on the S.S. Cymric. Although the Cymric was a ship of the White Star Line, it was not luxurious. It was built in Belfast in 1897 to carry cattle across the Atlantic, but had been converted to carry passengers ... mostly third class. (The Cymric was later torpedoed and sunk on 9 May 1916 ... by the German submarine, U20 , the same sub that sank the Lusitania)

While waiting for the Cymric to sail from Liverpool, the shocking news came on 15 April 1912, that the flagship of the White Star Line ... the S.S. Titanic had struck an iceberg on its maiden voyage to America and sunk with the loss of 1,513 lives. The White Star Line delayed the sailing of the Cymric; and Sarah, Ann and Ada finally left on May 9, 1912. The Cymric passed through some of the flotsam from the Titanic and arrived in Boston on May 18. Sam was there to greet them. They took the train from Boston all the way to Leipsic, Ohio and then the Interurban car to Lima.

As in England, life revolved around the Methodist Church. Even songs at home, sung for fun, were nonsense words set to familiar hymns. Sarah was once again embarrassed when she realized that she was singing lustily in church ... “cups and saucers, plates and dishes, little lads in calico breeches...”



Sarah Ann, Ada, Sam and Annie
safely in America..

Sam introduced Annie to one of his pals in the church choir ... Leland Tomlinson. Leland’s grandfather, Giles Hawkins Tomlinson, had come to Ohio from Connecticut in 1836, part of a great westward migration. So many Nutmeggers were seized with “Ohio Fever” in that era that Connecticut authorities grew alarmed Connecticut might be depopulated. They issued anti-Ohio broadsides, including one claiming that the people in Ohio walked on all fours!

Annie and Leland married 4 Sept. 1917, and Sarah lived with them. They had four children, two girls and two boys. Leland used his skill as an auto mechanic and business man to build a very successful automotive repair company.

Sam eventually left the locomotive works to become a Methodist minister. He married Marguerite Michael, on 28 Nov. 1918 and they had one daughter. Marguerite later also became a Methodist minister. Sam died in Klamath, California, 5 July 1957.

Ada Paulding became a Deaconess in the Methodist Church. After a four-month trip back to England in 1926, she saw Bolton with different eyes. “I had never realized how clannish we were,” she said. “I came to love America.” She married Burton Ranck on 4 April 1941 and died 14 June 1979 in Plantation, Florida.

Sarah Ann Paulding had brought her family safely to America and, like many other immigrants, they had prospered. Sarah Ann Paulding died in Lima, Ohio on 15 Oct. 1931.

NEWSPAPER RESEARCH AT THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY
by Richard C. Roberts, Unit Head, History and Genealogy Unit, Connecticut State Library,
CSG # 8680

Connecticut Newspapers: An Introduction

Connecticut's strong newspaper tradition began with the publication of the Connecticut Gazette in New Haven on 12 April 1755. From that day to this, every type of news event imaginable has been reported in the Connecticut press. Many of old Connecticut newspapers still exist and through them, historians, students, and genealogists can view the past as it was seen through contemporary eyes.

Sometimes, the news is of national importance, as when on December 8, 1941 the Hartford Courant announced the breaking news that "350 Reported Killed at Hawaiian Airfield." Or, on November 23, 1961 the Norwich Bulletin reported, 'PRES. KENNEDY ASSASSINATED.' Sometimes, the news has a special importance to the community and the state. For example, when the Charter Oak fell in Hartford in 1856, it was a significant news story. "The Charter Oak is Prostrate!" ran the headline. "It fell about ten minutes before one o'clock, in the stormy morning of August 21, 1856. This tree has been for centuries one of the 'Hartford institutions.'" Sometimes news is reported almost in passing, but the full significance of the event reported is only fully understood many years later. For example, in its November 15, 1831 issue, the Connecticut Courant reported that, "Nat Turner has been convicted by the special court of Southampton County. He was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 11th of November.... We also learn that three other slaves were to be executed at the same time and place...."

Genealogists frequently look to newspapers as sources of birth notices, marriage notices, and obituaries. However, news items, perhaps originally only of limited local interest, may also shed light on the lives of our ancestors. For example, the March 12, 1790 issue of the Connecticut Gazette reported that, "William Eylmer and Amos Olivy, to an information filed against them for Burglary, pled guilty, and were sentenced to be whipped forty stripes each, and be imprisoned six months." That piece of information might be of interest to William and Amos' descendants.

Don't overlook other sections of the paper. Information on relatives and ancestors may be found anywhere from the classified ads to articles on local sports teams, and legal notices can also provide important genealogical information. The same issue of the Connecticut Gazette that announced the hanging of Nat Turner included a notice that "All the real and personal estate of Mr. James Flint, late of Windham, deceased: the real estate consisting of five acres and ninety-eight rods of pasture land, and about twenty acres of wood lot lying in the first society in Windham" were to be sold to the highest bidder by order of the court of probate." In the same issue, another legal notice read, "Whereas my wife REBEKAH has eloped by bed and board, I forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her on my account on peril of the law; for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this. WILLIAM PABODIE."

The State Library's Newspaper Collection

The State Library has the largest collection of Connecticut newspapers known to exist, encompassing some 2,050 titles spanning over 250 years. Beyond an extensive microfilm collection and some 600 titles of bound, boxed, or encapsulated historic newspapers, the Library currently subscribes to 21 daily and 60 weekly Connecticut newspapers. It also subscribes to many newspapers in electronic format, including the Historical Hartford Courant, 1764-1984; Access Newspaper Archive Historical Newspaper database, covering over 400 cities and towns from the U.S., Canada, and the U.K. dating back as far as the 1700s; Early American Newspapers, Series 1-7, which provides full-text information from 1690 to the late nineteenth century; Historical Boston Globe, 1872-1924; and the Historical New York Times, 1851-2003. Some of these electronic resources are available remotely to Connecticut residents holding a Connecticut State Library card; others must be used in person at the State Library.

Beyond traditional newspapers, the State Library holds many specialized newspapers, including the Connecticut War Record, which chronicles the activities of Connecticut's regiments in the Civil War from August 1863 through July 1865. The Connecticut Home, a Willimantic temperance newspaper, in its September 26, 1889 issue, noted the appearance in Connecticut of William P. Tomlinson "to champion the saloon cause" -- and included ads for O. & O Tea.

The February 2, 1822 issue of Christian Secretary, a publication of the Connecticut Baptist Missionary Society, listed the new directors of the Hartford Insurance Company and included a notice of the marriage of Mr. Daniel Goodale to Miss

Lucretia Porter and several obituary notices, including those of Gen. John S. Cano “one of the founders of Cincinnati Ohio” and James Robbins of Wethersfield, who died on board the brig Henry at St. Jago de Cuba. The lead article of The Catholic Press for September 26, 1829 dealt with distinguishing tenants of the Catholic church, but the issue also included a brief notice of the ordination of the Rev. Wm. Quarter at St. Patrick’s Cathedral, New York; the marriage of Hugh McBride to Miss Mary Nelis in Providence, Rhode Island; and several short obituary notices. The Connecticut Hebrew Record of March 5, 1920, in addition to including “General Jewish News,” a Women’s Page, and a Children’s Page, had a feature article on the Connecticut State Library.

Der Hartford Herold not only reported the news but included advertisements – in German – for many Hartford establishments such as Wise, Smith & Co. and the Hartford Market Co. La Sentinella, a Bridgeport Italian language newspaper, included reports on the Italian Star Line as well as ads for Mazola olive oil and The Garden of Italy, “il migliore ristorante de New ork a Boston.” The State Library continues to receive such papers as the Polski Express and La Voz Hispana de Connecticut.

Indexes and Abstracts

The Connecticut State Library holds a number of indexes and abstracts to facilitate searching for information in newspapers. These include the Connecticut Courant Index, 1764-1799. Currently available in slip form at the State Library, it is planned that an electronic version will be added to the Library’s web page later this year. The Connecticut Historical Society has a similar index extending to 1820.

The Hale Collection of Newspaper Marriage and Death Notices, ca. 1750-1865 includes information abstracted from 90 of the earliest Connecticut newspapers. The marriage index includes entries under the name of both the bride and groom. The alphabetized slips also show the date of marriage, the name of the newspaper from which the information was abstracted, issue date, and a page number. The death notices slips, interfiled with the Hale Collection of Connecticut Cemetery Inscriptions, show the individual’s name and date of death, the name of the newspaper from which the information was abstracted, the issue date, and a page number. Fuller information on the marriages and deaths is included in 59 volumes of newspaper abstracts, to which the page numbers on the slips refer.

The John Eliot Bowman Index covers Connecticut marriages and deaths, ca. 1825-1862. Papers indexed include the Norwich Courier, Connecticut Observer (Hartford), Columbian Centinel (Boston), Massachusetts Spy, and Hartford Gazette. Beyond the slip index at the State Library, an online version of this index is available through NewEnglandAncestors.org (to which the Library subscribes).

The State Library also holds many published newspaper abstracts, including Vital Records from the Eastport Sentinel of Eastport Maine; Genealogical Abstracts from the New Hampshire Spy; Marriage and Death Notices from Tompkins County, New York Newspapers; and Marriage Notices from Steuben County, New York Newspapers.

Additional Newspaper Resources

The State Library has several newspaper clipping files. The Law/Legislative Reference Unit maintains a clipping file of biographies and obituaries of prominent Connecticut residents. Included are persons noteworthy in the fields of politics, government, the legislature, the legal community, the arts and literature, and the community. Historical personages are also included, e.g., Mark Twain. Additional Newspaper Clipping Files, 1939 to 1992, located in the Newspaper Room include articles from the Hartford Advocate, Hartford Courant, Hartford Times, and the New York Times and cover major events and major issues affecting the state of Connecticut. The History and Genealogy Biography File includes obituaries of and articles on prominent Connecticut individuals.

The History and Genealogy Unit also holds genealogy columns on microfiche from the Boston Transcript, 1896-1941 and Hartford Times, 1957-1967.

For Additional Information

For more information about Connecticut newspapers and newspaper research, contact the Connecticut State Library, History and Genealogy Unit, 231 Capitol Ave., Hartford, CT 06106; phone 860-757-6580; fax 860-757-6677, or send an e-mail via www.cslib.org/asklib.htm.

Some Useful Resources for Connecticut Newspaper Research

A good place to begin your Connecticut newspaper research is through the State Library's web page, www.cslib.org. There you'll find a wealth of information about Connecticut newspapers, the State Library's collections and services, and links to additional resources, some of which are highlighted here:

- **CONSULS, the State Library's Online Catalog**

From the Library's main web page, www.cslib.org, click on "State Library Catalog" to find out what newspapers it owns and in what format – original newspapers, microfilmed newspapers, or newspapers in an electronic format. For tips on using the online catalog ("CONSULS"), see *Finding Newspapers in the Connecticut State Library's Catalog*, <http://www.cslib.org/newspaper/finding.htm>.

- **The State Library's Newspaper Collections**

- o Connecticut Newspapers Currently Received by the Connecticut State Library, <http://www.cslib.org/newspaper/currentnews.htm>.
- o Using Original Newspapers at the State Library, http://www.cslib.org/newspaper/usingnewspapers.htm#P2_105.
- o Rules and Procedures for Researchers Using Archival Records and Secured Collections, <http://www.cslib.org/arcrules.htm> (you need a pass to use older newspapers, including some older than approximately six months).
- o Using Newspaper Microfilms, http://www.cslib.org/newspaper/UsingNewspapers.htm#P9_2544.

- **Indexes and Abstracts**

- o Newspaper Indexes and Abstracts, <http://www.cslib.org/newspaper/newsindxabstr.htm>. Describes the published indexes to some Connecticut newspapers and some special indexes at the State Library.
- o Hale Collection of Newspaper Marriage and Death Notices, ca. 1750-1865, <http://www.cslib.org/halecol.htm#mardeth>.

- **Finding Connecticut Newspapers**

When seeking information about your ancestors in newspapers, keep in mind that the smaller the area covered by the paper, the more specific information you're likely to find. If there's more than one newspaper covering an area, be sure to check them all. And don't overlook out-of-state papers – particularly those published near Connecticut's borders – as a prospective source of information. These web pages may assist you in identifying neighboring cities and towns in the geographical area you're researching:

- o Connecticut Towns and Counties, <http://www.cslib.org/cttowns.htm>.
- o Connecticut Towns [Map], http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/gis/resources/Index_Towns.pdf. If there is no newspaper for the town you want, use this map from the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection to identify adjacent towns.
- o Unique Connecticut Place Names, <http://www.cslib.org/placenames.htm>. Determine if the place you know is one of the 169 towns or one of the named boroughs, villages, post offices or railroad depots.

- **Preparing for a Research Trip to the State Library**

- o Connecticut State Library History and Genealogy Unit, <http://www.cslib.org/handg.htm>.
- o Copies, Copiers and Change, <http://www.cslib.org/copies.htm>.
- o Connecticut State Library Research Resources Page, <http://www.cslib.org/faq.htm>.

- **Newspaper Research from a Distance**

- o Ask the Connecticut State Library a reference question, <http://www.cslib.org/asklib.htm>.
- o Interlibrary Loan, http://www.cslib.org/ill.htm#P31_4800. Most State Library newspapers on microfilm do circulate on ILL, even when the catalog says they are "Library Use Only." Three reels of film may be borrowed at a time.
- o Professional Genealogists Familiar with Connecticut State Library Collections. Library staff can only provide limited general information for those unable to visit. However, a professional genealogist can be hired to find specific information in the State Library collections.

- o Connecticut Newspapers on the Web, <http://www.cslib.org/newspaper/webnews.htm>. Links to newspaper web pages for each town (when available).
- Other Sources for Connecticut Newspapers
 - o Finding Connecticut Newspapers in Other Institutions, <http://www.cslib.org/newspaper/LocatingNews.htm>. Describes sites and books to help your search.
 - o Connecticut Newspaper Project, Connecticut State Library. Connecticut Newspapers in Connecticut Institutions, Updated through June 1997. A set of volumes listing the newspapers of most Connecticut libraries and many historical societies, available for reference at many Connecticut libraries.
 - o iCONN, the Connecticut Digital Library, www.iconn.org, has many online full-text and indexed journals and databases. Use your library card from a Connecticut library to search online newspapers such as: the Historical Hartford Courant, 1764-1922, Boston Globe, 1980-current, Christian Science Monitor, 1988-current, Hartford Courant, 1992-current, Los Angeles Times, 1985-current, New York Times, 1980-current, Wall Street Journal, 1984-current, and Washington Post, 1987-current.
 - o Other Library Home Pages and Catalogs. From the iCONN screen, click on "Find Library Home Pages & Catalogs."
 - o reQuest, Connecticut's statewide library catalog. Searches in reQuest and iCONN, the Connecticut Digital Library, can be combined into one search; the iCONN screen introduces both resources. Limit the selection to the "reQuest Magazine Catalog" to see what newspapers are owned by libraries, historical societies, and other institutions in Connecticut.



Richard C. Roberts is Head of the Connecticut State Library's History and Genealogy Unit. He holds masters degrees from the University of Connecticut and the University of Rhode Island. He is a member of the CSG, the New Hampshire Society of Genealogists, the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the Association of Gravestone Studies. He is the President of the Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor. He is the Chair of the E-Zine online magazine for the 2009 New England Regional Conference.



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BOOK REVIEWS

by David M. Brunelle & Russell A. DeGrafft

TRAVELS IN BRITAIN 1794-1795, THE DIARY OF JOHN ASPINWALL GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, WITH A BRIEF HISTORY OF HIS ASPINWALL FOREBEARS. Edited by Aileen Sutherland Collins. 208 pages, hardcover, indexed, illustrated, 6 x 9. ISBN 0-9638487-6-3, 1994. Published by Parsons Press. Order from the publisher, P.O. Box 2834, Virginia Beach, VA 23450-2834. Cost \$15.00 plus \$1.50 postage.

This is the diary of twenty year old, John Aspinwall, Great-Grandfather of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, his voyage and travels in England and Scotland from boarding a boat on 21 November 1794 in New York till it abruptly ends on October 14, 1795 in Scotland.

The author provides detailed descriptions in his diary of his travels by stagecoach in England and Scotland. His journey is brought to life by 59 prints, engravings and portraits that illustrate the text and enhance specific diary entries.

This volume is also rich in genealogical information. The prologue and epilogue contain charts and information on the Aspinwall Family from Peter Aspinwall 1621-1687 to Franklin Delano Roosevelt 1882-1945.

I would highly recommend this interesting and enjoyable book. This volume provides the genealogist and historian with a personal observation of life in Britain during a time of industrial growth. **DMB**

BLACK AND FREE, THE FIRST NEGRO IN AMERICA 1830, 296 pages, edited by Alan Abrams, published by Doubting Thomas Publishing, LLC, P.O. Box 132, Sylvania, OH 43560, indexed, 2001, 6 1/2 x 9 3/4, hardcover, ISBN 0-9714303-0-6. Cost is \$29.95 plus \$3.00 S&H (add \$1.00 for each additional copy).

This well organized and thoroughly documented book is a must for any person studying African-American family history. Carter Godwin Woodson who first compiled this history document, is not only known as the man responsible for the creation of Black History Month but has also compiled an exploratory research instrument, in the form of this book, which attempts to unravel the complexity of Black Ancestry. Alan Abrams, the editor, has written an extensive introduction to the book as well as a commentary on Carter Woodson's "Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830."

There are two major sections to the book which follow the introduction. The first section contains the Names of Heads of Free Negro Families by State clearly listed alphabetically by the state and county in which they resided. The final

portion of the book is a listing in the form of an Index to Names in the document and the pages on which you can locate the individual information. **RAD**

WASHINGTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA: ABSTRACTS OF DEED BOOKS A-B-C (1799-1814) by Linda Hass Davenport. The book is 6 x 9, softcover, ISBN 978-0-981-5900-0-4, contains 228 pages. It may be purchased directly from the author, Linda Hass Davenport, P.O. Box 429, Broken Arrow, OK 74013. Cost \$21.50 plus \$3.50 S&H.

This book is a source of valuable information for anyone researching deeds in the Washington County, North Carolina area. An explanation of the type of deeds and their formats is always helpful to the non-professional "deed-reader," along with the explanation of why there was a need to question a wife and why the need to examine her. The author has included a valuable series of pages that she has entitled "Important Things You Need To Know."

Located at the rear of the book under their specific Indexes, are four categories of deed summaries, alphabetically listed, which are a sure assistance to the reader. The first index contains a listing of all surnames and the page or pages where they can be located. The second index highlights females, their first, then last names listed in alphabetical order along with their pages of location. The third index, lists slaves who were known by their first name and once again their page of location. The fourth and final index lists "Things and Places" and the pages on which they were mentioned.

The listed deeds begin in Book A during 1799-1801 with a listing of deeds #1 - deeds #65. Book B begins in 1801-1807 with a listing of deeds #66-#519. Book C, 1808-1814, concludes with deeds #520-#958. A fortunate situation for genealogists is the courthouse has burned three different times, but one set of land records were saved each time. **RAD**

IT HAPPENED IN CONNECTICUT, by Diana Ross McCain, published by The Globe Press, P.O. Box 480, Guilford, CT 06437, 2008, 168 pages, 6 x 9, softcover. ISBN 978-0-7627-44643-9. It is indexed with an extensive bibliography. It may be purchased from the publisher or by email sent to: allyson.coughlin@globequote.com. Cost is \$12.98 plus S&H.

This delightful book is composed of twenty-five charming stories about happenings in Connecticut. The photograph on the cover of the book sets the mood of the book as it portrays Temple Street in Hartford after the 1888 blizzard. For historians who revel in the opportunity to garner more information about the state it is a "must have" book for their collection.

Anyone who wishes to broaden his knowledge about many of those famous and infamous stories that helped shaped the state will enjoy this offering of anecdotes. It is an arm-chair resource for any story-teller or person relating stories of this state. Diana Ross McCain, a local author from Durham, CT is a frequent contributor to *Early American Life* and *Connecticut* magazines, as well as the *Hartford Courant*. RAD



QUERIES

Barber ALLEN b 1776 VT or 1786 VA m Mary (PERRY) b Fairfield Fairfield Co CT ca 1786. They resided Galesburg Knox Co IL 1850. Need info on par of Barber and Mary.

Horatio N BONNEY b ME 1800 m Elizabeth _____ b NB Can 1802 ch: Susan, Ellen, Sarah, Marshall and James. They all res Calais ME. Need Elizabeth's maiden name and info on par of Horatio & Elizabeth.

Benjamin F? BONNEY b Springfield MA (?) 1815 m Springfield MA 11Dec1841 Eunice A (SIKES) dau James SIKES & Eunice (WOOD) b Springfield MA 13Oct1822. Need info on Benjamin's bpl and par.

CSG # 571 Richard W Bonney
373 High Rock St
Needham MA 02492

Caroline BROWN b Queensbury? NY 2Apr1811 d Whitehall NY 5Aug1847 m Fort Ann NY 1Jul1826 Ansel (SHEPARD) b Fort Ann NY 1801 d E Arlington VT 1885. Need par sib bur of Caroline.

Honoria "Nora" DACEY b IRE Jun 1834 d Winsted CT 10Jan1916 m Fort Ann NY 4Aug1852 Hugh SHEPARD s of Ansel & Caroline (BROWN) b Fort Ann NY 4Mar1829 d New Britain CT 10Mar1889 res Fort Ann NY, E Arlington VT, Mendota IL, Winsted CT, Seymour CT. Need par sib of Nora.

Zenas SHEPARD b Newton MA 9Dec1767 s of Jonathan and Susanna (BACON) res Georgetown KY ca 1790/2 res New London NH, Halifax VT, Washington Co NY. Want any info on Zenas.

CSG # 3607 Susan J Shepard
PO Box 259
Woodbury CT 06798
sjshepard@earthlink.net

Pardon SHELDON b RI ca 1780 d Hartford CT 18Jun1822 m RI Nancy (MANN) b RI ca1790 d RI 1836 had many ch including Albert BYRON, b Hartford CT 17Dec1816.

Need info on Pardon, Nancy and all children.
CSG # 9725 Charles Grabs
10610 Marias River Dr
Austin TX 78748

Ezra AVERY b Sherburne NY 15Jun1798 s of Eliphalet & Mary (MORE?) d 26Dec1863 at William Grover's in the Capt Oliver Brainerd House. Want info on Mary MORE? par.

CSG # 12076 Harry W Kinsley Jr
PO Box 67
Limerick ME 04048

Samuel MOTT m Washington CT 18Aug1735 Sarah (GILL). Need info on Sarah's par and 2nd m to Henry MERWIN?

Jonathan PIERCE m New Milford CT 11Sep1729 Rachel (BUCK). Need info par of Jonathan and Rachel.

Lyman MOTT m Lenox MA May1781 Rebecca (DUNBAR) & Rhoda (MOTT) m Washington CT 25Nov1782 Samuel DUNBAR of Lenox. The fam of DUNBAR sib and MOTT sib were from Wallingford CT. Want to know where they lived prior to Wallingford.

CSG # 15948 Frank L Calkins
PO Box 6283
Arlington VA 22206

William J ROBERTS b CT 09Jun1814 d Seymour CT 7May1879 m Middlebury CT 8Sep1844 Harriet (COOK) of "Humphrysville" b Middlefield CT 5Feb1821 d Middlebury CT 26May1903. Both bur Gunntown Cemetery Naugatuck CT. Need par of William and Harriet. Death Cert says Harriet's mothers' name was Mariett Hall.

Joseph NICHOLS b "of Waterbury" 16Jan1749 d Waterbury CT 12Feb1826 m Waterbury CT 28Dec1772 Mary (WINTERS) b CT ca 1752 d Waterbury CT 6Jul1836 bur in Gunntown Cem Naugatuck CT. Need par of Mary.

Robert Dillon NORTHRUP b Washington Dutchess Co NY 27Apr1807 d Bridgewater CT 8Aug1869 m 1st Rachel (BOARDMAN) 2nd 2Oct1842 Margaret b NY ca 1820 d Naugatuck CT 11Apr1894 bur Bridgewater CT. Need Last name and par of Margaret.

CSG # 19265 Chris Nichols
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Prospect CT 06712
pcnichols@optonline.net

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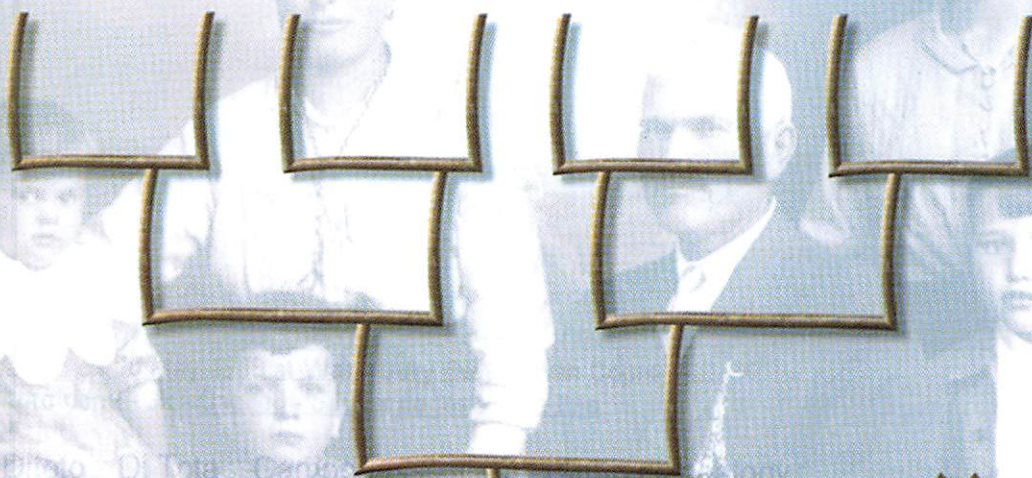


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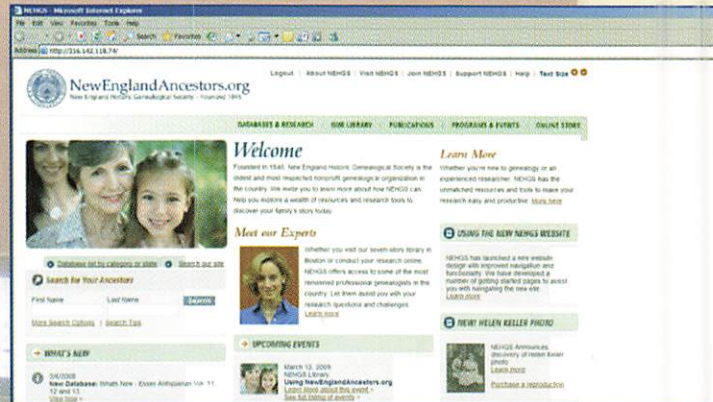
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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

A Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Summer 2009

Vol.2, No.2

In This Issue: *Polish in Connecticut*
 2009 Literary Award Winners



A First Holy Communion at Sacred Heart Church in New Britain, CT

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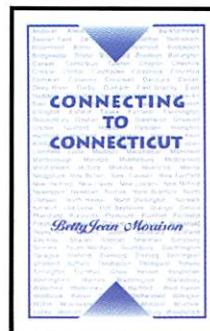
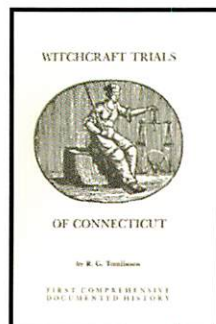
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*Witchcraft Trials
of Connecticut*

by R.G. Tomlinson

Using original depositions and other primary records covers all the major events in CT from 1633-1692, including the reat Hartford Witch Panic of 1662-3, 30 years before Salem. 80 pgs.



Connecting to
Connecticut

by Betty Jean Morrison

Key information for genealogists on each of Connecticut's 169 towns. Local holdings of vital and probate records and other data sources. Includes contact data. 350 pgs.

Connecticut Genealogy News

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

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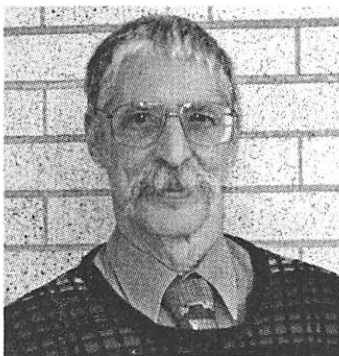
Coming Issue

Fall Issue:

African-American/Native-American in Connecticut

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President's Message



As I step into my new role as President of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc., I am reminded of the Roman God Janus. He had two faces, one looking to the past and one looking to the future. By the very nature of our interest in history and genealogy we are very adept at looking to the past. However, we

as genealogists and as a society, cannot live in the past. We have to look to the future.

As I write this, I am reminded of my grandmother's annual spring cleaning. She worked from attic to cellar cleaning up and cleaning out, fixing up the fixable and discarding the broken. It was a time of re-evaluation and repair. In the end were gone the cobwebs of the past year and what remained shone in new light.

During the coming year I hope CSG can look at our past and determine what was good and deserving of preservation. By the same token I hope we can look to the future and grow to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century. Like genealogists periodically revisiting our "brick walls" and developing new strategies in their resolution, CSG needs to examine the challenges facing us today and develop new approaches to their resolution.

The biggest challenge I see us facing is dwindling enrollment despite the growth in interest in genealogy. It is essential that CSG develop a greater visibility, not only in the genealogical community but in the greater community in which we all live. In the last year your board has taken several steps to increase this visibility, including the establishment of *Connecticut Genealogy News*, improvements to our website, partnership with the *Hog River Journal*, and cooperation with New England Historic Genealogical Society to make *The Connecticut Nutmegger* available online.

As we move into the new year, your Board of Governors is making plans to address the needs of our members: to provide timely news of the genealogical community, to preserve the fruits of our research, to provide educational programs to genealogists of all levels, from the budding novice to advanced researcher. We are striving for fresh approaches to market CSG and its benefits. I call on all of our members to contribute time, talent and ideas as we continue to refresh CSG.

Edward W. Strickland II
President

Editorial

The current issue is our "Polish Issue" and has relied heavily on Prof. Jonathan Shea, a prominent author, lecturer and the authority on all things Polish in Connecticut. Prof. Shea also brought us other outstanding authors, William Hoffman and Z. Miklosz.

This is the 5th issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News* and now that the magazine is well-launched, it is time to step down as Editor and turn that role over to someone else. That "someone else" is, as you will read in this issue, the CSG Office Manager, Stephanie Hyland, who also serves as Editor of *The Connecticut Nutmegger*. We have worked closely together through the joys and trials of teaching ourselves the mysteries of Adobe InDesign, the desktop publishing software that we use to produce our publications. The publication is in good hands with Stephanie, and I will continue to serve as Chairman of the Publication Committee and to support Stephanie as the new Acting Editor of *Connecticut Genealogy News*. It has been very gratifying to see the acceptance the magazine has had from the CSG membership. This is your publication. Please fill free to send your comments, letters, suggestions, ideas and contributions.

We are always receptive to new authors and new themes, as well as CSG volunteers to serve on this Committee.

Richard G. Tomlinson
Chair, CSG Publication Committee

NEW ON THE CSG WEB

The Third Release of the Joint CSG/NEHGS Project to digitize the past forty years of *The Connecticut Nutmegger* has been posted to the CSG web at www.csginc.org. Volumes 1-16 are now searchable online.

COVER CREDIT

Photo courtesy Jonathan Shea. Leokadia Bryzgiel, his mother, stands on the right with her cousins Stanislaus and Veronica Mierze jewski after receiving their first Holy Communion at Sacred Heart Church in New Britain, CT.

MEET THE EDITOR



Stephanie Hyland has served as Office Manger for CSG since 2005. She currently serves as Editor of *The Connecticut Nutmegger* and, with this issue, becomes the Acting Editor of *Connecticut Genealogy News*. Stephanie is conversant with the software used to produce the CSG publications and so is also responsible for their production.

She is a graduate of Norwich University in VT with a BA in Communications and an English minor.

Stephanie leads an active life as the mother of a young family and a Lieutenant Commander in the U.S. Naval Sea Cadets.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

In his recent article, "Researching English Ancestry," author, William V.H. Barker understates the value of the indexes of births, deaths and marriages for England and Wales for the recent period (1837 to present).

In particular, he makes no reference to the fact that the marriage indexes from January 1912 on list the surname of the spouse; the birth indexes from July 1911 list the maiden name of the mother; and the death indexes include the age at death up to March 1969 and the date of birth thereafter.

Bruce Gilchrist, CSG # 14289
Richmond, VA

MEET THE CSG STAFF



STEPHANIE

LINDA

SUE

Whether you walk into the CSG library at 175 Maple St. in East Hartford, call the CSG office on the phone at (860) 569-0002 or send an e-mail to csginc@csginc.org or csg@ctfamilyhistory.com you will receive a warm welcome and a cheerful response from the CSG Staff - Stephanie Hyland, Linda Simard and Susanna Hills.

Author's Reply

Bruce Gilchrist has a good point. By the 20th century, genealogically important detail on U.K. civil registration certificates improved significantly.
billbarker5@earthlink.net

DONNA HOLT SIEMIATKOSKI AWARD TO TOM HOWARD

Tom Howard, CSG # 5777, was awarded the Donna Holt Siemiatkoski Volunteer of the Year Award at the New England Regional Genealogical Consortium (NERGC) Conference in Manchester, NH on April 23, 2009. Tom was honored for his countless hours of service to genealogy including serving as President of NERGC 2009.

FALL ISSUE

The Fall Issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News* will have the dual themes of **African-American** and **Native American**. The Copy Deadline for this issue is July 15.

IN MEMORY

Mary Lou Rath CSG # 2933, who served many years as a member of the Board of Governors and as an Officer of CSG, passed away in Glastonbury, CT on 5 April

2009. There will be a memorial in the June 2009 issue of *The Connecticut Nutmegger*.

Nancy Lou Lister CSG # 2777, passed away on 22 April 2009. A retired teacher of Latin & German, she was highly regarded for expertise in researching German Ancestry. She was an active member of the CSG Publication Committee. She wrote the lead article for the German issue (Volume 1, No. 4) of *Connecticut Genealogy News*. She served as the Director of Advertising for the magazine.

Marjorie Hubbell Gibson, one of the winning authors of 2009 CSG Grand Prize in Genealogy, passed away on 12 April 2009 in Cotuit, MA.

David Cooke of Rocky Hill, CT, who, with his wife, June, founded the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, passed away in Hartford, CT on 29 December 2008. As State Archaeologist and in retirement David was a great friend of genealogy.

ANNOUNCING THE 2009 CSG LITERARY AWARD WINNERS

Winners of the 2009 CSG Grand Prize for Genealogy

"HUBBELL BY CHOICE, The Ancestry of Some Early Connecticut Women"

Principal Authors Mary Ann Walker Hubbell and Marjorie Hubbell Gibson



MARY ANN WALKER
HUBBELL



HUBBELL BY CHOICE:
The Ancestry of Some Early Connecticut Women

MARJORIE HUBBELL
GIBSON (Deceased)



BERTIE
HERMAN



CAROL HUBBELL
BOGGS CSG #12860

BARBARA KRUSE



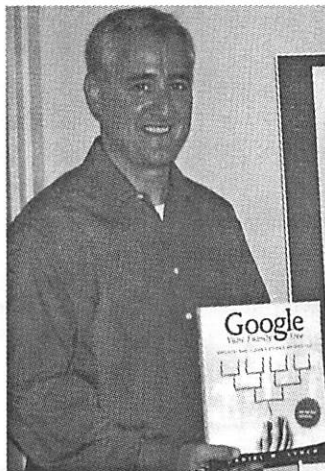
The principal authors collaborated for years publication, and although they never met, emails. They were supported by the efforts of those shown above in a multi-city effort that spanned Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. Published by The Hubbell Family Historical Society. (See the book review section for details of this publication.)

gathering information and materials for this developed a strong bond through thousands of

Winner of the 2009 CSG Prize for Genealogical Resource

"GOOGLE YOUR FAMILY TREE, Unlock the Hidden Power of GOOGLE"

Author Daniel M. Lynch



Dan Lynch has written the book that ends the frustration of searching for genealogical information on the Internet only to be buried by a ton of irrelevant citations. He has shown that simply putting a few words into a GOOGLE search box is not the way to find that valuable but elusive gem of genealogical data that we seek. This book shows the right way to do it. It is profusely illustrated, showing examples of how to apply each of the many tools and combinations of tools available for a "structured" GOOGLE search.

It is not surprising that the book has become a runaway best-seller ... selling over 7,000 copies in the first five months ... and is now available in eighty countries. This is an instant "classic."

Winner of the 2009 CSG Fledgling Essay Contest

Miss Caroline Hron-Weigle, a freshman at Masuk High School, in Monroe, Connecticut, in her essay, "Roots of Strength" writes of the history of her name and how, through family stories shows how the strength of New Englanders has not changed since the time of her grandparents and great-grandparents.

Look for the entire essay to be published in the September (Volume 42, No. 2) issue of *The Connecticut Nutmegger*.

Calendar of Events

For reservations, or more information or directions, please contact the CSG Office 860-569-0002 or go to the CSG website at www.csginc.org. Please register for programs early as nothing spoils a good program more than lack of attendance. For those events with a cost, please make checks payable and send to: CSG, Inc., P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033. Your cancelled check is your confirmation.

ALL PROGRAMS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

SUMMER 2009-Each Wednesday in July beginning on July 8th (four sessions), CSG will hold Basic Genealogy classes at the CSG Library at 175 Maple Street, East Hartford, CT. The instructor is Edwin W. Strickland II. He came to genealogy at the age of 24 and has been a Life Member of CSG since 1975. He has been on the CSG Board of Governors since 2006 and was elected President in 2009. He has served as the Genealogist for DFAW since its founding in 1983, is a member of the Connecticut Professional Genealogists Council and is a Connecticut State Library Approved Researcher. **Time:** 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Optional Library Research time from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. **Cost is \$15 each session or \$50 for all four sessions. Checks should be made payable to: CSG, Inc.**

19 SEPTEMBER 2009: ORPHANAGES AND ORPHAN TRAINS with Speaker John Kenney, a retired Maloney High School teacher of Meriden, CT and having grown up in orphanages in Massachusetts & New Hampshire is uniquely qualified to speak on this topic. **Place:** Chowder Pot IV **Time:** Registration: 11:30 a.m. Lunch: Noon, Speaker at 1:15 **Cost:** \$30 with lunch, \$20 Speaker Only. Advance Registration Required. **Deadline for Registration:** September 14, 2009. Please no walk-ins.

17 OCTOBER 2009 CSG ANNUAL SEMINAR, Holiday Inn North Haven, 201 Washington St., North Haven, CT. **Directions:** EASY ON & OFF I-91 either North or South. Take Exit 12, turn right off the ramp, then take first left. **Speakers & Topics:** Freelance writer & speaker, Leslie Albrecht Huber, *Eight Ways to Cross the Ocean*; writer of two teacher guides for the National Genealogical Society, Catherine Zahn, *"They Left Connecticut and Went...Where?"* and *Online Genealogical Sources*; author of the best-seller, *Google Your Family Tree*,

Daniel M. Lynch, *Using Microsoft Word, Excel and Windows as Powerful Genealogical Tools*. **Time:** Registration begins 8:00 a.m. with coffee & danish, Program begins at 8:45 a.m., Lunch at Noon, afternoon sessions begin at 1:00 p.m. **Lunch is not a buffet this year, meal choices are:** Chicken Marsala or Pasta Primavera (vegetarian). **Cost:** Registrations received by 30 September 2009: \$45. Registrations received after 30 September 2009: \$55. **Deadline for registration is 12 October 2009 by 3 p.m.** If you do not have a registration form, just send in a note with your name, address, phone number, CSG number (if you're a member) and meal choice with your check. See full page announcement on page 23.

19 NOVEMBER 2009: WHEN YOU HIT THAT BRICK WALL - STRATEGIES FOR SOLUTIONS

Speaker: A retired High School teacher and professional genealogist, Thomas Howard is a frequent speaker at regional and national genealogical conferences. He is a long time member of CSG and has served for many years on its Board of Governors. **Place:** CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** Free.

Beginning February 2010, CSG has deemed it necessary to charge a nominal fee for our otherwise free programs to help defray the costs of utilities and other expenses. We are sorry for this inconvenience.

20 FEBRUARY 2010: COMPUTERS FOR DUMMIES (Computer Techniques, How-To's and other problem solving issues). Presented by: CSG President and Technology Committee Chair, Edwin W. Strickland II & Lisa Vasas. **Place:** CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT 06118. **Time:** 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** \$3.00 CSG members, \$5.00 non-members.

MARCH 2010: CSG AND THE HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF BRIDGEPORT, CT. Topic, Date and time to be determined at a later date.

17 APRIL 2010: UNDERSTANDING DNA AS AN AID IN OUR ANCESTRAL RESEARCH

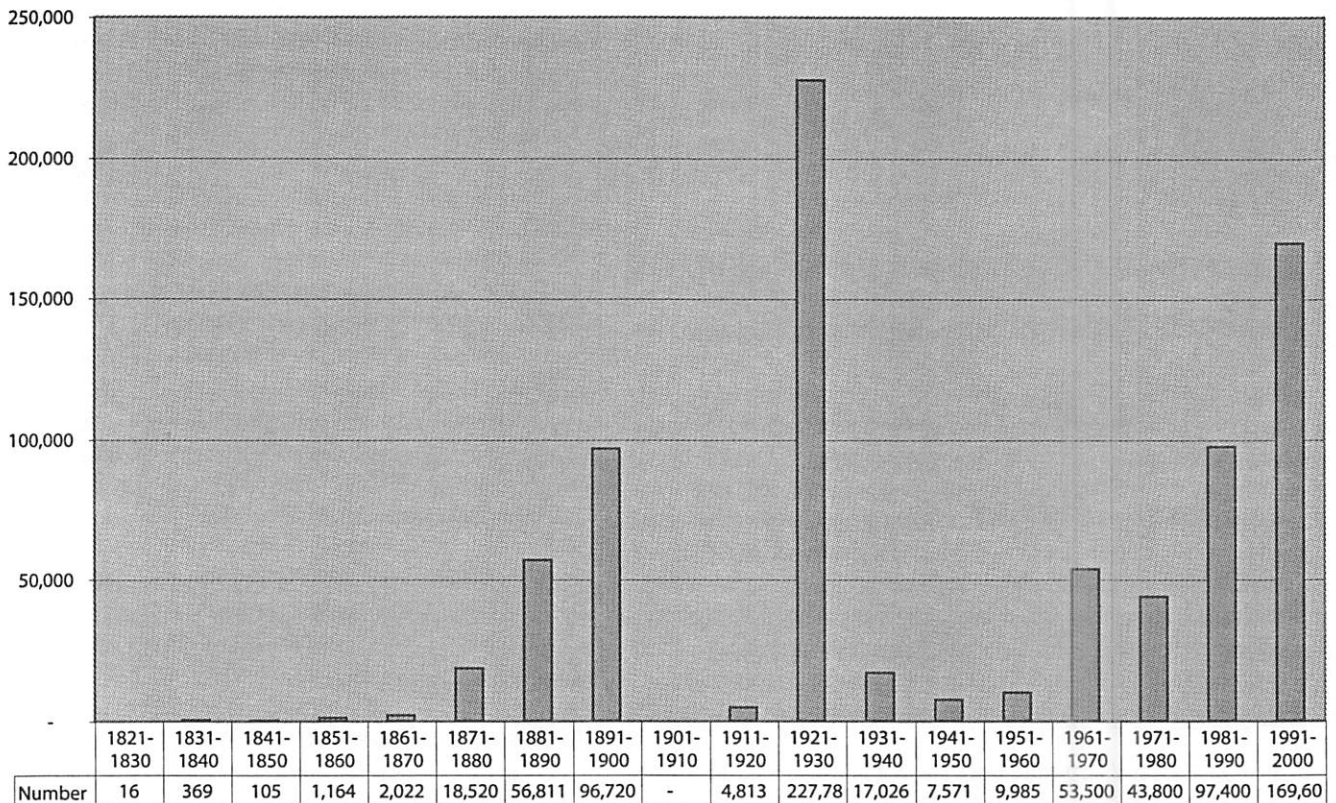
Speaker: Genealogist & Historical Researcher, Nora Galvin. She is also a member of the Board of Governors of CSG, a member the Association of Professional Genealogists, the Connecticut Professional Genealogists Council and the Connecticut Ancestry Society. **Place:** CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT 06118. **Cost:** \$3.00 CSG members, \$5.00 non members.

POLISH BY THE NUMBERS
by Richard G. Tomlinson, CSG # 55 L

IMMIGRATION FROM POLAND TO THE UNITED STATES

Reliable records of immigration to the United States by country begin in 1820. In the figure are shown the immigrants from Poland – from 1820 to 2000. Each bar represents the cumulative number of immigrants for a ten-year period.

POLISH IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES PER DECADE 1820-2000



Source: Federal Statistical Abstracts

Prior to the middle of the 19th century, few immigrants arrived from Poland. As seen in the chart, a rapid rise in the numbers began around the time of the American Civil War. The “hole” in the graph for the period from 1900 to 1920 is artificial. United States Immigration officials did not recognize Poland in the period from 1899 to 1918. Instead, they recorded Polish immigrants as immigrants from Austria-Hungary, Germany or Russia. In reality, the number of immigrants arriving from Poland was actually at the highest level during this time and data from other sources indicate it peaked in 1912 (see “Polonia in Connecticut.”)

Immigration was then dramatically reduced by several major events: the 1929 Stock Market Crash and subsequent Great Depression, World War II and the Cold War. Since the 1960s the numbers have resumed their growth and in the decade of the 1990s nearly 170,000 Poles arrived in America.

MODERN CONNECTICUT

According to the American Community Survey, over 300,000 Connecticut residents, nearly 9% of the total population, claimed Polish ancestry in 2006. As seen in the first Table, they were not distributed uniformly across the State.

POLISH POPULATION BY CONNECTICUT COUNTY
(Ranked by Polish Population)

County	Polish Population	Polish Pop. Distribution	Total County Population	% of County Polish
Hartford	97,729	31.9%	876,927	11.1%
New Haven	69,997	22.9%	845,244	8.3%
Fairfield	51,587	16.9%	900,440	5.7%
New London	24,854	8.1%	263,293	9.4%
Middlesex	19,196	6.3%	163,774	11.7%
Litchfield	16,244	5.3%	190,119	8.5%
Tolland	14,765	4.8%	148,140	10.0%
Windham	11,673	3.8%	116,872	10.0%
	306,045	100%	3,504,809	8.7%

Source: ACS 2006 Survey

On a Statewide basis, approximately 9% of the population is Polish. More than half of Connecticut's Polish population lives in the two Counties of Hartford and New Haven. However, the Polish population as a percentage of each County's total population shows less concentration and ranges from 6% to 12%. That means that no Connecticut County has a distinctly "Polish flavor."

POLISH POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT'S EIGHT MAJOR CITIES
(Ranked by % of City Polish)

County	Polish Population	Polish Pop. Distribution	Total City Population	% of City Polish
New Britain	17,891	40.3%	71,432	25.0%
Stamford	6,582	14.8%	118,029	5.6%
Waterbury	4,881	11.0%	104,341	4.7%
Norwalk	3,351	7.6%	78,141	4.3%
Danbury	2,437	5.5%	78,155	3.1%
New Haven	3,397	7.7%	127,288	2.7%
Bridgeport	3,323	7.5%	136,282	2.4%
Hartford	2,521	5.7%	119,977	2.1%
	44,383	100%	833,645	5.3%

Source: ACS 2006 Survey

Comparing the data in the two tables, we see that the majority of the Polish are not in the major cities. The survey found that only 44,000 out of a total of 306,045 people in Connecticut with Polish ancestry (15% of the Connecticut's Polish population) live in the eight largest cities of Connecticut. Nevertheless, one city - New Britain - has a tremendously concentrated Polish population. Nearly 18,000 live in the city of New Britain alone where they comprise 25% of the population, making those of Polish heritage by far the dominant ethnic group in the city. In the other major Connecticut cities, Poles are greatly outnumbered by other ethnic groups and make up only a few percent of the population. This gives New Britain a unique status among Connecticut cities. The rich Polish heritage and dominant Polish flavor of New Britain is manifested in its cultural, political and religious traditions and institutions.

POLONIA IN CONNECTICUT

by Prof. Jonathan D Shea, A.G.

The year 2008 marked the four hundredth anniversary of the settlement at Jamestown but few are aware that it is also the anniversary of the arrival of the first Polish immigrants to the New World. Among the initial colonists were a handful of Polish craftsmen and glassmakers bearing surnames such as Stefanski, Lowicki and Sadowski. This was a distant prelude to mass large scale immigration from Poland to the United States which would peak centuries later in 1912. The number of Poles in Connecticut for most of the centuries that followed the founding of the Jamestown colony was very small. The 1790 census counted a mere 48, in 1860 that number increased to only 73. Most of these early Polish settlers were adventurers, members of the nobility fleeing political persecution and military personnel. The mass immigration of Polish peasant farmers who would form the core of Connecticut's Polish-American community only began as a trickle after the conclusion of the Civil War and increased with each passing decade. Among the first mentioned in any written accounts were Antoni Wlodek in Bridgeport in 1874, Jan Kaminski in Hartford in 1877, Jan Pustaj in Middletown in 1880 and Tomasz Ostrowski in New Britain in the mid 1880s. Polish immigrants of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were fleeing their homeland along with other Europeans, principally due to poor economic conditions and secondarily due to political, cultural and religious persecution. Poland, once one of the most prosperous and territorially expansive nations in Europe began to decline politically and economically in the 1700s. Its neighbors, Austria, Prussia and Russia, eager to expand their territorial holdings and silence the progressive ideas being put forth by the Polish intelligentsia of the era, wiped Poland off the map of Europe in a series of partitions that ended in the mid 1790s. An independent Polish state was not to emerge again until 1918 at the conclusion of World War I. Because of this foreign occupation, the country became more and more impoverished, Polish culture and language were persecuted and the social order kept vast landholdings in the hands of the nobility. All of the above factors were a strong impetus to leave for the New World.

ORIGINS

Most of the Poles who immigrated to Connecticut were from the territory occupied by the Empires of Russia and Austria-Hungary. Immigration from the Prussian sector was mainly channeled to the Midwestern United States and was negligible in New England. Definite manifestations of chain migration by which groups of people from one parish or cluster of villages settled in one particular locality in Connecticut were very much in evidence in Connecticut's growing Polish communities. In New Britain for example a large percentage of the early settlers traced their origins to the parishes at Myszyniec and Dabrowa Bialostocka in Russian Poland as well as Wola Ranizowska, a small village in the region of Southeastern Poland called Galicia, a crownland of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A good number of the Poles in Hartford were from two parishes at Brzyska Wola and Kurylowka in Galicia. In Terryville the bulk of the Polish population descended from a cluster of parishes in the County of Przasnysz in Plock province. The roots of Norwich's Polish community lie principally in Suwalki Province.

PARISH NETWORK AND POINTS OF SETTLEMENT

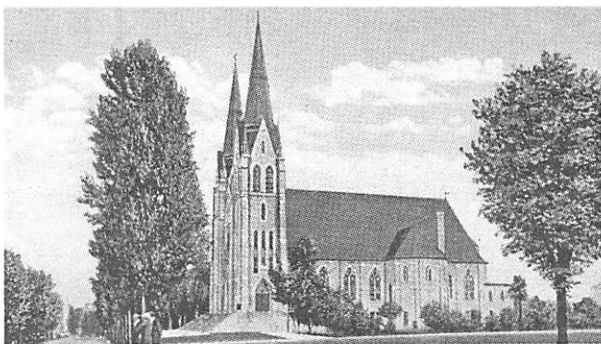
The bulk of the Polish immigrant population was Roman Catholic although many Jews, Lutherans and adherents of Eastern Orthodoxy from Poland who settled in Connecticut, also originated in the same places as their Catholic neighbors. The focal point of life in Europe for the Catholic population was the parish church. Many of the life activities of the rural population revolved around the liturgical calendar of the Roman Catholic Church and its ceremonies and as such the parish church served as both a spiritual and social center. Additionally the church was the vehicle to protect and preserve the Polish language and culture and frequently the only voice of opposition to the Russian, Austrian and Prussian occupiers of

the country. It is no surprise then that the first task of the nascent Polish colonies in Connecticut was to begin the process of establishing a Polish Catholic parish where the language and customs of the homeland would be preserved and passed to future American-born generations. The church in the New World would serve as the focal point of community activity as it had in the old. Between 1891 and 1927 twenty-four Polish Roman Catholic parishes had been created in Connecticut plus an additional nine parishes of the Polish National Catholic Church. The location of these parishes is indicative of the sites of the largest Polish communities in the state. The oldest Polish parish in the state was St. Stanislaus in Meriden founded in 1891. The parish in New Britain, Sacred Heart, founded in 1894 was by far the largest with over 10,000 parishioners. Other parishes were located in Ansonia, Bridgeport, Bristol, Danbury, Derby, the Thompsonville section of Enfield, Fairfield, Hartford, Middletown, New Haven, New London, Norwich, Rockville, Southington, Stamford, Suffield, Terryville, Torrington, Union City, Wallingford, and Waterbury. The youngest of the Polish parishes, Holy Cross, was established as New Britain's second Polish parish in 1927. Numerous other smaller Polish settlements in the state without a parish include Berlin, Colchester, Collinsville, Deep River, Greenwich, Manchester, Milford, Newington, New Milford, Seymour, Shelton, Stratford, Wethersfield, Windsor and Windsor Locks. Polish-Americans reside virtually in every municipality in the state.

Because Poland did not exist as a country again until 1918, counting the exact number of Polish immigrants to the United States and Connecticut is difficult because they were listed at times as Austrian, Russian or German. Polish Americans and their children for this reason were undercounted in most US Decennial censuses prior to 1920. More reliable are the parish membership statistics. A more accurate demographic portrait can be obtained by analyzing government and parish numbers in tandem. When combining the varying statistics from both Polish and American sources it is estimated that approximately ten-to-twelve percent of Connecticut's population is of Polish origin.

OCCUPATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Most Poles tended to settle in medium sized urban centers in the state and worked in the state's burgeoning industries. Although many had a great love for the land, a relatively small number pursued the agricultural occupations so familiar to them in their homeland. However many Polish owned farms dotted the countryside in places like Bloomfield and Windsor in the Connecticut River Valley as well as places such as Colchester in the eastern part of the state. It is estimated that in 1930 nearly one fourth of Connecticut's farms were owned by Polish farmers. Much of the workforce in New Britain's hardware factories was of Polish origin and this pattern was replicated over and over again in all of Connecticut's manufacturing centers. Accompanying the erection of a parish were numerous church-related societies and organizations whose purpose was both spiritual and practical. Many of the members of these organizations helped with church affairs and activities, and some took on the nature of mutual benefit organizations which provided material aid to ill members or surviving spouses of deceased members. Such mutual benefit societies were common among all immigrant groups who relied upon them



The imposing Gothic style church of the Sacred Heart, built in 1904 replaced a smaller wooden church erected in 1894. Located in the heart of New Britain's Polish community, the parish is the largest Polish parish in the state.

for such benefits before the implementation of government sponsored Social Security type programs. Local groups of nationally administered fraternal societies operated in the state such as the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union and the Union of Polish Women in America. Not only did these groups provide insurance but also sponsored cultural activities and opportunities for socializing. Political clubs also began to form in many of the state's Polish communities usually split along party lines. Clubs of this sort usually provided instruction to assist newly arrived immigrants to obtain American citizenship and later to promote Polish-American candidates for local and state offices. Several of Connecticut's representatives to Congress have been of Polish origin including Monkiewicz, Maciora and

Kowalski. Six of New Britain's mayors in the second half of the twentieth century were wholly or partially of Polish descent. In many communities veterans organizations also sprung up serving veterans of both the Polish and American armies. Cultural activities and organizations were also very much in evidence in Polonia's developing years. Many communities had choirs, theater groups and literary circles. Polish organizational life was

most highly developed in New Britain and unparalleled in the state. Many of the institutions founded were the work of one man, Monsignor Lucjan Bojnowski, pastor of Sacred Heart Church from 1895-1960. In addition to all the aforementioned organizations, New Britain's Polish community also had a weekly Polish language newspaper, Przewodnik Katolicki, which had a regional circulation, the Polish Orphanage of Our Lady of Rozanystok, a home for the aged, a Polish bank and clubs for university graduates, grocers, businessmen, mechanics and others. An order of Polish nuns, The Daughters of Mary of the Immaculate Conception was founded in 1904. Two Polish parochial schools also operated in the city. Polish owned businesses of every imaginable sort thrived in New Britain and on a smaller scale in all the Polish settlements in the state. The pioneer immigrants in fact created an "urban village" a community within a community where their life needs could be met from cradle to grave in a cultural setting that was familiar to them. This creation of such insular communities was in part due to the unvarying, age old and overwhelmingly strong spirit of self reliance of the rural population. Another value brought from Europe was the importance attached to the possession of land. A man without land lacked status and dignity in the Old World. It is no surprise then that Polish Americans are ranked number one among ethnic groups in the percentage of home ownership.

Aside from the pre-World War I period of Great Immigration several smaller wavelets of immigrants have arrived in the state over the course of the Twentieth Century. Following the conclusion of WWII many Eastern Europeans chose not to return to their homelands where repressive Soviet style Communist governments had been installed. Known as Displaced Persons (DPs) they settled into already existing Polish communities such as Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain and others. The early 1980s witnessed another small wave of immigration composed of political refugees who had been active in the Solidarity movement to topple Poland's communist government.

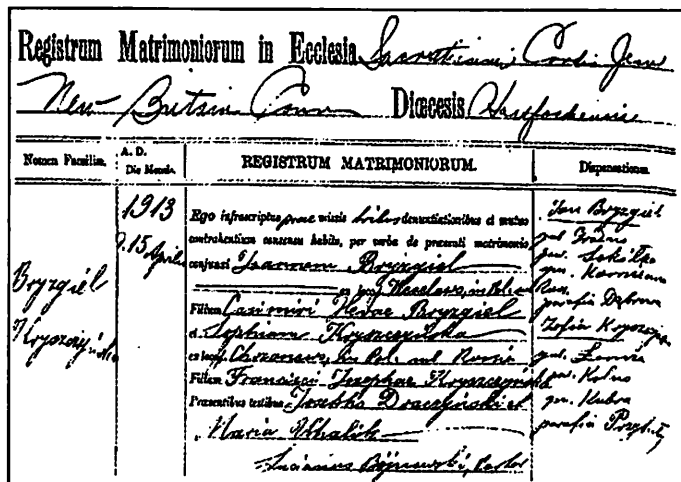
Assimilation and the halt of fresh mass immigration from Poland has resulted in the disappearance or reduction in the number of commercial establishments in many communities and many of the clubs and organizations that flourished in the first half of the Twentieth Century have disappeared from the organizational landscape. The old Polish neighborhoods are gone or much smaller than before as many of the upwardly mobile and better-educated children and grandchildren of the early settlers have moved to suburban areas. Only in New Britain where immigration has been sustained and unbroken for the last century does a large and visible Polish neighborhood exist. Old organizations have been rejuvenated by the influx of newcomers and new clubs and organizations have been founded which are more responsive to the interests of both the younger better educated immigrants from Europe and the American born descendants of the early settlers. The community continually reinvents itself and evolves with the times but does not forget its beginnings, its roots.

GENEALOGICAL SOURCES TO DOCUMENT A POLISH-AMERICAN FAMILY

Persons researching a Polish American family will of course use many of the American records that members of other ethnic groups will utilize such as the US Census, naturalization papers, vital records, church registers and the like. However because Polish names were often rendered incorrectly in these records it is necessary to become familiar with the phonetics of the Polish language, the various categories of surnames and mistranslations of first names to identify an ancestor with accuracy. The correct rendition of an ancestor's first and last name is an absolute necessity. This piece of information along with a precise birthplace is a prerequisite for successful research on the other side of the ocean.

My grandparents marriage, recorded in the registers of Sacred Heart parish in New Britain in 1913 contains a wealth of European geographical information, providing the name of the village of birth as well as the parish, county and district.

Certain records created in the U.S, can help you not only flesh out information on your family tree but can and will lead you to the right village in Europe. For some, multiple records will have to be checked to gather all the requisite geographical information.



For others the research time will be of short duration as in my case as I merely asked my Polish born grandmother (who lived to be 100 years old) where she and my grandfather were born. Total time elapsed: 30 seconds. If you are not fortunate enough to have a living referent as I had, several sources exist to lead you back to your ancestral birthplace in Europe. Church records of a Polish-American parish are a major source of geographical information as many of the priests recorded the birthplaces of their parishioners in both marriage records as well as on the baptismal records of their American born children.

However be cautioned, not all priests recorded this information thus you may have to look elsewhere. Other prime sources are passenger ship arrival lists that are widely available on line, as well as citizenship papers. Most of Connecticut's naturalization documents were removed from our courts in the 1980s and are located at the Boston branch of the National Archives in Waltham, Massachusetts.

Another source of geographical information are the records of a Polish fraternal society such as the Polish Roman Catholic Union or Polish Women's Alliance. Members of these organizations had to fill out detailed applications and undergo a physical examination to qualify for the organizations' life insurance.

Social Security applications also may contain the immigrant's precise place of birth as well. European birthplaces appeared also on some World War I draft registration cards as well as on the WWII draft registration for older men born before 1897, which was conducted in 1942. Others have found success in locating an ancestral home by examining probate records that list the addresses of siblings and other relatives in Europe who were heirs to the deceased's assets. Yet others have learned the place of a family's point of origin from tombstones (rare), notes written on the back of old photographs or postmarks from old letters.

Birthplaces may also pop up on voting records, children's school records, printed parish histories, community histories, military records, obituaries (don't neglect the Polish language press, there

may be more information in an ancestor's obituary than appeared in the English language version) and occasionally in civil vital records. Also if your family saved old documents (mine did not) you may have a steamship ticket, an old passport or address book that will provide you with this key piece of information.

After you have identified the place of origin it is your task to find this place on a map. You must also identify the parish under whose jurisdiction this village fell as records in Poland were kept by clergymen of all faiths until 1946. In other words there was no universal civil registration in Poland until after WWII (with the exception of the part of Poland ruled by Prussia where parallel civil and ecclesiastical registration existed since the 1870s). Each religion kept its own registers. Therefore it is necessary to identify the proper Catholic, Lutheran or Orthodox parish or Jewish Vital Records Registration District. Fortunately there are printed sources that will help you in this regard. One is the 16 volume Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland (Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego) which can be found on line at <http://www.mimuw.edu.pl/polszczyzna/SGKPi/> and the 1934 Skorowidz Miejscowosci Rzeczypospolitej Polski which is available at the PSCTNE Archive and Resource Center.

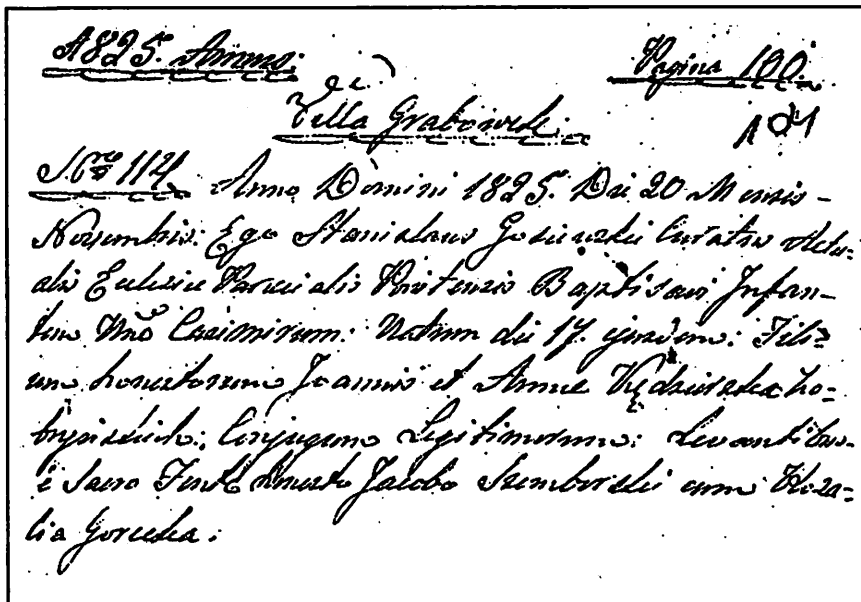
Because of the numerous wars and the period of partition, Poland's boundaries have undergone frequent and tumultuous changes since the late 18th century. When the country was partitioned in the late 1700s the occupying powers imposed their own administrative structure on the lands they conquered and introduced their own style of record keeping. After independence was regained the country was reborn and lost a significant part of its pre-partition territory, necessitating the redrawing of civil and ecclesiastical boundaries and the renaming of newly created provinces. When the Nazis and Soviets occupied the country during WWII further changes and chaos took place. At the conclusion of the war, the nation's external boundaries changed once again necessitating new provincial borders and designations.

Aside from these border changes researchers need to be cognizant of the fact that place names repeat within a country and this is a common occurrence in many nations. (There is a locality named Springfield in each of the fifty states in the USA). Therefore it is of supreme importance that you have identified your ancestral village and parish with certitude.

Once you have found the correct place of origin you can begin researching your family using records generated in Europe. Vital records, which as mentioned previously are in fact religious records, are usually the first body of documents that the researcher consults. Vital records can be in one of five places. They may still be at the parish where they were created. Others may be at a Diocesan Archive if that diocese has centralized older records. More recent records that are less than a hundred years old can be found at offices called *Urząd Stanu Cywilnego* (Vital Records Offices) or the state archive system may be in possession of the sought after records. The state archives accept records that are in excess of one hundred years old. Fortunately the Mormons have filmed many Polish vital records and you should begin your research here and cross the ocean only after you have exhausted all the microfilms.

Vital records from the part of Poland that was formerly Austria were kept in Latin and in a columnar format. The records from the former Russian held territory are in Polish and sometimes Latin until 1867 after which time they are recorded in Russian. The language of record keeping reverted to Polish after Poland regained its independence in 1918. Records from the former Prussian area can be in Latin, Polish or German. If you are tracing a Jewish family you might be well advised to learn to read some Hebrew not only for reading documents but to read gravestones as well. Several books that teach genealogists to read vital records in various languages have been published in recent years. The most comprehensive is *In their Words: A Genealogist's Translation Guide to Polish, German, Latin and Russian Documents* by Jonathan D Shea and William F. Hoffman. Volume 1 examines documents in Polish and volume 2 is dedicated to Russian. Volume three which will be published soon deals with Latin.

Aside from vital records there are other treasures at parish archives. All parishes took a yearly census and if these volumes survived they are an excellent source of identifying family groups in a given village or parish. While civil censuses were taken in Polish territory by the partitioning powers, many did not survive and thus one cannot count



heavily on census records other than the church lists as a major research source. Another census substitute is Population Registers which were registers of residents in a given locality. Registration was mandatory and any time the family moved, someone got married or died, this information was entered in these registers making them a genealogy treasure trove. Other records such as draft records, tax lists, passport applications, nobility records and much more are carefully preserved in Poland's state archives. There is a main archive in Warsaw with branch archives throughout the country that hold record collections pertaining to that particular geographical area. Because of shifting borders some of these records may be found outside

Poland's present day borders and are housed in archives in Germany, Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania or Belarus. A comprehensive work on Polish - American genealogical research methodology which explains and illustrates many of the resources detailed in this article is *Going Home: A Guide to Polish-American Family History Research* by Jonathan Shea.

Many have heard the myth that records in Poland were heavily destroyed during the two world wars. This is not true. There was some record destruction, mainly in areas found directly along battle lines in combat zones; but a majority of records is extant and waiting for you to explore them. Powodzenia!

About The Author

Jonathan D. Shea is a native of New Britain, Connecticut, and is a professor of foreign languages at Housatonic Community College in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Central Connecticut State University in New Britain. He is the founding president of the Polish Genealogical Society of Connecticut and the Northeast, and serves as the organization's reference archivist and editor of its journal, *Pathways and Passages*. Professor Shea has over two decades of genealogical research experience, including on-site research in the United States, Poland, Lithuania, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Canada. His maternal roots lie in the former provinces of Grodno and Lomza. The Family History Library in Salt Lake City has recognized him as an accredited genealogist in the field of Polish research. A frequent lecturer at genealogical conferences, he is additionally the author of many articles in the field of Eastern European and Irish family history research and has co-authored, with William F Hoffman, *In Their Words: A Genealogist's Translation Guide to Polish, German, Latin and Russian Documents*, volume 1, Polish, and volume 2, Russian. Professor Shea is an honors graduate of Georgetown University, Washington D.C., and holds advanced degrees from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and Southern Connecticut State University.



Preserving Polonia's Past: A Brief History of the Polish Genealogical Society of Connecticut

By Z. Miklosz, New Britain

The Polish Genealogical Society of Connecticut and the Northeast Inc. is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding this year. The society was founded on April 25, 1984, by students enrolled in an Adult Education course on Polish genealogy in New Britain taught by Jonathan Shea. Interest in ethnic roots had been growing since the 1970s stimulated by Alex Haley's *Roots* series and the Bicentennial celebrations plus subsequent anniversaries of the Statue of Liberty and the Ellis Island. Descendants of Polish, Irish, Italian and other more recently arrived immigrant groups began to take a greater interest in their roots and origins but at that time there were few organizations or resources to address these needs and there was certainly no Internet! The only Polish genealogical organizations active during that period were in Michigan and Illinois. While they were helpful, they were not local to New England. For that reason our organization was founded. The primary goals of the organization were to instruct and assist others pursuing Polish research and simultaneously develop original resources to fulfill these goals. The first massive project undertaken, which is ongoing, was to copy and later computerize information obtained from tombstone inscriptions of the Polish cemeteries in the state. This evolved into all the Polish cemeteries in New England, and then expanded even further when the society received grants from the State of New Jersey and the University of Pittsburgh (back in the day you could actually get funding for such things!!) to compile tombstone inscriptions in those states. To date we have hundreds of thousands of names in our database from over 400 cemeteries. Volunteers in Poland have also sent us inscriptions from a limited number of Polish cemeteries, principally in the northeastern part of the country.

Correspondence to our organization in the early years frequently requested assistance in locating villages of origin in Europe and, once learned, to pinpoint these places on a map and determine the parish that the village belonged to in Europe. This need gave impetus to begin another massive project: the compilation of the villages of origin of the pre-World War I Polish immigrants to the state. Over the years we have amassed over 20 thousand pieces of geographical information, which is slowly being placed on our website. We also began collecting Polish telephone books, detailed military maps and resources about the origin and meaning of surnames, as well as guides to Polish civil and ecclesiastical archives. Another collection of significance is that of parish histories of Polish- American Roman Catholic and National Catholic parishes. Books such as these not only tell the story of the church but the entire community as a whole and, as such, may be the only written record of the history of the early settlers and the parishes, neighborhoods and organizations that they created. The half dozen histories in our possession in 1984 have now grown to several hundred and is one of the largest in the country.

As with other ethnic groups, the descendants of the early immigrants by and large no longer speak their ancestral language. Thus the Society initiated language classes to help researchers decipher documents written in other languages discovered in the research process. These language lessons evolved into classes on genealogical research methodology and eventually

into full-blown multi-day conferences. Our 25th anniversary conference will be held at CCSU in New Britain on August 7-8 and is of a truly international and multi-ethnic flavor as we will have speakers from Poland and Canada as well as feature lectures on genealogical resources in neighboring nations whose histories are intertwined with that of Poland (Ukraine, Slovakia and Lithuania). Recognizing that the pencil and paper era is slowly being displaced by things electronic, the society also established its own website at www.pgscetne.org. The data bases on the site include the aforementioned cemetery and immigrant origins projects as well as vital records indexes compiled from Polish language newspapers, an index to small collection of records of a defunct travel agency and others. Being readied for posting are indexes to tens of thousands of obituaries that members have been sending us for the last quarter century as well as an index to Polish marriages from a half dozen states to 1920. Volunteers meet weekly to arrange materials in our archive, do data base entry, proofreading and any and all tasks that help us document the history and heritage of our collective family.



PGSCTNE officers pose before the Society's display at the last NERGC Conference in Hartford. Pictured left to right are Matthew Bielawa, Diane Szepanski, Patricia Anderson, Barbara Gancarz, Margaret Jenkins and Prof. Jonathan Shea.

Membership fees for the Society are \$15 for one year and \$27 for two years. (Note that our fiscal year runs from June 1-May 31) All members receive two issues of the society's publication, *Pathways and Passages*. The mailing address is PGSCTNE 8 Lyle Road New Britain, CT 06053-2104.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The 2009 Annual Meeting of the New England Pierpont Family Association will be held on Saturday, 27 June, from eleven a.m. through mid-afternoon, at Hammonasset State Park, Madison, CT -- pavilion to be announced. The Pierpont Family Association was founded in 1924 in Waterbury, CT and has met every year since then, most frequently in CT. We welcome descendants and friends of immigrant ancestor John Pierpont (formerly Pierrepont), who arrived in MA around 1640 and settled in Roxbury where he died in 1682. His son James Pierpont became pastor of the First Church in New Haven around 1684, and was active in the founding of Yale College. Pierpont

descendants have proliferated in CT as well as elsewhere. The current genealogy can be found at <http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/rs/rak/gen/pier/piergen.htm>.

For further information, please contact Association President, Jo-Ann Pierpont Cope, 20 Hugh Drive, Brooklyn, CT 06234 (email: jph57ct@yahoo.com). For updating or correcting the Pierpont genealogy and for other information about Pierpont family history, please contact Robert Kraft, genealogical historian, Religious Studies / Cohen (Logan) Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6304 (kraft@ccat.sas.upenn.edu; see also <http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/rs/rak/gen/general.htm>).

FOREIGN NAMES ARE TOUGH ENOUGH ... DON'T MAKE THEM HARDER!

by William F. Hoffman

I monitor a number of online mailing lists dealing with Polish genealogy, and I speak up whenever I think I might have something useful to add. Not long ago, I saw a note on one list from a researcher wondering if his ancestor named Weis might also show up in records as Weiss or Weise? It seemed to come as a revelation that maybe, just maybe, the name wasn't always spelled the same way—that one looking for Weis should keep an eye open for Weiss, Weise, Wajs, Vise, etc.

I really felt like writing and asking, "Hasn't anyone in your entire life ever gotten your name wrong?" I refrained because I didn't want to discourage this researcher by being too critical; we were all beginners once, and should be patient with each other. But it always amazes me that anyone would even need to be told that proper names aren't always spelled correctly. Is there anyone out there whose name hasn't been misheard, misread, or misspelled? My surname, Hoffman, is supposedly the 197th most common in the United States according to the 2000 census (www.census.gov/genealogy/www/freqnames2k.html) and I've lost track of how many times people got it wrong. It's been turned into Huffman, Kaufman, Koffman, and, in one memorable instance, Hataranny (I'm still trying to figure that one out). Lest you think that a seven-letter name of German origin presents too much a challenge and might reasonably be expected to cause problems, I have heard from a number of people whose names were much shorter and simpler, yet they, too, were mangled. My colleague Jonathan D. Shea, whose four-letter name is hardly intimidating, has told me I would not believe some of the mistakes people have made with it.

When you deal with names that originate in Western Europe, there can be some cultural and literary familiarity involved, which serves to reduce potential error, at least to some extent. But once you cross into central and eastern Europe, where the languages, culture, and history are far less familiar to English speakers, proper names can present a truly formidable challenge. It is not difficult to understand why a personal name such as Stanisław Wojciechowski might cause an American to blink once or twice. Yet to a Pole, it is familiar, beautiful, and even elegant.

It should come as no surprise to us that people who could misspell a name such as Shea might absolutely massacre Wojciechowski. Nor should it puzzle us that an immigrant, sick of hearing his name mangled by thick-tongued Anglo-Saxons, might give up the struggle and start going by Smith or Jones. While our names may not have been subjected to the same degree of mutilation, almost all of us know we should be prepared to sound out or spell our names when we first meet someone. If we apply our own life experience to questions about name inconsistency, we will find it easier to understand how and why we must not be surprised by changes.

* *SOMETIMES A CIGAR IS JUST A SEEGER* *

The nature of these changes could be dictated by several factors. One of the most obvious is lack of familiarity with immigrants' culture and language. Closely related to this is variation due to phonetic and orthographic complications. Yet another—and it is amazing how often people overlook this one—is simple human error. Sometimes a cigar is just a Seeger.

Names Changed to Overcome Cultural and Linguistic Barriers

I once received a note from a lady who repeated a family story that her grandfather's name was changed in the Army, from something very Polish to something that sounded typically American. She wanted to know if that was possible, and if so, where she could find records documenting the name change. I told her it was more than possible, it was likely. If her grandfather changed his name legally, the first place to look would be at the courthouse near where he lived. But I told her not to be surprised if there are no records. Immigrants changed their names all the time, and seldom did so formally.

Think about it. Why would an immigrant spend hard-earned money on hiring a lawyer to file a suit in court to change his name? If there were no compelling need to do the thing legally—a matter of establishing identity so as to receive an inheritance, for instance—few immigrants bothered. There really weren't a whole lot of heirs to fabulous fortunes who passed through Ellis Island. Among Poles, at least, about the only people who might fit into that category were political émigrés, scions of noble houses, pursued by Russian police because they'd been involved in rebelling against the Czar.

And they often felt it was expedient to change their names quietly...

Traditionally, the basic law in England and America regarding names holds that you can call yourself anything you like, as long as you're not changing names to avoid the lawful authorities. If a Polish immigrant named Sandomierski realized that his new neighbors had a hard time spelling or pronouncing his name, and he got sick of trying to correct them, he could change it to anything he liked. He might retain some similarity of sound, opting for Sands or Merski; or he might go American all the way and start calling himself Jones or Hopkins. There was no ceremony involved. A Stanislaw Jankowski could just start telling people, "Hi, I'm Stan Jones." That's all there was to it.

** Hi! I'm Stan Jones **

In case you assume this sort of change is a thing of the past, encountered only during the period of mass immigration, let me remind you that a few years ago, the newspapers were full of the murder in Chicago of a federal judge's spouse and mother. The murderer turned out to be a Polish immigrant named Bart Ross. Except his original name wasn't Bart Ross, it was Bartomiej Ciszewski; he just chose to go by Bart Ross in the U.S. because it helped him fit in better.

Fitting in, seeming less foreign and un-American, was often the prime motivation behind a name change. Sometimes that was part of the story, but there was more to it. An immigrant may not have had a choice in the matter; perhaps someone filling out a document misspelled his name, and that mistake "stuck." Some name changes were imposed, for that matter. I heard from a researcher whose research indicated that her ancestor, named Niedziałkowski, served in the United States Army. One day, his sergeant told him, "Look, you, I can't pronounce your name. If you want to draw your pay, from now on your name is Coskey. Ya got it?" And what could Mr. "Coskey" do but say yes? The story is apocryphal, but I have no doubt there were many cases where this is exactly what happened.

Even when an immigrant got to choose his own "new" name, it didn't always work out well. One story I've never forgotten came from a woman whose father hated the surname he was born with back in Poland/Ukraine, and often got into fights with the other boys in his native village who made fun of his name. Once he came to North America, he lost no time changing it. She said the name was Kryvosyka, and she asked why he was so anxious to change it. I explained that Kryvosyka in Ukrainian—and Krzywosika in Polish—appears to come from roots that mean "crooked" and "to squirt, emit a stream of water." I think you can guess what the village boys turned that into. Actually, I suspect the name did not originate as Kryvo-syka, "crooked-squirt," but rather as Kryvos-yk-a, "of the cripple's son." Still, the name sounded as if it could be construed to have the other meaning. Let's face it, knowing what boys are like, you can bet that's the interpretation they chose to emphasize.

So Mr. Kryvosyka came to North America and promptly dumped the hated surname that had involved him in so many fistfights. He wanted a short, simple name, one his new neighbors could pronounce. He ended up going by Krause, a name of German origin, from a word meaning "(one with) curly hair." Unfortunately, a few years later, World War I erupted, and the press was full of accounts of German atrocities. Poor Mr. Krause ended up in fistfights with Americans who assumed he was a vile Hun because of his surname. Besides proving that sometimes you just can't win, this story shows that it may be impossible to take the Americanized name and reconstruct the original surname from it. Sometimes, as in the case of Mr. Kryvosyka/Krause, both names begin with the same letters, and that's about all the connection there is. Sometimes, the two have no recognizable connection whatsoever; an immigrant heard an American name that he liked the sound of, and that's what he chose to go by. When that is so, even Sherlock Holmes could not deduce the original; there simply isn't enough to work with.

There are times, however, when a connection does exist between the old name and the new one—if you can just see it. It would not be terribly unusual, for instance, if a Pole named Wojciechowicz (which means "son of Wojciech") called himself Alberts or Albertson when dealing with English speakers. What possible connection could there be? Well, Wojciech is the Polish version of the Czech given name Vojtěch. That name became popular among Poles and Czechs due to veneration of one of the first native Slavs to be canonized, St. Vojtěch. He was born ca. 956 to a Czech noble family in Bohemia; he later became Bishop of Prague, and after his death, the patron saint of Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and Prussia. The key point is that he studied for years under St. Adalbert of Magdeburg; when his mentor died, Vojtěch took the name Adalbert as a tribute to his teacher. From then on, Adalbert (or Albert, or Adalbrecht, or Albrecht), a name of Germanic origin, was regarded as the western counterpart of the Slavic name Vojtěch or Wojciech. The names have nothing to do with each

other semantically or linguistically; but a historical and cultural link had been established. That's why Poles or Czechs who went by Vojtěch or Wojciech often called themselves Albert or Adalbert; and the same association figures in the names of parishes and cemeteries. (If you see a reference to a place named "św. Wojciecha" by Poles, but you cannot find this place, try looking for "St. Adalbert's.")

Phonetic and Orthographic Confusion

I can't tell you how many times I've found that a researcher was having a tough time making sense of an ancestor's name because of a misspelling, or at least a spelling that makes no sense in English. It is all too common for researchers to miss an ancestor in a database, such as the one for Ellis Island, because someone who worked on the index misread a name and failed to realize that even Poles wouldn't use a name like Scxyblgrop....

Here's an example of the kind of problems that can arise when languages collide. Not long ago, I was watching a documentary on the History Channel about the World War II German invasion of the Soviet Union. They showed a Russian veteran recalling his memories; as he spoke in Russian, an off-screen translator rendered them in accented English. I looked up and noticed the caption identified the Russian veteran as "Wassilij Dementjew."

OK, how do you pronounce that? I imagine most folks would guess the first name sounds like "wah-sill-idge," and the surname would sound like a reference to a maniacal Hebrew. And yet anyone familiar with Russian immediately recognizes this name, which sounds like "vah-see'-lee deh-ment'-yeff." If it were rendered phonetically as Vasily Dementiev, most people who speak English would have at least a fighting chance with it. So where on earth did the History Channel get the spelling "Wassilij Dementjew"?

From a German. Obviously, the producers needed translations of German-language material into English. When they found themselves dealing with a Russian speaker, they figured, "Hey, German and Russian are both foreign languages"—so they also asked the German translator to help out with the Russian, including the spelling of the veteran's name. The original would be written in Russian using the Cyrillic alphabet, Василий Деметъев; but the Cyrillic had to be rendered in our alphabet. The German translator gamely tackled the challenge, and spelled it the way that made sense in his language. When you pronounce "Wassilij Dementjew" by German phonetic and orthographic values, it comes out perfectly. Germans use w for the sound we write with v, j for our consonantal y, and so on. All perfectly logical. But Americans watching the documentary probably ended up thinking, "Good lord, Russian names are bizarre!"

So dealing with names originally written in a different alphabet can be tricky; I doubt anyone would be surprised by that. But even names written in the Roman alphabet can trip you up. That's because the Roman alphabet was adapted to fit the phonetic tendencies of many different languages; so the way an English speaker pronounces a letter may differ greatly from the way an Italian or Frenchman or Pole pronounces it. In addition, many languages devised special characters, using diacritical marks, to represent sounds for which there was no appropriate character in the Roman alphabet. I still remember with horror listening to a newsman on a local station in Kansas trying to deal with the name of former Solidarity leader Lech Wałęsa. I couldn't reasonably expect him to know it sounds like "lekh vah-wenn'-sah"—but what he came out with was "leech wah-lee-sah." Ugh!!

The problem of dealing with name spellings influenced by various languages is a pretty complex one, and I don't really have room to go into it here. If you are comfortable with using a search engine to find resources on the Internet, you can discover a variety of Web pages designed to provide insights on how different languages pronounce different letters. Perhaps the simplest plan is to go to the Wikipedia Website at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MainPage>, and type in the letter you want to know about. Or if that would require inputting characters with diacritical marks, find the "search" box and enter the term "alphabet." You'll get an English-language page on the alphabet, and at lower left, in the box marked "languages," you'll see links to discussions of alphabets for a great variety of languages. Click on the language you need, and odds are good you'll recognize a link somewhere on that page that helps you learn more.

If you're terrified by the thought of trying to read pages in other languages, you probably should give up on genealogy—or hope all your ancestors were English! And yet, even pure English blood may not save you from problems with spelling. Consider, for instance, that William Shakespeare was not exactly illiterate; most likely, many of his associates could also

read and write. Yet his name is spelled 20 different ways in documents dating back to the time when he was still alive! A fascinating page on this subject can be found here: <http://shakespeareauthorship.com/name1.html>.

The point is that sooner or later, whatever your ethnic heritage, you will almost certainly have to deal with confusion caused by differing phonetic and orthographic standards in different languages (or even in one and the same language). You don't have to become fluent in a dozen tongues to have a chance at success. It's enough to acquaint yourself with some of the basics of pronunciation for the language in question. Once you realize the Polish pronunciation of Dziegiel sounds very much like our word jingle, you are in a much better position to deal with it if your ancestors named Jingle were actually Poles named Dziegiel.

Simple Human Error

I am astonished by how often researchers simply don't grasp the role of human error in research. Human beings make mistakes, and that includes people filling out documents and records. Again and again, people ask, "Why would someone make this mistake?" Sometimes it's possible to suggest a plausible explanation. Often, all you can do is throw up your hands and say, "He goofed!"

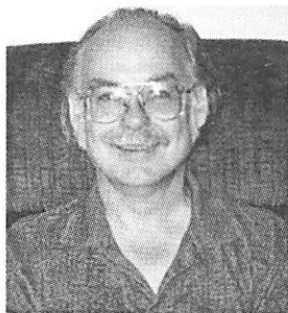
Again, if you apply your own life experience and visualize plausible scenes, it is not hard to grasp why mistakes happened. Picture a family that's come to the church to baptize a child and register its birth and baptism. The priest performs the ceremony, then leads everyone into the parish office, to enter the baptism in the register. The baby is probably crying; there were surely at least two or three brothers or sisters along, teasing each other and fighting; the adults, in their Sunday best, are sweating and itching and trying to keep the kids under control. If the parish was decent-sized, there may have been three or four families waiting to be registered, so the room may have been hot and stuffy. And all the while, the priest is scribbling and thinking, "Why do I have to do this? No one is ever going to look at this piece of paper!"

I'm sure practically all of us know from experience that it's easy to get names wrong. So why should we be astonished by variation in our ancestors' names? It's sad how many researchers, in the early and painful days of their efforts, are dumbfounded by the discovery that people make mistakes! They seem to clutch at us, stunned, wide-eyed, pleading woefully, "You mean I can't trust everything I read in documents?" Unfortunately, you can't trust everything you read—we all know that! And yet many of us lose our way when we get on "unfamiliar ground," so to speak.

How do you avoid losing your way? Make the ground familiar! In other words, learn as much as you can about the culture, history, and language of your ancestors. Then try to imagine yourself in their place, and ask, "What kind of things might happen that could cause mistakes?" You may be surprised how often this process will bring insights that help you make a breakthrough.

Summary

I answer a number of queries from researchers seeking aid as they attempt to make sense of the documents their efforts uncover. I often find that if I can help them relate the problems they're having to common personal experience, they make real progress. It's wise, of course, not to assume that your ancestors' lives were just like yours; there are many ways in which our lives differ from theirs. But, as a songwriter once put it, "the fundamental things apply / as time goes by." Humans tend to be inconsistent, and sometimes make mistakes. That results in unreliable or erroneous names and dates—which can complicate your research, no question about it. Yet the more research you do ... and the better you do it ... the better your chances of taking these complications in stride.



About the Author

William F. "Fred" Hoffman is an author, editor, and desktop publishing specialist. He currently serves as editor of *Rodziny*, the *Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America*; *East European Genealogist*, the *Journal of the East European Genealogical Society*; *Proteviai*, the *Journal of the Lithuanian Global Genealogical Society*; and *Gen Dobry!*, the e-zine of *PolishRoots.org*. He is the author of *Polish Surnames: Origins & Meanings*, and co-author, with Jonathan D. Shea, of the *In Their Words*, a series of translation guides. He can be contacted at, wfh@langline.com. For more information, see www.fredhoff.com.

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BOOK REVIEWS

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GRAND PRIZE WINNER OF THE 2009 CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS LITERARY AWARD FOR GENEALOGY.

HUBBELL BY CHOICE, THE ANCESTRY OF SOME EARLY CONNECTICUT WOMEN. Written by Mary Ann Walker Hubbell and Marjorie F. Hubbell Gibson with Carol (Hubbell) Boggs, Bertie Herman and Barbara Kruse. Published by The Hubbell Family Historical Society, 2008, 366 pages, indexed, available from www.lulu.com. Available in Hardcover for \$48 & Softcover for \$32.97.

The first two authors collaborated for years gathering information and materials for this publication, and although they never met, developed a strong bond through thousands of emails between England and America.

This unique genealogy focuses not on just one family, but the wives of those who married into the first three generations of the Hubbell family, beginning with the wife of Richard Hubbell, baptized in 1566 at Rock, Worcestershire, England. Therefore making this genealogy a first of its kind.

The extensive use of photographs, documents and references makes this publication very useful not only for the Hubbell family, but for the more than 30 families of the women that were researched in this book. The genealogy of each woman that married into the Hubbell family is carried back for four generations, many of them with roots in England.

Extensive biographical material was used, displaying the extensive research and hard work that was used to compile this publication. This book is a "must have" for those with early New England Roots. Definitely, one of the most

comprehensive and well documented publications this reviewer has ever seen.

GOOGLE YOUR FAMILY TREE, UNLOCK THE HIDDEN POWER OF GOOGLE, by Daniel M. Lynch, Softcover, 8 1/4 by 10, 352 pages, 2008, Published by FamilyLink.com, Inc., 1234 N. 900 East, Provo, Utah 84604, illustrated, indexed. Purchase while supplies last from the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033. \$34.95 plus 6% CT Sales Tax and \$4 P&H.

Popular computer-wise speaker, Dan Lynch, has responded to the numerous requests to put his material in writing. In this reader-friendly, illustrated guidebook he both tells and shows how to harness the power of Google for genealogical research. This may become the best-selling book ever published for genealogists.

Google has over 20 billion pages and they are available to be searched for free. Today, the average user submits queries with less than four words and almost none of the available commands. The typical result is an unmanageable flood of "hits," most of which are not relevant. Dan shows how a structured query, that employs such things as quotation marks, asterisks, tildes, OR commands, etc., can produce the handful of "dead-on" findings the genealogist really wants. The book takes you step by step from the simple to the advanced search. Even if you think you know Google, you will learn scores of new and useful things, like how to structure a query so that a search for Patrick Lynch will find Patrick Eugene Lynch as well as that passenger listing for Lynch, Patrick ... items which will never show up in a simple search. The author has created a companion website, www.GoogleYourFamilyTree.com, to enhance the utility of the book and to provide for future developments, such as the introduction by Google of new search capabilities.

CHARLESTOWN, R.I. HISTORICAL CEMETERIES, by Lorraine Tarket-Arruda and Gayle E. Waite. Edited by Jodi (Brusseau) LaCroix, Town Clerk, CMC. Self-published. Hardcover. Indexed. 124 pages. Purchase from Gayle Waite, P.O. Box 13, Hopkinton, R.I. \$40.00 plus shipping.

This book is an extension of the fine set of records published on Rhode Island Cemetery Records in Rhode Island, spearheaded by John Sterling. A brief history of Charlestown is located at the front of the publication, followed by maps and lists of Charlestown Cemeteries. Those found in these cemeteries with military service are listed separately with the vitals and name of cemetery in which they are interred. Maps showing the location of all known gravestones as well as the vital records contained, the condition and type of stone and size. This is one of the best cemetery books published and is a must-have for those researching Charlestown Rhode Island Families. This book won an Honorable Mention for Genealogical Resource Publication in The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 2009 Literary Award Contest.

THE WRIGHT FAMILY, WALTER AND SUSANNAH WRIGHT: NINE GENERATIONS AND ALLIED FAMILIES FOR ONE LINE OF DESCENT AND THEIR LIVES, LOVES, AND TRAVELS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK, WISCONSIN, MISSOURI, AND ILLINOIS - INCLUDES A BOESE FAMILY SUPPLEMENT by Clara Jo "Rebecca" Wright. Self-published. Softcover. 339 pages. Index. Purchase from Clara Jo "Rebecca" Wright, P.O. Box 1372, Brookfield, WI 53008-1372. \$25.00 + shipping.

The title pretty much says it all. The publication also details the families involvement in Wars, Puritanism and colonial life. Over 124 different surnames are mentioned in over 17 states. Carefully researched and extensively documented, this makes for an interesting publication for those descending from Walter and Susannah Wright. There are many illustrations, charts and maps. This book won an Honorable Mention for Genealogy in The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 2009 Literary Awards Contest.

DESCENDANTS OF CHARLES AND JOHN CALDWELL, BROTHERS WHO CAME FROM BEITH, AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND TO NEW ENGLAND 1718 by Edith I. Caldwell. Second Edition, published by Posterity Press. Hardcover, 140 pages. Indexed.

This book traces the ancestry of Charles and John Caldwell, who came over from Scotland in 1718. Descendancy is covered to the current generations, but references to the sources are few. Includes family pictures, maps and gravestones.

10,000 VITAL RECORDS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK 1813-1850 (GPC#641), 10,000 VITAL RECORDS OF WESTERN NEW YORK 1809-1850 (GPC#643) AND 10,000 VITAL RECORDS OF EASTERN NEW YORK 1777-1834 (GPC#642) by Fred Q. Bowman. Three books each sold separately. Genealogical Publishing Company. Hardcover. 338, 318 & 356 pages respectively. Purchase from Genealogical Publishing Company, 3600 Clipper Mill Rd, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211 or call 1-800-296-6687. Use GPC number listed when ordering. \$38.50 each (MD & MI residents pay 6% sales tax) + shipping.

The vital records in these three books were taken from thirty four newspapers from twenty-three communities all across the state. Records were obtained from various libraries throughout the state. Listed alphabetically and indexed as well, this is an excellent source of Vital Records for New York, a state where earlier vital records are scant. A must have for New York researchers.

SOME DESCENDANTS OF JONATHAN BREWSTER, Edited by Edwin W. Strickland II. Published by the Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor., 2008 Softcover, 246 pages. Purchase from DFAW, P.O. Box 39, Windsor, CT 06095

This publication is yet another great genealogy of the descendants of Jonathan Brewster, son of William Brewster of the Mayflower. Based on lines submitted by members of the Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor, it is very well documented and contains some biographical information when available. Mr. Strickland used the database of the DFAW along with Census records, wills, etc which he had available to him during this compilation. Some lines contain the siblings of the members, while others do not. This is another great publication in a series being published by the Society. Definitely a must have publication for those researching the Brewster Family.

East Lyme Historical Society is looking for any Descendants of Thomas Lee (died 1705). The 350th celebration of the Thomas Lee House, circa 1660, is being planned for 2010. For more information, go to: www.eastlymehistoricalsociety.org or by mail at: East Lyme Historical Society, P.O. Box 112, East Lyme, CT 06333.

QUERIES

Lois MORGAN b Norwich CT 7May1739 d 8Feb1821 m Canterbury CT 6Oct1763 Edward DODGE (1731-1783). Need anc for Lois.

Elizabeth STEBBINS b 1693 d 1731 m New London CT 25Jun1717 John DODGE (1689-1776). Need anc and data for Elizabeth.

Orin S. WORTHINGTON b Plainfield Tolland Co? 28Jul1792 m Mansfield CT 28Oct1816 Susanna WHITEMORE (1798-1877). Need par and bpl for Orin.

CSG # 2582 Robert Worthington
61 Rathbun Rd
Natick MA 01760-1011
bobworth@comcast.net

Samuel CHURCH b VT 3Nov1745 d Dorset VT ca1838 poss s of John & Joanna (-) m Phebe KNAPP &/or Phebe KIRBY. Private in CT line Rev War liv in Dorset VT. Ch: Sarah b ca1789 m Josiah LEE & Nathan W. CRANDELL, Elizabeth b ca1792 m Samuel FRENCH, Cyrenus b ca1793 m Dorset VT 14Mar1814 Phebe HARRINGTON, Samuel b ca1803. Need anc and data on this fam especially par & Cyrenus.

Jacob HUNT b VT ca 1803-6 d Libby Prison Richmond VA 15Jan1863 poss s of James & Hannah (-) m Newstead NY 1May1828 Betsey BATES b Lisbon NY 30Apr1803 d Ray Twp Macomb Co MI 4Jan1870 dau of Rev Stephen & Phebe (NICHOLS). Private in Civil War from Ray, MI. Ch: Phebe Semantha b ca1823-30 m Ansel ELDRED, James S b ca1829, Stephen B/E b ca1831-34 m Rachel __, Hannah L b ca1835-42 m Oscar GALUP, Sarah Maria b aft1837 m __ FOLTZ, & Ira John/Jackson b Ray MI prob 9Jun1848 m Washington Macomb Co MI 13Nov1870 Mary Lucy/Neil BEACH. Need anc & data on fam especially par and Ira.

Capt Ebenezer TRASK b MA ca1733 d Smithfield RI 26Feb1795 s of Robert & Abigail (CARRIEL) m ca1751 Sarah ALDRICH b Douglas MI 10Apr1739, alive Nov 1797 dau of David & Sarah (BENSON). Need b dt & pl of Ebenezer m dt & pl and d dt & pl of wife Sarah.
CSG # 5401L Millie J Russell
903 Elm St
Bay City MI 38706
Thomas BROWN b Sep 1823, alive in Canterbury CT d Canterbury 10Feb1890 m 17Jan1847 Mary Roxanna COLLINS. Need bpl bdt for Thomas.

JANET HORTON WALLACE

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Lucy WILSON b ca1777 liv Oxford m ca1800 Samuel HUBBELL, poss married in CT children's vitals in Derby CT. Would like anc of Lucy.

CSG # 16990 Sandra S Shay

109 Schaffer Close

Cary NC 27518

Bates HOLMES b Greenwich CT ca1780 d there 21Apr1859 m Stanwich 11Mar1803 Elizabeth BANKS & m Greenwich 8Jan1809 Mary BANKS dau David and Mary (MESNARD). Want anc of Bates HOLMES.

CSG # 19508 William Staples

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Whiting, NJ 08759

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

presents its

2009 FAMILY HISTORY SEMINAR

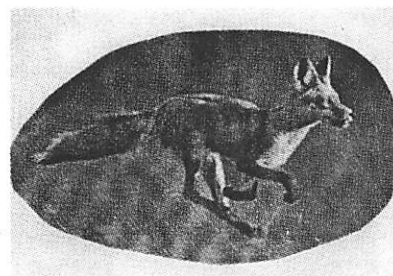
“Chasing Sources”

Saturday ~ 17 October 2009

8:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Holiday Inn North Haven

NORTH HAVEN, CT



October is National Family History Month and CSG is ready to help you chase down some new and exciting sources!

Check out the details for our 2009 Seminar:

- ☛ The Holiday Inn North Haven is a wonderful facility just SECONDS from I-91, located in the center of Connecticut
- ☛ Presentation topics include:
 - “Eight Ways to Cross the Ocean”
 - “They left Connecticut, and Went...Where?”
 - “On Line Genealogical Sources”
 - “Using Microsoft Word, Excel and Windows as Powerful Genealogical Toos”
- ☛ Speakers are recognized experts in their fields
- ☛ Half-hour breaks to visit Vendor/Exhibitor Booths between topics

**SEMINAR REGISTRATION -
SATURDAY, 17 OCTOBER 2009**
Seating Limited - Early Registration \$45
After 9/30/08 are \$55
Deadline to Register: 10/9/09
MEMBERS -WATCH FOR
BROCHURE TO COME IN THE MAIL
or see www.csginc.org Events
for more details

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The Connecticut State Library
Connecticut Gravestone Network
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Avery Memorial Association
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.... and more

Driving Directions

This event is being held at the:

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201 Washington Street
NORTH HAVEN, CT

*****EASY ON & OFF I-91*****

North or South:

- *From I-91, take Exit 12
- *Turn right at end of ramp onto US Route 5
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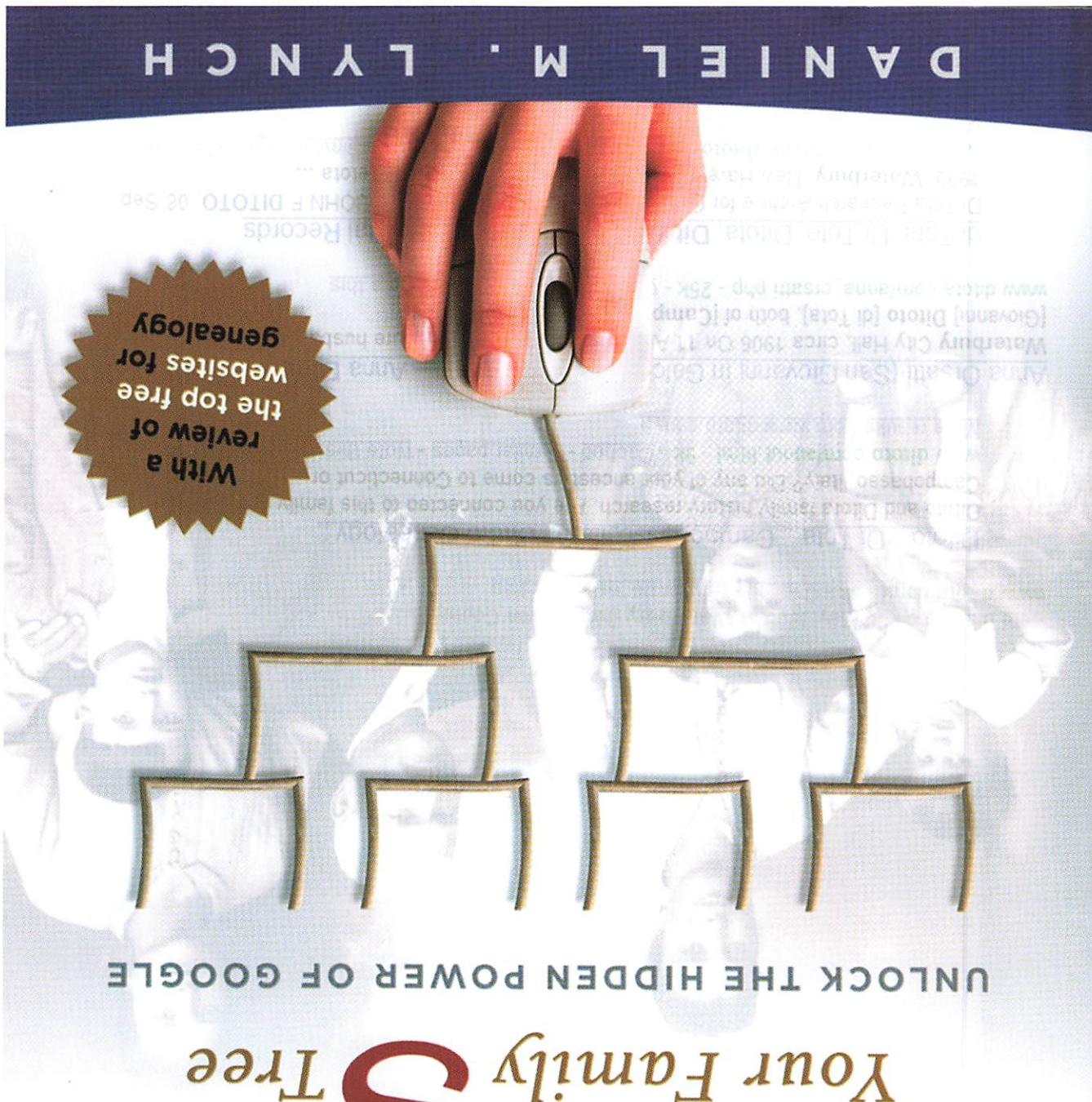
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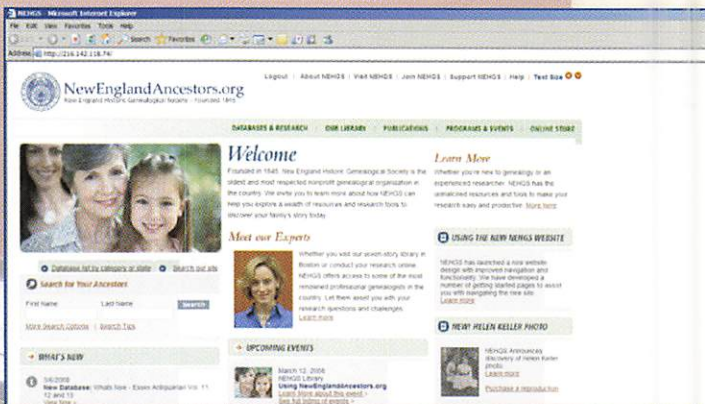
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