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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

A Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

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In This Issue:

The Scots-Irish

*Was Mark
Twain
Scots-Irish?*

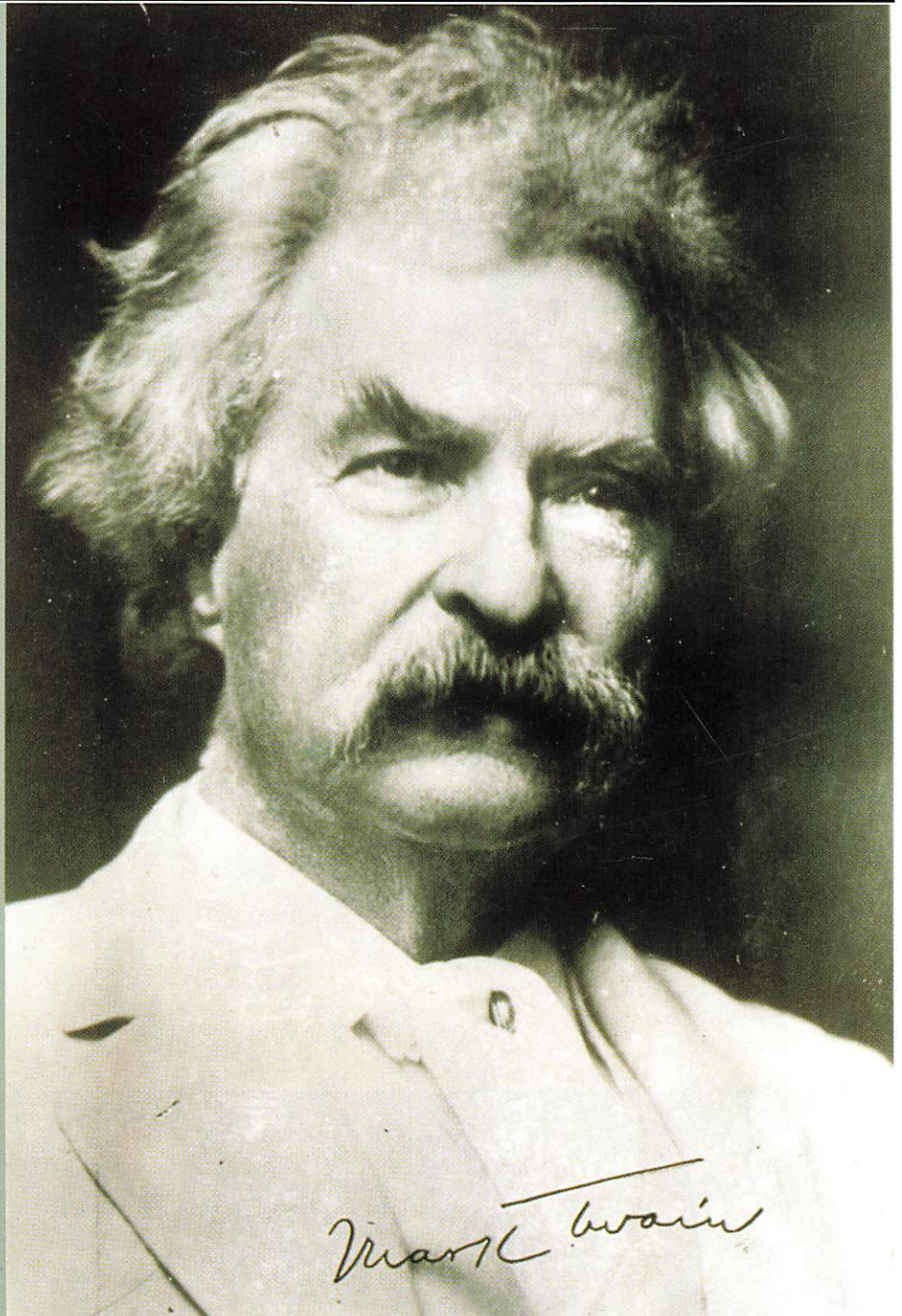
**New
Features:**

*CSG Central
News*

*Spotlight on
CT Towns*

*Profiles of CT
Civil War
Soldiers*

*Genealogy
Question &
Answer Column*



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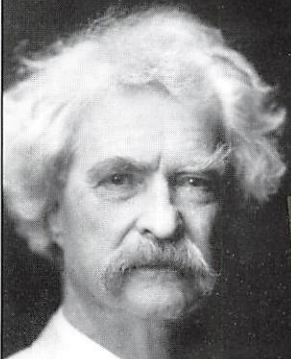
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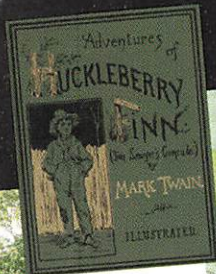
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Connecticut Genealogy News

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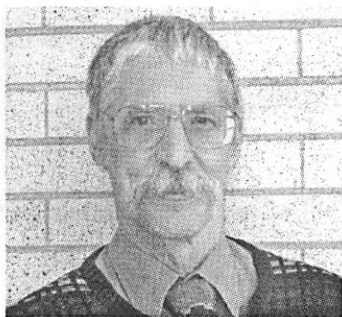
Coming Up

Summer 2010: Swedish Ancestry



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:



"To everything there is a season, ... a time to plant and a time to reap." As spring approaches, I'm reminded of this quotation from Ecclesiastes 3:1 (or for those of us of a certain age, a song by The Byrds). We usually

hear this biblical quote delivered at funerals – at the time of harvest. Let's flip its usual interpretation around and think about applying it to the spring of life (childhood). Spring is the time for planting new seed.

Some genealogists I've spoken with, came to research their family history later in life with little knowledge of their heritage. Others, like myself, developed an interest their families early in life, having grown up around extended family. We not only know many of the older generation, but we learned their stories just by being around them.

I've written in the past about the need to preserve the results of many years of labor most of us have spent developing our family histories. With the coming of spring, it is time to think about planting the seed in the next generation of family historians. For many that will be the grandchildren (it's usually too late to involve the children until after you're gone). Now is the time to share the family stories and artifacts (they are so much more interesting than just the begets). Children (and most adults) love "show and tell." When you tell them about great-grandpa serving in the Great War – show them his picture; when your talk about great-grandma – show them her teapot! Sharing our life stories is much more import then simply collecting the vital statistics.

In the coming months, CSG has two programs scheduled addressing the involvement of the next budding genealogists. On 20 March 2010, Joan Clapp will be presenting *Scrapbooking for Genealogists*. Not only is this a good way to organize and preserve our family ephemera, it is a good project to involve the grandchildren, in their story.

On 18 September 2010, Catherine Zahn will be returning to CSG – you may remember her as the lady

with the crazy hats at our last Seminar. Her program is entitled, *Getting Children Involved with Genealogy*. I'm sure she will have wide variety of seeds, and tips to nurture the next crop of genealogists.

Set aside these two dates and may your gardens grow!

Edwin W. Strickland II
President

EDITORIAL

This issue features the Scots-Irish. Who were they? Where did they come from? CSG Publications Committee Chair, Richard Tomlinson answers these questions and more. In keeping with the Scots-Irish theme, Richard Tomlinson has also written an article about Mark Twain. The Scots-Irish claim Mark Twain as "Connecticut's Most Famous Scots-Irish Citizen." The article traces his genealogy to see if the claim is true. The year 2010 is also the 100th anniversary of Mark Twain's death. We have included an ad on the inside front cover that promotes the Mark Twain House and Museum. The Mark Twain House is celebrating the life of Mark Twain throughout the year. Go to MarkTwainHouse.org for more information.

CSG Central News was met with overwhelming approval since we relocated it to the center of the magazine. I am also excited to announce several new features in this issue: We kick off a series on "Connecticut Towns & Cities" with CSG Treasurer, Greg Thompson, putting the "Spotlight on Old Saybrook" from a genealogist's perspective. Another series, "CT Heroes of the Civil War" begins with CSG Board Member, Noreen Manzella, profiling CT's Medal of Honor Winners. We're also introducing a new Genealogy Q&A Column edited by CSG Publications Committee Member Ellen Paul.

Stephanie Hyland
Editor (Acting)

COVER CREDIT

The picture of Samuel Clemens comes to us with permission of the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Connecticut.

THE SCOTS-IRISH

by R.G. Tomlinson CSG #55L

Who Are The Scots-Irish?

The people who came to be called “Scots-Irish” were not native Irish, and they were not necessarily Scots (though most did have roots in lowland Scotland. The best definition is that they were Protestants who lived in the northern counties of Ireland (Ulster). Beginning in 1606 under King James I, Protestants were encouraged to take up land in the Ulster plantation that had been cleared of native Irish. In addition to lowland Scots, various Protestant groups from England and France were introduced as settlers. Ulster was also seen as a particularly convenient place to relocate the troublesome border dwellers – descendants of the wild tribes north of Hadrian’s Wall.

Most of these, except for the English Anglicans, were assimilated by the dominant Presbyterians from Scotland and ultimately became the Ulster Irish (later in America called the “Scots-Irish”). Bitterly opposed by the native Irish population, they developed distinctive cultural traits. Prestige in their communities was based on physical courage and bold leadership. They were combative and aggressive, adamantly independent and unafraid of authority. In his recent book, *Born Fighting*, Senator James Webb describes their distinctiveness as:

“... their unique ability to combine family homesteads with military expertise and to adapt to a battlefield on which they and their families actually lived.The families from the north of Britain accepted – and actually expected – that their lives would at some point include harsh and even bloody conflict.”

Why Did They Come to America?

After William and Mary deposed the secretly pro-Catholic King James II in the “Glorious Revolution” of 1688, James, with the aid of his cousin, the King Louis the XIV of France, tried to regain his crown. He invaded Ireland with 6,000 French troops and raised a local army of Catholic native Irish that quickly seized most of the country. The Scots-Irish took the side of King William and fought a brutal war against James and his armies. A pivotal event of the conflict was the siege of Londonderry (also called Derry). The city was bombarded for 105 days, and half the inhabitants died from wounds or starvation, but refused to surrender and held out until relieved by the arrival of Royal Navy warships. This traumatic event helped to mark the Scots-Irish as the “People of No Surrender.”

Despite their sacrifices in support of the crown, the Scots-Irish soon found themselves the object of English oppression and their religion under attack. Under the Test Act of 1704, the English not only tried to suppress Catholics, but also the Presbyterian Scots-Irish and other “dissenting” Protestants. Only the Church of England was recognized, and marriages by any other ministers were considered illegitimate. Other restrictions were imposed, including exclusion from teaching, public office or service as a military officer. Land

SCOTS-IRISH vs. SCOTCH-IRISH

About 1744, those Ulster Irish who had immigrated to America, in order to distinguish themselves from newly arriving Catholic Irish, began to refer to themselves as “Scotch-Irish.” This designation continued for the next 225 years. Recently, the term “Scots-Irish” has been widely adopted on the grounds that:

“Scotch is a whiskey and Scots are a people.”

ownership was largely in the hands of absentee English landlords who raised rental rates to burdensome levels.

The Scots-Irish responded by turning to America where land, religious freedom and opportunity were offered. Ulster crop failures 1740-1, 1744-45 and 1756-7 also convinced many that it was time to leave. They came to America in great numbers throughout the 18th century despite sporadic attempts by the English to appease them by easing restrictions or to stop them by seizing ships and jailing those attempting to organize emigration parties. This period has been called the “emptying out of Ulster” with nearly half the population leaving.

When they arrived in America, they originally referred to themselves as “Irish,” but very soon became uncomfortable with that designation and anxious that they not be confused with the Catholic Irish.

“We were surprised to hear our Selves termed Irish People when we so frequently ventured our all for the British Crown and Liberties against the Irish papists.”
James McGregor, 1720

Although sometimes used in the 17th century, the distinguishing term, "Scotch-Irish," was largely unknown in England and Ireland and came formerly into use in America in 1744 and continued for the next 225 years. The term, "Scots-Irish," is now commonly used. Those who prefer this designation argue that "Scotch" is a whiskey while "Scots" are a people. (As with many matters of ethnicity, this will buy you an argument in some circles today.)

Where Did They Settle?

It has been estimated that more than 250,000 Scot-Irish settlers immigrated to America before the Revolutionary War. Various parts of North American saw the onset of Scots-Irish immigration at different times and for different reasons in roughly this order:

- 1.) Mid-Atlantic
- 2.) New England
- 3.) Pennsylvania
- 4.) Nova Scotia

Mid-Atlantic

As enthusiasm for emigration from England to America waned after the mid-17th century, the young colonies were hungry for new settlers. In 1648 Lord Baltimore undertook to induce "five hundred people of British or Irish descent to come ... and reside within our said province of Maryland for the advancement of our colony there" and in 1649 he offered 3,000 acres for every 30 persons brought in by a planter. Eventually the first Scots-Irish settlement in America was established on the eastern shore of Maryland around 1680. Between 1688 and



Lord Baltimore

1703 at least twelve ships came to the Chesapeake Bay from Northern Ireland.

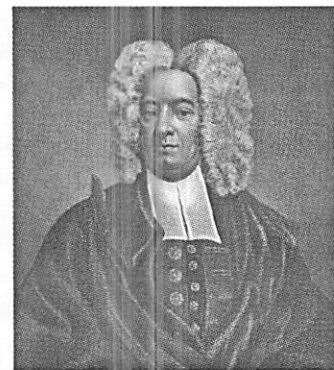
Virginia offered land in its western mountains to those who would settle there and provide a defense against Indians. They had few takers until 1738 when they finally offered to allow the Ulster Presbyterians to practice their own religion in the mountains rather than conform to Virginia's Anglican State religion. Scots-Irish settlers began to arrive in large numbers. Some came directly from Ireland, but many trekked overland from Pennsylvania to Virginia.

This flow of settlers continued into the Carolinas. Potential colonizers held large land grants that were conditional on establishing settlements. There was a robust competi-

tion for settlers. When bounties were offered that equaled the cost of transport from Ireland, a business developed in which colonizers crammed poor Scots-Irish into ships that sailed under appalling and often deadly conditions. These impoverished newcomers were strongly encouraged to quickly move on and not to linger in the genteel coastal plantation society. They went to the western Carolina and Virginia mountains and settled in Indian territory where their descendants, living in isolated and poorly educated conditions, would later be denigrated as "hill billies."

New England

In 1706, the Rev. Cotton Mather sought to recruit Scots-Irish settlers for New England. His father, Rev. Increase Mather, had studied at Trinity College in Dublin and Mather felt that the Calvinist basis of Presbyterianism made it a "co-religion" with Puritanism. He also had sympathy for them in their resistance to attempts by the English to force them into the Anglican Church. He wrote, "We are comforted with great numbers of our oppressed brethren coming over from the North of Ireland unto us." Mather and the leadership of Boston made no secret of the fact that their major desire was that the rugged and combative Scot-Irish would secure the frontiers. Thomas Lechmere, the Surveyor-General of Customs in Boston, wrote "They are generally men of estates and are come over hither for no other reason but upon encouragement ... that they should have so many acres of land given them gratis to settle our frontiers as a barrier against the Indians." Mather particularly wanted them for the vulnerable emerging settlements in New Hampshire and in Maine.



Cotton Mather

The honeymoon with the Scots-Irish didn't last long. Boston was alarmed when seven ships arrived during 1718, swelling the population (in July and August nearly 700 arrived) and putting an alarming strain on the colony's small stores of provisions. Lechmere complained, "These confounded Irish will eat us all up."

Some of the newcomers were induced to move on with offers of land in Maine and New Hampshire and some went to the then frontier town of Worcester, MA (the town had been abandoned in 1675 and again in 1709 due to Indian attacks). Others, however, did not take on their expected role of frontier "shock troops," but instead began to settle down uncomfortably in areas around Boston.

A further disappointment to the Bostonians was that the Presbyterian and Puritan “co-religionists” didn’t meld very smoothly. Rev. Mather lamented, *“among our United Brethren who have lately come from Ireland ... have been some who have ... given much disturbance to the peace of our churches.”* The basic problem, however, was that there was a great cultural mismatch between the hot-blooded, passionate, combative Scots-Irish and cool, austere, reserved Boston Puritans.

By and large, the Scots-Irish did ultimately fill the expected role of frontier pioneers. After a miserable winter at Casco Bay, some moved on to create what became the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire. Worchester became a point of departure and hub for settlers moving on to western New England and Pennsylvania. The propensity to move on and create new towns was a pattern that was repeated again and again by the Scots-Irish. Not just individuals, but whole communities would pick up and move to a new location creating a string of towns with similar or identical names across the country.

Connecticut

Connecticut was not immediately impacted by the Scots-Irish influx. Potential settlers arriving in Boston were often diverted from their intended journey to Connecticut. John Winthrop (grandson of Gov. John Winthrop Jr.) recruited a group of twenty Scots-Irish families in 1718 to settle on his estate lands at New London, CT. However, they were intercepted at the Boston port and recruited by the “Gentlemen Proprietors of Eastern Lands”. Offered more generous land grants in plantations in Maine, the families settled there instead.

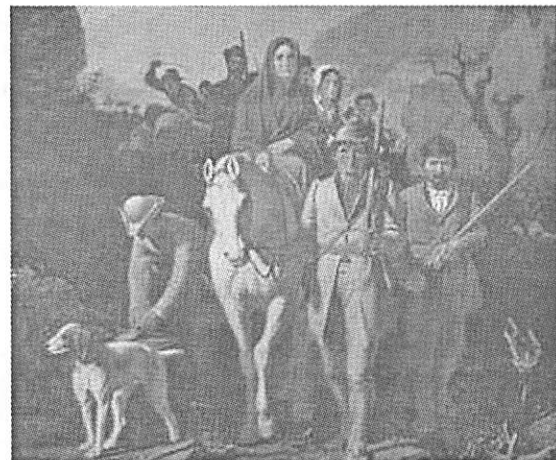
Connecticut did eventually see Scots-Irish immigration. Historians have generally maintained that the Scots-Irish were always uncomfortable in the Puritan New England settlements. We believe that there is evidence to the contrary in Connecticut. Unlike the Boston experience, there was a more compatible relationship between Connecticut’s Congregational Church and the Scots-Irish Presbyterian Church. In 1723, a Presbyterian Church was organized in Voluntown, CT and Rev. Samuel Dorrance, a recent Scot-Irish immigrant, was installed as pastor. He continued to serve until 1771, and in 1779 the church was reorganized as a Congregational Church. In 1776 the Presbyterians and Connecticut Congregationalists established a joint annual meeting that continued for many years. In the 1790s both denominations were formally permitted to speak and vote at the deliberations of the other.



Many of the participants in the great migration from Connecticut to the Western Reserve and other lands in Ohio, that followed the Revolutionary War were Scots-Irish. Both the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians of Connecticut were concerned about how their migrating members could be served. In 1801 the two denominations adopted a “Plan of Union” to join in creating new churches in the western settlements. These mutually supported churches often eventually merged.

Pennsylvania

Although alarmed by increasingly frequent attacks by Indians, the pacifist Quaker settlers of Pennsylvania would not even raise a militia. James Logan, the Provincial Secretary, who was also William Penn’s land agent, devised a plan to secure the colony. He set aside a large tract of land in 1720 and invited Ulster Scots to come and settle. They came in great numbers. Philadelphia and the nearby ports at Chester, PA and New Castle, Delaware became the major points of entry for Scots-Irish emigration to America. In 1729, New Castle alone received 4,500.



Daniel Boone Leading Settlers to Kentucky

The new arrivals proved troublesome, not only settling the land given to them, but taking over other land by “squatters’ rights.” The Pennsylvania establishment must have been relieved to see a great trend arise among the Scots-Irish to move on. Pennsylvania became the point of departure for migration within the country: Thousands trekked south on the “Great Wagon Road” from Pennsylvania down into Virginia ... here some turned southwest and, like Daniel Boone, blazed the “Wilderness Road” leading into Kentucky and Tennessee, but most settled along the main trail that reached all the way down to the Carolinas,

Nova Scotia

After the creation of British North America in 1763 a migration of Scots-Irish settlers began to arrive in central Nova Scotia. Colonizers like Alexander McNutt recruited them in Ulster. Their numbers were increased by migrations of their countrymen from New England. Migration into western Canada proceeded from Nova Scotia.

Scots-Irish and The Revolutionary War

If some of the mercantile cities of New England and the plantation owners of the coastal Mid Atlantic were reluctant to see war with England looming, it was not so with the rural, frontier and mountain-dwelling Scots-Irish. They were fervent supporters of independence from England. They had not forgotten their sacrifices for King William at Londonderry. They felt that the later suppressions by the English were not only unjust, but also insulting. The English historian, James Froude wrote, *“The resentment which they carried with them continued to burn in their new homes; and in the War of Independence, England had no fiercer enemies ...”*

Webb claims that 40% of George Washington’s army and many of his senior officers were Scots-Irish. The English took notice. King George III referred to the Revolution as “a Presbyterian rebellion” and a Hessian captain wrote, *“Call this war by whatever name you may, only call it not an American rebellion; it is nothing more or less than a Scotch Irish Presbyterian rebellion.”*



Battle of King’s Mountain - F.C. Yohn

The turning point of the Revolutionary War may have come when Cornwallis sent Major Patrick Ferguson with a handpicked force of over 1,000 elite troops into the western mountains of the Carolinas. Their mission was to break what he thought was the last pockets of resistance. Instead, the British were annihilated at King’s

Mountain by the deadly long rifles of a rag-tag militia of Scots-Irish mountain-men using the frontier style of fighting that eventually won the war.

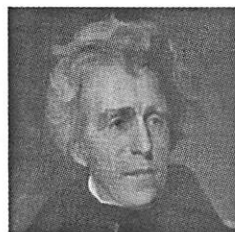
Scots-Irish and The Civil War

In the Civil War, as in all American wars, the Scots-Irish were eager to fight. Ulysses S. Grant and many of the officers and men of the Union Army were Scots-Irish, but more than half the Confederate Army and most of its officers and were of Scots-Irish ancestry. Notable among them were Albert Sidney Johnston, Jeb Stuart, Nathan Bedford Forrest and Stonewall Jackson.

After the Civil War, many Scots-Irish were once again migrating in large numbers in family groups. They left the isolation of the mountains and the war-ravaged South and poured into the farmlands of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. They turned south for Texas and then west again to California.

U.S. Presidents with Scots-Irish Ancestry

Andrew Jackson was the first U.S. President with Scots-Irish roots. He was born 15 March 1767, in South Carolina the son of Scot-Irish parents, John Jackson and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Jackson. His parents had emigrated from Boney before in County Antrim in 1765.



It has been claimed that as many as seventeen Presidents of the United States may have had Scot-Irish ancestry. The list of President includes the following:

- James Knox Polk:** 11th President, 1845-49: His ancestors emigrated from Ulster to North Carolina in 1680.
- James Buchanan:** 15th President, 1857-61: His Buchanan ancestors were originally from County Tyrone.
- Andrew Johnson:** 17th President, 1865-69: His grandfather left County Antrim around 1750 and settled in North Carolina.
- Ulysses S. Grant:** 18th President, 1869-77: His maternal great-grandfather, John Simpson, was born in County Tyrone.
- Chester A. Arthur** 21st President, 1881-85: His family came from County Antrim, in 1815.
- Grover Cleveland:** 22nd and 24th President, 1885-89 and 1893-97: His maternal great grandfather, Abner Neal, came from County Antrim in the 1790s.
- Benjamin Harrison:** 23rd President, 1889-93: His mother, Elizabeth Irwin, had two great-grandfathers, James Irwin and William McDowell from Ulster.
- William McKinley:** 25th President, 1897-1901: Descended from a farmer from County Antrim.

Theodore Roosevelt: 26th President, 1901-09: His mother, Mittie Bulloch, had Ulster Scots ancestors who emigrated from County Antrim, in May 1729.

Woodrow Wilson: 28th President, 1913-21, His grandfather came from County Tyrone

Richard Milhous Nixon 37th President, 1969-74: The Nixon ancestors left Ulster in the mid-18th century; the Quaker Milhous family came from County Antrim and County Kildare.

Ronald Wilson Reagan: 40th President, 1981-1989: He had Scots-Irish ancestry through his mother, Nellie (Wilson) Reagan.

William Jefferson Clinton: 42nd President, 1993-2001: Claimed Ulster Irish roots.

Scots-Irish Cultural Influence on America

Author James Webb claims that the influence of a Scots-Irish culture can be seen in America today in religion, music, sports, military service and politics. They created country music - the only authentically America musical tradition other than jazz. There are more country music radio stations in the United States today than any other format. They are credited with giving rise to stock car racing - the sport that draws the largest attendance in America. They still contribute a disproportionate number of military officers and enlisted men, many being Medal of Honor winners.

The Scots-Irish have influenced many Calvinist religions. Their original Presbyterian affiliation was largely replaced. The requirement that Presbyterian ministers be university-trained was impractical in the frontier settlements. Today they are predominantly Methodist, Baptist and Fundamentalist with a zeal that is most evident in the "Bible Belt."

Webb also claims that the Scots-Irish ethic has had an outsized political impact in modern America because its credo has been adopted by much of blue-collar America. He asserts that this is at the core of "red state/blue state" phenomenon in modern US politics.

"The Scots-Irish political culture is populist and inclusive, which has caused other ethnic groups to gravitate toward it. Country music is its cultural emblem. It is family-oriented. Its members are values-based rather than economics-based: they often vote on emotional issues rather than their pocketbooks. Because of their heritage of "kinship," they're strangely unenvious of wealth, and measure leaders by their personal strength and values rather than economic position. They have a 2,000-year-old military tradition based on genealogy, are the dominant culture of the military and the Christian right, and define the character of blue-collar America. They are deeply patriotic, having consistently supported every war America has fought, and intensely opposed to gun control..."

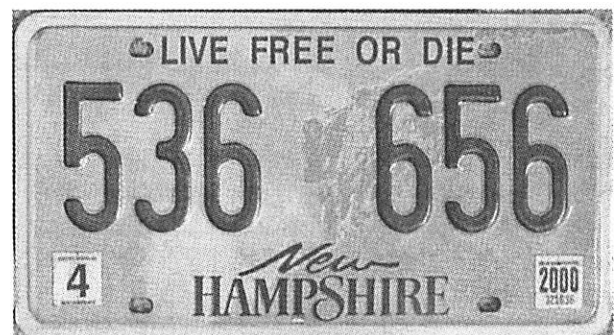
He takes his own Party to task for mocking this culture and for caricaturing it as "red neck." He asserts that if respect were shown for its cultural values, an alliance of natural mutual interests would emerge with other constituencies of the Democratic Party.

"In fact, the greatest realignment in modern politics would take place rather quickly if the right national leader found a way to bring the Scots-Irish and African Americans to the same table, and so to redefine a formula that has consciously set them apart for the past two centuries."

Conclusion

The warrior tradition of the Scots-Irish has been well documented. Webb and other contemporary historians have made the case that the contributions of the Scots-Irish in creating America have been greatly overlooked. It may or may not be true that the culture of the Scots-Irish has impacted on current American society to such a large degree. However, the historic cultural roots of some contemporary ideas seem undeniable. It seems no accident that New Hampshire, the most Scots-Irish of the New England States, would adopt the State motto and also inscribe their automobile license plates with the words:

"LIVE FREE OR DIE"

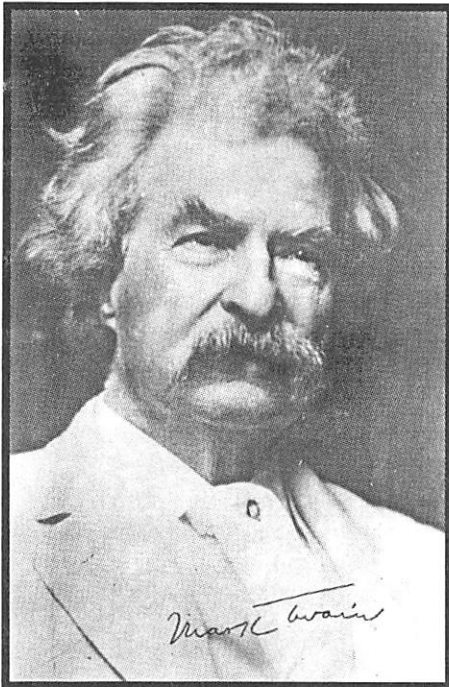


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WAS MARK TWAIN SCOTS-IRISH?

by Richard G. Tomlinson CSG #55L

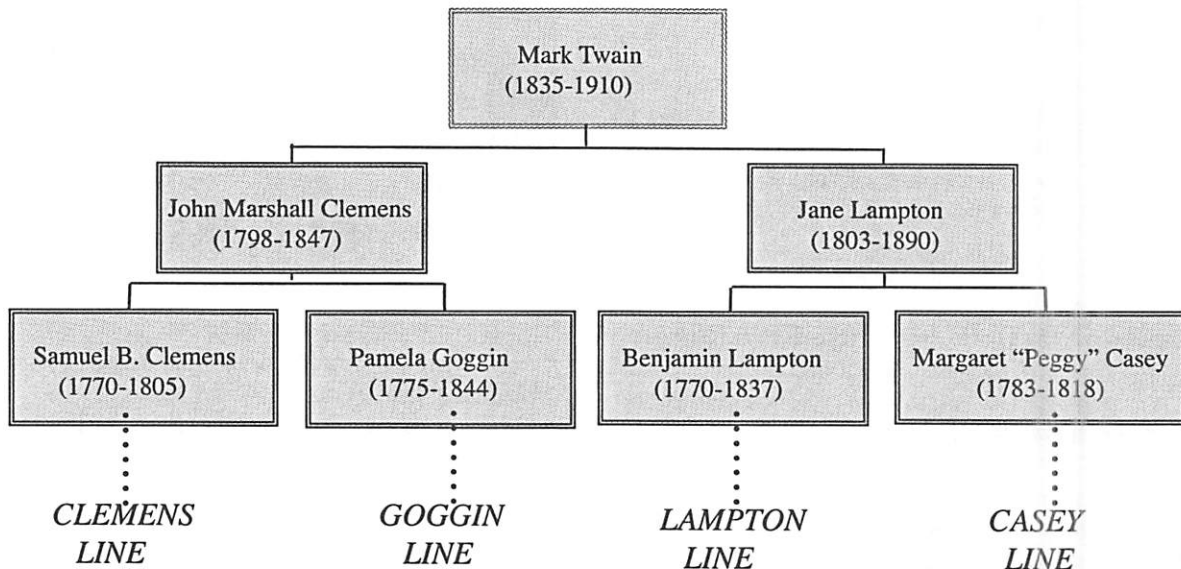


The 100 years that have passed since the death of Mark Twain (Samuel Langhorne Clemens) on 21 April 1910, have not dimmed his status as Connecticut's most famous citizen. Recently, author Senator James Webb (*Born Fighting, How the Scots-Irish Shaped America*) has claimed that Twain should also be considered the most famous American of Scots-Irish ancestry. Was Mark Twain really Scots-Irish?

For someone so famous, Mark Twain's lineage is not as clearly established as one might suppose. In tracing his family tree, Twain, himself, is not a source of reliable information. He wrote a collection of essays about his family and these were later collected and published after his death as *Mark Twain's Autobiography*. He treated questions of his ancestry with humor and mendacity and his comments are not to be taken seriously.

The fundamental facts about the family tree were gathered and presented by Lucius M. Lampton (see *The Mark Twain Encyclopedia*, Garland Publishing, Inc., New York & London, 1993, pp. 805-811). This information can now be redacted and extended using resources available on the Internet. Samuel L. Clemens was born 30 Nov. 1835 in Florida, Missouri the son of John Marshall Clemens and Jane Lampton Clemens. His father, John Marshall Clemens, was born 11 Aug. 1798 in Campbell County, Kentucky, the son of Samuel B. Clemens and Pamela Goggin. His mother, Jane Lampton was born 18 June 1803 in Adair County, KY, the daughter of Benjamin Lampton and Margaret "Peggy" Casey. We use the

grandparents as the point of departure to examine whether Mark Twain did, indeed, have Scots-Irish ancestry.



Clemens Line

Twain wrote, "*Back of the Virginia Clemenes is a dim procession of ancestors stretching back to Noah's time. According to tradition, some of them were pirates and slavers...*" The Clemens family believed that Clemens and Clement or Clements were the same family in England. Twain liked to assert that he was descended from "Geoffrey" (Gregory) Clement, one of the fifty-nine judges to sign the death warrant of Charles I. Particularly in conversation with someone boasting of their

royal ancestry, the anti-aristocratic Twain delighted in announcing with pride his colorful, king-killer ancestor.

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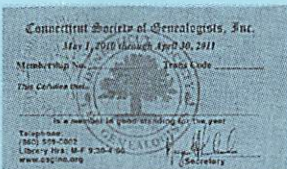
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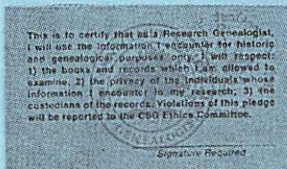
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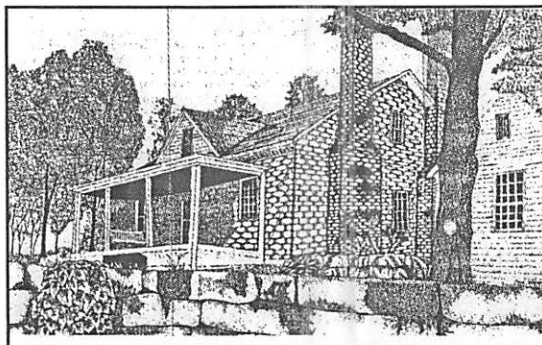
Casey Line

It is in the Casey line that we find Scots-Irish ancestry with certainty. Margaret "Peggy" Casey was born 31 March 1801, the daughter of Colonel William Casey and Jane Montgomery, two of the most interesting characters in Mark Twain's family tree. William Casey was born in Virginia in 1754, the son of Benjamin Casey and Julia Carson. Jane Montgomery was born in 1761 in Orange, Virginia, the daughter of William Montgomery and Jane "Jean" Patterson.

Colonel William Casey served in the Revolutionary War. According to his service record (available on *footnote.com*) he was at Valley Forge and served as a sergeant in a company commanded by Lieutenant Uzal Meeker in Colonel Oliver Spencer's Regiment. (Casey's advancement to colonel may have been in the militia after the war.) Casey married Jane Montgomery in 1779. In 1789 Colonel Casey led a party of thirty Scots-Irish families into Kentucky. Despite Indian attacks, which killed some of the party, they established the first permanent settlement in what is now Adair County, Kentucky. Casey donated land from his farm for the Shiloh Presbyterian Church in 1804. He was very active in Kentucky government, and in 1806 Casey County was named for him.

Colonel Casey's father, Benjamin, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland on 21 January 1731, the son of Abner Brooks Casey. He married Julia Carson about 1750 in Baltimore County, Maryland. He served in the 12th and 8th Virginia regiments in the Revolutionary War and was promoted to captain on 1 September 1777. He was killed in battle at Frederick County, Virginia in 1779. Colonel Casey's grandfather, Abner Brooks Casey, was born in Tyrone County in Ulster about 1700. He came to America about 1725 with his brother, Peter, and settled near Baltimore, Maryland. Abner married Harriet Green at Baltimore about 1716, and he died in South Carolina about 1786.

Jane (Montgomery) Casey was a remarkable woman, both beautiful and athletic. Her father, William Montgomery, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland in 1727. He came from Ireland, first to Pennsylvania and then to Virginia and finally to Kentucky in 1779. Indians killed William and his son, John, on 18 March 1780 near Logan's Fort, Kentucky. Jane, herself, was once nearly killed, but saved her life by jumping a fence and out running an Indian pursuer. The 1816 home of Colonel William and Jane Casey in Columbia, Kentucky now has National Register status and the local elementary school is named for Colonel Casey. Today, the Casey home houses an Antique shop. We are indebted to Marla Shelly of Columbia, KY for sending us the drawing shown. The porch on the front is a modern addition, and the clapboard building on the right was added in the 1840s.



Colonel William & Jane Casey Homestead

Conclusion

It's true. Mark Twain's family tree did have at least one Scots-Irish branch and the Scots-Irish can claim him as:

“Connecticut’s Most Famous Scots-Irish Citizen.”

Sources

- *Born Fighting, How the Scots-Irish Shaped America*, James Webb, Broadway Books, New York, NY 2004.
- *The Autobiography of Mark Twain*, HarperCollins Publishers, Inc., New York, NY. Mark Twain began writing autobiographical fragments in the 1870's. He published several chapters in 25 installments of the *North American Review* in 1906-7. However, he never completed the book and this publication was assembled from his writings posthumously.
- *The Mark Twain Encyclopedia*, LeMaster and Wilson, Garland Publishing, Inc., New York and London, 1993
- Mark Twain's Virginia Kin, Charles O. Paullin, *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Second Series, Vol.15, No.3, Jul. 1935
- *Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches, Embracing the History of Campbell County, Virginia, 1782-1926*, R. H. Early, J.P. Bell Co., Lynchburg, VA, 1927.
- *Leftwich-Turner Families of Virginia and Their Connections*, Walter Lee Hopkins, J.W. Ferguson & Sons Printers, Richmond, VA, 1931.
- *Our Kin: The Genealogies of Some of the Early Families Who Made History in the Founding and Development of Bedford County, Virginia*, Ackerly and Parker, J.P. Bell Co., Lynchburg, VA, 1930.
- Marriage records of Campbell County, VA.
- US Census 1840, 1850, 1860.
- Various citations of individual vital records, family trees and group sheets: *ancestry.com*, *familysearch* and *rootsweb*.



Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

SAVE THIS SECTION – SPRING 2010

Please mark your calendar or save this page in a handy place with your other active calendars and datebooks.

Programs for Calendar 2010

Your Program Committee is always eager to receive your suggestions as to programs and speakers. The planning is ongoing, so we are working well in advance of the listed program events. Unless otherwise noted, all events are held at the CSG Library, 175 Maple Street, East Hartford, CT 06118.

All events are open to the public and most are free. Please pre-register with the CSG Office so we can plan programs appropriately.

For 2010 the following schedule has been set:

March 20 – 1:30 p.m. at the CSG Library, Joan Clapp will give a talk and demonstration on “Scrapbooking for Genealogists” This is a great way to complete your family history story.

April 17 - 1:30 p.m. at the CSG Library. Nora Galvin will speak on “Understanding DNA as an Aid in Our Ancestral Research.” This message, in layman’s terms, is informative, and easy to comprehend.

May 15 – ANNUAL MEETING: 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at Hawthorne Inn, Berlin, 2421 Berlin Tpke, Berlin, CT. Cost: \$39.50. Topics: *Footnote.com* demo, Annual Business Meeting, Literary Awards presentations, Genealogy Round Table discussion. Featured speakers Damien Cregeau and his wife, Pam will perform an enactment of Revolutionary War era. See page 13 for more details and registration information. OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

June 26 - Bus Trip to NEHGS! See next column for more details.

July - CSG is offering Introduction to Genealogy Classes. See page 14 for more details.

September 18 – South End Senior Center, East Hartford. Luncheon and Program. Speaker: Cathy Zahn, who will lead us in getting children involved in their family history. A teach-

er and noted genealogist Cathy is well-versed and enthusiastic speaker, who will generate some fine guidelines in getting our younger citizens involved in genealogy. A great program for parents, grandparents. All area teachers are invited too. More information on this event will be projected in our Summer 2010 Newsletter.

October 16 - Annual, All-Day Genealogical Seminar “Following Ancestral Trails” will be held 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Holiday Inn North Haven. Speakers will include Leslie Huber (2 talks), David Mishkin, and Crawford Westbrook. Luncheon will be served at place. PLEASE SAVE THIS DATE – DETAILS AND RESERVATION FORM WILL APPEAR IN SUMMER 2010 ISSUE (Volume 3, No. 2).

November 20 – 1:30 p.m. at the CSG Library. CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland II, will share his expertise on “Getting The Most from Later U. S. Census Records.

*****BUS TRIP TO BOSTON*****
NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC & GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY (NEHGS)
26 JUNE 2010

Do your homework for the next few months, and be ready for a solid research trip to “HistGen” in Boston. Pickups will be made at 7:00 a.m. at the Jordan Lane/DOT Park & Ride Lot; 7:20 a.m. at Park & Ride Lot at Manchester, corner Pleasant Valley Road and Buckland, and at 7:40 a.m. at Willington Park & Ride (Exit off I-84).

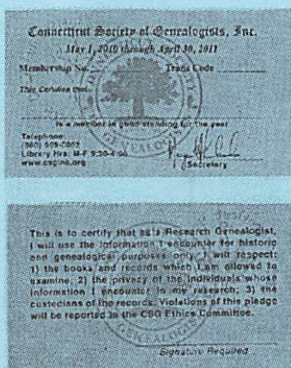
COST is \$35 per person. Lunch is on your own (you may bring a bag lunch and use the staff kitchen room). NOTE: there is a separate \$15 admission charge for non-NEHGS members, at the door. We can collect that on the bus, and save you some time.

Please send your reservation early - we must have at least 30 participants by June 4th, in order to guarantee our bus reservation.

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**CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS
42ND ANNUAL MEETING**

15 MAY 2010

**HAWTHORNE INN
2421 Berlin Turnpike, Berlin, CT**

- 8:30 a.m. REGISTRATION, BROWSING, SHOPPING
Enjoy camaraderie with your fellow genealogists.

- 9:30 a.m. “USING FOOTNOTE.COM”
A full demonstration in using the newest, great perk that comes with your CSG membership.

- 10:00 a.m. BUSINESS MEETING
President’s Welcome, Reading of the Minutes of the 2009 Annual Meeting by the Secretary,
Treasurer’s Annual Report, Publications Update, Election of Officers

- 10:45 a.m. TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL LITERARY AWARDS PRESENTATIONS
Categories to be awarded are: Grand Prize in Genealogy, First Prizes in
Family History and Genealogical Resource and the winner of the Fledgling Essay
Contest.

- 11:15 a.m. GENEALOGY ROUNDTABLE
A panel of “experts” will answer your questions on brick walls, research guidance,
methodology.

- NOON LUNCHEON

- 1:15 p.m. PROGRAM
Historian Damien Cregeau and his wife, Pam, will provide us with a dynamic and
interactive presentation on Revolutionary War Soldiers in the Fifth Connecticut
Regiment.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC - COST: \$39.50 PER PERSON

CSG 42nd Annual Meeting - 15 May 2010
Registration Form - Cost: \$39.50 per person
 Please make checks payable to and mail to: CSG, Inc., P.O. Box 435,
 Glastonbury, CT 06033 (MasterCard & Visa also accepted)

Name(s): _____ CSG # _____
 _____ CSG # _____

Address: _____

Telephone/E-mail _____

Meal Choice (please circle one) Chicken Marsala Roast Loin of Pork Broiled Salmon w/Citrus Butter

Please let us know if you have special dietary restrictions _____

“Ask Grandma and Grandpa”

CSG has been contemplating a possible new program, “Ask Grandma and Grandpa.” This would involve a structured question sheet for young children to “interview” their grandparents. The purposes would be to promote an interest in genealogy and family history at an early age and to encourage conversations between the generations to capture and preserve intergenerational information that might otherwise be lost. Let us know what you think of this idea.

Meanwhile we have heard from a Genealogical Society in Athens, Georgia about a successful program they have created called “Ask Granny” © which has similar goals and has been particularly effective with Seniors. Judith Russell, one of the creators, has sent us the following about this program and their willingness to share it.

“Ask Granny”©

“Ask Granny”© is an innovative genealogical outreach program especially designed to be presented by local Genealogical Society members at assisted-living or retirement homes or other places where seniors gather. The program can also be used as a workshop event at a Family Reunion or at a church or synagogue senior group. The program provides FREE specially formatted materials and instructions that can be used to guide the creation of simple ancestral charts. There are also administrative helps, such as flyers, announcements, and teaching outlines in pdf files that can be easily re-printed.

Using only pencils and paper, the Grannies and Grandpas who attend the seminars record their memories of family names, dates, and places on a chart labeled “A Genealogical Gift to my Family.” When those pages are preserved in their special gift folder, family members will never have to wonder “why didn’t we ask Granny about that?” Whether the students can remember the details of one generation or six, they create an irreplaceable record of family history for their grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Since 2009 the authors of Ask Granny©, Judy Russell and Greg Crane, have presented the program many times in retirement centers and for local senior groups, such as Community Councils on Aging, Genealogical Societies, family reunions, and schools in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and in fifteen states have successfully used these materials.

Write to the “Ask Granny”© authors with your questions or your request for a FREE set of materials by return email. Your email should include your name or organization and the date of your upcoming event. The only stipulation of the authors is that students are never charged for their participation in

an “Ask Granny”© Seminar or for the materials. Contact info: www.askgranny.com or ask.granny.us@gmail.com

Judith F. Russell, Ph.D., retired educator, Bogart, Georgia, USA. Member of the Clarke/Oconee, GA and Old Edgefield District, SC Genealogical Societies.

Gregory L. Crane, Capt., USCG, Retired, Athens, Georgia, USA. Publications Director of the Clarke/Oconee, GA Genealogical Society.

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

presents

Introduction to Genealogy with CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland II

Each Saturday in July beginning July 10th
from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Research time will be available from 11 a.m. to Noon

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St, East Hartford, CT.

Cost: \$15 per session or \$50 for all four sessions

Session 1: Brief History of Genealogy; Everything
July 10th You Can Do Wrong; Names and Dates
(changes in the calendar); Forms; Sources
You May Have in Your Possession.

Session 2: Vital Records; Bible Records; Church
July 17th Records; Cemetery Records.

Session 3: Probate Records; Land Records, Census
July 24th Records; Immigration/Naturalization
Records.

Session 4: City Directories; Newspapers; Military
July 31st Records; Internet Resources and Genealogy
Software.

General discussion of each topic will be covered with
a special emphasis on locating these records in/from
Connecticut.

**To register, contact the CSG Office at 860-569-0002
or at csginc@csginc.org. Make checks payable and
mail to: CSG, Inc., P.O. Box 435,
Glastonbury, CT 06033
(MasterCard & Visa accepted)**

The Scots-Irish By The Numbers *by R.G. Tomlinson, CSG # 55L*

It has been our custom to include statistical data on the population of each ethnic group featured in this series. For the Scots-Irish, this is nearly impossible for the following reasons:

- 1) Most Scots-Irish immigrants arrived prior to the Revolutionary War when no governmental process was in place to record their arrival.
- 2) They did not call themselves, "Scots-Irish," until many years after they arrived.
- 3) Those who came to Connecticut did so mainly via migration within the country.
- 4) In modern census surveys, people of Scots-Irish ancestry are among those groups most likely to respond that their ancestry is "American."

Some sense of the Scots-Irish arrivals in Connecticut can be gained from the first establishment of Presbyterian Churches. As noted in the companion article, the Scots-Irish population of Voluntown (Sterling), Connecticut was large enough to call a minister, Rev. Samuel Dorrance, in 1723. Other Presbyterian ministers of this period included Rev. John McKinstry in Ellington, Connecticut and Rev. James Hillhouse, who was called to New London, Connecticut in 1722.

We do not know how much the Scots-Irish population grew, but we do know that a significant number of the people who participated in the Great Migration from Connecticut to Ohio after the Revolutionary War were the always restless Scots-Irish. From Ohio History Central (www.ohiohistorycentral.org):

By 1803 they (Presbyterians) were one of the largest religious denominations in Ohio... they were strongest among New England settlers in the Connecticut Western Reserve and among Scots-Irish people who settled principally in southern and eastern Ohio.

Based on an analysis of surnames, it has been estimated that the Scots-Irish population of the United States in 1790 was about 400,000. (See for example, *wikipedia* under "Scotch-Irish American") The 2000 U.S. Census put the number of Americans of Scots-Irish ancestry at 4.3 million. Authors like Senator James Webb believe that this is an enormous undercount (for all the reasons listed above), and that the real number is more like 27 million.

The 2007 American Community Survey places the number of people claiming Scots-Irish ancestry in Connecticut at 52,644 and living mostly in the suburban and rural areas rather than in the urban areas.

CONNECTICUT RESIDENTS CLAIMING SCOTS-IRISH ANCESTRY

Location	Number
Hartford	11,716
Bridgeport/Stamford	10,684
New Haven	6,292
Danbury	2,001
Waterbury	1,110
Suburban/Rural	20,841
Total	52,644

Source: 2007 ACS Survey

GLAD YOU ASKED ... GENEALOGY Q&A ?

What genealogical questions do you have? Send them to us! Send questions via email to Q_and_A_Editor@ctfamilyhistory.com or mail to: Genealogy Q&A Editor, Connecticut Genealogy News, P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033. Ellen Paul CSG # 13665.

Dear Q & A Editor:

I'm just beginning my Connecticut research and since I'm looking for the burial place of my Civil War ancestor I keep hearing about the Hale Collection. What is it and where can I find it?

Dear Researcher:

Welcome to Connecticut research. Since you are looking for a burial place you are undoubtedly referring to the Hale Collection of Connecticut Cemetery Inscriptions which was only one of the extraordinary projects of Charles R. Hale. Between 1932 and 1935 Charles R. Hale directed a W.P.A. project which inscribed vital information from headstone inscriptions in over 2,000 Connecticut cemeteries. These records are bound in volumes for each town and are indexed on slips in a single alphabetical file. The slips show as much of the following information as was given on the headstone: person's name, birthdate, deathdate, and age. At the bottom of each slip are given a town name and code number, a cemetery number, and a page number referring to the bound headstone inscriptions abstracts.

Hale Collection of Connecticut Cemetery Inscriptions is available in its entirety at the Connecticut State Library in Hartford and on microfilm through the LDS Family History Centers. Most towns hold copies of the cemetery inscription for their locality.

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Dear Q & A Editor:

In a close inspection of an entry in the 1900 federal census I discovered a niece in my great-grandfather's household whom I never knew existed. Since I'm having trouble with this side of the family I would like to pursue this line. My problem is that she has a very common surname and she gives her place of birth only as Connecticut -no town, no county. From the census record I can calculate her date of birth as April 1875 and she does have a very distinctive given name. Where can I look?

Dear Researcher:

Before 1 July 1897 all vital statistical information is on the town level which means you may have to track your quarry via her given name. Your subject should have been counted in the 1880 census. Even though she was a child, you should be able to locate her via her first name. HeritageQuest Online, Ancestry and Family Search all will allow searches using only the given name. You can narrow the search by specifying the state in which to search and a year of birth. Once you locate her in a Connecticut city or town, you can request a birth record directly.

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Dear Q & A Editor:

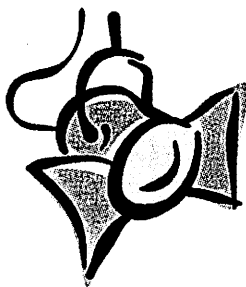
I've heard about the Ancestry Service at the CSG Library. What is this and how can it help me in my genealogical research?

Dear Researcher:

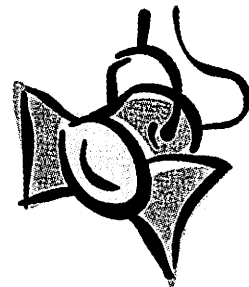
The Ancestry Service at CSG is a collection of pedigree charts of the ancestry of our members. The Ancestry Service has over 18,000 entries that may consist of name, birth dates & places, marriage dates & places and death dates & places. These charts, available in the CSG library at 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT, are the most frequently used resource in the library.

Members may voluntarily submit charts at anytime, but they must be in the four generation format because of our numbering system. They must also start with the member as person #1 on chart #1 and work back from there. Blank CSG charts are available for download from the CSG website by clicking on "Resources".

There are currently three indexes to the Ancestry Service, each representing about 10 years. We are currently in the process of putting these indexes on our website. Some are already up, and members can access them under "CSG Database Search" then "Search Historical Records".



Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities



With this article we begin a new series on Connecticut Towns and Cities. Connecticut has 169 Towns and Cities and each presents unique features of interest to genealogists and family historians. We will profile the historic origins of each town and give some guidance on the valuable assets that genealogists can find there today.

Spotlight on Old Saybrook

by Gregory E. Thompson CSG # 12873

Historic Profile of Old Saybrook - Where the Connecticut River Meets the Sound

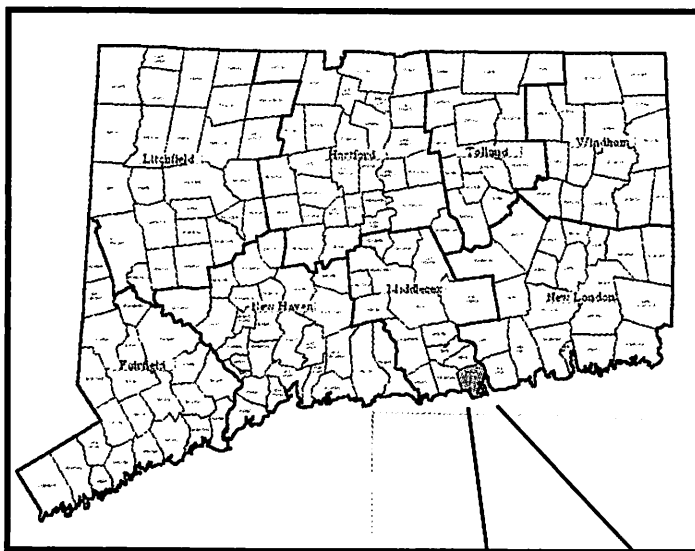
The History of Old Saybrook began in 1632, when Robert Rich, the 2nd Earl of Warwick, president of the Council for New England, granted a patent to John Winthrop, Jr. the younger son of the Governor of Massachusetts, John Winthrop Sr. The land, a parcel of over 40,000 acres covered the territory which now contains the towns of Old Saybrook, Lyme, Chester, Essex, Deep River and Westbrook. The Dutch, however, had previously set up a fort in the area, which they abandoned several years before the arrival of the English.

The name "Saybrook" can trace its name to two theories depending upon which historian you speak to. Some think that it honors two Saybrook patentees, Viscount Saye and Sele and Lord Brooke. Some others claim it was named from "Zeebrugge" which can be found on early Dutch maps meaning "Where the River meets the Sea". Either theory is plausible. (When Saybrook held its 250th anniversary, the town invited the 18th Baron of the Title of Viscount Saye and Sele, then living, to the celebration, but he was unable to attend.)

Lieutenant Edward Gibbons and Samuel Willard, along with twenty men from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, left Boston and settled at Saybrook on November 24, 1635. They were ordered by Winthrop to gain control of the area from the Indians and the Dutch traders. Winthrop hired Lieutenant Lion Gardiner to build the first fort. John Winthrop, Jr., himself, came to Saybrook in the late spring of 1636, but his wife remained in Boston.

During its first years, Saybrook was primarily a military post. Fort Saybrook played a major role in the Pequot War and was under siege in 1636. Uncas, the sachem of the Mohegan Indian Tribe, befriended the settlers, as did his sons, Attawanhood and Joshua. The Mohegans rendezvoused with the militia at the fort in the Spring of 1637 and set out to defeat their traditional enemies, the Pequots.

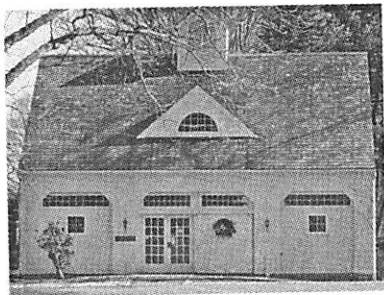
Colonel George Fenwick was the only patentee who actually came to Saybrook where he served as its last governor. Finding that it was too small to exist on its own, the tiny Colony gave up its independence and merged with the Connecticut Colony in 1644, the year the English captured New York from the Dutch.



OLD SAYBROOK

Old Saybrook can claim several “firsts” such as it was the birthplace of the first white child born in Connecticut, David Gardiner, son of Lion and Mary Gardiner. It is also the oldest named town, if you take into consideration that the towns of Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford, settled between 1633 and 1635, were first under control of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It produced the first book printed in Connecticut. The book, with a cover formed from oak boards, was titled *The Saybrook Platform*. It was drawn up by twelve ministers and four laymen, and it was an instrument of ecclesiastical government which influenced the Congregational Church for many decades. It also was the basis of the now outdated Connecticut “Blue Laws.”

Genealogical Research in Old Saybrook



Frank Stevenson Archives Bldg.

The Old Saybrook Historical Society is the central repository for research in the town. They operate the General William Hart house; and on the same property located at 350 Main Street, is the Frank Stevenson Archives building which was completed in 1998. Recently, the Saybrook Colony Founders Society disbanded and donated all of their materials to the archives.

I was given a special tour of the archives by Mrs. Dorothy Swan who is the director of the Archives. I was quite impressed with the extent of the materials that is available in their care. Having been a member of the Old Saybrook Historical Society myself, I had actually never been there before, but certainly will make regular visits.

As you walk in the door, you will find the smiling faces of the volunteers that are there to help you with your research. Several Bookshelves contain genealogies of families who have roots in the Middlesex County area. Various periodicals, including copies of the *Nutmegger* can be viewed. From there, you will find County Histories, books with cemetery inscriptions of Old Saybrook and other towns.



Mrs. Dorothy Swan

A sitting area, and a copy machine are all available for use. Copies can be made for a small fee of 10 cents for members and 25 cents for non members.

The most valuable resource at the archives is the Archives Vault. Here is where many valuable original documents and manuscripts can be located. You will find books, maps, ledgers, diaries, documents, photographs, mid-20th century newsreels, genealogical manuscripts of hundreds of town families, architectural histories and Native American material. There are cemetery records, family papers, log books and children’s books on history and Native America.



The Papers of many notable Saybrook people, including Lion Gardiner, builder of Saybrook Fort, General William Hart, entrepreneur of shipping and commerce in the lower Connecticut Valley, and David Bushnell, inventor of the submarine, can be found here.

The list is endless, all material on each family is grouped together to make it easier to find manuscripts and material relating to each family in one place. Partial runs of newspapers can be found as well. Vital records for the town of Old Saybrook as well as cemetery transcripts are available.

The Archives are also the depository for some of the records of the First Church of Christ. Of particular note is an original copy of *“The Saybrook Platform”* printed in 1720 by Thomas Short of New London. This volume served as a guide or code of conduct for all future congregations in the colonies. Some Native American material available includes a ledger recording the trade of deer hides to merchants, among them, William Tully.

The Archives are available to members as well as non members. Hours of operation are Wednesdays and Thursday from 9 a.m. to noon. And appointments can be made to open the archives by request.

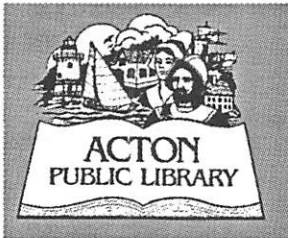
Accessing Town Hall Records

I recently wrote the Town Clerk, Ms. Sarah V. Becker, asking her about the rules for people to access the records at the Town Hall for genealogical research. Here are her comments:

“Direct access to the vault of genealogical records, are closed. We will provide genealogists with any vital record that is not restricted by Section 7-51 a (c) upon request: we will provide uncertified copies of restricted records with social security numbers redacted, upon request of genealogists for view purposes only: we will provide certified copies of restricted records with social security numbers redacted, upon request of the genealogist, for the purpose of purchasing the record.”

There are no restrictions on which day you may visit, and hours are 8:30 a.m. to 4:p.m. The Town Hall is located at: 302 Main Street, Old Saybrook, CT. 06475.

Acton Public Library



The Acton Public Library, located at 60 Old Boston Post Road, Old Saybrook, has a small genealogical section where you can get your start in the town research. The Historical Society listed above contains the largest collection, but you can find a

few useful materials here to get you started. Hours are: Monday to Thursday – 10:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., Friday and Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sunday from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. except July and August closed.

Sources

Acton Public Library Web Site, www.oldsaybrookct.org

Old Saybrook Historical Society Web site, www.saybrookhistory.org

Old Saybrook Chamber of Commerce, www.oldsaybrook-chamber.com

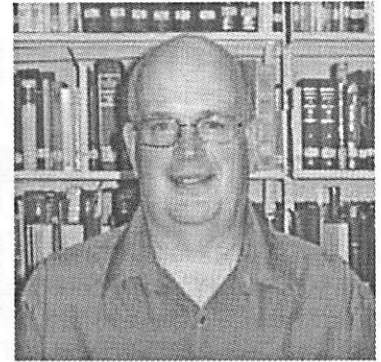
The Old Saybrook Historical Newsletter

Glimpses of Saybrook in Colonial Times by Harriet Chapman Chesebrough, published 1984

New England Quarterly, June 1937, Vol.10, No.2, p. 345.

About the Author

Gregory E. Thompson is the Treasurer of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. He was born and reared in the New Haven area and has been interested in his family history since a child.



He is directly descended from the Indian Princess, Pocahontas, and from several Mayflower passengers. He teaches a class on genealogy at the Milford Public library.

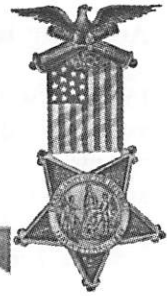
Greg earned degrees in Economics and Accounting from the University of New Haven. He has been the General Manager for several restaurants during his career. He is the Archivist for the Connecticut Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Historian of the Elder William Brewster Society and a Board Member of several genealogical and historical Societies, and a member of many other related organizations.

The Master Genealogist (TMG) User Group will be meeting 6 March 2010 at the Godfrey Memorial Library, 134 Newfield Street, Middletown, CT 06457 from 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland II will be presenting the topic “Mr. Fix-It.” For more information on TMG or to attend this meeting contact Edwin W. Strickland II at ewsgen@earthlink.net.

The Sgt. William Harlow Family Association, Inc. will be holding its next annual meeting & reunion 28-29 August 2010 in Plymouth, MA. For more information go to www.harlowfamily.com.

The Sheldon Family Association’s 72nd Annual Gathering for Genealogy & Friendship will meet 5-8 August 2010 at the Holiday Inn in Grand Rapids, MI. For more information go to www.sheldongfamily.org.

CONNECTICUT HEROES OF THE CIVIL WAR



One Hundred and Fifty Years Ago, Abraham Lincoln Won the Election of 1860 and Southern States Began to Secede Setting the Stage for the Bloodiest Conflict in American History. Thirty-Six Connecticut Residents Were Awarded The Medal of Honor for Their Service. The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. Recognizes Them, Beginning With This Series by Noreen Manzella CSG # 15578

Major William Bliss Hincks Bridgeport, Connecticut 14th Connecticut Volunteers

William Bliss Hincks was born in Bucksport, Maine on 8 September 1841. He was the son of John Winslow and Sarah Ann (Blodget) Hincks. He had three brothers: Edward Young Hincks born 13 August 1844, Enoch Pond Hincks, born 22 December 1846 and John Howard Hincks, born 19 March 1849. He had one sister, Jane Isabel Hincks, who was born in Bridgeport on 6 January 1856. His father, John Hincks, was a merchant in Bucksport. John was associated with his father-in-law, Deacon Bliss Blodget, in several businesses including a country store, ship stores and ship building. In 1852 the family moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut where John was in the lumber business and later in the nursery business with William.

William Hincks married Mary Louise (Hart) on 11 September 1866. Mary was born 20 February 1843, daughter of Deacon Baldwin and Charlotte J. (Welles) Hart of Madison, Connecticut. They had three sons: Edward Baldwin Hincks, born 4 January 1869, William Thurston Hincks, born 22 January 1870 and Robert Stanley Hincks, born in 28 April 1875. Mary Louise Hincks died suddenly at Coronado Beach, California on 24 October 1890.

Following the war, Hincks became a leading citizen of Bridgeport. He was an Inspector of Customs in 1870. He received an A.M. degree from Yale in 1878. At the time of his death, he was Secretary and Treasurer of City Savings Bank, VP of the Bridgeport Gas Light Company, a Director of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company and the Bridgeport National Bank. He had also been a Director for the Bridgeport Library for over thirty-seven years. Also of note was his position as an executor of P. T. Barnum's will and trustee for the estate of Barnum's widow. It is said that he aided in the founding of the P. T. Barnum Museum that is still in existence today. He died on 7 November 1903 at his home at 716 Park Avenue.

His sons, William, a lawyer, and Robert, a bond broker, survived him. He is buried in Mountain Grove Cemetery in Bridgeport. A bronze plaque attached to his mausoleum shows that he is a Medal of Honor winner.



Major William Bliss Hincks

William Hincks was working in Bridgeport as a bookkeeper when the Civil War began. He answered the call for 300,000 volunteers when he enlisted on 22 July 1862 in Company A, of the Connecticut 14th Volunteers. Over the course of the war, he was promoted to Full Sergeant Major on 16 June 1863, to Full Sergeant on 10 Feb. 1863, to Full Adjutant on 20 Oct. 1863, and to Full Major on 01 April 1865. He

mustered out on 31 May 1865. The 14th Connecticut participated in many of the war's bloodiest battles including Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

The Medal of Honor Citation for Major Hincks reads:

"During the highwater mark of Pickett's Charge on 3 July 1863, the colors of the 14th Tennessee Inf. C.S.A. were planted 50 yards in front of the center of Sgt. Maj. Hincks' regiment. There were no Confederates standing near it, but several were lying down around it. Upon a call for volunteers by Maj. Ellis, commanding, to capture this flag, this soldier and 2 others leaped the wall. One companion was instantly shot. Sgt. Major Hincks outran his remaining companion running straight and swift for the colors amid a storm of shot. Swinging his saber

over the prostrate Confederates and uttering a terrific yell, he seized the flag and hastily returned to his lines. The 14th Tennessee carried 12 battle honors on its flag. The devotion to duty shown by Sgt. Maj. Hincks gave encouragement to many of his comrades at a crucial moment in the battle."

Sources

Thurston Genealogy 1635-1892, Brown Thurston, Portland, Maine, 1892, pp. 187-188

History of the 14th Regiment Connecticut Vol. Infantry, Charles D. Page, The Horton Printing Co., Meriden, CT, 1906, pp. 156-158

"Major W. B. Hincks Dead," *The New York Times*, 9 Nov. 1903

U.S. Census, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900

Lieut. John Calvin Curtis Bridgeport, Connecticut 9th Connecticut Infantry

John Calvin Curtis was born on April 17, 1845 in Bridgeport, Connecticut, the son of Victor and Susan (Miles) Curtis. He had six brothers: Josiah Miles (7 June 1828), Elliot Miles (19 Oct 1831), Cornelius (25 Feb 1837), Frederick (26 Aug 1841), John Calvin (17 April 1845) and Victor Birdseye (17 April 1849); and, three sisters: Susan Jeannette (16 Jan 1830), Louisa (15 March 1834), Sarah Elizabeth (15 Apr 1839). His family was among the earliest settlers of Stratford, Connecticut and his family was of Colonial ancestry. In 1824, his father built Curtis' boyhood home at the corner of Main and Arch streets, where it is recorded, his own children were later born.

John C. Curtis married Adeline Stuart (born in CT 1849) in 1870. They were said to have had nine children. We identify the following eight children: Victor Stuart (October 1871), Henry Sanford. (March 1874), Addie (1876), John K. (November 1877), Vera C. (October 1880), Gladys (August 1882), Sarah (May 1886), and Elliot Robertson. (May 1890). Following the war, Curtis began his service with the Adams Express Company and succeeded in working his way up the ranks of that company. At the time of his retirement in 1908, he had been superintendent of the New England department



LIEUTENANT JOHN C. CURTIS.

for fifteen years. He also served two terms as Alderman in Bridgeport and was a member of several civic and military organizations. Curtis died on 17 January 1917, survived by his wife, Adeline; sons, Victor, Henry, John K., and Elliot; daughters Sarah Oliver, Vera Cameron (of the Metropolitan Opera Company), and Gladys Hawthorne Curtis. His burial followed in Mountain Grove Cemetery in Bridgeport. His gravestone includes a proud achievement as a "Founder and First President of the Boys Club of Bridgeport."

John C. Curtis enlisted as a private in Company I, Ninth Connecticut Infantry on 30 October 1861 when only sixteen years old. He was promoted to Sergeant Major (31 May 1862) and Full Sergeant (8 January 1862). During the battle of Baton Rouge, Curtis joined the intense fighting against the advice, but with the consent, of his commander, after his own regiment had been held in reserve. For his heroic actions in New Orleans on August 5, 1862, he was commissioned Full 2nd Lieutenant, (24 September 1862) at which time he may have been the youngest commissioned officer in the Army. Subsequently in the war he was promoted to Full 1st Lieutenant (10 August 1863). He was appointed and served as Judge Advocate in New Orleans. Curtis also served as acting Assistant Adjutant General to Brigadier General H.W. Kimberly. He then went on to participate in action in Virginia including the Battle of Petersburg, and went through Shenendoah with General Sheridan. He mustered out on October 31, 1864.

Medal of Honor was awarded 16 December 1896.

Citation: "*Voluntarily sought the line of battle and alone and unaided captured 2 prisoners, driving them before him to regimental headquarters at the point of the bayonet.*"

Sources:

"John Calvin Curtis," *U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles*, [database on-line]. www.ancestry.com. Compiled from multiple data sources by Historical Data Systems of Kingston, MA.

"Lieutenant John Curtis," *Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers 1861-1865*, (www.ninthregimentcv.com/soldiers/liertenant-joh-curtis.html)

John C. Curtis, www.en.wikipedia.org

"John C. Curtis, Hero of Civil War, Dead," *The Bridgeport Telegram*, January 18, 1917, pp.1, 13

United States Census 1850, 1860, 1880, 1910

Public Family Trees, www.ancestry.com

Obituary Notice, *The New York Times*, 5 October 1886

Private Wallace A. Beckwith
New London, Connecticut
21st Connecticut Infantry

Wallace A. Beckwith was born 28 February 1843 in New London, Connecticut. His parents were Albert K. and Lucy Harris (Sprague) Beckwith. His siblings included Jane Mary (1833), Crandall (1835), Lewis (1837), Courtland (1839), Lucretia (1841) and George (1845). He attended the Truman school and the Bartlett High School in New London.

Wallace Beckwith He married first Josephine H. (--) about 1868 with whom he had sons Richard (1869) and Lloyd (1874), and daughter Lucy (1872). He married second Elizabeth (--) Hammel about 1885. Upon his return from the war, he apprenticed as a carpenter, a trade he had left upon entering service, and followed that trade for some years. He is credited with building some of the fine homes in New London. In 1890 he was made an inspector in the United States Customs Service. After a brief interruption in service, he returned to the Customs Service and worked until his retirement in June 1923. Among his duties as inspector included inspecting bonded freight from Canada. Also, he gave the official measurements for the big Great Northern Liners, Minnesota and Dakota, built at Groton by Eastern Shipbuilding Co. on the site of the present day Electric Boat.



Mr. Beckwith was a member of the Nameaug Fire Engine Company, and was rated a charter member of the company. He was presented with a gold-plated fire badge at the 75th Anniversary of the company. He was a member of the W.W. Perkins Post, G. A. R. He died at home at 428 William Street on 22 November 1929. Surviving him were daughters, Josephine Beckwith, Mrs. Lucy Abels (Providence, RI); stepdaughter, Christine Hammel with whom he resided; and sons, Frederick (Providence, RI) and Lloyd. He is buried in the Jordan Cemetery in Waterford, Connecticut.

Beckwith entered service as a private on 14 August 1862 and was activated on 5 September 1862 in Company F, 21st Connecticut Infantry when he was nineteen years old. He served as a private throughout the war and was mustered out on 16 June 1865. In December 1862, he participated in the Battle of Fredericksburg where his meritorious actions earned him his medal of honor.

Medal of Honor winner John Palmer recorded an account of Beckwith's actions. Mr. Beckwith's obituary (*The Day*, New London, CT: 29 November 1929) includes information from his own account. Details included that

he held his thumb over a defect in a cover on the vent of a cannon, and his thumb was badly burned. He, along with five other men from the 21st, answered a call by his Colonel for volunteers, and they manned a critical battery in the Union's charge.

Medal of Honor citation of 15 February 1897 reads:

"Gallantly responded to a call for volunteers to man a battery, serving with great heroism until the termination of the engagement."

About the Author

Noreen Manzella CSG # 15578

Noreen is a Governor of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. and serves on the Publication Committee. Over 15 years of searching Noreen's varied ethnic ancestry evolved into experience in research from pre-Revolutionary Pennsylvania to 19th century Little Italy in NYC. Other family research includes 19th century German railroaders and famine Irish quarrymen in NY. Her research has led to expertise in identifying, locating, and establishing contact with 20th century descendants of ancestors, a skill she has employed for clients. A 35-year career teaching grammar, research and writing on the secondary level has laid the foundation for Noreen's interest in helping others write personal memoir.



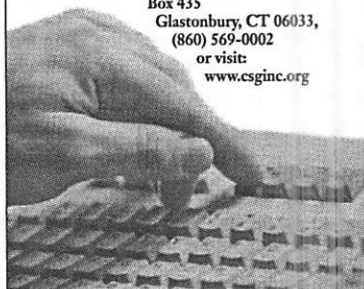
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BOOK REVIEWS

by Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG # 19174

Connecticut Coast, A Town-by-Town History, by Diana Ross McCain, (Photographs from The Connecticut Historical Society), The Globe Pequot Press, 246 Goose Lane, P.O. Box 480, Guilford, CT. Bibliography and with Photo Credits listed, April 2009, 8 ½ X 11, hardcover, 288 pages, ISBN 978-0-7627-4723-8. Cost: \$29.99 plus shipping and handling.

Connecticut Coast is a richly illustrated journey through the unique heritages of the Connecticut coastline. It is a reader's feast of the shoreline's various communities stretching from New York state to Rhode Island. The book has a compelling narrative by the author and a rich sprinkling of photographs from the Connecticut Historical Society. Also included are features such as coastal fishing, light houses, as well as the unpredictable coastal weather.

The author is a long standing researcher of Connecticut's past and has contributed several books to the reading community. This book is an excellent work to have in your own collection, give as a special gift, or simply to rest on your coffee table to start interesting conversations by special visitors.

RAD

Ancestral History of Thelma E. Adair, (Mrs. Clifford M. Gander), Compiled by Charles H. Gander, Gateway Press, 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, Maryland 21211, Library of Congress number: 2008938636 sources listed, 2008, 7 X 11, hardcover. Cost: \$87.00 plus shipping and handling.

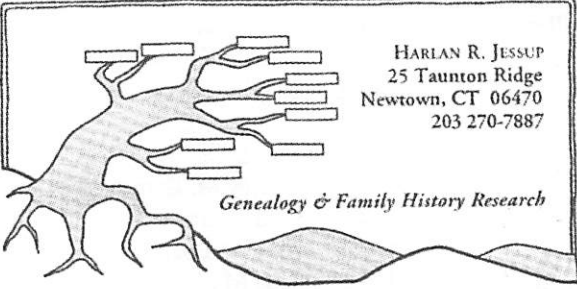
This book is a giant and compelling documentation of the Adair/Gander ancestors. The author of the material, Charles Harrison Gander, has spent numerous hours investigating and assembling the wanderings of 29 generations of family members, their photographs and fascinating accounts of life in their personal environments. The writers/compiler have completed a massive task, adding humor, along with interesting illustrations and a thoroughly documented history.

This book would be an extremely valuable tool for those wishing to locate information about any of the contained names and also provides significant information for those people who claim ancestors from Connecticut. This book is a definite and significant find for researchers from many localities.

RAD

Any Queries submitted will appear in the next issue of Connecticut Genealogy News.


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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

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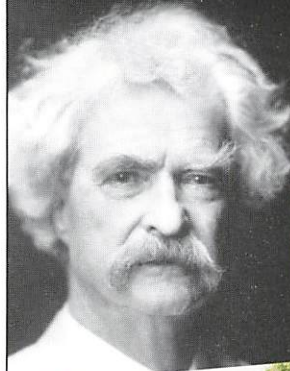
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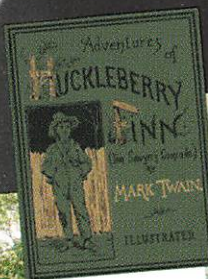
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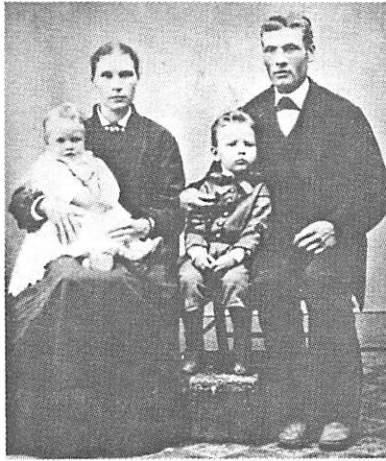
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**Adam & Lisa Johnson, 1881
Sven Johan (John) & Aleda**

As was typical of immigrant families, Adam's address changed with relative frequency until 1902 when his listing placed him on Bow Lane. Throughout his directory entries, Adam's occupation was variously given as laborer, blacksmith, farmer and iron molder. Laborer

could have been anything, but blacksmith and iron molder were occupations requiring skill, skill that would have been very useful in supporting a growing family and generating an income that would afford the purchase of property.

The family is recorded for the first time in the 1900 census was on East Main Street, Middletown. The household included Adam, his wife, listed as "Elizabeth," my grandfather John, Henry A., Frank H., Gunnar E., Bertha E., Harry H., Arthur L., and a nephew, George Robin (daughter Alida had married). Adam, Alice and John listed Sweden as their place of birth—all the rest were born in Connecticut—and their year of immigration as 1881, a year that, with the exception of my grandfather's 1910 enumeration, was consistent throughout the family's census records. In 1910 and 1920, my great-grandparents were on Bow Lane; the 1910 enumeration was the same as 1900, minus my grandfather John and his sister Bertha; the 1920 household, still on Bow Lane, consisted of my great-grandparents, my grandfather and his four children; and in 1930, my great-grandparents, three of their children, one daughter-in-law, and six grandchildren lived in the house on Roberts Street. The census information was remarkably consistent with the family stories. The one noticeable variation was in my great-grandmother's name: Elizabeth (1900), Alice (1910 and 1920) and Elis (1930).

Middletown land records contained deeds for the purchase (and sale) of the farm and the property on Roberts Street.

Some Roadblocks and Puzzles

Based on the birth dates of the children and the 1888 city directory listing for Adam, I concluded that Henry

A. (confirmed by his daughter), Frank and Gunnar were born in Washington and Bertha, Harry, and Arthur were born in Middletown. Unfortunately, there were no contemporary records of the births in either town—Harry's birth, as well as that of the nephew George, were recorded by affidavit in the 1940s.

On 25 Oct. 1905, my grandfather, John S. or S. John Johnson (his name alternated in the records) married my grandmother Maria Wilhelmina Johnson (maiden name as well as married). John and Mina, or Minnie, as she was known, were careful to record their offspring, so I found vital records for all five children. But, as was true with many immigrants, even though the certificates asked for the parents' birthplaces, "Sweden" was all that was ever recorded.

John and Mina's "wedding certificate" in the house on Roberts Street was a large and very pretty document that named the wedding party (listing my grandfather as Sven John Johnson), the witnesses, the officiating minister and the date and place of the wedding. Since the document was not a town record, I took the information to the Middletown vital records office to see what was on the marriage application. I was disappointed again to find only Sweden listed where place of birth was requested, but discovered, to my astonishment, that the names of Mina's parents were listed: John E. Ericson and Louisa C. Wilhelmina Johnson. I knew my grandmother must have supplied the information, but I found it confusing.

Confirming Father's Story



The tragic events that surrounded my father's seventh birthday were confirmed through death records, articles in the local newspaper, and the Southmayd-Doolittle Funeral Home records, now housed at Godfrey Library.

Middletown vital records **Maria Wilhelmina Johnson** showed that Gunnar Johnson died of influenza and pneumonia on 11 Jan. 1919; on 20 Jan. 1919, my grandmother Mina died of influenza and pneumonia; also on 20 Jan. 1919, Amelia Carlson, my great-grandmother's sister, who had been nursing my grandmother, died from a rapid onset of pneumonia and pulmonary edema. The neighbor, Mr. Bengtson, whose cow Dad tended, died that February when a tree fell on him. February was a little outside my

father's recollection, but it was close enough. The one piece of the story that didn't fit was his Uncle Arthur's death in WWI.

According to the published service records of Connecticut men and women who served in World War I, Arthur Leonard Johnson of Middletown, CT, was killed at Chateau Thierry in France on 18 July 1918, six months earlier than my father recalled. The records also indicated that Adam Johnson of "Bowland" was notified of his son's death. I searched the local newspaper for a month or two after the battle, but found nothing, which was surprising—the local soldiers, especially the casualties and MIAs, were big news. I contacted the Military Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, but, because of the 1973 fire that destroyed most of the WWI service records, they had little to offer.

Perhaps my father's memory had compressed the time of all these losses—he was, after all, a little boy dealing with a lot of tragedy. But in time, his memory proved to be true. An article in the *Middletown Press*, dated 14 Dec. 1918 (again, a little outside Dad's memory, but close enough), stated that my great-grandparents received confirmation of Arthur's death from the Red Cross. If the military had sent notification as the published military record indicated, the family never received it, or if they were notified, perhaps it was notification that Arthur was missing in action. The family doctor, Kate Mead, finally asked the Red Cross to step in and find out what happened to him.

So the stories of the family in America could be proven, but I still didn't know where in Sweden my grandparents were born.

An Unexpected Break and the "Evil Eye"

Dad had a first cousin, Fred Johnson, who ran a bakery in Niantic during the summer. Cousin Fred grew up in Sweden and came here as a young man. He had retired to Florida by the time it dawned on me that he was my grandmother's nephew. Through correspondence, Fred provided a great deal of family information including my grandmother's birthplace (Lindesberg, province of Westmanland), the names the siblings she left behind, and the names of other cousins who had come to America.

Included in the correspondence was one particularly intriguing story: my great-great-grandfather's name was Erik Schwartz [in Swedish, Svart, meaning black], who, according to Fred, "came from Germany. He was known as Black Erik on account of looking a bit different from the rest. He was also reputed to have the evil eye, which did not add to his popularity." Erik's son, Jan Erson

[my grandmother's father and Fred's grandfather], "disassociated himself from Black and Schwartz, took part of his father's first name and added -son ... which was the custom of the time." The "custom" to which Fred referred was the patronymic naming pattern commonly used in Sweden.

Church Records

About that time I also began looking for church records. My father and his family attended the Swedish Lutheran (Tabor) Church on the corner of High and Liberty Streets, although my father said he thought his grandparents had joined the North Church when they first came to Middletown. The Swedish congregation moved to a new church in 1958 and changed the name to Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church. The minister was very accommodating and allowed me to look through the old records. The records gave me everything I wanted to know—birth dates and places, baptismal, confirmation, marriage and death dates, immigration information, migration data (my great-grandparents "arrived in Middletown from Washington, CT"), when and wherefrom members were admitted—I had heard that the Swedes were good record keepers, but this was unbelievable!

My grandmother Mina's information noted that she came to the Swedish Church from Zion Lutheran in Portland. A trip across the river revealed her arrival in that church (Nov. 1889, two months after her 16th birthday) and her return to Sweden in 1893.

Success

Armed with this information, I went to the Mormon Family History Center (at that time, located in Manchester) and with the help of Russ Robinson, a volunteer well-versed in Swedish records who has unfortunately moved out of state, I sent for the records of the parishes where my grandparents and great-grandparents were born. I knew no Swedish, so I'm sure I missed a lot, but Russ taught me the words for birth, marriage and death. The records were amazing—each record noted the person's date of birth and birthplace, (information that never varied), marriage dates and death dates. If anyone moved, e.g., "Flyttat till Amerika," that was noted, too. Days and months were recorded in fractions, European-style: for example, my grandfather's birth was recorded as 78 26/12—in other words, 1878-26-Dec. The patronymic system was challenging, but understandable—each generation's surname changed according to the father's first name and the addition of -son or -dotter, and wives retained their maiden names. Working with these records, I had to learn the Swedish versions of the family names—my great-grandfather was Adam Jonsson, born in the village of Lindo, Kalleryd,

Jonkoping, to Jons Nilsson Kuno and Cajsa Pettersdotter; my great-grandmother, Lisa Beata Svensdotter, born in the village of Mjohult, Asenhoga, Jonkoping, was the daughter of Sven Pettersson and Petronella Andersdotter; my grandfather was born Sven Johan, and if he had stayed in Sweden, his surname would have been Adamson. My grandmother, Maria Wilhelmina Jansdotter, was born in Linde[sberg?], Orebro (later Vestmanland) to, Jan Erik Erson and Christina Louisa Wilhelmina Jansdotter. What I found most confusing were the civil divisions.

Moving Ahead

Many years have passed since I started this research, and I have had little time to pursue it further. With the explosion of primary documents on the Internet, I've found bits and pieces, like my grandfather's passenger list (where he was indexed as "Iven") and Uncle Adolph's passport application (with photo—he looks like my brother!); through the indexes for the *Penny/Middletown Press* at the Russell Library in Middletown, I have been able to document stories like the death of the uncle who had been kicked by the horse.

I realize now how much I have forgotten and how much more I have to do, especially in the Swedish records (or maybe in Sweden!) and about that "evil eye" . . .

About the Author


Judith Ellen Johnson, born and raised in Middletown, CT, has lived in the Middletown area all of her life. She holds a B.A. in English from St. Joseph College in West Hartford, and taught English for eight years at Mercy High School in Middletown. In 1979, she joined the Greater Middletown

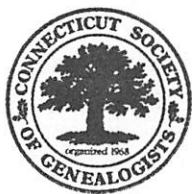
Preservation Trust as part of the tri-town research team documenting the historic architecture of the towns of Cromwell, Portland and East Hampton. This project opened up the world of local history and genealogy to her, allowing her to discover her aptitude for genealogical research, and, in 1985, to begin twenty-five years of public service as genealogist for The Connecticut Historical Society.

Judy co-authored *History and Architecture of Cromwell* (Greater Middletown Preservation Trust, 1980), and throughout the years since, has been acknowledged by many authors for her research assistance.

Besides assisting genealogical researchers from around the country and the world, she has presented a variety of programs for local civic, historical and genealogical organizations. In addition, she is a graduate of the National Institute on Genealogical Research and was a presenter for the NEHGS Sesquicentennial in 1995 (Boston, MA), the Librarians' Day, 2007 NERGC Conference (Hartford, CT), and was program co-chair for the 2000 NGS Conference (New England—Bridge to America) in Providence, RI. Because of her family background, she is particularly interested in post-1850 immigrant (especially Irish and Swedish) and 20th century research, and her work in exhibit and museum collections development has spawned an interest in African American and artifact research. She is a Life Member of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, and the Middlesex County and Cromwell Historical Societies. She is also a member of the Connecticut Irish American Historical Society.

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STEPS FOR TRACING YOUR SWEDISH ROOTS USING SWEDISH SOURCES

by Kathy Meade

Introduction

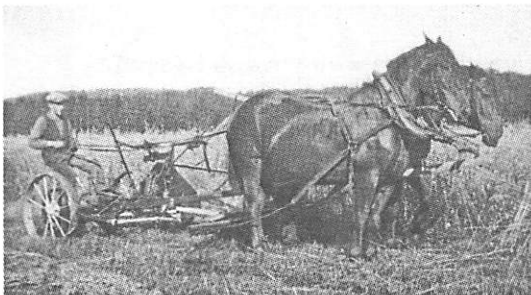
If you have Swedish heritage, you are fortunate because the Swedish records are so extensive and complete. Today, many of these records are accessible online so you are able to research your Swedish roots from the comfort of your home or anywhere as long as you have access to the Internet.

But for many North Americans with Swedish heritage, jumping the pond seems insurmountable. The two biggest challenges include discovering one's ancestor's original Swedish name and finding the place in Sweden where one's ancestor lived. During the past few years, many new resources and tools have become available that have assisted many in overcoming these obstacles. This primer will walk you through the steps and some of the available resources that will enable you to trace your Swedish heritage.

Swedish Emigration

Sweden is in Northern Europe situated on the Scandinavian Peninsula. The physical size of the country is around 173,000 square miles or a little larger than the state of California. There are approximately nine million people living in Sweden today. About one million of Sweden's current population has immigrated to Sweden during the last 50 years – mainly from the various trouble spots in the world.

Based on various sources, it is estimated between nine and twelve million individuals in North America today have some Swedish ancestry. There was a royal colony of emigrants that settled in the Delaware Valley in 1638. About 700 colonists emigrated. But there was little emigration from Sweden until around the 1840s. The massive emigration was between 1870's and 1890's. About 1.2 million Swedes emigrated during this period, and Sweden lost about 20% of its population due to emigration. Only Ireland and Norway lost a greater percentage to emigration.



Most emigrants left for economic reasons. During the 1840's and 1850's, some left because of religious dissatisfaction with the State Lutheran Church. And there

were a few who left to escape military conscription. But the majority left for the opportunity to seek a better life. In the early years, many were attracted to the free land offered by the Homestead Act in the rural areas, mostly in the Midwest. In the later years, many were attracted to industrial opportunities in the urban areas.

Swedish migration to Connecticut occurred mostly from the mid-1880s and until just before World War I. Swedes settling in Connecticut were attracted by opportunities in the commercial and industrial sectors. In 1940, about 40% of the foreign-born Swedes in Connecticut had settled in the five cities of Hartford, New Britain, Bridgeport, West Hartford and New Haven.

Connecticut's industrial sector offered many opportunities to the Swedes. Most found employment within manufacturing and trading. While not a common practice, some companies such as Cornwall Patterson Manufacturing of Bridgeport recruited Swedish laborers. The stone quarries in Connecticut attracted many Swedes. Branford's Stoney Creek Quarry employed many Swedes in the 1870s and 1880s, and the Portland quarries attracted many Swedes.

Many of the Swedes initially settled in Swedish communities such as Swede Hill (Bridgeport), Frog Hollow and later Parkville (Hartford), Forrestville (Bristol) and the Swedish Colony (New Britain). However, most emigrants were determined to learn the English language and quickly assimilated and transitioned into American society. At the same time, they didn't totally abandon their culture and heritage. Swedish-American churches, cultural organizations, clubs and societies were created. The Vasa Order of America continues to promote Swedish history and culture today.

Prepare Yourself for the Hunt

To begin your research, it is good to become familiar with a Swedish genealogy reference guide and study further the common challenges within Swedish research: Swedish naming conventions, Swedish geography and the Swedish alphabet.

Study Swedish Genealogy Reference Books

An excellent Swedish genealogy guide is the book, *Your Swedish Roots*, by Per Clemensson and Kjell Andersson is highly recommended. This book guides the Swedish North American step-by-step as to how to trace one's Swedish ancestors. Four case studies are illustrated within the book using examples from North American and Swedish sources. Explanations are given how to interpret these sources along

with translation guides for the Swedish sources. *Your Swedish Roots* can be found in many libraries and is available for purchase on Amazon.com. Another great book is *Cradled in Sweden* by Carl-Erik Johansson. For the serious Swedish researcher, these are the two key English language Swedish genealogy books. (You will find a listing of online Swedish genealogy sources and of Swedish Genealogy Books and Journals on the CSG website at www.csginc.org as an Appendix to this issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News*.)

Become familiar with Swedish Names

Swedish researchers need to be aware of the characteristics of Swedish names and then be aware that many Swedes changed their name after emigration. The patronymic naming system was in common use up to the end of the 19th century within Sweden. Between 90 and 95% of the population used the patronymic naming system. A child was the son of or the daughter of the father. Thus if the father's name is Sven Johansson, his son's name might be Magnus Svensson or Magnus the son of Sven. Likewise, a daughter might be named Kerstin Svensdotter or Kerstin the daughter of Sven. When a woman married, she did not adopt her husband's name upon marriage, but kept her patronymic.

The nobility did have surnames such as Bonde and von Rosen, but the nobility only represented about one per cent of the population, and few emigrated. The nobility is listed in print calendars such as *Adelskalendern* (The Peerage) published by Ridarhuset (the Noble House).

During the 19th century, many townspersons who didn't want to be considered poor farmers adopted family names often



called "nature names." These "nature names" usually would consist of two parts of nature, such as Dalberg. *Dal* is valley and *berg* is mountain. Some tradesmen would adopt names connected to their profession.

Soldiers were given military names while in the military. One could not have fifty Johan Anderssons in a military unit, so each person unit was assigned a unique name. Military names sometimes represented a personal quality like Rapp (quick), a military term or an association with the place where the person served. When leaving the military service, some soldiers did keep their military name, while many reverted to using their patronymic name.

Many of the Swedish emigrants changed their names while in Sweden and when they emigrated. Some kept the patronymic, but usually dropped the second "s" in the name. "Andersson" became "Anderson". Some changed their names to an Anglicized form. Karl or Carl in Swedish became Charles in the New World. Some names were partially translated into English. *Sjöberg* became Seaberg.

Prior to the 20th century, most women kept their maiden name when they married. So in the Swedish church records, they will have their maiden name; but in the American sources they usually adopt their husband's name.

Within the Swedish records, various spellings for the first name can be used for the same person. For example Anders and Andreas could be used as different spelling for the same person. One needs to be very open and flexible with names when researching one's Swedish ancestor and understand that the records may show differing name spellings for the same person and that your ancestor may have changed his name a few times in his lifetime.

Learn the Swedish Alphabet

The Swedish alphabet contains three additional letters following the letter z: Å, Ä, and Ö. These are separate letters and have distinct sounds. The letter 'Å' sounds like the long O in English. Many emigrants emigrated from the province, Småland, but it is often seen in English documents spelled, Smolen. The letter, Ä, sounds like the English letter E. It is important to search various spellings for a name or place.

There was a spelling reform within Sweden at the beginning of the 20th century. These changes can make it difficult to find a place in a register or gazetteer. An example of a spelling change is the substitution of the letter "ä" for e. In the Swedish church books, you will often see the word, *enka*, which means widow, and the modern Swedish spelling is *änka*. Another example is that kv was substituted for qv.

Become Familiar with Swedish Geography

The key to Swedish research is to know the parish in Sweden where your ancestor resided because the church records are organized by parish. There are several important geographical terms to become familiar with: province (*landskap*) or province, county (*län*) and parish (*soken*).

The creation of Sweden in the 11th century was formed by the unification of local kingdoms that were ruled by local leaders. These kingdoms became the 24 provinces

(*landskap*) of Sweden. In 1634 the Swedish kingdom was reorganized, and provinces gave way to the new county (*län*) structure. Some provinces were identical to the new county. Other provinces were subdivided into two or three counties. These county boundaries remained mostly the same until about 1970, when some boundaries changes or counties merged.

It is important to understand the difference between province (*landskap*) and county (*län*). While the provinces have no administrative functions, they still retain a cultural historical significance and have defined geographical borders. The counties (*län*) were and remain, administrative units; and that is where the records were kept.

The county (*län*) is divided into parishes (*soken*). The local parish kept the church records. Until 1991, the church was responsible for keeping all vital records. There are over 2700 parishes within Sweden. Knowing the correct parish is the key to Swedish research.

You can find current and historical maps at Landsurvey www.lantmateriet.se. Another good source for current county maps and checking parish locations is the *Atlas of Regional Divisions, 1992* www.gis.scb.se/atlas/RikIndAtlas1992/index_en.htm. *The Genealogical Guidebook & Atlas of Sweden* by Finn A. Thomsen contains a list of parishes in alphabetical order along with some basic maps. This book is out of print, but many libraries do have a copy.

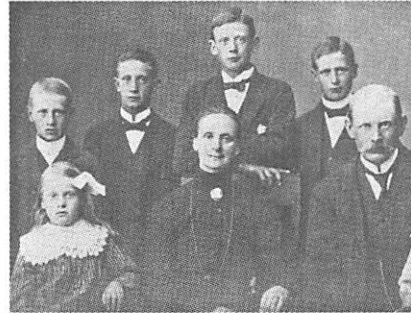
Begin Your Hunt with Personal Sources

You begin your hunt with what you know and with North American sources. First, gather all the information that you can from personal sources about your Swedish ancestor who emigrated. Personal sources include interviews with family members, the family Bible, old letters, post cards and diaries. These sources may include names of family members and place names in Sweden. Old photographs may have the name of the photo studio that took the picture that may prove helpful in providing a clue to the place of origin. Old letters and diaries might provide names of siblings and parents who might provide links to tracing your ancestor. Remember, spellings of place names may be phonetic or Americanized, but gather this information.

Search Public Sources

Marriage and death certificates may provide age information. U.S. census and state census records can provide information such as age, birth year and emigration year. Applications for naturalization often have detailed information including the place within Sweden where the emigrant resided. World War I and

World War II draft registration records will provide birth date, and the World War II draft registrations records often will show the place in Sweden where the person had resided. Obituaries often provide the name of the place in Sweden of origin, as well as siblings or relatives within Sweden. These records can provide additional clues in the hunt.



Search Swedish-American Church Records

Many Swedish immigrants joined Swedish-American churches, primarily Lutheran, but also other denominations such as Baptist, Swedish Covenant Church and Methodist. These churches kept very detailed records including the name of the parish in Sweden where the person was born.

Many of these Swedish American church records have been microfilmed and are available at the Swedish Swenson Immigration Research Center in Rock Island, Illinois and the Swedish Emigrant Institute in Växjö in Sweden. The link to the Swenson Center is: <http://www.augustana.edu/swenson/genealogy.html>.

The amount of information will vary dependent upon individual congregation, but if the information is complete, you can often find in these records: date and place of birth and baptism, date received as a church member and arrival year in America.

Search Immigration and Passenger Indexes.

There are two out-of-print books that give detailed information about Swedish passenger arrivals between 1820 and 1850 in U.S. ports, both written by Nils William Olsson. One is entitled *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in U.S. Ports 1820-1850* and the other *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in New York 1820-1850*.

The majority of Swedes traveled from Gothenburg (Göteborg) to New York; but some ships also landed in Boston, Philadelphia, Portland (Maine), Halifax, Montreal and Quebec. For New York arrivals you should check Castle Garden records and, after 1892, Ellis Island records.

You can find indexes of passengers leaving Swedish ports on Ancestry's World Edition <http://www.ancestry.com> in the section, Emigration Records from Sweden. This index includes the names of about 1.4 million persons leaving from Swedish ports between 1869 and 1951.

Many Swedes emigrated from Norwegian ports, especially emigrants from Dalsland, Värmland and Jämtland. The Norwegian passenger ship lists are available on Digitalarkivet www.digitalarkivet.no. Click on English for the English version. The Swedes mostly emigrated from Oslo, Christiania and Trondheim.

You can find Swedes who left from Danish ports at www.emiarch.dk. This database includes persons leaving between the years 1868 and 1908.

Search the Emibas CD

Emibas is a CD with 1.1 million names of persons who left Sweden between 1845 and 1930 and is 75 per cent complete. The original source for the database is the moving out (*utflytning*) records from the church books. This is one of the most powerful tools because it is searchable on many parameters such as birth date, emigration date, name, parish, county, and other data. The CD includes drop down menus with all the first names and last names. Emibas was produced in 2005 and is probably the most significant tool in helping many Swedish-Americans identify the parish where their ancestor came from and also the Swedish name. The CD is no longer being produced; but the contents of Emibas are now available on the subscription site www.emiweb.se. Godfrey Library in Middleton, Connecticut also has a copy of the Emibas CD.

Search Swedish Census Records

Other helps are the Swedish Census records. You can find census records on the Swedish National Archive site at <http://www.svar.ra.se/>. The 1890 and 1900 Censuses are complete, and the 1880 census is nearly complete. Planned completion date is autumn 2010. Since many people emigrated in the 1880s, the 1880 census can be a good source to find your ancestors' parish. The census records are searchable by name.

Search in the Swedish Church Books

Now you are ready to trace your Swedish lineage using the Swedish Church Books.

The Swedish Church Records are a treasure for the Swedish genealogist because there are so many records, and they are so complete. While it is not known for certain when the Swedish Church began keeping the records, records from the 1500s have been preserved. A

Church Law of 1686 required the clergy to keep records of births, christening, marriages, deaths and burials in the parish as well as records of persons moving in and moving out of the parish. By this time, many dioceses were already keeping church records.

The Swedish Church Records include fourteen record types. The most commonly used by the genealogist are the birth (*födde*), marriage (*vidge*), death (*död*), moving in/moving out (*inflytning och utflytning*) and household examination records (*Husförshörlängd*).

The household examination records (*Husförshörlängd*) are wonderful sources to reconstruct one's family history. Each year, the minister was required to take a spiritual and physical accounting of all who lived within the parish. The ministers recorded this information in large books, usually one spread (similar to an accounting spread sheet) per household. These were updated annually for about five or ten years and then a new volume was created. These books are usually organized by farm, village or place and in alphabetical or geographical order. Many books include village indexes in the front or the back of the volume. For each household, the minister recorded name, birthdates, birthplace, marriage date, moving in or moving out information as well as notations on each person's religious knowledge. The household examination records allow one to trace a person from birth to death or birth to emigration. In many cases, it is possible to know exactly where a person resided each year of this life.

A common objection is that the Swedish books are in Swedish and one can't read Swedish. The church books are really mostly tables of names, dates and places with headings and terms that are used repeatedly. One just needs to become familiar with terms. One of the best dictionaries for working with the church books is *The Swedish Genealogical Dictionary* by Phyllis Pladsen.

Accessing Swedish Church Records

In the mid-twentieth century, members of the Church of Latter Day Saints microfilmed more than 100 million pages of these church records. For many years, one needed to travel to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City to view the microfilms or go to a Family History center to order the films for viewing. One could also travel to Sweden and visit the archives. But today, most of the historical church records have been digitized and are online. Genline www.genline.com has the most complete set; but digitized records are on the SVAR (a division of the Swedish National Archives) website www.svar.ra.se. Both are subscription sites and offer various subscription options.

Methodology for Searching in the Swedish Church Records

To search within the Swedish Church books, you need to know the parish where your ancestor came from. Then, it is helpful to have a date such as a birth date, marriage date, emigration date or some other time frame to begin the search. Generally, this is all you need in order to trace your family history back and forwards in time.

Below are the steps for beginning to trace your family lineage when you have your ancestor's birth date, name, and birth parish.

1. Search for the birth record in parish
2. Within the birth record, generally you will find child's name, birth date, parents' names, names of baptismal witnesses and place where family resided in parish. Note the place of residence. You will need this to find the family in the corresponding household examination book.
3. Go to household examination book and look for place within book and then search for family.
4. Once you find the family, you will find more information about the family such as parents' birth information and marriage information, names of siblings.
5. Review the moving in and moving out columns to check if the person has moved into this place or moved out during this period. If there is no entry, you can assume that the person lived in the same place in the previous household examination book or the subsequent one.
6. Using the information in the household examination records, you can trace your family back several generations.

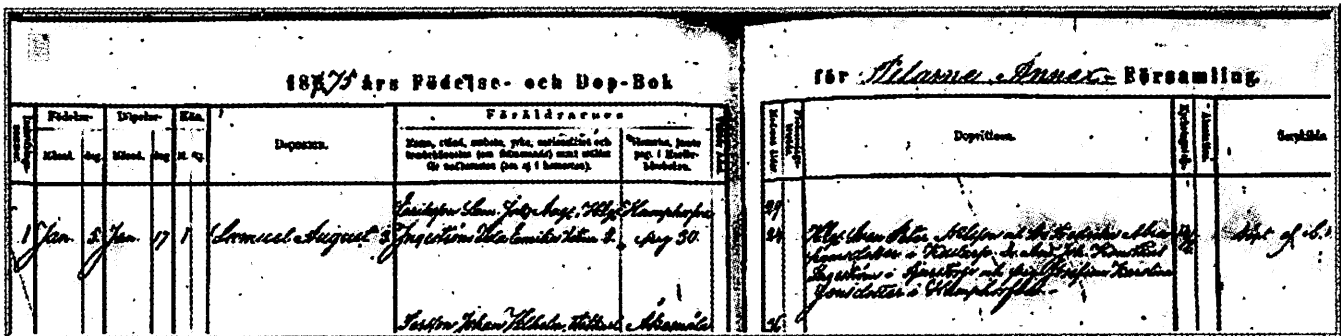
An Example: Samuel August

To illustrate how to trace one's Swedish heritage using the Swedish Church books, we will search for Astrid Lindgren's father, Samuel August, and look for his birth record and from there go to the corresponding household examination book to find out more about his family. In this case, we have three facts: a name, birth date and birth parish. Samuel August was born January 5, 1875 in the parish of Pelarne in the county of Kalmar.

To find, our records, we look for the parish books in the parish of Pelarne and then for the birth book that contains the year 1875. Most birth records contain birth date, baptismal date, child's name, parents' names, place within the parish where the family lived and the name of the witnesses to the baptism. In the earlier church books only the baptismal date is shown. In many birth records, you will see the age of the mother.

What information can we see in this record?

We see that Samuel August was the first child born in 1875 in the parish. His birth date is January 5th and his baptismal date is January 17th. This minister has noted that he is the third child. The parent's names are Samuel August Johan Eriksson and his mother is Ida Emelia Kristina Ingeström. The entry of 5 denotes that the parents have been married five years. The family lived in the place, Hamphorfva. It is important to note the place because you will need to know this in order to locate the family in the household examination book. This minister was very helpful and noted the page number (page 30) within order to locate the family in the household examination book. This minister was very helpful and noted the page number



(page 30) within the household examination where we can find more information about the family. On the second page, there are columns for the ages of the parents, the godparents and the priest who baptized the child.

What is the next step?

Having found the birth record, we now know the parents' names and the place (Hamporfva) where the family lives. Next, we go to the household examination book for the corresponding period or the book

that contains 1875 and search for Hamphorfva. Since this minister recorded the page in the household examination where we can find more information about the family. On the second page, there are columns for the ages of the parents, the godparents and the priest who baptized the child.

What is the next step?

Having found the birth record, we now know the parents' names and the place (Hamporfva) where the family lives. Next, we go to the household examination book for the corresponding period or the book that contains 1875 and search for Hamphorfva. Since this minister recorded the page in the household examination (page 30), we can go directly to page

Namn		Ålder	År	Ordn	Öfver	Öfver	Öfver	Öfver	Öfver
Namn		Ålder	År	Ordn	Öfver	Öfver	Öfver	Öfver	Öfver
1	Johan August Eriksson	28	1845	1					
2	Ida Emelia Kristina Ingeström	24	1851	2					
3	Johan Victor	7	1869	3					
4	Erik Linnert	7	1872	4					
5	Samuel August	28	1875	5					

30. There we will find the members of the household.

What information do we see on this record?

At the top of the page, we see the place name, Hamphorfva. The household examination book details the persons living in the household detailing birth information, marriage information, results of the religious examination, movement in and out of the parish and occasionally some special remarks.

On the record, we can see Samuel August on line 5; and on the four lines above we find information about the other members of the household

1. Father - Samuel August Johan Eriksson
Born October 1, 1845 in Södra Vi
2. Mother - Ida Emelia Kristina Ingeström
Born January 1, 1851 in Rumsquilla
3. Parents Married June 21, 1869
4. Son - Johan Victor Born August 1, 1870 in Pelarne
5. Son - Erik Linnert - Born March 26, 1872 in Pelarne
6. Son - Samuel August - Born January 5, 1875 in Pelarne
7. Since there are no notations in the "moving in column" or no cross-outs in the family names, we can assume that this family will be found in the previous and following household examination books under same place name, Hamphorfva.

On the right side, we see entries noting the results of the religious examinations.

Summation

Notice, that we began with a name, birth date and a place name. Now after looking at only two records, we know Samuel August's parents' names, birth dates and birth parish and marriage date as well as the birth dates for Samuel August's two siblings.

We can continue to trace the family back through the household examination books or forward. Also, we have enough information to find the birth records of the parents and then we secure information for another generation.

Using the Swedish Church books, one can trace your Swedish roots back several generations and if you are really lucky back to the late 1500's.

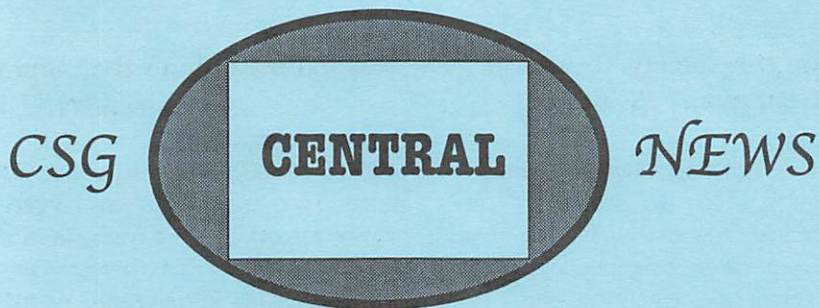
Seeking Additional Help

If one finds a record that is difficult to read, one can seek help on the message boards. An excellent message board is the Federation of Swedish Genealogical Society's, *Anbytarforum*. One can submit questions in English and responses will be in English.

Consider yourself lucky if you have Swedish roots. Enjoy exploring your heritage.

About the Author

Kathy Meade is the North American representative for Genline AB, a company that offers online access to the original Swedish Church Records from the 16th to 20th century. She also volunteers at the Swedish American Museum in Chicago and the Arlington Heights Memorial Library, helping patrons with their Swedish research. Prior to working for Genline, Ms. Meade worked for more than 20 years in the information technology sector, including six years in Sweden and Norway, where she learned to read both Swedish and Norwegian. Ms. Meade has a degree in History from the University of San Francisco.



Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

SAVE THIS SECTION – SPRING 2010

Please mark your calendar or save this page in a handy place with your other active calendars and datebooks.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS - 2010

The Program Committee, chaired by Olivia Patch, with members Francis Hewitt, Margaret Jenkins, Edwin Strickland, and Janet Wallace are constantly at work to provide timely and informative programs intended to increase our members' knowledge and ease of studies within the genealogical field. All events are open to the public, and most are free. In each instance, please pre-register with the CSG Office, so we can plan appropriately.

June 26 – Special Event: BUS TRIP to New England Historic & Genealogical Society at Boston. Please see details and registration form on Page 15 of Central News.

July 10, 17, 24 and 31 – “Introduction to Genealogy.” Series of four classes.

September 18 – “Hook ‘em While They’re Young; Getting Children Involved in Family History.” Sandwich Luncheon and Program, beginning at 12:00 Noon, at South End Senior Center, 70 Canterbury St, East Hartford, CT. Our speaker is Catherine Zahn, noted teacher and genealogist. This program is geared to parents, grandparents, teachers, home-schoolers and scout leaders. Cost is \$15 per person, includes program plus light lunch (choice of Ham & Cheese or Turkey, on a Hard Roll, with a side of red bliss potato salad, fresh fruit and cookies). A cold beverage will be provided. Please contact the office with questions or to register. Deadline is Monday, September 16th.

October 16 – ANNUAL ALL-DAY GENEALOGICAL SEMINAR: “Following Ancestral Trails,” will be held at Holiday Inn, North Haven. From 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Four topics will include speakers Leslie Huber (two talks), David Mishkin, and Crawford Westbrook. Hot luncheon will be served. Please see Fall 2010 issue of *CT Genealogy News* for more details. Please mark your calendar now. This event will also be posted on the CSG web site.

November 20 – “The U.S. Census—More Than Just Painting by Numbers,” with CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland, II.

Location: CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT at 1:30 p.m. More details to follow in Fall 2010 issue.

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. *presents*

Introduction to Genealogy with CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland II

Saturdays in July beginning July 10th from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Research time will be available from 11 a.m. to Noon

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St, East Hartford, CT.
Cost: \$15 per session or \$50 for all four sessions

Session 1: Brief History of Genealogy; Everything
July 10th You Can Do Wrong; Names and Dates (changes in the calendar); Forms; Sources You May Have in Your Possession.

Session 2: Vital Records; Bible Records; Church
July 17th Records; Cemetery Records.

Session 3: Probate Records; Land Records, Census
July 24th Records; Immigration/Naturalization Records.

Session 4: City Directories; Newspapers; Military
July 31st Records; Internet Resources and Genealogy Software.

To register, contact the CSG Office at 860-569-0002 or at csginc@csginc.org. Make checks payable and mail to: CSG, Inc., P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033

(MasterCard & Visa accepted)

A Message from the Society Treasurer Gregory E. Thompson, CSG # 12873

Critical Expenses ~ Volunteer Opportunities

The last few years have been financially challenging with the rising costs of labor, utilities, insurance and all other expenses incurred in keeping the society running. For the last three years, the society has been operating in the red, due to these increased costs.

Membership growth is difficult as it is for many societies in this period of economic instability. Our Society no longer can survive on our membership fees alone. We are relying heavily on the generosity of our members who give to us throughout the year. The Annual Appeal which is held each year in September has brought in a substantial amount of money to help keep our operations going. We added new membership classes, specifically the Endowment Class where a portion of the membership fee is added to our endowment fund. This is critical in providing funds for emergencies as well as funding for the many ongoing projects to improve our website. We are working on providing more databases online that are unique to Connecticut and the New England area.

Postage has been another major expense. The cost of mailing the *Connecticut Genealogy News* and *The Connecticut Nutmegger* has been increasing each and every year. We initiated the option to our members to receive *The Connecticut Nutmegger* online, and that has substantially reduced our expenses in that area. We are now in the process of creating a contact list where we can communicate with our members via email, instead of incurring a large cost to mail communications via the postal service. We are thankful to our members for working with us on these major initiatives.

We are always looking for volunteers to help us with our many transcription projects, helping in the office, or doing book reviews. If you have a couple of hours where you can help, it would be appreciated.

This year we received a most generous donation from the estate of Patricia Jane Waite, who remembered our society and others in her will. We are appreciative to our members for these types of donations, as it helps keep the Society financially healthy. Please consider leaving us a portion of your estate, so that we can continue to provide top quality genealogical materials to our members and insure the health of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists. Please contact the office with any questions you may have.

New England Regional Genealogical Conference (NERGC)

All of our CSG members, worldwide, are invited and encouraged to attend these conferences, which are held every second or third year, in New England, with host sites rotating for each event. Our next one will be in Springfield, Massachusetts, in April, 2011. These multi-day seminars comprise several tracks of one-hour programs, interspersed with opportunities for visiting the Exhibit Area to shop or to learn about other genealogical societies and/or genealogical software. The conference pricing package allows for selection of one or two days, or full conference, with meals and workshops priced separately. Hotel rooms are set at reduced rates for attendees, and you would make those reservations directly with the hotel(s). Conferences are a great opportunity to expand one's knowledge of methods and processes in genealogy, and you will find great camaraderie with our fellow researchers. Rank beginners are made most welcome, and always fit in perfectly with those in the most advanced circles - *all are one in this setting*. In addition to attending and taking in all there is to offer, you will find opportunities to give something back to the genealogical community we love so much. All are asked to volunteer (even one hour), during the conference time. Such needs may include introducing speakers, serving at the registration desk, directing 'traffic' or putting up signs.

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists is a Charter Member of the Consortium, which was founded in 1984. As part of our membership, CSG has placed seed money with the Consortium, and we send delegates to conference planning meetings every several months. In addition to the above, participation in any particular conference requires a member society to meet certain requirements, i.e., provide at least one page of advertising materials in the conference syllabus, supply a speaker for one of the conference lectures, and engage volunteers for pre-conference planning, and for on-site conference service. In return for compliance with these mandates, participating societies, in a given conference, have the opportunity to share in the proceeds of that conference.

Please visit www.nergc.org for full details, including program brochure and registration form. Please consider joining with members of genealogical groups throughout New England and beyond. Once you've submitted that conference registration form, please remember to contact the CSG office, and put your name on the volunteer list. *Thank You.*

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS, INC.

www.csginc.org or 860-569-0002

BUS TRIP TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (NEHGS) IN BOSTON, MA

June 26, 2010

NEHGS advances genealogical scholarship and develops the capabilities of both new and experienced researchers of family history by collecting, preserving, interpreting, and communicating in a variety of accessible formats, reliable genealogical data with emphasis on families and communities connected to New England. NEHGS is the oldest genealogical society in the country. For over 150 years, NEHGS has helped new and experienced researchers trace their heritage in New England and around the world. Source: NewEnglandAncestors.org (NEHGS website).

REGISTER TODAY - SPACE IS LIMITED

DEPARTS: Wethersfield Jordan Lane/DOT Park & Ride at 7 a.m.
 Manchester Buckland/DOT Park & Ride at 7:20 a.m.
 Willington Commuter Lot: Exit 69 at 7:40.

For questions, call or E-mail the CSG Office. Directions will be provided. You will be required to sign a liability release form to participate in this trip.

LEAVING BOSTON: 5 p.m.

COST: \$35.00 per person. Lunch is on your own. There is a separate \$15.00 admission charge for non-NEHGS members, payable at the door.

WE MUST HAVE 30 PARTICIPANTS BY JUNE 4TH TO ENSURE OUR BUS RESERVATION. PENDING AVAILABILITY, REGISTRATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED UP TO 12 NOON ON THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 2010.



Please make checks payable and mail to: CSG, Inc., P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033

Name(s): _____ CSG# _____
 _____ CSG# _____
 Address: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Phone: _____ # Attending _____ E-mail: _____

DEPARTING FROM (circle one) Wethersfield Manchester Willington

CSG Committees at Work

Dick Tomlinson, Chair of the Publications Committee, reports that the office is now the proud owner of a new iMac computer, which was used for the June 2010 issue of *The Connecticut Nutmegger* as well as this Summer edition of *Connecticut Genealogy News*. We have also upgraded our desktop publishing software, InDesign Creative Suite 3 to Indesign Creative Suite CS4. The staff and production team members are getting well acclimated to the in-house publishing world.

In connection to publications, a meeting of the Organizational Partners of *CT Explored* magazine (published by the Hartford Public Library) was held in mid-April in the new History Center of the Hartford Public Library. This group includes many historical societies, museums and cultural arts centers through the state. Members of this group work together to uncover "the state's cultural (and genealogical) heritage with the aim of revealing connections between our past, present and future." Partners shared their plans and marketing ideas. Results of a Readers' Survey by *CT Explored* were presented; over 90% of the readers belong to their local historical societies. Newspapers are well-used; over 80% read the Hartford Courant. CSG renewed our partnership with *CT Explored* for another year. *CT Explored* magazine is published quarterly and members of CSG may enjoy a discount off the regular subscription price. Orders must be placed through *CT Explored* at: Hartford Public Library/*Connecticut Explored* Subscriptions, P.O. Box 271561, West Hartford, CT 06127-1561 or visit www.ctexplored.org.

DUES REMINDER: Membership Committee offers this gentle reminder for each of us who have not already paid their dues for 2010-2011 should renew soon. The grace period runs from May 1st to May 31st; after that, you will be assessed a \$3 late fee to cover the costs of additional processing that happens within the office when dues are processed after June 1st. CSG accepts payment by check



This may be your last opportunity to purchase your very own CSG multi-purpose mug! The fine CSG 40th anniversary logo stands out in white against a deep blue marble-ized background. Many of us already enjoy our morning coffee, or afternoon tea in the special company of this vessel. Better yet, use it every moment of the day on your desk, as a pencil and pen holder. Sturdy enough to also hold up heavy scissors, rulers, and/or magnifying glasses, etc. This treasure (not too many remaining) indicates your pride in membership at CSG, and your interest in genealogy. Cost \$3 plus P&H \$2 (CT residents please add 6% sales tax). Please order quickly to avoid disappointment.

money order mailed to the office, by VISA or MasterCard when ordering by phone, or by PayPal through our website. It is necessary to be registered and signed in to the website to renew by PayPal. Please contact the office if you have any trouble registering, signing in or renewing. Please do not re-register on the site.

From the Building Committee, chaired by Don Naples, we learn of an upgrade to the office phone system to new 2-line phones which are direct-wired, and use tone dialing, as do all modern systems. At the same time, a cordless phone was also installed. The basement meeting room has also been outfitted with a phone jack and phone near the conference table. This helps eliminate navigation of the long stairway during research or meeting times when staff or committee members are on the lower level. The new phones are not connected to the computers in the office, so they don't relate at all to the CSG website; however it is a positive step, to be coming into the 21st century.

Tech Committee encourages members and friends to visit the CSG website on a regular basis. Upcoming CSG programs are listed under Events. We do occasionally list what other genealogical societies are doing as well. The site is constantly evolving, so check the site often. Among other benefits, members can experience the use of footnote.com, at no extra charge, to enhance their research opportunities. If uncertain how to navigate the system for accessing the website and its "members-only" area, please be in touch with the office. As always, it helps to have your membership number ready. Those attending the 2010 Annual Meeting will have an opportunity to attend a brief workshop on "Using footnote.com" led by Greg Thompson, CSG Treasurer.

GLAD YOU ASKED... GENEALOGY Q&A ?

What genealogical questions do you have? Send them to us! Send questions via email to Q_and_A_Editor@ctfamilyhistory.com or mail to: Genealogy Q&A Editor, Connecticut Genealogy News, P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033. Ellen Paul CSG # 13665.

Dear Q & A Editor:

According to the 1870 census my great-great grandfather was born in 1841 in the Atlantic Ocean. My grandmother always said he was born while the family was immigrating to the U.S. from Ireland in the 1850s. Where would I look to find his birth record?

Dear Researcher:

The location of birth records depends not only on the citizenship of the subject, but the registration of the ship. If the ship sailed under the British flag, any births on board should be recorded at the British Public Record Office [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/looking-for-person/birthmarriageanddeathenglandwales.htm?WT.lp=rg-3188>]. If the birth is not recorded there, it may have been recorded in the ship's log. *Ancestry.com* does have Ships Passengers Arrival Records for both the ports of New York and Boston. Boston's, which are indexed, are also available at the NARA office at The John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125

1-617-514-1600.

New York's are also available at the NARA office at 201 Varick Street, 12th Floor
New York, NY 10014
1-866-840-1752 or 212-401-1620

Dear Q & A Editor:

Since I have hit a brickwall on my direct line, I have decided to learn what I can about a collateral line. My great uncle died as a child in Bridgeport, CT in 1919. His parents moved sometime after his death and are buried in Ohio. I have not been able to find a death certificate. Is there any way I can find a listing of cemeteries in the area of Bridgeport where I can search for a grave?

Dear Researcher:

First, congratulations on thinking around what seems like a brickwall. Since your great uncle died in 1919 there's a good possibility his death was a result of Spanish Influenza and his death record may be hard to find because of the sheer number of deaths. One possible place to start is *Cemeteries of the U.S.: A Guide to Contact Information for U.S. Cemeteries and Their Records*. First Edition. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research, 1994. The information

is grouped by state and then by county and includes the names of cemeteries, physical and postal addresses, contact information, location of burial records and how they can be accessed. Another possibility is to contact the municipal historian in the town in which you think your great uncle died and then those neighboring towns. Town historians often have transcriptions of burial in some or all of the cemeteries in their towns and know the location of cemeteries which are no longer extant. The Connecticut State Library has a listing of the municipal historians for the entire state as well as their contact information <http://www.cslib.org/munihist.htm>.

Many cemetery records are available online. Consider the following websites:

<http://www.gravematter.com>

<http://www.findagrave.com/>

<http://www.interment.net/>

Dear Q & A Editor:

I am just beginning my family history and while I have a computer, I don't have a genealogical software program, can you tell me which one is best?

Dear Researcher:

Selecting a genealogical software program is almost like buying a car, you have to roadtest a few to see which suits you best. What works best for one family historian may not suit another because each one's needs and requirements are different. Fortunately, there is a website which provides reviews and overviews of 486 programs <http://www.gensoftreviews.com/>. The site tells which platform supports it, if there are user groups, what the strengths and weaknesses are and whether free or for purchase.

Dear Q & A Editor:

In Prologue, the quarterly of the National Archives and Records Administration [Spring 2007, Vol. 39, No. 1] I read about the relatively recent discovery of some 1798 Direct Lists for Connecticut. How can these be used to further my research?

Dear Researcher:

To fund a military buildup for a possible war with France, Congress enacted a \$2 million direct tax in July 1798. Each of the country's 16 states had to come up with its share of the \$2 million.

In Connecticut, owners submitted a Particular List slip for each dwelling house, no matter what the value. This slip, headed "List of a Dwelling-House and Appurtenant Buildings, with the Lot on which they stand...", identified both the owner and occupant, and if the owner was a nonresident of the town, included his or her town of residence. It also identified the name of the ecclesiastical society and the part of the society in which the house was located. Owners provided a description of each house, including the dimensions; number of stories; the number of stories; materials of construction; the number and size of windows; as well as out-house information and the names of the bounding property owners; and the size of the lot on which the house was situated, up to a maximum of two acres.

The information contained in the 1798 Direct Tax, when used with census schedules, can determine if a family was landless, the wealth of a particular household and resultant records due to that status as well as the names of neighboring families who might figure as future inlaws. Researchers may also find an alternate town of primary residence.

The controversial tax was repealed in 1799 and because the law allowed responsibility for the tax to be transferred to other governmental departments, with no directive to forward records to Washington, many of these records have been lost.

Known 1798 direct tax lists and their physical locations are listed on the National Archives Web site.

<http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2007/spring/tax-lists-extant.html>

Particular Lists and tax lists exist for Kent and Warren are available on microfilm at NARA - Northeast [Boston]. Some Particular Lists for Waterbury are available at the Mattatuck Museum, Waterbury; and General Lists for all counties but Fairfield and Litchfield are at Connecticut Historical Society Museum. Tax collection list for Woodbury and Southbury can be viewed at the Southbury Historical Society; and the tax collection list for Fairfield and Weston are at the Fairfield Historical Society.

Dear Q&A Editor:

I want to use the CSG website. Do I have to register? If so, how do I do it?

Dear Researcher:

You reach the CSG website using either <http://www.csqinc.org> or <http://www.ctfamilyhistory.com> (which some find an easier address to remember) as the URL address.

This brings you to the "Home Page." This is the front door entrance to the CSG website. You can always return to this page from anywhere in the web site by clicking on the CSG Name in the blue banner at the top of the page.

Part of the banner at the top of the page consists of a series of blue boxes, "Resources," "Publications," "Connecticut," "Events," "About Us." Placing the cursor on one of these boxes and holding down the "mouse" will show a drop-down menu of choices. Just below these five boxes there are links to pages that deal with joining CSG, paying dues online and searching CSG databases. Following a brief paragraph description of CSG, a link, "Website User Registration," offers the visitor the opportunity to register. The registration process is intended both for CSG members who are logging on for the first time and for non-members.

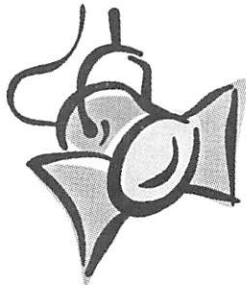
Some of the web content is available to anyone and can be used without registration. A Non-CSG member can register and gain access to additional information. This is in keeping with our mission to promote access to genealogical information.

Registered CSG members have full access to all the information available on and through the CSG website. This is a major service to our members and includes a constantly expanding array of valuable genealogical data and resources.

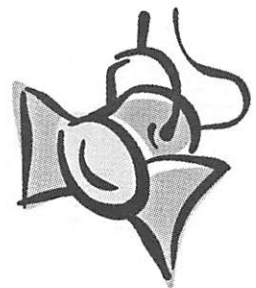
Clicking on the link, "Website Registration," brings up the registration form. The form is essentially self-explanatory. CSG Members enter their Member Number and Transaction Code from their membership card. Non-members skip these boxes. Whether a member or non-member, the user selects their own User ID and password. Once registered, the user logs on by clicking the "Sign In" box at the top right-hand corner of the page and entering their password.

Once you are a Registered User, signing in to the website will bring you to a "Welcome Page" which is different for members and non-members. For example, members will see a link to access *footnote.com*.

If you get stuck or forget your password ... remember you can call the CSG office at 860-569-0002 for help.



Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities



SPOTLIGHT ON MILFORD

by Gregory E. Thompson, CSG # 12873

Historic Profile of Milford

Milford, Connecticut lies in New Haven County and is bounded on the west by the Housatonic river. The town was one of the original six plantations of New Haven Colony and was established in 1639, two years after the Pequot War, by the Reverend Peter Prudden. It was originally named "Wepawaug," the name the indigenous Indian tribes gave to the river that flowed through the settlement. Prudden was a minister of the Providence Island Company. In 1637, he, along with fifteen families from Hertfordshire, England, among them Edmund Tapp of Bennington, England, James Prudden, William Fowler, Thomas and Hannah Buckingham, Thomas Welsh, Richard Platt, Henry Stonehill and William East, left England for Massachusetts. Along with the Rev. John Davenport, they were among those who left Boston to found the New Haven Colony in March of 1638.

On February 1, 1639, the land known as Milford was purchased from Ansantawae, chief sachem of the Paugussett Tribe for "six coats, ten blankets, one kettle, twelve hatchets, twelve hoes, two dozen knives, and a dozen small looking-glasses."

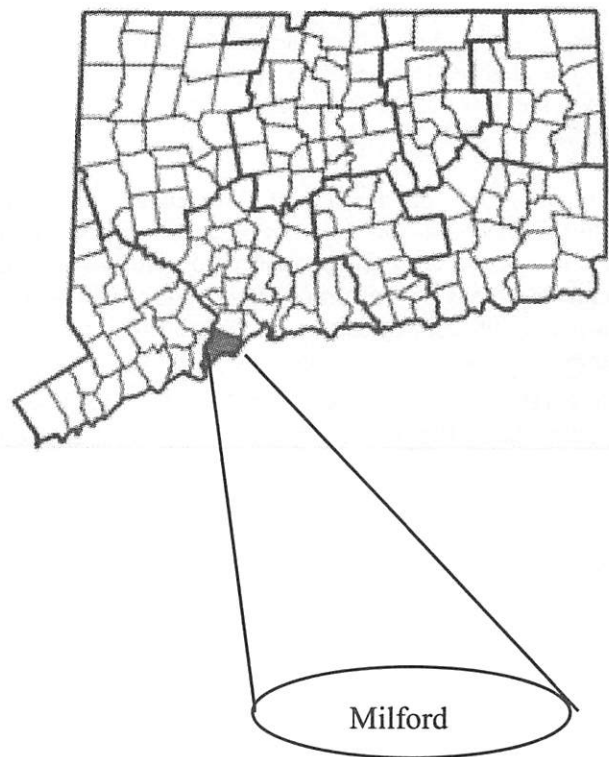
Some of the towns that sprung out of the Milford Settlement are Woodbridge in 1784, Bethany from Woodbridge in 1832, Orange in 1822 and West Haven from Orange in 1921.

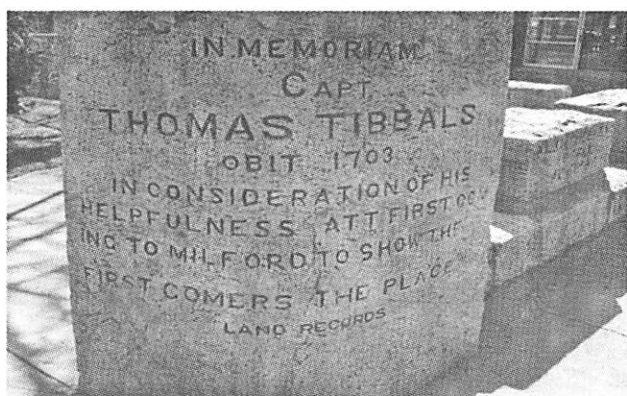
Interesting Facts About Milford

Buried treasure is said to exist on a small island the Indians called "Poquahaug," just off the coast of Silver Sands beach. It is a recognized fact that Captain Kidd and other pirates hid and sailed along the coast of Connecticut. Today this Island is called "Charles Island."

Three Milford residents served terms as Governor of Connecticut: Robert Treat (1683-1698), Jonathan Law (1741-1750) and Charles Pond (1853-54). In 1789, during the Revolutionary War, George Washington is said to have come to Milford and dined and rested at Clark's Inn. During the Civil War, Milford was a stop on the "Underground Railroad." Shipbuilding, oystering and trade on the open seas were all part of the history of Milford. After World War II, the population swelled and other industries such as leather, boots, hats and shoes flourished. Milford was also famous for carriages, which were sold there for centuries. Today, Milford is the corporate home and headquarters of many international corporations.

Memorial Bridge, which is located a short distance from the library, is a tourist attraction where memorials to many of the founding families can be found.





Epitaphs from the Memorial Bridge

Milford furnished the first three rectors or presidents of what became Yale College. The first of these was Abraham Pierson, who graduated from Harvard in 1668 and came to Milford after his graduation to pursue theological studies under the Rev. Roger Newton. In Milford he married Abigail

Continuing with our profiles of Connecticut Towns and Cities. Connecticut has 169 Towns and Cities and each presents unique features of interest to genealogists and family historians. We will profile the historic origins of each town and give some guidance on the valuable assets that genealogists can find there today.

Clark. (Her sister, Sarah, became the mother of Governor Jonathan Law.) Pierson was chosen as the first rector of the Collegiate School upon its formation in 1701 and held the position until his death in 1707. (The Collegiate School was renamed Yale in 1718.) Upon Pierson's untimely death, Samuel Andrew was appointed rector pro tempore. Andrew was a highly respected minister and scholar in Milford. He had succeeded Rev. Roger Newton as Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Milford and held the post for fifty years. He was relieved to pass the unwelcome role of rector on to his son-in-law, Timothy Cutler, in 1719.

Genealogical Repositories

The Milford Public Library has the largest repository of genealogical material accessible to the public in the town. The Henry Taylor genealogy room is a good place to start your research. It contains hundreds of family histories of local families, DAR membership materials, local histories of Milford and of the surrounding towns, yearbooks of Milford High School, city directories, maps (including some city maps) and cemetery records. Most importantly, it has a friendly and knowledgeable staff which is there to help you.

Also, at the Milford public library is a free genealogy class that meets on the first Monday of each month from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Each month a topic is discussed and help is available by knowledgeable researchers to help get you started if

necessary. Topics include, immigration and naturalization, Census Records, Vital Records, how to publish your manuscript, how to organize your records, how to use a genealogical program and much, much more. An average of 35 to 50 people attend the class each month, and new people are always welcome. Networking with the members of the genealogy club has been one of the most rewarding features of this class.



Frank Taylor Genealogy Room

Please feel free to contact me with any questions at GThomp5749@aol.com. The library is located at 57 New Haven Avenue, Milford, CT 06460. The telephone number is 203-783-3290. Jean Tsang is the library director. Hours open are: Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. and Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5p.m.



Members of the Milford Library Genealogy Group

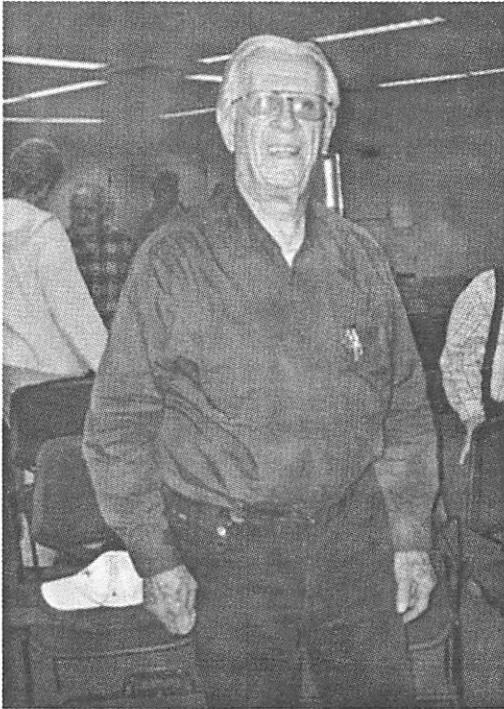
The Milford Historical Society

The Milford Historical Society located at 34 High Street, Milford (phone number 203-874-2664) is another repository of records, but is only open by appointment. This repository's material is currently under reorganization and it is suggested that you start your research at the Milford Public Library.

The First Church of Milford

One of my members of the genealogy class, is the historian for the First Church of Milford. She informs me that the Church records, covering the period from 1640 to the present day, are available for searching. The Church is located on West River Street in Milford, Connecticut. Their phone number is 203-877-4277.

City Historian



Richard Platt, City Historian

The City Historian of Milford, Mr. Richard Platt, is a wealth of information about the town. If you want to know anything about the old homes in Milford, he is the person to speak to. He also is the president of the Platt family association. Members of the association are descendants of Richard Platt, one of the original settlers of the area. Mr. Platt can be reached by e mail at *richard.platt.sm.55@aya.yale.edu*.

Milford, Connecticut City Hall -Vital Records Access
In April of 2009, I wrote to the City Clerk, Alan Jepson, and asked him about researching in the city Hall. Here are the results of the letter that I received from Mr. Jepson.

“Researchers are welcome at any time the office is open. Hours of operation are: 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Genealogists may select volumes off the shelves themselves only on books that are dated prior to 1990. State law states that they cannot view Social Security numbers. A Staff member will be needed to assist the genealogist to view books after 1990. If a copy is needed, the office staff member would have to make the certified copy protecting the Social Security number.”

(Mr. Jepson has recently retired and the new City Clerk is Linda Stock. The procedures for researching are believed to be unchanged.)

Sources:

Milford, Connecticut Web site

Richard Platt, City Historian

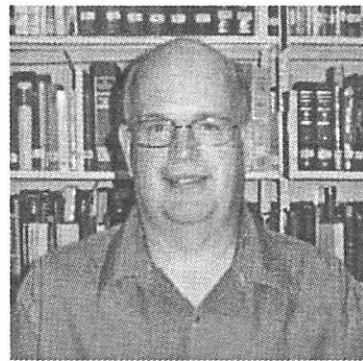
Rootsweb.com

Letter, dated April 29, 2009, by Alan Jepson, City Clerk.

Milford Chamber of Commerce

Historical Sketches of the Town of Milford, by G. Ford, 1914

About the Author

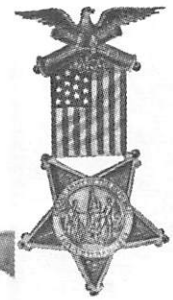


Gregory E. Thompson is the Treasurer of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. He was born and reared in the New Haven area and has been interested in his family history since a child. A direct descendant of the Indian Princess Pocahontas and several Mayflower Passengers,

he teaches a class on genealogy at the Milford Public library. An Economics and accounting major from the University of New Haven, he has been the general manager for several restaurants during his career. He is the archivist for the Connecticut Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Historian of the Elder William Brewster Society and a board member of several Genealogical and Historical Societies, and is a member of many other societies as well.

PROFILES OF CONNECTICUT'S CIVIL WAR VETERANS

by Noreen Manzella, CSG # 15578



**2nd Lieutenant
William Edgar Simonds
25th Infantry Regiment**

According to most sources, William Edgar Simonds was born 24 November 1841, the second son of John and Tryphena (Converse) Simonds. His father, who was a descendant of Daniel Webster, died when William was just three years old. Siblings included a sister Adelaide (1838), and brother Albert Henry (1844). After his mother's remarriage to James Creighton, several half siblings were born. Although his family was left in dire straits, William did attend public schools in Canton, but also went to work at the young age of 16 or 17 for the Collins Company. He was able to save enough money to attend the New Britain Normal School, graduating in 1860, and thereafter, teaching school for two years.

On 18 October 1867, William Simonds married Sarah J. Mills, daughter of the Honorable Addison O. and Jane Maria (Case) Mills of Canton. Three children were born to them, including a son Caspar, and a daughter Kittie M. An 1898 account of Simonds indicated that two of the children had previously died, with Caspar surviving. William Edgar Simonds died 14 March 1903 and is buried in the Canton Center Cemetery.

William Simonds enlisted in Company A, 25th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers on 18 August 1862, at the rank of private, but was quickly promoted to sergeant major before being mustered into the United States service. As a member of Company I of this regiment, participating in the Battle of Irish Bend, Louisiana, on April 14, 1863, Sergeant Major Simonds formed a regimental line under fire, a feat difficult under such conditions. The 25th had been sent forward by General Weitzel as skirmishers where they ran into heavy fire and fire from the Confederate gunboat *Diana*. The company stood its ground and later under heavy fire, but with other support, advanced and drove the Confederates from the field and forced the *Diana* to be blown up. It was this action that earned a promotion to Second Lieutenant, as well as the Medal of Honor. Lieutenant Simonds was mustered out

August 26, 1863 along with his regiment.

Within days Simonds entered Yale Law School, graduating in 1865, and began practicing law in Hartford. William Simonds quickly built a law practice versed in patent and trademark law, becoming known as one of the country's eminent authorities in this field.

Many successes came to William Simonds including election to the Connecticut General Assembly in 1882, where he served on the committee on railroads. In 1883, he was elected Speaker of the House. Simonds sponsored a bill to create the Storrs Agricultural College and served as trustee starting in 1886. In 1888, Simonds was elected to the 51st US Congress. While serving in Congress, he was instrumental in helping procure passage of an international copyright bill, authoring the thirteenth section, which was vital to the bill's passage. For his work on this, France made him a "Chevalier of the Legion of Honor". Simonds was a lecturer on fraternal law (1884-1894) at Yale, and, in 1890, Yale awarded him an honorary Master of Arts degree. After Simonds failed to be reelected, President Harrison appointed him commissioner of patents in July 1891. Simonds was the author of four books on patent law including *Summary of Patent Law* and *Digest of Patent Cases*.

William Edgar Simonds' Medal of Honor was awarded 25 February 1899 while he was Commander of the Connecticut Department of the GAR, reads:

...displayed great gallantry, under heavy fire from the enemy, in calling in the skirmishers and assisting in forming the line of battle

Sources:

Simonds, William Edgar, *Men of Progress*. 1898, 229.

Simons, William Edgar, *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, 1:393, accessed on

www.books.google.com accessed 18 April 2010.

William Edgar Simonds, *Scientific American*. Volume 66 (ns), 18 June 1892, 389, as accessed on http://www.fplc.edu/hosted_resources/PatentHistory/posa66n.htm.

William Edgar Simonds, Canton Historical Museum Website. <http://74.125.132/search?q=cache:itR>

William E. Simonds (Symonds).

United States Census 1850, 1860, 1880, 1900. www.ancestry.com accessed on 17 April 2010).



Captain Edwin Michael Neville
Waterbury, Connecticut
1st Connecticut Calvary

Edwin Michael Neville was the second son of Michael and Ann (Delaney) Neville, born in Waterbury, Connecticut on 27 January 1843. The family, recorded on the 1850 census in Waterbury,

included brothers Timothy and John. Interestingly, he is listed as "Michael" Neville. After a course at high school, he enlisted St. John's College (Fordham, NY) where he studied until 1862.

In 1862, while visiting his brother Timothy in Providence, Rhode Island, he enlisted in 3rd Rhode Island Cavalry. He served only a few months and then, was discharged under a disability. He returned to Waterbury where he went about raising a company for the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, and then joined the army again. He entered as a 2nd Lieutenant on 1 February 1864, but was soon promoted to Full 1st Lieutenant (01 October 1864). He was again promoted on 16 February 1865 to Full Captain and he was mustered out on 02 August 1865.

Captain Neville's regiment was assigned to General Philip Sheridan. This regiment fought the enemy over ninety times. Many prisoners, guns, and flags were captured through the efforts of this regiment thus earning the praise of General Sheridan who in particular singled out Captain Neville. His brave act during the battle of Saylor's Creek on 6 April 1865 earned him the Medal of Honor. It was shortly after this crushing defeat for the Confederate Army wherein the Union army captured seven Confederate generals, artillery, and thousands of soldiers, that General Robert E. Lee surrendered. Neville was a member of the detail that escorted General Grant to the surrender. When mustered out, the company was allowed to return to the state mounted which was a privilege granted to no other regiment in the service.

Even after the conclusion of the war, Edwin M. Neville continued his military service as adjutant general in the National Guard. Acting as an agent for the Remington Arms Company, he went to Paris in 1869, was trapped there during the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, and used a hot air balloon to escape the city. He returned to study law in the office of his brother, T.F. Neville,

and was admitted to the New York bar in 1872. He successfully practiced law until his last illness. Neville died on 4 October 1886 in Waterbury. He was buried at Old St. Joseph's Cemetery in Waterbury.

Captain Edwin Michael Neville's Medal of Honor, issued on 3 May 1865, reads simply, "*Capture of flag.*"

Sources:

United States Census: 1850, Michael Neville household. "Edwin Michael Neville," Home of the Heroes, www.homeofheroes.com/gravesites

"Edwin M. Neville," Silas Bronson Library: Hall of Fame,

www.bronsonlibrary.org/filestorage/33/neville.bmp:
The Town and City of Waterbury, Connecticut, Vol. 3.

Prichard, Sarah Johnson, "Obituary Note Capt. Edwin M. Neville" *New York Times*, 5 October 1886.

Brigadier General Edward Washburn Whitaker
1st Connecticut Cavalry



Edward Washburn Whitaker was born June 15, 1841, in Killingly, Connecticut. He was one of sixteen children of George Whitaker and Mary (Colgrove) Whitaker. His identified older brothers were, George H. (1827), Horace (1830), Joseph (1831), William (1833), and Daniel (1836) while Washington (1847),

Roswell (1850), and Caleb (1853) were younger. His sisters included Mary (1828), Sarah (1832), Bertha (1833), Harriet (1838), Adaline (1842), Annah (1844), and Emma (1846). Whitaker was educated in the public schools of Ashford, Connecticut, as well an Academy in Olney, Rhode Island. Edward Whitaker was a descendant of Richard and Rebecca (Cooper) Whitaker of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was the great-grandson of Lieutenant Richard Whitaker and grandson of Amos Whitaker both of whom served in the Massachusetts militia in the Revolutionary War.

Edward Washburn Whitaker married Theodosia Davis in Washington, D.C. Three daughters are their known children: Clara, b. 1866, Thea, b. 1868, and Grace Darling, b. 1870. Following the war, Whitaker was appointed Superintendent of the U.S. Capitol building and later was appointed Postmaster of Hartford, Connecticut by President Grant. Other endeavors included working as an insurance agent and patent attorney and living his later years in Washington, D.C.

After the end of the war, General Whitaker was among the first to suggest and then form, several veterans' groups. His daughter, Grace Whitaker Siebold, is known for starting the Gold Star Mothers, Inc., after the death of her son, First Lieutenant George V. Siebold, who was killed in France. The Washington chapter is named in her honor. Edward W. Whitaker died on 30 July 1922. His burial followed at Arlington National Cemetery (Section 3). In 2006, Brigadier General Edward W. Whitaker was nominated to and inducted in Connecticut's Veterans Hall of Fame

Edward Washburn Whitaker and three of his brothers enlisted in the Civil War. Edward, along with his brother Daniel enlisted in the 2nd New York Cavalry in 1861. It was with Company B of the 2nd New York that Daniel was killed on 17 June 1863. Edward wrote movingly to his family of this event. Whitaker's service record overlaps with service times credited to both the 2nd New York as well as Company A, 1st Connecticut, but there seems little doubt that he rapidly received promotions throughout the war. These included promotion to 1st Sergeant, Quarter Master Sergeant on 01 January 1862; Sergeant Major on 24 September 1862, 2nd Lieutenant on 16 November 1862, 1st Lieutenant on 11 June 1863, Captain on 3 May 1864, Major on 1 October 1864, and Lieutenant Colonel on 17 January 1865. The 1st Connecticut Cavalry was engaged in over 80 battles of the Civil War. As acting chief of staff for Colonel George Custer at Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Whitaker was the bearer of the flag of truce.

General Whitaker was wounded at Falling Waters, Maryland and again at Five Forks, Virginia where his horse fell on him

causing him lifelong suffering. Captain Whitaker earned his medal of honor during the battle of Reams Station, VA on 29 June 1864. Many accounts of his heroics have been recorded. At age 23, he was brevetted Brigadier General of the United States Volunteers, becoming one of the youngest in the Civil War to hold the rank of General.

His medal of honor awarded on 2 April 1898 with the citation reading

While acting as an aide voluntarily carried dispatches from the commanding general to Gen. Meade, forcing his way with a single troop of Cavalry, through an Infantry division of the enemy in the most distinguished manner, though he lost half his men.

Sources:

- A National Register of the Society. Sons of the American Revolution
- Edward Washburn Whitaker, Brigadier General United States Army [available online] <http://arlingtoncemetery.net/ewwhit.htm>.
- American Gold Star Mothers – Grace Darling Siebold [available online] <http://www.goldstarmoms.WhoWeAre/GraceDarlingSeibold.htm>.
- American Civil War Soldiers. www.Ancestry.com accessed 13 April 2010. Compiled by Historical Data Systems.
- Men of the 1st Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry [available online] <http://www.civil-war-history.com/photo2.html>.

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 08103 Edith W. Kufta
 12683 Richard P. Larson
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 16685 Evelyn P. Marsh
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 11641 Marie L. Matthews
 16894 Thomas W. McNally III
 15438 Harold S. Merrill, Jr.
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 10501 Samuel G. Morrison
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 16860 Laura Sabatino-Paris
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BOOK REVIEWS

by *Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG # 19174*

THIN THREADS: REAL STORIES OF LIFE CHANGING MOMENTS, compiled by Stacey Krone Battat, Kiwi Publishing, Inc. P.O. Box 3852, sources listed, 2010, Woodbridge, Connecticut, 06525, 5 ½ X 8 ½, soft covered, Library of Congress number, 978-0-9800564-5-7, \$17.95 plus shipping and handling.

THIN THREADS is composed of fifty stories written by individuals that show how we are connected to each other. It is one of a proposed series of similar categorize of materials. This book which may be considered by some as a self-help type of book is quite different from any that is usually reviewed by Connecticut Society of Genealogists. The author who makes her home in Woodbridge, is a well known workshop facilitator and former broadcast journalist. It is a book that brings forward the real life experiences of its people and the author strives to have something positive come from her contributors moments.

The book is a short paperback with approximately 255 pages. It has a complete biography of its contributors, and an Afterwork by a noted Canadian self-help lecturer.

GALWAY BAY, by Mary Pat Kelly, 576 pages, published by Grand Central Publishing, Hachette Book Group, 237 Park Avenue, New York, New York, 10017, 2009, 6 ½ X 9 ¼, hard covered, ISBN: 0-446-57900-9 or 13:978-0-446-57900-1, \$26.00, plus shipping and handling.

This novel by multi-published Mary Pat Kelly starts in Ireland in 1839. It tells of the epic journey of a young family and their struggle for survival beginning with the time of The Great Starvation. GALWAY BAY is the story of one Irish family's historical family saga to America, highlighting the tragedy and triumphs of their new cultural experience. The book was written by Ms. Kelly as a tribute to her ancestors.

The reader will definitely benefit from the inclusion of a Glossary, Afterword by the author, and Reading Group guide. Frank McCourt, a highly respected Irish author, has endorsed this novel by commenting, "Laughter and Tears and pure magic."

FARMINGTON, IN CONNECTICUT, second, revised edition, by Christopher P. Bickford, 462 pages, published by The Farmington Historical Society, Farmington, Connecticut, 06034, 2008, 6 ½ X 9 ½ hard covered, ISBN: 0-914016-92-X. This book was published in a limited quantity and the Historical Society should be contacted concerning its price and availability.

This book provides the reader an entertaining peek into this area which dates back for three hundred centuries. From early Indian days until the present, she became the "mother town" to its surrounding communities. Due in part to the deep pride that the citizens feel for their community, they have been compelled to preserve their fascinating past. This highly researched book is a fine example of the illumination of Farmington's social values.

This book not only boasts a rich Table of Contents, but provides in its Appendices a superbly annotated section of Notations by Chapter, a selected Bibliography, and Illustration and Credits. It concludes with a thoroughly annotated Index. Not only is this book entertaining but provides the reader with a wealth of Farmington's past. Highly recommended.

THE PIERPONTS OF ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, by Helen Schatvet Ullmann, CG, FASG, 182 pages, published by Newbury Street Press, Boston, Massachusetts, 02116, 2007, 6 ¼ X 9, hard covered, ISBN: 13:978-0-88082-214-5. This book may be purchased from NEHGS at a cost of \$39.95, plus shipping and handling. It can be viewed on the NEHGS web site or purchased from their bookstore.

Ms.. Ullmann's book traces the descendants of James and Margaret Pierpont of Roxbury and descends into New Haven and New London during later generations. It is a thoroughly documented and annotated book, packed tightly with minute details. A genealogist will find this small book a wealth of information and it will make an excellent addition to a researcher's library.

This book boasts not only a complete Table of Contents, a helpful Key to its Abbreviations, but a thoughtfully assembled Prologue. In the rear of the book is an interesting section containing interesting information about Unidentified Pierponts of the Boston area. The Bibliography and the Name and Place Index will provide the researcher easy accessing.

QUERIES

Warren **WHITE** b ca1797 m _____ resided Ware MA ca1850 had s Charles E. **WHITE** b ca1830. Warren's par were Alvin b ca1771 & Betsey (**CLARK**) m ca1795. Need info on Alvin and names of par.

George **BARTON** b RI 1832 reside 1850 Scituate Providence Co RI. Need bdt & bpl of George and info on par.

Barber **ALLEN** VT 1776 or VA 1786 m Mary **PERRY** b Fairfield Fairfield Co CT ca1786. They res 1850 Dwell G29 fam 636 Galesburg Knox Co IL. Would like info on par of Barber **ALLEN** & Mary (**PERRY**) **ALLEN**.

Asa **BONNEY** b ME 1827 d Bayonne Hudson Co NJ 6Sep1905 m Caroline **FOSS** b ME 1832 d Bayonne NJ 1903. Need info on desc of Asa & Caroline.

Would like to hear from any members who are des from Thomas **BONNEY** who came from Sandwich ENG to Duxbury MA in "The Hercules" in 1634.

ASA BONNEY b ME 1827 d Bayonne Hudson Co NJ 6Sep1905 m Caroline **FOSS** b ME 1832 d Bayonne NJ 1903. Need info on Desc of both.

Would like to hear from any member who are desc from Thomas **BONNEY** who came from Sandwich ENG to Duxbury ME in "The Hercules" in 1634.

CSG # 571
Richard W. Bonney
373 High Rock St
Needham, MA 02492-1539

David **RICH** s of David & Sybil (?) m Wallingford CT 1783 Ruth **BERRY** removed to Vermont. Seek info on anc & desc of David.

Orson **CLARK** b Batavia Genessee Co NY m Wayne Co OH 1828 Isabella **MILLER**. Resided 1850-60 Wells Co IN 1870-1880 Allen Co IN. Seek desc.

Lemuel Lee **CLARK** b Genessee Co NY 1780 s of Samuel & Mary (**LEE**) **CLARK** m Columbia Co NY 1800 Rosanna **RICH**. Lemuel d 1834 Barre Orleans Co NY. Seek anc & desc of Lemuel

CSG # 1307
Ms. Janet K. Pease
10310 W 62nd Place Apt 202
Arvada CO 80004-4888

Maj Moses **MANSFIELD** of New Haven CT m Mercy **GLOVER** of New Haven dau Henry & Helena (**RUSSELL**). Had three dau: Sarah m John **ALLEN**, Abigail m John **ATWATER**, Hannah M Gershom **BROWN**. Does anyone know if they also had a son Moses **MANSFIELD** m Margaret **PROUT** dau of John & Mary (**RUTHERFORD**).

CSG # 5572
Pauline Albers
816 N Meadow Ln
Herculaneum MO 63048
636-475-3730

Would like any info on these surnames:
REISKE – HOCK – VON KAENTZEL

Also descendents of:
George **ANDREWS** b Bradford-on-Avon
ENG 17Apr1827
Hannah **BENDALL** b 28Dec1826
James **ANDREWS** & Elizabeth **HARDING**
m Bradford-on-Avon ENG 10May1804

Matthew **TOOP** b Trowbridge ENG Jun
1825 m Westbury, ENG 1844
Elizabeth **MILLARD** b 16Mar1826
James **MCDOWELL** b Portadown, IRE
12Nov1870 d Greene, RI m Rockville CT
15Jun1893 Ada **TOOP** b Trowbridge
ENG 27Jul1870 d New Pt Richey FL
20Apr1929 dau of Simon **TOOP** & Sarah
Ann **RAWLINGS**

CSG # 06508
Wayne Reiske
29 Reservoir Rd.
Vernon CT 06066

Orlando L **KNOWLES** b CT ca1811 m Clinton Middlesex
Co CT 28Oct1841 Emily **PIERSON**. Need bpl bdt of
Orlando and ddt of Emily.

CSG # 12253
Edward Doiron
19 Maplewood Ter
Hamden CT 06514

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TMG User Group & Family Reunions

The Master Genealogist (TMG) User Group will be meeting 6 March 2010 at the Godfrey Memorial Library, 134 Newfield Street, Middletown, CT 06457 from 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. For more information on TMG or to attend this meeting contact Edwin W. Strickland II at ewsgen@earthlink.net.

The Sgt. William Harlow Family Association, Inc. will be holding its next annual meeting & reunion 28-29 August 2010 in Plymouth, MA. For more information go to www.harlowfamily.com.

The Sheldon Family Association's 72nd Annual Gathering for Genealogy & Friendship will meet 5-8 August 2010 at the Holiday Inn in Grand Rapids, MI. For more information go to www.sheldonfamily.org.

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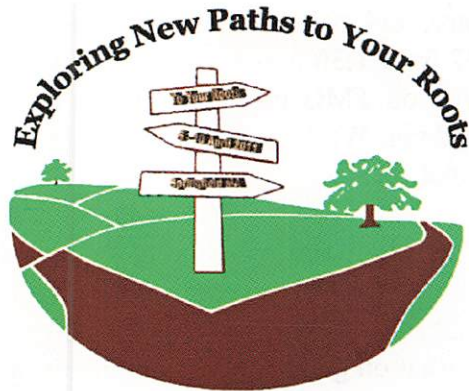
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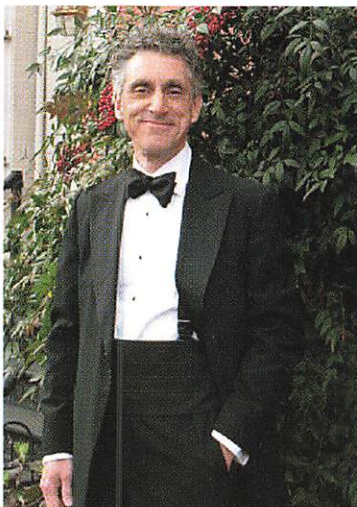
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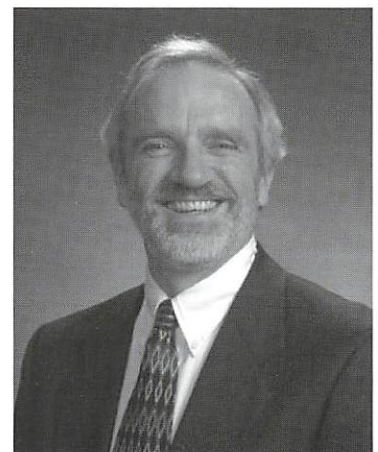
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Paul Milner

Paul Milner, a native of northern England, is a professional genealogist and lecturer. Paul has specialized in British Isles genealogical research for 30 years. He is the author of several books on English and Scottish genealogical research. He has been designing workshops and lecturing to a wide variety of audiences for over 35 years.

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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

A Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Fall 2010

Vol.3, No.3

In This Issue:

Frederick Treat Strong - Governor Emeritus

2010 Literary Awards Contest Winners

Resources Available at the Connecticut Historical Society

Profiles of CT's Civil War Heroes

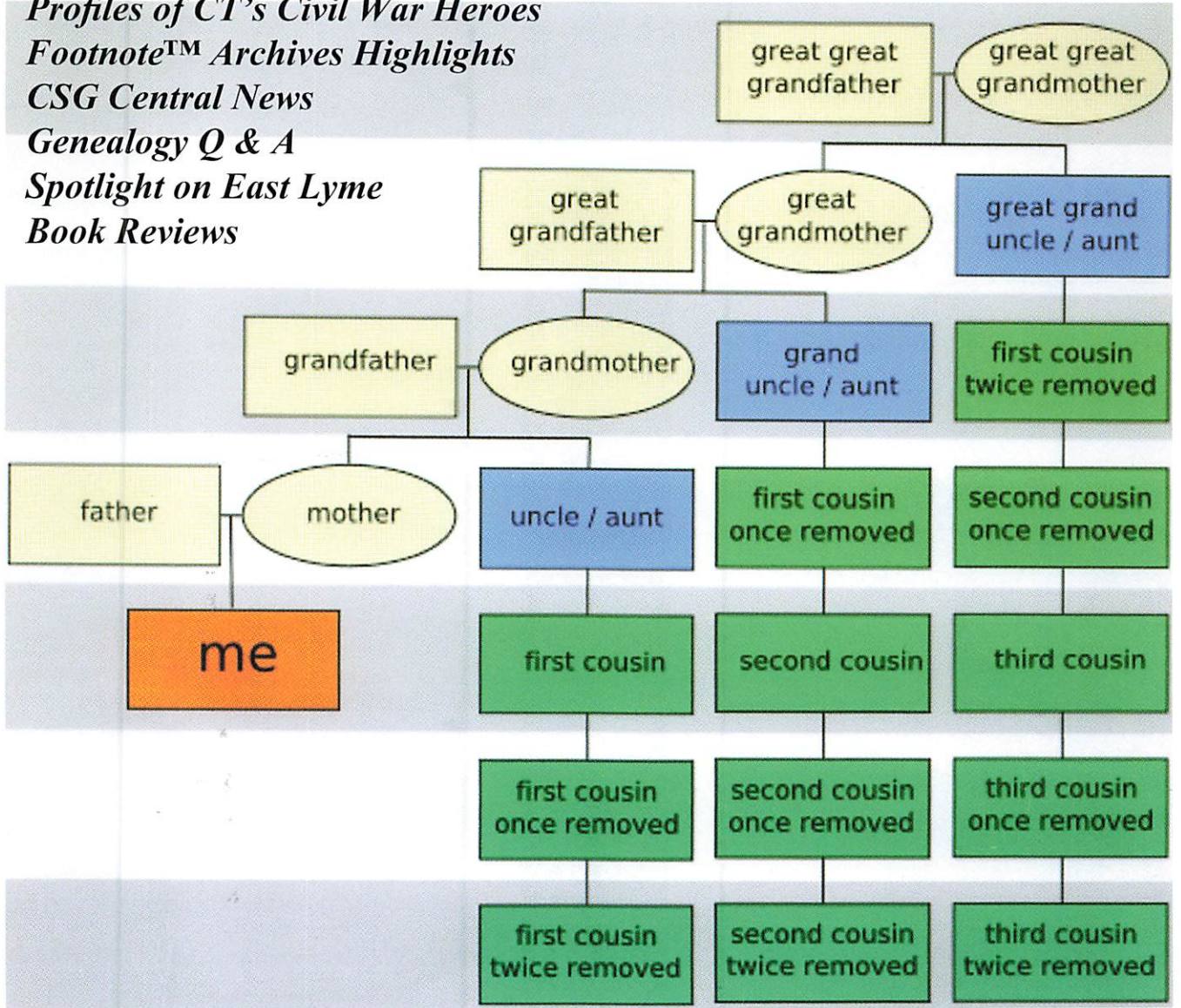
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Spotlight on East Lyme

Book Reviews



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Carl Schultz family, Hartford
CHS Collections, 1978.27.1.

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-Bruce and Connie Rova, Gulf Breeze, FL

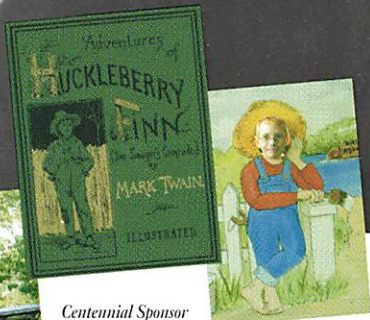
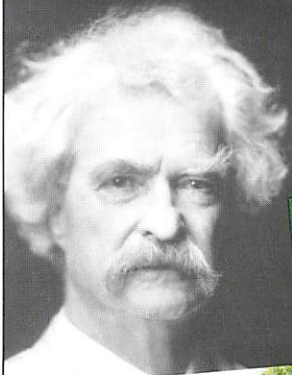
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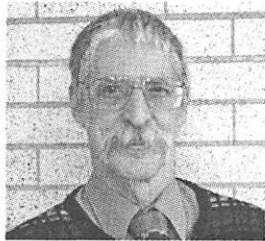
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President's Message



I hope you all had a happy summer and found lots of ancestors while on your research vacations. Many of you joined CSG on our bus trip to the "Mecca of the East" (New England Historic Genealogical Society) and others learned new, or brushed up on their old research skills in our "Introduction to Genealogy" offered in July.

While you were enjoying your summer, our new Board of Directors met and committees were set. A working group met in July to revise and update our Strategic Plan, with our focus on better serving you, our members. Among the many objectives discussed are improvements to our website, increased communication with our members, and increased visibility in the greater community. Much of this will depend on the involvement of you with your input of ideas and talents.

As we move into the "school year," you can continue your education with CSG. As one of our Board Members reminded me, some day we will all be dead ancestors. In September, Catherine Zahn will be presenting "Hook 'em While They're Young: Getting Children Involved In Family History."

October will be a busy month with our Annual Seminar, "Following Ancestral Trails." Speakers will include Leslie Huber, David Mishkin and Crawford Westbrook. October will also be designated Connecticut Archives Month and Connecticut Family History Month.

In November we will be looking at "The U.S. Census – More Than Just Painting by Numbers." I invite you to join us at our meetings and seminars as share in the camaraderie of fellow genealogists while you explore new topics and brush up on old skills.

Edwin W. Strickland II
President

Editorial

We were looking forward to singing Happy Birthday to Fred Strong at the CSG Annual meeting on May 21, 2011 and celebrating his 100th birthday (three days late). Unfortunately that will not occur. You can read some of the important details about Fred in the memorial to him on page three. What no recitation of statistics can show is the simple fact that Fred was a gentleman. We will miss him.

The winners of the 2010 CSG Literary Awards are acknowledged in this issue along with some detail of their works. Part of the mission statement of CSG is the encouragement to publish and thus preserve the results of your genealogical research for the benefit of future generations. To single out excellence in such publications and to, hopefully, provide examples for others to follow,

Assistant CSG Treasurer, Carol Whitmer, has contributed an important article on the genealogical resources available at the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford. Carol has worked as a volunteer in the CHS library, helping patrons doing research.

At the CSG Annual Meeting, Greg Thompson, CSG Treasurer, presented a PowerPoint tutorial on using Footnote.com through the CSG website. On page 19 and 20, Greg presents highlights of some of the special features available in using the Footnote archives.

Member, Russell DeGrafft, shines the "Spotlight" on the town of East Lyme and Noreen Manzella continues our profiles of CT's Civil War Medal of Honor Winners. We continue to address your questions in the Q&A Column. Please submit your questions of a general nature about genealogy. Remember the questions related to specific individuals belong in the "Queries" section.

Richard G. Tomlinson
Chair, Publication Committee

About the Cover

As shown in the diagram on the cover, there is a methodology for referring to our various family relationships. However, most of us just throw up our hands when it comes to sorting out what sort of cousin we're talking about and just use the blanket term COUSIN.

The key is to determine what ancestor we have in common. First cousins have two common grandparents. Second cousins share common great-grandparents, but not grandparents, etc. The word "removed" means that two people are from different generations. So your first cousin's child is your first cousin "once removed."

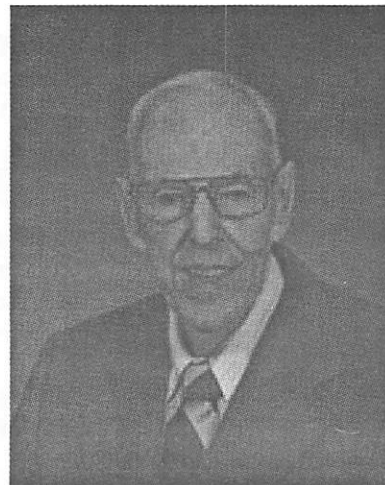
Study the diagram and at your next family reunion you can astonish your friends and confound your adversaries by correctly addressing - by title - your **third cousin twice removed!**

**In Memory of
Frederick Treat Strong
Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Governor Emeritus
CSG # 3091**

Frederick T. Strong passed away at the age of 99 on 6 July 2010 at Waterbury Hospital, surrounded by his family. He was born 18 May 1911 in Woodbury, CT, a son of Frederick and Julia (Peck) Strong.

Fred and his wife Sylvia (Hotchkiss) Strong joined the Connecticut Society of Genealogists in 1974. Fred has served on the CSG Board of Governors since 1976 and was elected the sixth President of the Society. During his term as president he played a particularly strong role in guiding the Society through a critical transition with the retirement of founder and Executive Secretary George Williams.

Fred was born and raised in Woodbury, CT. He graduated from Woodbury High School in 1928, Cushing Academy in 1929 and Yale University in 1933 with a degree in industrial engineering. Fred was married to Sylvia Hotchkiss in 1937 and moved next door to where he grew up, into the family home that has been in the Strong family since 1815. He retired in 1976 after 43 years with American Brass, Metal Hose division of Waterbury, CT.



He was interested in family, genealogy, the Town of Woodbury, chess and bridge. He was the honorary chairman of the 350th anniversary of the first Indian deed in 1659, and descended from 12 of the original 17 who bought the land that year. He was the first and only historian of the town of Woodbury from 1988 through the present. He was a member of the Woodbury Cemetery Association since 1948 and served as its chairman from 1958 to 2009. He was a member of the Woodbury Board of Education from 1950 to 1958 and served as its president from 1951-1958.

In 1950, Fred became a charter member of the Old Woodbury Historical Society and also served a term as its president and was a longtime member of the board of governors. He was active in the restoration of the Hurd House and the District 2 Schoolhouse. Both major projects. He was active in Orenaug Park Commission, Parks and Recreation, was head of Little League and active in Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts. Fred was a member of North Congregational Church since 1924 and served in various capacities including deacon and chairman of the Standing Committee. He was the church historian for more than 20 years.

Fred co-authored three books: *Woodbury Schools 1674-1955*, *Homes of Old Woodbury* and *150 Years in an Old New England Parish*. He was a member and/or past governor or president of the following societies or organizations: The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc., the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Connecticut, Oliver Wolcott, Sr. Branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Hotchkiss Family Association and the University Club of Waterbury. He was also a member of the Litchfield County University Club, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor and the Strong Family Association.

On 17 May 2008, Fred was named Governor Emeritus in recognition of his outstanding support and service to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists. The first to ever receive this honor. It was presented at the Annual Meeting on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Society's founding.

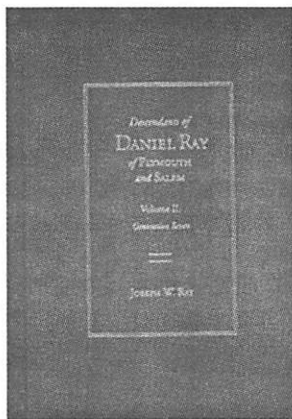
Fred is survived by his son (also a CSG member and past governor) and daughter-in-law, David A. and Mary Jane Strong of Watertown; three grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. He also leaves a number of nieces and nephews as well as numerous great and great-great nieces and nephews. Fred was predeceased by his wife Sylvia, to whom he was married for 62 years. Sylvia passed away in 1999.

Fred Strong's contributions to The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. were innumerable and he will be missed.

ANNOUNCING THE 2010 CSG LITERARY AWARD WINNERS

Winner of the 2010 CSG Grand Prize for Genealogy

Descendants of Daniel Ray of Plymouth and Salem, Volume II: Generation 7 by Joseph W. Ray, CSG # 19799



Joseph W. Ray was born and grew up in West Springfield, Massachusetts, and has lived in Columbus, Ohio, since 1959. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Michigan, and his PhD degree from The Ohio State University.

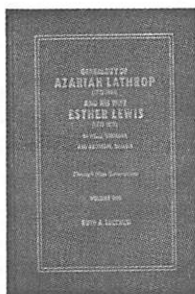
Dr. Ray's interest in genealogy arose from a copy of a letter he discovered in a trunk while closing the family home in New England. The letter, written by his father to a cousin, briefly outlined two generations of his father's ancestry. The following year, during a visit to Boston, he noticed the New England Historic Genealogical Society's library and stopped to investigate. That chance visit turned into a full day's session in the library and sparked a strong and continuing interest in family history.

While researching his own ancestry, Dr. Ray realized that an extended history of the descendants of Daniel Ray/Rea of Salem did not exist. This prompted the research which led to his books on the *Descendants of Daniel Ray of Plymouth and Salem: Volume I* (Generations 1 through 6), and *Volume II* (Generation 7). Volumes III through V, covering generations 8, 9 and 10, will be published in electronic form on compact disk and are expected to be available later this year. In addition, Volume VI, covering nine generations of Ray daughters, will also be published in electronic form.



Honorable Mention in the 2010 Literary Awards Genealogy category

Genealogy of Azariah Lathrop (1772-1864) and His Wife Esther Lewis (1772-1858) of Wells, Vermont and Belvidere, Illinois Through Nine Generations *Volume One & Two* by Ruth A. Luchessi, CSG # 17250



Ruth A. Luchessi retired from 20+ years in the field of accounting 1998 and began her active pursuit of genealogy by picking up research begun in 1966 by her late father and aunt. This led her to publish *Wellstein Genealogy, Antonius Wellstein (1650-) and His Wife Anna Rosina _____ of Arborn, Germany and their 11 Generations of Descendants in the United States, Canada and Europe* in 2000. In early 2001, Ruth and several first cousins, began research on her mother's Lathrop line. The early work focused on documenting all 11 of the children, 10 of whom left offspring, of Azariah and Esther (Lewis) Lathrop of Wells, Vermont. Azariah is Ruth's great-great-grandfather.

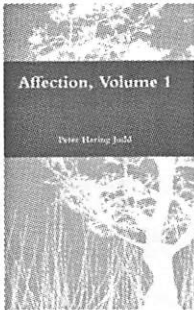


Ruth has worked as an auditor and senior accountant supervisor for various companies and universities. She was the audit director for the University of Chicago prior to retirement. She earned her B.S. with honors and distinction in accounting from the University of Illinois at Chicago in 1979. Ruth has served as an advisor for several public service boards sponsored by CPAs PI. She was elected to of the Board of Assistants for the Illinois Society of Mayflower Descendants.

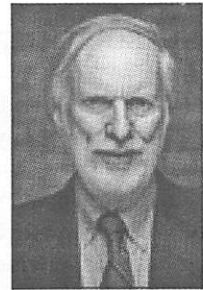
Winner of the 2010 CSG Brainerd T. Peck Award for Family History

Affection, Volumes 1 & 2

by Peter Haring Judd, CSG # 17750



Peter Haring Judd is a graduate of Harvard College and has a PhD from Columbia University. In his professional life he was with the Corporate and Environmental Planning Department of Northeast Utilities in Connecticut for 20 years, and served from 1984 to 1991 as an Assistant Commissioner in New York City government. His book, *The Hatch and Brood of Time: Five Phelps Families in the North Atlantic World, 1730–1880*, published by the Newbury Street Press in 1999, received the Year 2000 award for family history from the Connecticut Society of Genealogists and in 2001 it was given the Donald Lines Jacobus Award by the American Society of Genealogists. His *More Lasting than Brass: A Thread of Family from Revolutionary New York to Industrial Connecticut* was published by Northeastern University Press jointly with Newbury in 2004, and it received the grand prize in genealogy from the Connecticut Society in 2005. Two related publications are *Genealogical and Biographical Notes: Haring-Herring, Clark, Denton, White, Griggs, Judd, and related families*. 298 pp. (20005), and *Affection: Ninety Years of Family Letters, 1850s–1930s: Haring, White, Griggs, Judd Families of New York and Waterbury, Connecticut*, 2 vols. (pb. 2009), which was honored by the Connecticut Society with its award in Family History in 2010. In 2008 he published *Four American Ancestries: White, Griggs, Cowles, Judd, including Haring, Phelps, Denison, Clark, Foote, Coley, Haight, Ayers, and related families* (3 vols. Lulu.com). In these books he traced the lineage of his four grandparents from the nine or ten generations to the immigrant ancestor including female lines and including some 260 families, about two thirds from New England, the balance from New Amsterdam and Pennsylvania.



Winner of the 2010 CSG Award for Genealogical Resource Publication

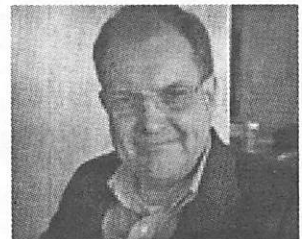
Visible Saints West Haven, 1648-1798

by Peter J. Malia, CSG # 19794



Peter J. Malia is a 30-year veteran of the non-profit, publishing, and marketing industries. Trained as a professional historian at Trinity College and Fordham University, he has served as chief research historian at Sleepy Hollow Restorations, Inc., Assistant Editor of Sleepy Hollow Press, and Editor at The Connecticut Historical Society. The founder of The Connecticut Press (www.connecticutpress.com), he is responsible for developing a series of award-winning titles ranging from biography and history to art and American literature. His latest work is entitled *Flying Horses: The Golden Age of American Carousels, 1870 – 1930*. Written to commemorate The New England Carousel Museum's 20th anniversary, the 185-page, all color collector's edition will be available later this year.

Mr. Malia is also working on another new book of interest to Connecticut genealogists and historians. *First By Land, Then By Sea: The Diary of Thomas Painter in the American Revolution* is scheduled for publication in 2011.



RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

by Carol A. Whitmer, CSG # 19784

In the age of the Internet, when so many genealogical resources are available online, it is easy to overlook the abundance of valuable resources to be found at institutions such as the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford. The Society houses a staggering collection of rare and unique historical and genealogical books, manuscripts, images, and artifacts. Currently, the collection consists of more than 100,000 books, three million manuscripts, and tens of thousands of photographs and artifacts.

GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES

The Research Center is the access point for individuals seeking to use any materials in the Society's collections. The Research Center has an excellent collection of standard sources, including published family genealogies, Connecticut and New England local histories, periodicals, and reference works. For genealogists in particular, the Society also offers a rich collection of primary and secondary sources that can be found nowhere else. Among the more significant are:

SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS

Connecticut Town Records and Manuscripts Collection

This collection varies widely in scope and content. It includes transcriptions of vital records, cemetery inscriptions, court records, land records, and other miscellaneous material, organized by town.



CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY - HARTFORD

New England Family Manuscripts

This collection is arranged by family name and includes research by well-known Connecticut genealogists such as Charles Camp and Lucius Barnes Barbour. Many of these manuscripts are unique and only available at the CHS.

Donald Lines Jacobus Papers

Donald Lines Jacobus was regarded as the dean of American genealogy during his lifetime. He not only established the *New Haven Genealogical Magazine* in 1922, which became *The American Genealogist*, but he was a prolific professional genealogical researcher. The CHS has his research papers, which include the genealogies of many prominent Connecticut families. These notes were the basis of many of the genealogies Jacobus published on individual Connecticut families.

Doris Cook Index to the Connecticut Courant newspaper, 1764-1820

This typed card index to items – news articles, personal notices, advertisements – relating to



Connecticut that appeared in the pages of the weekly *Connecticut Courant* newspaper is extraordinarily thorough and precise.

Tax Records for 1797 and 1798

The CHS owns the U.S. 1798 federal direct tax lists for more than 100 Connecticut towns. It also has the state tax lists, arranged town-by-town, for 1797 and 1798. The state lists include the names of individuals who paid taxes on occupations, and has been indexed by names and occupations.

Julius Gay Collection

The Julius Gay collection contains abstracts of Farmington town and probate records. There are 40 volumes of vital records from various sources and 69 notebooks of cemetery inscription as well as group sheets for individual families. Also included in this collection is Julius Gay's journal and correspondence, which date from 1871 to 1913.

Colonial Dames Collection of Early Connecticut Church Records

While not unique to the CHS, this collection includes transcriptions of early Connecticut church records, primarily baptisms, marriages, and deaths, as well as some cemetery records.

Lucius Barnes Barbour Hartford Probate Abstracts

This continuation of Charles Manwaring's published three-volume *A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records* to 1750, is a fully indexed collection to Hartford probate abstracts covering 1750-1800 in 10 volumes. These abstracts are invaluable for researching Hartford ancestors who may have left a will or a probate record.

Charles L.N. Camp Collection ("Camp Collection")

These are the notes of Charles Camp, a prominent Connecticut genealogist. The Camp Collection covers about 1500 families, and includes 40 branches of Connecticut/New England Smith families. Of particular interest to genealogist are the tracings of family lines which were compiled by Camp. Also included is the correspondence between Charles Camp and Emma Louise Tracy, another noted Connecticut genealogist. Most of these notes are compiled from secondary sources.

Edna Miner Rogers Papers

Edna Miner Rogers was a genealogist and a lineage specialist for many of the hereditary societies. Her papers include extensive information on the Edgerton, Rogers, Stevens, and Welch families as well as some excellent primary research on New London County families.

The image shows two pages of handwritten tax records. The left page is dated 1797 and the right page is dated 1798. Both pages list names and amounts, with some entries underlined. The handwriting is in cursive and the paper shows signs of age.

Account Books and Individual Records

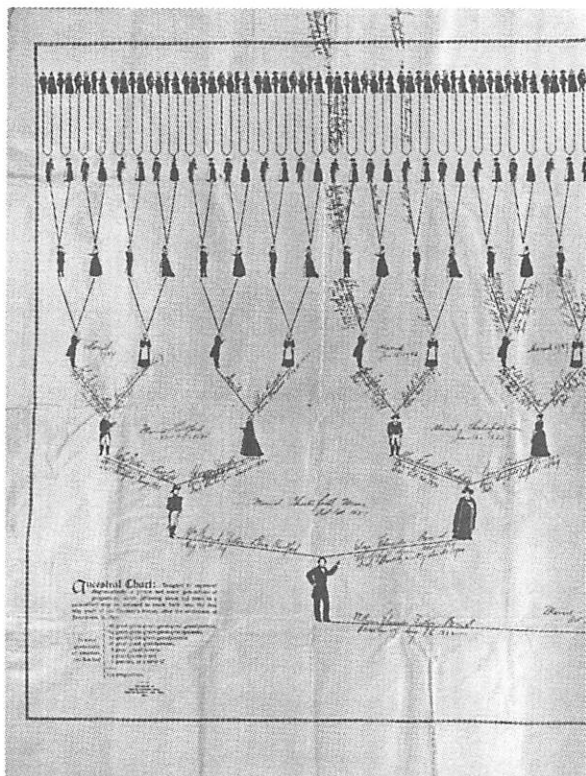
The CHS has a large collection of account books, which are the records of business transactions maintained by storekeepers, tradesmen, and professionals. These often provide information on individuals' activities. They can even include vital records, such as Dr. William C. Williams' list of births in New Hartford and New Milford to 1854, and births in Cheshire, Connecticut, beginning in 1855; and midwife Jennet Boardman's book in which she recorded the births she attended in Hartford between 1815 and 1849, including the name of the child's father, the sex of child, and the street on which the child was born.

Hartford Land Records, Abstracts of Deeds, 1680-1767

This collection includes four handwritten volumes of Hartford, Connecticut, land records which were compiled by Lucius Barnes Barbour.

Bible Records and Family Registers

Over the years, the CHS has collected thousands of Bible records and family registers from Connecticut families. These records provide birth, baptism, marriage, and death information that in many cases was not included in official records.



Mary Morris Scrapbooks

Mary Pamela Felt Morris collected obituaries and information about weddings, anniversaries, local celebrations, social gossip, and scandals clipped primarily from the *Hartford Courant* and the Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican* newspapers between 1873 and 1924. The social scrapbooks consist of 53 volumes and the obituary scrapbooks consist of 131 volumes.

STANDARD SOURCES

Just a few of the extensive collection of standard resources for genealogical research that the CHS Research Center also makes available to researchers are:

Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records

The Barbour Collection is a compilation of vital records in Connecticut town clerk's offices prior to 1850. The collection, the original of which is housed at the Connecticut State Library, consists of volumes for each town as well as a state-wide index. Both are available on microfilm at CHS.

Hale Collection of Cemetery Inscriptions

The Hale Collection is perhaps the most comprehensive Connecticut

resource for cemetery records. The Hale collection was the result of a WPA project conducted in the 1930s which attempted to catalog the inscriptions on all the tombstones then standing in Connecticut. The resulting collection, organized by surname and by cemetery, covers the earliest burials through about 1934. The original is at the Connecticut State Library. CHS has a microfilm copy.

City Directories

City directories can provide surprising amounts of information about individuals. They were typically revised and reissued each year. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, a number of Connecticut city directories included lists of births, marriages, deaths, and sometimes even divorces that had occurred in the community during the previous year.

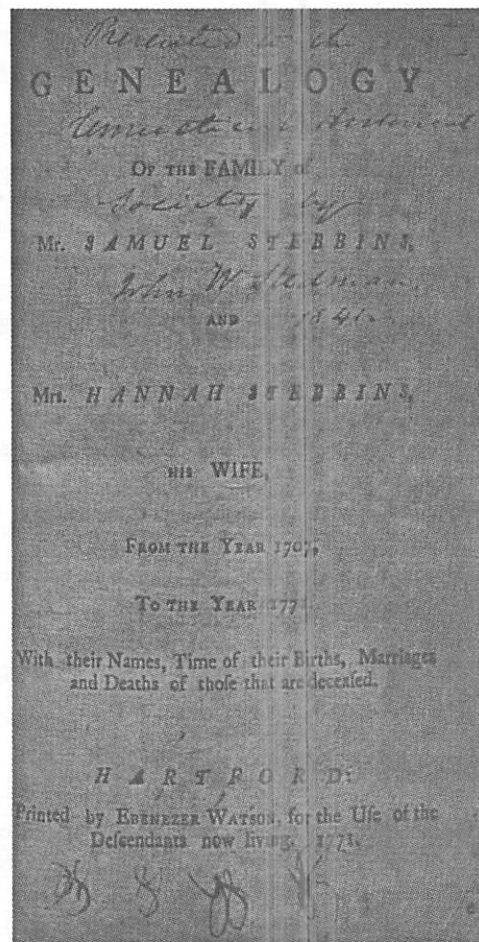
ON-LINE SUBSCRIPTION RESOURCES

The CHS Research Center also offers patron access to several subscription databases free of charge. These include:

- Ancestry.com*
- newenglandancestors.org* (New England Historical and Genealogical Society),
- HeritageQuest*, *The Hartford Courant* (1764-1985, 1995-present),
- The New York Times* (1851-2006)
- The Boston Globe* (1872-1927).

ABOUT THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Connecticut Historical Society is a private, non-profit institution that offers all of its services to the public. Founded in 1825, CHS receives no funds from the State of Connecticut, but is supported entirely by income from its endowment, membership dues, admission fees, donations, and grants.



The CHS Research Center is open from noon to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Friday, and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays. Knowledgeable and experienced staff and volunteers are available to provide visitors with an introduction to the Research Center and help getting started on their particular projects. Information about hours, membership, admission fees, and programs can be found at the web site www.chs.org. The Society is located at One Elizabeth Street in the West End of Hartford, next to the University of Connecticut School of Law, and offers an abundance of free, convenient parking.

For individuals unable to visit CHS in person, the Society offers a Research Services program. Information about this service can be found on the website at www.chs.org/researchservices.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Carol R. Whitmer is a professional genealogist and researcher and has been doing genealogy research since the 1970s. By happy coincidence, she ended up moving from the western United States back "home" to Connecticut, where many of her ancestors were born. An active researcher, she also lectures on various genealogical topics including New England genealogy resources and genealogical resources which are available electronically. She currently volunteers for the Connecticut Historical Society and is a member of the Board of Governors and the Assistant Treasurer of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. She is also a member of the Association of Professional Genealogists. When not doing genealogical research, she can be found onboard her sailboat sailing the waters off of the New England coast.

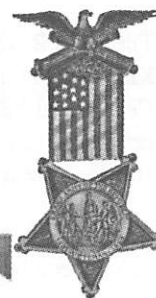
THE HALE HEADSTONE COLLECTION

The Hale Headstone Collection of Connecticut Cemeteries in the Connecticut State Library is one of the most useful tools available for genealogical research in Connecticut. This collection was originally created as a W.P.A. project under Charles R. Hale in 1934-35. Hale, leading a team of seven supervisors and 75 tabulators, located 2,269 cemeteries and recorded 886,043 graves. For some stones that could not be read, field teams exhumed the coffins to read the brass labels. In the 75 years since the completion of the project many gravestones have become illegible or disappeared. Even some cemeteries have been lost.

If you would like to volunteer to participate in a project to make the Hale Collection available on line, please contact the CSG office at (860) 569-0002.

PROFILES OF CONNECTICUT'S CIVIL WAR HEROES

by Noreen Manzella, CSG # 15578



General Daniel Webster Burke U.S. Army

Daniel Webster Burke was born on 22 April 1841 in New Haven, Connecticut. His parents, Richard and Margaret (Howard) Burke, were both born Ireland. In 1850 the family was living in Milford, Connecticut and included Daniel, his parents, and brothers Richard (1846) and William (1849). Little is known of his early years.

Daniel Burke married Sarah J. (McBride) in Georgetown, DC. Sarah was born in Baltimore, MD on 9 October 1842. Daniel and Sarah had one daughter, Margaret R. After the Civil War, he made the army his career. He died on 29 May 1911 survived by his wife and daughter. Brigadier General Daniel Burke's obituary (*Oregonian*: 30 May 1911) announced his death on the previous day at his home of 651 Hoyt Street, Portland. His funeral followed held at the Catholic Cathedral as Mrs. Burke



declined a military funeral for her husband. A poignant inclusion in his obituary noted that Burke's medal was one of his most prized possessions. Although he was initially buried at Mount Calvary Cemetery in Portland, Oregon, he was re-interred in Section 2, Arlington National Cemetery along with his wife.

Daniel enlisted on 10 June 1858 in Company E, Regular Army 2nd Infantry Regiment. He was appointed Corporal in 1859. His father, Richard, enlisted in the 24th Connecticut Volunteers at the outbreak of the war, but was severely wounded at the siege of Fort Hudson and discharged. Daniel was promoted to 1st Sergeant after being wounded, captured and exchanged in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Missouri in August 1861. He was wounded again at Gaines Mills, Virginia on 26 June 1862. In July 1862 he was promoted to Full 2nd Lieutenant. On 2 July 1863 he was wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He received several promotions including Full 1st Lieutenant, Brevet Captain, and Brevet Major.

Burke kept this rank for the remainder of the war, and continued in the service of the Army after the conclusion of the war. He was commissioned Captain in the 45th US Infantry in January 1867, and then he transferred to the 14th US Infantry in 1869. In the Sioux War in 1876, he commanded a battalion of the 14th Infantry. Reportedly, a threat was made on his life in 1877 by Black Fox, following the death of Crazy Horse, an act Black Fox blamed on the then Camp Sheridan commander, Captain Burke.

His career continued with his rise through the ranks when in 13 August 1894, he made Major of the 23rd US Infantry. He became a Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Infantry on 2 December 1897. In 1898 he commanded troops in the Spanish-American War. He was promoted to Colonel in the 17th Infantry on 8 September 1899. After his appointment of Brigadier General on 20 October 1899, he retired, and made his home in Portland, Oregon. In November he moved to New York City but, due to poor health, he returned to Portland in April 1900.

During the Civil War, at the conclusion of the Antietam campaign, as the Confederate forces were retreating into northern Virginia, Burke participated in the Battle of Sheperdstown, West Virginia. After his regiment had crossed back over to the Maryland side, he realized that one abandoned Confederate cannon had not been spiked. He voluntarily forded the river back to the cannon amid great fire, and attempted to spike the cannon. For his brave actions, he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

Brigadier General Daniel W. Burke's Medal of Honor was awarded on 21 April 1892 with the citation reading, "*Voluntarily attempted to spike a gun in the face of the enemy.*"

Sources:

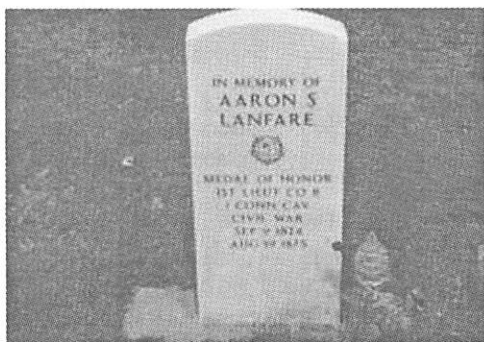
- United States Census, Richard Burk, 1850, New Haven, Connecticut
- United States Census, 1880, Fort Cameron Reservation, Beaver, Utah
- "Daniel Burke," American Civil War Soldiers database, Ancestry.com accessed 26 January 2010
- "Sergeant Daniel Webster Burke," *Antietam on the*

Web

- “Daniel Webster Burke,” *Arlington National Cemetery Website* ((www.arlingtoncemetery.net/dwburke.htm): accessed on 22 January 2010.
- “General Burke Is Dead,” *Oregonian Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity*, Oregon, Chapman Publishing Co., Chicago, 1903, p.720

**Lieutenant Aaron Steven Lanfare
1st Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry**

Aaron Steven Lanfare was born 9 or 27 September 1824 to Oliver and Lois Willard Lanfare in Branford, Connecticut. Of reportedly 15 siblings, the following have been identified: siblings Martha (b. 1810), William Swan (b.1814-died 1816 from drowning), Betsey (b.c.1816), Louisa (b.c.1818), William (b.c. 1820 and



Henry (b.10 July 1822) Laura (b. unknown). After Lois’s early death in 1826, Oliver married Chloe Steel(e). They had sons Robert, Bennet and George. The Lanfare family was established in Branford as early as the 1750s and were known as prosperous spice merchants. Family reunions of the Oliver Lanfare family were held for many years.

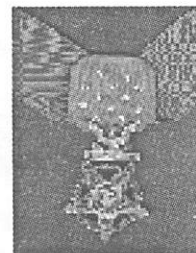
On 18 March 1849, Aaron Lanfare married Eliza Jane Purse. They had daughters Agnes (b.c. 1855), Mary E. (b.c. 1857), Adella Matilda (b.c.1859) and son Jesse F. (b.c. 1862). Lanfare is consistently listed as a sea captain in census records continuing the occupation he had followed since a young age

Lanfare enlisted as a Corporal in Company B, 1st Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry at the age of 37 on 16 November 1861. He was promoted to Commissary Sergeant on 1 November 1862, 2nd Lieutenant on 3 July 1864, and finally First Lieutenant on 29 October 1864. He mustered out on 2 August 1865. During the time he was with Company B, they engaged in battle at Falmouth, Virginia (April 17, 1862), Fredericksburg, Virginia

(December 11, 1862), Chancellorsville, Virginia (May 3, 1863), Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (July 3, 1863), White’s Ford, Virginia (September 22, 1863), Dahlgren’s Raid to Richmond (March 1, 1864) and Ream’s Station, Virginia (June 30, 1864) among others. On 22 June 1864 he had reenlisted as a veteran in the 1st Connecticut. It was at the Battle of Sailor’s Creek, Virginia in April 1865 that he displayed bravery when he captured the flag of the 11th Florida Infantry (C.S.A.). Just a few days earlier than this brave action; he was credited with confiscating one of two field artillery pieces. Lanfare is one of four members of the 1st Connecticut to be honored with the Medal of Honor.

After the Civil War, Aaron Lanfare resumed his former occupation of sea captain. During one his voyages to the South Seas his ship sank and he died 19 August 1875. In 1984, descendants of Aaron Lanfare placed a memorial marker next to his grandfather’s in Center Cemetery in Branford (Connecticut).

The Medal of Honor for Lieutenant Lanfare, issued 3 May 1865, reads “Capture of the flag of 11th Florida Infantry (C.S.A.)”



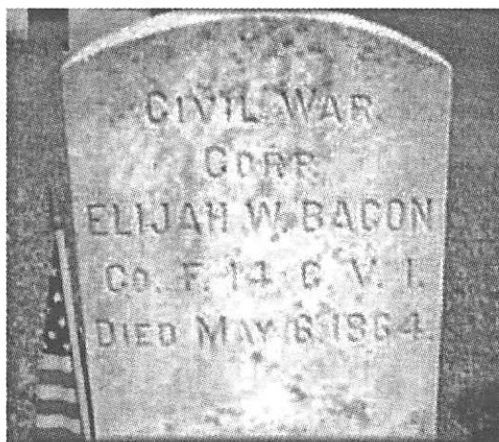
Sources:

- United States Census 1860, 1870 (Aaron Lanfare(fair); Connecticut, New Haven County
- The Barber Collection accessed Ancestry.com (www.ancestry.com : accessed 17 July 2010).
- Connecticut Military Department: History and Adventure – History of the First Squadron Connecticut Cavalry.
- U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles. Ancestry.com (www.ancestry.com : accessed 4 August 2010).
- American Civil War Soldiers. Ancestry.com (www.ancestry.com : accessed 4 August 2010).
- Public Family Trees. Ancestry.com (www.ancestry.com : accessed 1 August 2010).
- “Aaron Lanfare.” Find a Grave. (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 30 January 2010.
- http://www.findagrave.com/photos/250/photos/2003/8/6842619_1042174144.jpg accessed 30 January 2010.

Corporal Elijah W. Bacon, Berlin, CT 14th Connecticut Infantry

Elijah W. Bacon was born about 1836 in Burlington, CT. His parents were Roswell and Betsy (Smith) Bacon. Roswell was a stonecutter. Elijah's siblings included Andrew J. (b.c.1833), Maria (b.c.1835), Oliver D. (b.c.1841), and Almeron Ashy (b. unknown). While little is known of his early years, the family did move to Berlin, CT. It is thought that Andrew and Elijah followed their father in the stonecutting trade.

Elijah William Bacon married Angeline Shelley, daughter of Julius and Eliza (Bradley) Shelley on March 24, 1857. Together they had two daughters, Jane "Mary" Eliza (b.c. 1857), and Jennie Maria (b.27 October 1859). After her husband's death in the war, Angeline married, had a third daughter, Ida Johnson, but subsequently died prematurely in 1868. Julius and Eliza Shelley raised their granddaughter Jane, and Angeline's brother, George, raised Jennie. Elijah Bacon died May 1864 in the Battle of the Wilderness in Virginia.



He is buried in Maple Grove cemetery in Berlin, CT. Elijah Bacon is inscribed on his father's monument. In addition, a State of Connecticut Soldier's marker, as well as, a Medal of Honor recipient footstone, mark his burial. On May 25, 1998, the town of Berlin honored its sole Medal of Honor winner during the Memorial Day observances. A bronze plaque honoring Bacon was mounted on the Civil War monument at the Kensington Congregational Church.

Bacon enlisted as a private 28 July 1862 and on 23 August 1862 in Company F, 14th Connecticut Infantry. In July 1863, he participated in the Battle of Gettysburg during which his unit was involved in the skirmishes near Cemetery Ridge during Pickett's Charge.

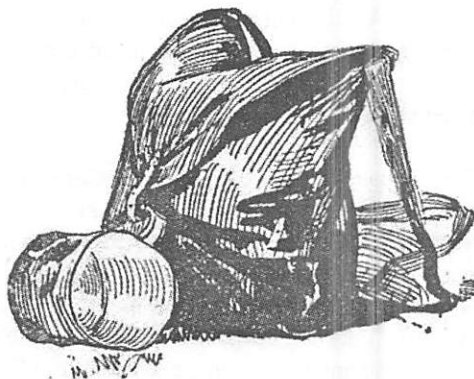
On 3 July 1863, under heavy fire from all sides, he risked his life to capture a regiment flag of the 16th North Carolina regiment. Such acts provided great encouragement to fellow soldiers. He was promoted to Corporal on 20 February 1864. His regiment and company went on to participate in the Battle of the Wilderness in Virginia in May 1864. Elijah Bacon was killed in action on May 6, 1864.

Bacon's brothers, Andrew J. and Oliver, also served the war effort. Andrew was captured on May 9, 1864 just days after his brother's death. He was imprisoned in the infamous Andersonville, Georgia, prison, and died on January 25, 1865, in Florence, South Carolina. Oliver survived the war, but little is known of his life afterward.

The Medal of Honor, awarded posthumously on 1 December 1864, reads, "For capture of the flag of 16th North Carolina regiment (C.S.A.)."

Sources:

- American Civil War Soldiers database. *Ancestry.com* (www.ancestry.com) accessed 20 December 2009
- "Elijah William Bacon." *Home of Heroes* http://homeofheroes.com/gravesites/states/images_af/bacon_elijah2.jpg ; accessed 5 Aug. 2010
- Lara, Al. "Hero To Be Honored Memorial Day: Civil War Soldier May be town's only Medal of Honor Winner," *Hartford Courant*. Hartford, Connecticut. May 18, 1998, p. B4.
- U.S. Census 1850, 1860 for Andrew Bacon.
- Genealogical information courtesy of Jamie Simpson, descendant of Elijah Bacon.





Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

SAVE THIS SECTION – SPRING 2010

Please mark your calendar or save this page in a handy place with your other active calendars and datebooks.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS - 2010

The Program Committee, chaired by Olivia Patch, with members Francis Hewitt, Margaret Jenkins, Edwin W. Strickland II and Janet Wallace are constantly at work to provide timely and informative programs intended to increase our members' knowledge and ease of studies within the genealogical field. All events are open to the public, and most are free. In each instance, please pre-register with the CSG Office, so we can plan appropriately. All events may also be found on the CSG website.

Members are reminded to invite their friends, and come to our well-planned programs and events. Please mark your calendars now, and hold these dates, watching this space and/or the CSG website for updated information.

September 18 – We begin our Fall season by learning how to involve our children in their Family History. Parents, Aunts, Uncles, Grandparents, and Teachers are encouraged to join with us to hear Catherine Zahn with her talk entitled *"Hook 'em While They're Young; Getting Children Involved in Family History."*

Sandwich Luncheon and Program, beginning at 12:00 Noon, at South End Senior Center, 70 Canterbury St, East Hartford, CT. Our speaker is Catherine Zahn, noted teacher and genealogist. This program is geared to parents, grandparents, teachers, home-schoolers and scout leaders. Cost is \$15 per person, includes program plus light lunch (choice of Ham & Cheese or Turkey, on a Hard Roll, with a side of red bliss potato salad, fresh fruit and cookies). A cold beverage will be provided. Please contact the office with questions or to register. Deadline is Monday, September 16th. See p. 15 for a flyer with registration for this event.

October 16 – ANNUAL ALL-DAY GENEALOGICAL SEMINAR: *"Following Ancestral Trails,"* will be held at Holiday Inn, North Haven. From 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Four topics will include speakers Leslie Huber (two talks), David Mishkin, and Crawford Westbrook. Hot luncheon will be served. Full brochures were mailed to all CSG Members.

If you did not receive yours or if it arrived damaged, please contact the office for a new one. See p. 24 for flyer.

November 20 – *"U.S. Census—More Than Paint by Numbers,"* with CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland II. There is much more than meets the eye in census reports and Ed will share his insights on navigating through the bountiful information and how to read-between the lines. Did you know there is a U.S. Census that names Revolutionary War Pensioners? All too frequently we only look at names and ages in the census records. This is your chance to learn what further information can be gleaned from the records. Free of charge and open to the public, this program will be held at the CSG library at 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT at 1:30 p.m. More details to follow in Fall 2010 issue.

December 18, 2010 and January 15, 2011- No Programs scheduled. *You are wished a Happy Holiday Season with your Families.* -

February 19, 2011 - Conference-goers Olivia Patch and Janet Wallace will share their experiences in *"How To Get the Most Out of a Genealogy Conference."* There are little tricks on what to bring, what not to bring and how to make the best use of your time, etc. Everyone is welcome at Conferences or Seminars no matter what your skill level. You'll want to be ready for NERGC in April! Olivia will offer some pointers on record-keeping methods and blank forms that are of use to genealogists. This is an informal time to fellowship with your fellow genealogists. Held at the CSG Library; 175 Maple Street; East Hartford, at 1:30. Free program. Please contact the CSG office to reserve a seat.

March 19- CSG proudly co-sponsors with the Connecticut Gravestone Network their Annual Spring Symposium from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. located at the South End Senior Center, 70 Canterbury St, East Hartford, CT. Admission for CSG and CGN Members is only \$5. All others are \$10. Pay at the door.

The program provides the public and members with an array of vendors, displays and four lectures, all on the topic of cemetery history, care, art and research. Genealogists and local historians are usually the first to ask questions about old burying grounds, finding ancestors' graves and wanting to give them the recognition they deserve. Come and find out what you can and can't do when caring for the family grave markers. Our first lecture will be on how to read an old burying ground by CGN Director, Ruth Shapleigh-Brown. Lunch and morning snacks are provided for a small donation.

April 6 – First Day of the New England Regional Genealogical Conference, at Springfield, Massachusetts. Many of our members have become regular attenders.

April 16 – Regular CSG Meeting Date. Program for this date is still “under construction.” Final decision will be ready for announcement in the next *Connecticut Genealogy News* magazine.

May 21 – CSG ANNUAL MEETING. Full day program, with Luncheon, includes our annual Literary Awards Presentation, along with Election of Officers and Board of Governors. Returning by popular request, our keynote speaker will be **Marcia Melnyk**. Watch *Connecticut Genealogy News* or the CSG Website for more updates.

New England Regional Genealogical Conference (NERGC)

All of our CSG members, worldwide, are invited and encouraged to attend these conferences, which are held every second or third year, in New England, with host sites rotating for each event. Our next one will be in Springfield, Massachusetts, in April 2011. These multi-day seminars comprise several tracks of one-hour programs, interspersed with opportunities for visiting the Exhibit Area to shop or to learn about other genealogical societies and/or genealogical software. The conference pricing package allows for selection of one or two days, or full conference, with meals and workshops priced separately. Hotel rooms are set at reduced rates for attendees, and you would make those reservations directly with the hotel(s). Conferences are a great opportunity to expand one's knowledge of methods and processes in genealogy, and you will find great camaraderie with our fellow researchers. Rank beginners are made most welcome, and always fit in perfectly with those in the most advanced circles - *all are one in this setting*. In addition to attending and taking in all there is to offer, you will find opportunities to give something back to the genealogical community we love so much. All are asked to volunteer (even one hour), during the conference time.

Such needs may include introducing speakers, serving at the registration desk, directing 'traffic' or putting up signs.

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists is a Charter Member of the Consortium, which was founded in 1984. As part of our membership, CSG has placed seed money with the Consortium, and we send delegates to conference planning meetings every several months. In addition to the above, participation in any particular conference requires a member society to meet certain requirements, i.e., provide at least one page of advertising materials in the conference syllabus, supply a speaker for one of the conference lectures, and engage volunteers for pre-conference planning, and for on-site conference service. In return for compliance with these mandates, participating societies, in a given conference, have the opportunity to share in the proceeds of that conference.

Please visit www.nergc.org for full details, including program brochure and registration form. Please consider joining with members of genealogical groups throughout New England and beyond. Once you've submitted that conference registration form, please remember to contact the CSG office, and put your name on the volunteer list. *Thank You.*

Miscellany in Genealogical Ties

It has been said, “That, and a dollar [*sic*] will get you a cup of coffee!” True, the knowledge of interesting facts about your ancestors may garner you no special entitlements, but my, isn't it strange how the discovery of such data brings about some recognition within yourself as to perhaps why you too, follow the same interests later discovered in your forbears! A most interesting book is “*Connecticut Firsts*” by Wilson H. Faude and Joan W. Friedland, published in 1978. Selected entries from this book may be offered in this column as time goes on. If you find any of these Connecticut surnames on your charts, it behooves you to follow the trail, thus adding color to your own research:

1640: Matthew Mitchell was elected town recorder, in Wethersfield, at Connecticut's first public election, held “in direct defiance of the Royal Courts”

1656: Theophilus Eaton, in his Will dated 1656, left a supply of books to the town of New Haven. “This bequest created the first public library in America!” [now the Eaton Library]

1736: “Dr. Norman Morrison, who came to Hartford from Scotland, was the first man to separate the practice of medicine from pharmacy.”

Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Presents:

"Hook'em While They Are Young: Getting Children Involved in Family History"

Speaker: Catherine Zahn

Are you interested in getting your children or grandchildren involved with your family history? But you aren't certain how to do it? This talk will show how to get children as young as 5 excited about their family's past.

Saturday, September 18, 2010
 South-End Senior Center
 70 Canterbury St. East Hartford, CT
 12:00 pm - 3:00

- Open to the Public -

Cost: \$15.00 per person

Registration Form

Please make checks payable and mail to:

CSC, Inc., PO Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033

Name(s): _____ CSG # _____

_____ CSG # _____

Address: _____

Telephone/E-mail: _____

Meal Choice (circle): Baked ham with Swiss Cheese or Roast Turkey
 served on a hard roll with Red Bliss Potato Salad, Seasonal Fruit Basket, Cookies

Please let us know if you have special dietary restrictions _____



Most of the work of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc, is done by unpaid volunteers working in committees.

These committees are chaired by members of the Board of Governors, but committee membership is open to all CSG members. If you would like to serve on a committee or if you know of someone you think would make a good committee member, please contact the CSG office at (860) 569-0002 or by e-mail at csginc@csginc.org.

Brief descriptions of the major committees are as follows:

Building/Maintenance

Responsible for maintaining the CSG office/library building in East Hartford. Carry out small repairs and renovations, contract for larger ones.

Government Relations

Interface with regulatory and law-making government bodies and records custodians and ensure that CSG members stay informed about changes and proposed changes in rules and regulations affecting access to vital records.

Library

Responsible for ensuring that the CSG research library is maintained, books cataloged and donations/acquisitions properly routed.

Literary Awards

Handles publicity about the Annual CSG Literary Awards, conducts committee evaluations of book entries, awards prizes at the CSG Annual meeting.

Membership

Responsible for out-reach to recruit new CSG members and for maintaining existing membership..

Marketing

Responsible for publicity and promotion of CSG.

Program

Formulates meeting and seminar schedules, selects topics and engages speakers.

Publication

Publishes the *Connecticut Nutmegger*, journal of record, and *Connecticut Genealogy News*, news magazine.

Speakers Bureau

Responds to requests for speakers on genealogical topics and provides CSG volunteers.

Strategic Planning

Assess the emerging needs of genealogists and shapes CSG policies to address those needs.

Technology

Responsible for the computer, communications, office equipment, internet facilities and web site operation of CSG. Provides in-house expertise and/or contracts for technical support.

Other Committees

Executive, Ethics, Personnel, Life Trust, NERGC

Ad hoc committees as needed.

Plan to Attend
the
Annual CSG
Family History
Seminar
on
October 16

8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Holiday Inn
201 Washington St.
North Haven, CT

Early registration \$45.
After 9/30/10 \$55.

Contact the CSG office
860-659-0009

www.csginc.org

GLAD YOU ASKED... GENEALOGY Q&A ?

What genealogical questions do you have? Send them to us! Send questions via email to csginc@csginc.org or mail to: Genealogy Q&A Editor, Connecticut Genealogy News, P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033. Ellen Paul CSG # 13665. Please note that Genealogy Q&A is for general questions - it is not within the capabilities of this column to perform actual genealogical research.

Dear Q & A Editor:

I have (an ancestor) * is said to have been a soldier at Fort Saybrook in the war of 1812. Is there any record of servicemen/militia available for 1812 for that area and where would I send for it? *(Edited. Please note that the Q&A Column is for general questions, not a queries about specific individuals.)

Dear Researcher:

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has custody of military records from the War of 1812. Relevant microfilms available at NARA Waltham, Massachusetts, (microfilm publications in parentheses) are:

- Index to War of 1812 pension files (M313)
- Index to Remarried Widows Pension Applications, 1815-1861 (M1784)
- Old War Pension Index (1784-1861) (T716)
- Index to compiled service records (M602) (*Also online at Ancestry.com*)
- War of 1812 bounty land warrants (M848)
- Index to War of 1812 Prisoner of War (M747)
- Records relating to War of 1812 Prisoners of War (M2019)

There may also be local records in New London or at the Connecticut State Library or Connecticut Historical Society.

Suggested published materials:

- *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, War of 1812, and Mexican War.* Hartford, 1889 [CSL call number: History Reference D Ad44 res].
- *An Index of Veterans of Connecticut During the Years, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, War of 1812.* 2 volumes. 1964 [CSL call number History Reference E 351.32 .N38].
- White, Virgil. *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files.* 3 volumes. Waynesboro, TN: National Historic Publishing Company, 1989 [CSL call number History Reference E 359.4 .W45 1989].

Dear Q & A Editor:

In my years of researching, I have been led on several wild goose chases caused by inaccuracies in primary source documents, mostly death records. I have found the true information and used it in my family history. Unfortunately, the incorrect information gets perpetuated, even finding it's way to print. How do I correct the records?

Dear Researcher:

Each state has its own rules and regulations for changes to vital records. For the state of Connecticut the rules are discussed at www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3132&q=388134#Amend which is a web page for the Connecticut Department of Public Health that answers Frequently Asked Questions on Vital Records. Here are the relevant rules:

How Do I Request A Correction Or An Amendment To A Vital Record?

To apply for an amendment or correction to a vital record:

- You must be a party that is deemed entitled to make such a request;
- You must provide an affidavit affirming that the existing vital record is incorrect or incomplete, and that the newly provided information is accurate.
- You must submit documentation proving that the information to be entered onto the record is accurate.

There is no processing fee for amendments or corrections.

It is advised that you call the local registrar of the town where the vital event occurred for further information about whether you are entitled to make the requested change, and to know what type of documentation you will need to provide. See the *Connecticut Town Clerk and Registrar Directory*.

It is a good idea to talk with your Town Clerk. Remember that the wrong way to correct an error is to write or mark

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on the original record. This can bring strong penalties including the loss of your CSG membership.

Dear Q & A Editor:

I have question that is pertinent to my genealogy and a stumbling block. In the Hartford Marriages is listed Ebenezer Smith married Mehetable "Breck" on Oct. 18, 1750 in Farmington. Now according to my research there were no "Breck" families in the area of Farmington at the time and only some families in Massachusetts. Their youngest son, Bela Buck Smith, is listed in the Will of Ebenezer on Microfilm 0,004,226 of Farmington, Connecticut deeds, Volume 23, 1779-1781, which is very hard to read. According to the history books in Westmoreland County, PA, Bela Buck Smith moved to the then frontier of the U.S. at West Newton, PA, from Connecticut.

The family tradition is that he was called Bela Buck Smith and a number of his descendants even up to the late 1900s carried that name. I wish to establish, if possible, that an error was made in records, and, if possible, Mehetable Buck, daughter of Isaac Buck and Elizabeth Wright was Ebenezer Smith's wife. All data that I could find stopped at this point.

Thank you in advance. Your assistance is appreciated.

Dear Researcher:

Thank you very much for your extremely detailed question. While it is not within the capabilities of this column to perform actual genealogical research, your very well documented question permits us to address several issues of importance to other researchers.

Your letter references the 18 October 1750 marriage of Ebenezer Smith and Mehetable Breck found in Hartford Marriages. If this, in fact, is a printed transcription such as Frederick Bailey's Early Connecticut Marriages, then your solution might be in securing the microfilm of the original church register to see if the entry could be read either Breck or Buck. The letter "u" depending upon the writer's execution can look like the two letters "r" and "e." Checking other examples of the clerk's handwriting in the same reg-

ister might further clarify the surname. While printed transcriptions are invaluable finding aids, it is always necessary to return to the originals if at all possible.

Secondly, you seem to have done a masterful job in collecting information about the Buck family in Connecticut and establishing that there were no Brecks living in the colony at that time. While the argument known as POE or Preponderance of Evidence is no longer used as a genealogical standard, the convincing weight of your evidence suggests that Mehetable "Breck" must have been Mehetable Buck. To further substantiate your argument, you might consider tracing the members of the Breck family in Massachusetts to see if there was ever a Mehetable or a female member of approximately the same age as Ebenezer's wife and what became of her.

Lastly, once you believe that your argument is iron-clad, publish it in *The Connecticut Nutmegger* and/or in other genealogical publications read by those with an interest in New England genealogy. There is no better way to get the word out to other researchers working on the same problem. They may counter or support your argument, but in either case you will have additional avenues to resolve the problem.

#

Responds to these questions included contributions from Nora Galvin CSG #18813, Noreen Manzella CSG # 15578 and Ellen Paul CSG # 13665.



Footnote™ History and Genealogy Archives Highlights

by Gregory E. Thompson CSG # 12873

Footnote.com, an interactive online source of genealogical records, is a relatively new resource for genealogists. With over sixty-seven million records in their database, there is certainly something for everyone, especially family history researchers who use a variety of documents to prove their ancestry.

Footnote is produced by EBSCO Publishing of Ipswich, MA, which is a division of EBSCO, a conglomerate based in Birmingham, Alabama. EBSCO, one of the largest privately owned corporations in America, has contracted with the National Archives to film, on a regular basis, the vast holdings of archival materials that the National Archives has gathered since the beginning of the 19th century.

The project is a work in progress and Footnote adds an average of one million records per month. This will progressively become even more valuable as a research

tool for all genealogists. Footnote includes some military, vital, census, FBI, and many other records that are useful in putting together a family history. Although these records are not yet complete, the current databases are extensive enough to be useful. The most valuable feature of Footnote.com is its interactive abilities to collect and combine various records found in their archives, as well as the ability to upload records of your own to add to the collection. This helps create a complete picture of your family or individual, whichever the case may be.

Of the several features available on Footnote.com, one of the most unique is the capability to provide actual scanned pictures of documents from the National Archives. You may also print and download these individuals to your own personal computer.

Users can upload their own documents to supplement what is available online and can add annotations, organize and

THE INTERACTIVE CENSUS PROJECT

The screenshot displays the 'The Interactive Census' project page on Footnote.com. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Footnote.com How To Use' and 'The Interactive Census'. Below this, a user profile for 'Lindbergh, Anne M.' is visible. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Search the US Censuses:** A search bar with 'First Name' and 'Last Name' fields and a 'Search' button. Below it, a progress list shows:
 - 1860 US Census: 100% complete
 - 1900 US Census: 6% complete
 - 1910 US Census: 6% complete
 - 1920 US Census: 5% complete
 - 1930 US Census: 9% complete
- Follow the progress by state:** A section with a 'Watch' button and a 'WATCH BY STATE' button next to a map of the United States. Text says: 'Choose the census years (1860, 1900, 1910, 1920 or 1930) and states you are interested in and receive an email when new images are added for your chosen states.'
- Share their story:** A feature to 'Enrich census records with photos, documents, stories or other facts about a person. Learn more.'
- I'm Related!:** A feature to 'Show your relationship to family, friends and others--without creating an entire family tree. Learn more.'
- Keep an eye on things:** A feature to 'Click the "Add to Gallery" button and you'll be notified when anything new has been added. Learn more.'
- I remember when...:** A feature to 'Share your memories and see what others remember too. Learn more.'
- Maps & Timeline:** A feature to 'Shows all events on a Timeline and maps important locations of that person's life. Learn more.'
- Connect documents:** A feature to 'Enrich a record by connecting other source documents to people. Learn more.'

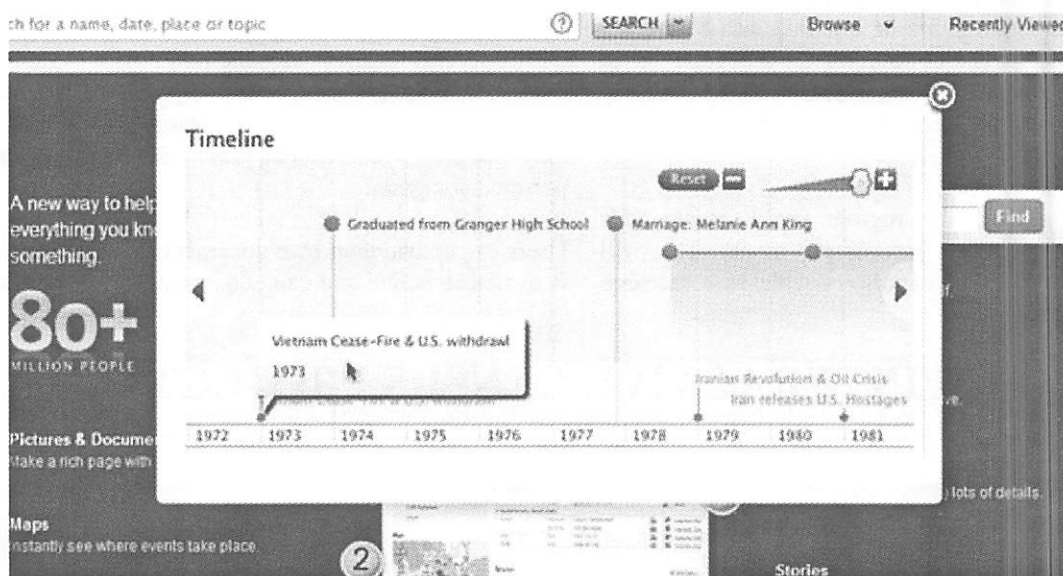
At the bottom left, there's a note: 'Not all US Censuses are complete. We are always adding more records every month. Watch a Census year to see when we update it.' Below that is a link: 'More about US Censuses'.

FOOTNOTE HIGHLIGHTS

create a Gallery and connect images from anywhere on the site to their own personal page. The ability to create web pages that can be searched by Google is a boon to genealogists. There is nothing else quite like Footnote.com. In addition to all of the things you can do as mentioned previously, you can also place a request that as new records of a particular type are added to the collection, you will be notified that they are now online. You also can add your comments to web pages created by others.

Interactive Census pages can be created, where you can add pictures of a person listed in the census, along with stories. These pages can be viewed by visitors on the site and can help you make connections with other relatives and kin. Imagine the ability to look up a census record online, and add additional information or pictures of your relatives as available. The possibilities are endless and are not offered anywhere else.

ADD A TIMELINE TO YOUR FOOTNOTE PAGE



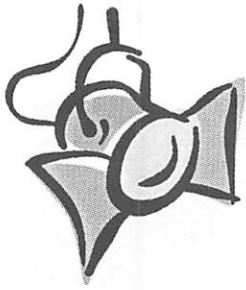
Looking for a map of the area where your ancestors originated? Footnote.com gives you the ability to download and add maps to your web page or to download to your computer.

Interested in learning how your family information corresponds with the rest of history? You can create a timeline that will organize your information and place it in context with famous events in history.

Footnote.com is most likely the wave of the future in terms of genealogical research and is certainly worth making a visit to the site. Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. members receive unlimited access to Footnote.com as a part of their membership. Non-members may purchase access directly from the Footnote.com site.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Gregory E. Thompson is the Treasurer of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. He was born and reared in the New Haven area and has been interested in his family history since childhood. A direct descendant of the Indian Princess Pocahontas and several Mayflower Passengers, he teaches a class on genealogy at the Milford Public library. An Economics and accounting major from the University of New Haven, he has been the General Manager for several restaurants during his career. He is the archivist for the Connecticut Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Historian of the Elder William Brewster Society and a Board member of several Genealogical and Historical Societies, and a member of many other societies.



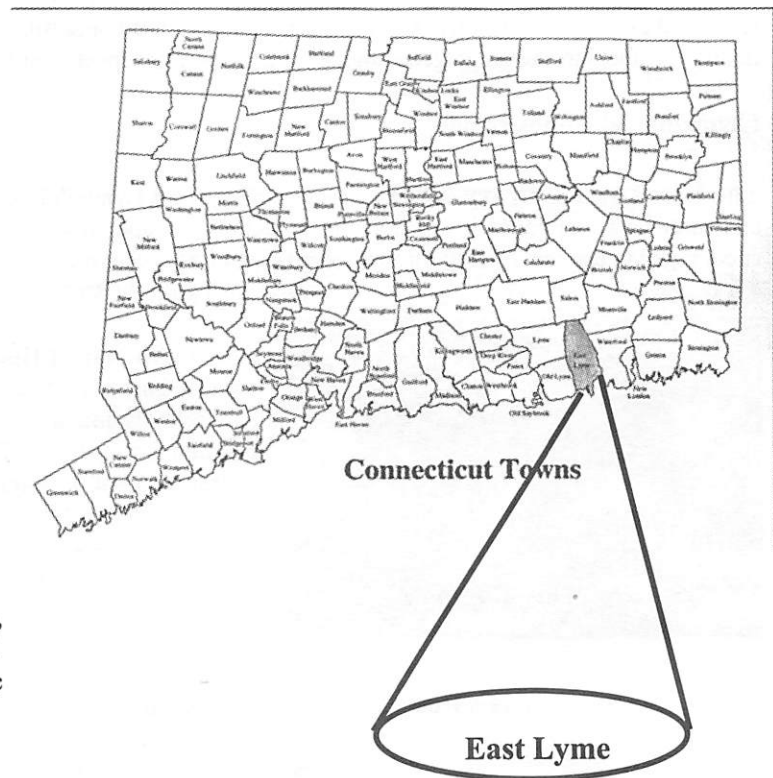
Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities



SPOTLIGHT ON EAST LYME by Russell DeGrafft, CSG # 19174

Historic Profile of East Lyme

Settled in the 1650s as part of Lyme and New London, East Lyme was made a separate town in 1839 by the Connecticut General Assembly. In what was originally a farming area along the Old Post Road, a cottage textile industry similar to that in Belgium, was established and gained for the community, the villages named Flanders and Niantic. Prior to the arrival of the settlers, the Nehantic Indians fished and hunted along the shoreline, and afterward lived amicably among the newcomers, who gave the district its name of Niantic, a variant of the tribal name. The Thomas Lee House (1660) and the Smith-Harris House (1849) are both examples of the architecture of their times. A plaque off Bride Brook Road and Route 156 tells of a romantic marriage held there in 1646 and marks the boundary between what was then Saybrook and New London. The community encompasses 35.7 square miles of beaches, ponds, streams, woodlands and fields. It is a noted summer resort and the home of the famous Niantic River scallop, a popular seafood.



Interesting Facts about East Lyme

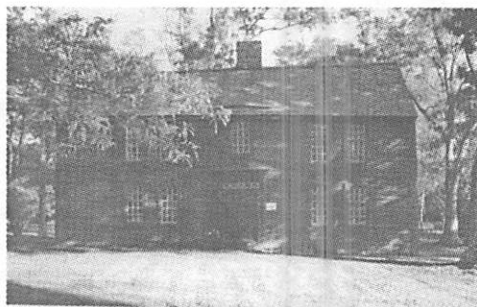
East Lyme as stated earlier, is composed of the sleepy villages of Niantic and Flanders and was the center piece for the important Niantic Fishing fleet. Captain Lemuel and Samuel Beebe were the pioneers of the fishing industry in Niantic with their voyages to the Grand Banks in search of Halibut. In 1838, there were but four houses located on the Niantic shoreline between the Niantic River and East Pattagansett Road. In 1867, the "East Lyme Star," the newspaper of the time, reported "30 buildings within the same distance providing goods and services to a thriving fishing industry." Upwards of 25 vessels, schooners, sloops and smacks sailed from Niantic Bay to George's Bank.

An umbrella factory, which also served as a shoe factory and a fish fertilizer factory added charm to the community. Niantic is still rich in its Indian heritage with many Indian burial grounds dotting the neighborhoods of this modern community. Slave holdings of the early Lee families date back to 1774 with names such as Chleo, Violet with Caesar Sill and his wife Sabrina prominently noted.

In the 1800 census of Lyme, there were 198 free Blacks and twenty-three slaves for a population of 4,380. At this period of time it was reported that the Lee family did not maintain slaves on their properties. Slavery was abolished in Connecticut in 1848. In our present day workings, East Lyme is noted not only for its rich wealth of historical data, but also its superior

school system, small shops, fine dining, the Smith-Harris House (which serves as the town museum), along with a family friendly boardwalk and sandy beaches.

The Thomas Lee House, located on West Main Street in Niantic, has undergone several transformations over the years. Originally dated 1660, it is reported to be the “oldest, still standing, wooden-frame home in its original condition, in Connecticut.” This year marks the 350th anniversary of the house and its members are holding a major celebration for Lee descendants, which will take place in mid-September. Multiple activities, such as tours of the Ancient Burial Grounds, are planned for the Lee descendants who will converge on the House from all parts of the country. Since 1915 when the Lee House restoration was completed and the museum was officially opened, many Lee descendants have visited. Now with the technology of the internet, many more have found the East Lyme Historical Society, the stewards of the house. This will be an opportunity for Lee family members to exchange genealogical information and meet their “cousins.”



The Thomas Lee House

Genealogical Repositories

The East Lyme Library – A large section of the East Lyme Public Library has been designated the East Lyme Room and contains a vast collection of documents and photographs from the past outlining the town’s growth. Researchers are encouraged to use this facility for their own research purposes and may drop into the library to arrange a research appointment with the staff.



The Smith-Harris House

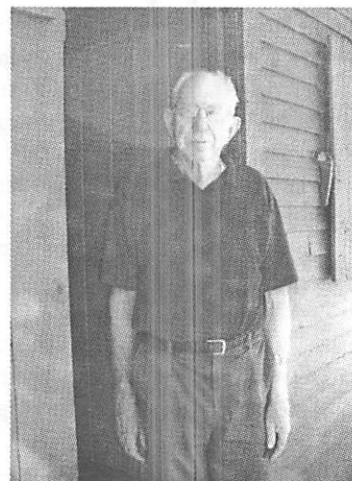
The Smith-Harris House – The Town of East Lyme purchased a large tract of land a few years ago. Some of the property was designated for new schools and another piece was used to develop a town museum. The restored Smith-Harris House, which has been dated 1849, provides the visitor a quaint peek into the lifestyle of that period. Two Smith brothers married two Smith sisters, farmed and developed the land for many years. Genealogical researchers can visit the home Friday-Sunday and the person on duty will provide information concerning their questions.

East Lyme Historical Society – The East Lyme Historical Society was founded at a meeting of the Good Government Club at Niantic on the 16th of October in 1897. In those early years their primary function was the preservation of the historical papers and other organizational matters. One of the organization’s first projects was to care for the Ancient Burial Grounds. The purchase and beginning restoration of the Thomas Lee House took place in 1914, when it

was purchased by the society. At its official dedication on July 9, 1915, the house was opened to the public, where more than 1,000 people were in attendance. The guest of honor was former president and chief justice, William Howard Taft. A photograph of the president standing near the front entrance hangs in the Judgment Hall.

East Lyme Town Hall – The knowledgeable staff of the East Lyme Town Hall are willing to assist any researchers during the office hours of Monday to Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Their on site records date from 1839 but the staff are willing to direct the searcher to an alternative center or will call into play the expertise of the town historian.

East Lyme Town Historian – The current East Lyme town historian, Mr. Wilbur Beckwith, author, researcher and historical expert, began his contributions in 1996 when he assisted the former town historian with her multiple projects. Upon her passing he became the official agent for the East Lyme community to research its heritage. An active member of the East Lyme Historical Society for decades, he



served as Society treasurer for 26 years. Mr. Beckwith is always ready to assist any person searching out information about the East Lyme community or a family from that area.

stores and businesses. (Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Lyme,_Connecticut).

Sources

Ancestry.com

Early Lee Family of Lyme and East Lyme, Connecticut by W. Beckwith and R. Waterman

East Lyme, Connecticut website

The Fishing Fleets of Niantic by Nelson Huntley

Letter to the Lee Descendants by Norman Peck III

Scallop Shells and Granite Too, produced by the Town of East Lyme

Wilbur Beckwith, town historian


Editor's Note on Village of Flanders

The Village of Flanders gets its name from Flanders, Belgium, due to the fact that in what was originally a farming area along the Old Post Road, a cottage textile industry developed similar to that in Flanders, Belgium. The part of Flanders most referred to is Flanders four-corners, which is the intersection of Chesterfield Road (Route 161) with the Boston Post Road (Route 1) that is the site of many small

About the Author

Russell A. DeGrafft has been a member of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists for many years. His active participation with the Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New England Historic Genealogical Societies, as well as the East Lyme Historical Society and the National Society of Descendants of Textile Workers of America, have provided him the opportunity to research family histories for over twenty-five years. Mr. DeGrafft is the recipient of the State of Connecticut's "Outstanding Service to Literacy Award" and "Celebration of Excellence Award." He is an advanced graduate of the University of Hartford and the University of Connecticut and spent many years in various educational fields where his love of history and academia were evident.

Make a Bequest To The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. and demonstrate your belief in the importance of family history!

When you make a bequest, you join others whose gifts have a long lasting impact. 

Donations directly support:

- * *Connecticut Genealogy News* which features themed articles, educational pieces, book reviews, queries and much more of interest to genealogists.
- * *The Connecticut Nutmegger* which serves as the journal of record for well-documented genealogies and genealogical research.
- * The Annual Literary Awards that encourage and recognize excellence in the publication of genealogies, family histories and genealogical resource works.
- * The CSG Website that provides important news, data and information.
- * The Research Library where members can browse through genealogies, books and manuscripts and which provides archival storage for member charts.
- * The Membership Office where dedicated staff serve the Society's members.
- * Seminars, classes and programs that provide education and the exchange of ideas, genealogical data and research techniques.
- * The on-going effort to ensure access to the records vital to genealogists.
- * Working with other organizations to promote family history as basic element of our culture.



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Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

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Following Ancestral Trails

~~ Speakers ~~

Leslie Huber: "*Uncovering Your Ancestors Stories*"
"*Eight Ways to Cross the Ocean*"

David Mishkin: "*Preserving Your Digital Photographs*"

Crawford Westbrook: "*New Discoveries from the Revolutionary War, Unindexed Sources at the Connecticut State Library*"

~ Vendors ~

Saturday, October 16, 2010

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- Open to the Public -

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Registration Form

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Meal Choice (circle): Chicken Marsala or Pasta Primavera

Please let us know if you have special dietary restrictions _____

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QUERIES

George Shadwick BONNEY b GA 1875 m GA 1900 Mary Caroline FRANKLIN. Need any info on George and Mary and all info on par.

Asa BONNEY b 1Dec1804 d 18Dec1892 m Sarah SMITH. Need info on Asa, Sarah and their par.

Lucinda BONNEY b CT ? 1792 m Joseph BENNETT b near Brattleboro VT 11Sep1778. They res 1860 Defiance Co OH. Need info on their par and desc.

CSG # 571
Richard W. Bonney
373 High Rock ST
Needham MA 02492-1539

Hannah BACKUS m 2May1723 Ephraim CROFOOT (Glastonbury VR Vol 1 p 43) Seeking her anc & bdt & ddt.

CSG # 18755
Deborah W Troemner
116 Woodside DR
Lumberton NJ 08048-5276

CSG Members may publish up to three queries per issue. Submit queries to Queries Editor, P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033. Deadlines for submissions are:

Summer issue: April 15th
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Winter issue: October 1st
Spring issue: February 1st

BOOK REVIEWS

by Russell A. DeGraff, CSG # 19174
Janet Horton Wallace, CSG # 4020
and Richard G. Tomlinson CSG # 55 L

Descendants of Daniel Ray of Plymouth and Salem, Volume II: Generation Seven, by Joseph W. Ray, Gateway Press, Inc, 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, Maryland, 21211-1943, 6 x 9, hardcover, Library of Congress Number, 2004118251. Order directly from Joseph W. Ray, 2740 Vassar Place, Columbus, OH 43221. \$55.00 (price includes shipping to any of the lower 48 states). Volume I is also available for \$55.00. Outside the continental U.S. contact the author at ray4ua@columbus.rr.com.

This book won The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. Grand Prize for Genealogy in its 2010 Literary Awards Contest.

The second volume of this set of reference materials is a specific documentation of the seventh generation of the descendants of the Ray family. Daniel Ray, the author of the two volumes has compiled an excellent portrayal of the family. Not only does this book contain specific and complete details but also illustrates multiple charts and records.

The many aids which the book sports provides the searcher with a researcher-friendly manner for locating materials. Not only is there an extensive and complete table of contents, but this volume also boasts a section called "How to Use This Book," specific Additions and Corrections for Volume I, an exhaustive list of references and an index for the name of Ray.

Any person who has an interest in this family will discover this volume a wealth of information. This is truly a cornucopia of intellectual thinking that a genealogy researcher will find exciting and fruitful. RAD

Affection: Ninety Years of Family Letters, 1859's-1930's: Haring, White, Griggs, Judd Families of New York and Waterbury, Connecticut, Vol. 1 & 2, by Peter Haring Judd, 285 Riverside Drive, Apt. 3d, New York, New York, 20025-5226, or Lulu.Com, 2006, 6 x 9, softcover, Library of Congress Number 2005910526, cost for both Volume I and II, \$48.35 plus shipping and handling or \$24.85 for Volume I and \$23.50 for Volume II.

This book won The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. Brainerd T. Peck prize for Family History in its 2010 Literary Awards Contest.

Peter Judd has done an outstanding job researching and compiling volumes of material. Peter, the editor, has traced the roots and development of the Haring, White, Griggs and Judd family from their early inceptions to the late 1930's through many years of family letters. The numerous illustrations and photographs that highlight these two volumes paint a colorful picture of family tragedy and triumph.

These two volumes feature an extensive table of contents, with a page devoted to the listing of abbreviations of the named persons in each volume, followed by an extensive index in both books. It is loaded with minute family details gleaned from the multiple data.

For any person researching any of these families, these two volumes are a rich source of genealogical materials. These two volumes would make an excellent addition to any serious researcher's bookshelf. RAD

Visible Saints: West Haven, Connecticut, 1648-1798 by Peter J. Malia. 2009, The Connecticut Press; 135 Church Street; Monroe, CT 06468, 6 x 9, 257 pages, softcover, Library of Congress Number: 2009908525. Order from publisher, pjmalia@connecticutpress.com, \$19.95, hardcover also available, \$29.95. Contact publisher for shipping charges.

This book won The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. prize for best Genealogical Resource Publication in its 2010 Literary Awards Contest.

A story of Colonial Connecticut from the perspective of one small village – West Haven. This book spreads over seven generations the tale of the town's continued battle for separation from New Haven proper. West Haven was actually the last of Connecticut's settlements to be incorporated as an independent town in 1921. Herein one will find good coverage on the Indian culture, life in a seaport, background on physical and social development of the area, reasons for the various wars and skirmishes, and the religious culture that directed everyday life.

At first glance, readers will discover a full index that is at once a veritable who's who of West Haven personalities of the era. Graphics include nearly seventy items, from maps through event pictorials, and portraits of prominent persons. There are some thirty-five pages of end-notes, offering superb detail on the events or personages in the story. JHW

Genealogy of Azariah Lathrop (1772-1864) and his wife Esther Lewis (1772-1858) of Wells, Vermont and Belvidere, Illinois through Nine Generations, Volume I and II, by Ruth A. Lucchesi, Otter Bay Books, 3507 Newland Road, Baltimore, Maryland, 21218-2513, 9 ¼ x 6 ¼, hardcover, Library of Congress number 2009931810. \$130.00 plus shipping and handling.

This book won an Honorable Mention in the Genealogy category of the The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.'s 2010 Literary Awards Contest. This set of reference books are a compilation of nine generations of the Lathrop/Lewis family. The author, Ruth Lucchesi, traces the family from their roots in Vermont and Illinois to their final destinations. It is a thoroughly documented and highly annotated reference.

This book not only boasts a thorough table of contents, multiple photographs and documents of the generations, but it is tightly packed with minute details to assist a researcher in fleshing out genealogical branches.

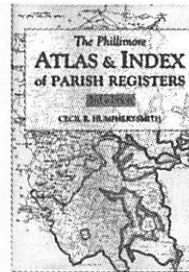
The back of the book has an interesting section containing 3446 sources used by the author as well as a complete place and person index. These sections allow the researcher easy access when considering the book's contents. **RAD**

Searching for Ichabod: His Eighteenth-Century Diary Leads Me Home, by Julie Foster Van Camp, 2009, Walden West Resources; 2089 Baker View Road; Lopez Island, WA 98261, 5 1/4 x 8, softcover, Library of Congress Number: 2008911564. Available online at www.searchingforichabod.com or directly from the publisher for \$13.99 plus shipping, handling, and tax (where applicable).

This book was one of the entries in The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 2010 Literary Awards Contest.

While *Ichabod Foster* himself may not be your ancestor to 'own,' you find yourself getting caught up in the fascinating leads and discoveries which envelop all the locations and characters in this story. Readers will find this interesting tale, along with its rewards earned along the way provides, as a side benefit, an overall how-to on using methods and resources for accomplishing one's genealogical research goals. The subject lived his seventy-some years as a farmer, medical practitioner, shoemaker, and religious liberal, and through his diary along with the author's investigations beyond primary sources, we are made to understand the local and social histories of the New England and New York State area from the 1730's to the early 1800's. To round out the story, readers are invited to contact the author at www.searchingforichabod.com for latest updates on the exploration of Ichabod's gravesite. **JHW**

The Phillimore Atlas & Index of Parish Registers, 3rd Edition, edited by Cecil R. Humphery-Smith, published by Phillimore & Co. Ltd., Shopwyke Manor Barn, Chichester, West Sussex, England, PO20 2BG, ISBN 1860772390, 2003, Printed by Butler & Tanner, Ltd. London and Frome, \$69.50, Out-of-print, Used copies available on eBay, etc.



This book is very nearly indispensable for locating Parish Records in England and should be consulted prior to going "ancestor hunting" in England. Although it is currently out-of-print, it can be found in many libraries and used copies can be found on-line.

The nationwide registration of births, marriages and deaths was not mandated in England until 1837. For vital records prior to that date, one must depend on Parish Registers. Data presumed extracted from these registers often appears on-line and in family trees, but without identification of the source. Therefore these citations are often little more than a clue or hint. It is desirable to identify, locate and examine the original records (or more likely microfilms of the originals).

Even after the town and parish of interest has been identified, the job of locating the records is not over. This is where the Phillimore Atlas comes in. For example, knowing that my immigrant ancestor, Henry Tomlinson, came to Connecticut from Derby around 1650 and that he was baptized at St. Peter's Church in Derby in 1606, I look in the Index for Derbyshire. The Index for Derbyshire shows that the original parish records for Derby St. Peter's have been archived for the years 1558-1968. However, the records are not held at the church nor in Derby. They are deposited nearly forty miles away at the Derbyshire Record Office, on New Street in Matlock, Derbyshire.

The remote location of records is commonplace. Therefore, it should be obvious how invaluable the Atlas is in finding the actual records.

The Atlas also provides grid references and maps to help locate the parishes (there are six parishes in Derby alone). Furthermore it indicates what other records exist that may be helpful. For example, relative to St. Peter's in Derby, it shows that baptisms and burials for 1795-1856 are covered in the *International Genealogical Index*, marriages for 1558-1812 in *Boyd's Marriage Index* and marriages for 1790-1812 in *Pallot's Marriage Index*. **RGT**

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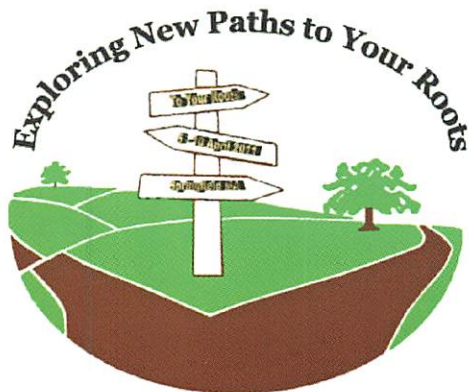
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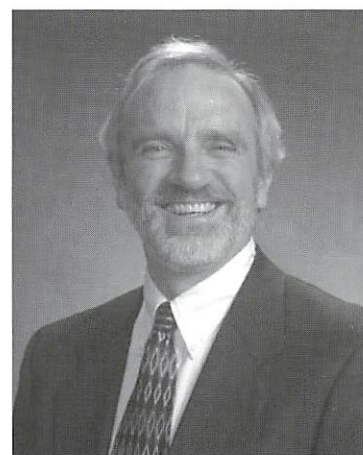
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Paul Milner

Paul Milner, a native of northern England, is a professional genealogist and lecturer. Paul has specialized in British Isles genealogical research for 30 years. He is the author of several books on English and Scottish genealogical research. He has been designing workshops and lecturing to a wide variety of audiences for over 35 years.

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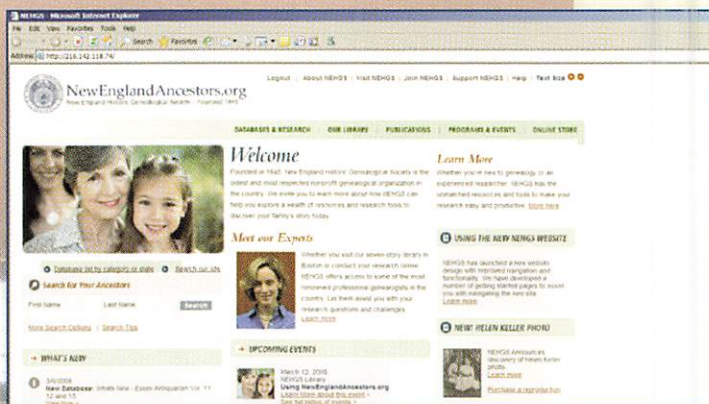
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