

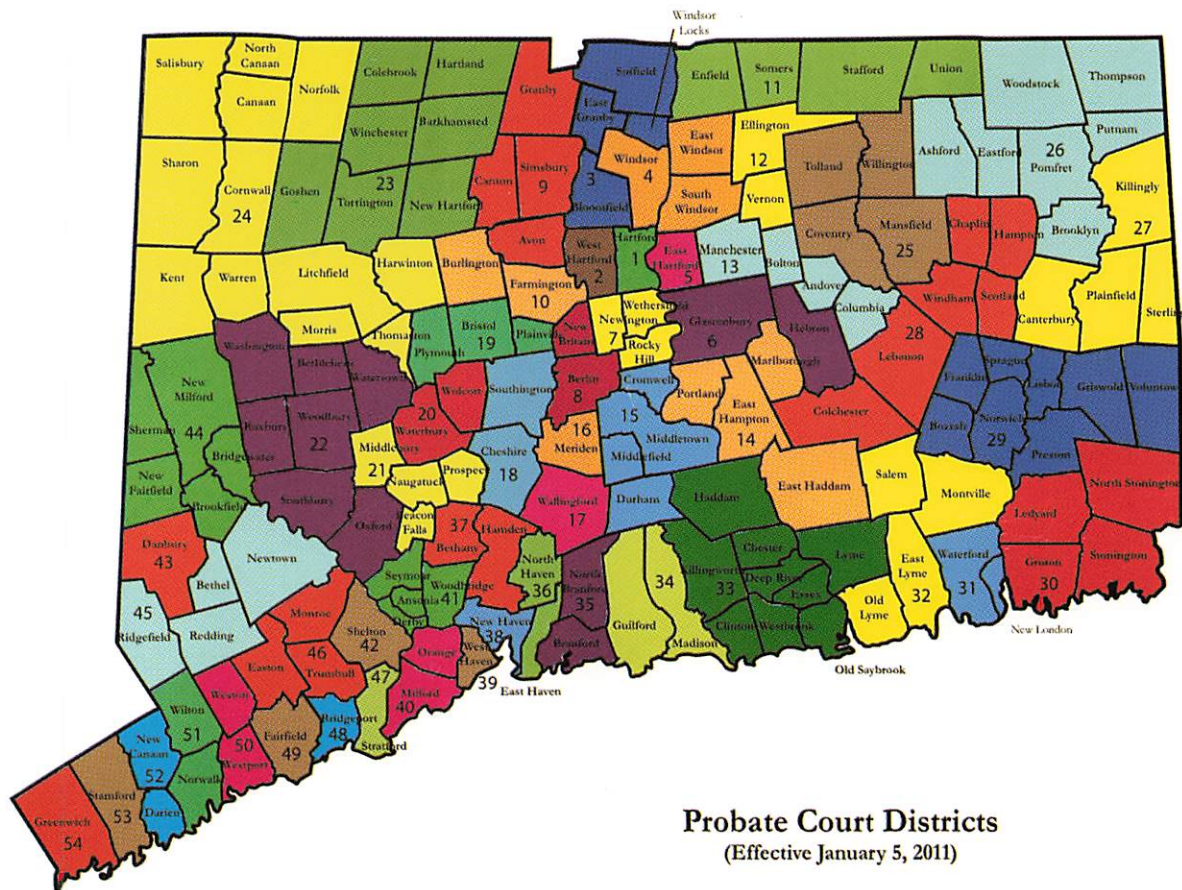
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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

A Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Spring 2011

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The Barbour Collection*

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Profiles of CT Civil War Veterans

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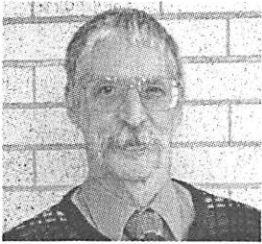
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President's Message



As I write this, we in Connecticut have been through the worst January on record with 80" of snow falling on Hartford. It was a winter where either you went into hibernation or got online "looking for dead people."

Judging by response time on several genealogy websites, a lot of us chose to spend our snow-days looking for family members.

I am the first to admit that the Internet has become an invaluable tool in compiling our family histories. I cannot imagine anyone turning to microfilm as first choice in doing census or newspaper research. When your searches lead to scanned images of the original records, you have saved time and money all from the comfort of your own home. Compiled indexes or databases can give you a list of persons of interest and help to rule out others. However, the Internet is just another tool and cannot replace archival detective work.

A common problem with compiled indexes is the limited information which can be included. In setting up a database, the compiler has to choose what information is standard across that set of records and limit the number of fields included. I know of one compiled death index where not only the fields are limited, but the space in each field is limited and names are frequently truncated – not very helpful and can lead to wrong conclusions. And then there is the problem of accuracy on the part of the data-entry person...

Both commercial and non-commercial websites are to be commended on their efforts to digitize their collections and make them available for research. However, none of us will see all the records on every one online. Time, money, and various state regulations prevent that from happening. Every webmaster, whether of a large commercial operation or a small historical society, has to decide what databases will be of interest to the greatest number of their visitors. Other, smaller but just as valuable collections will have to be bypassed.

As the warm weather returns, I hope to see you out in the town halls, libraries, archives and historical societies looking for more dead people. Who knows you may just find the one obituary or news story in the small local newspaper which will not be available online for decades.

Edwin W. Strickland II
President

Editorial

Breaking news in the field of genealogy is the reorganization of Connecticut probate courts. Professional genealogist Nora Galvin reports on this reorganization and it appears as our lead article in this issue.

We are continuing our series on "Resources at the Connecticut State Library" featuring the Barbour Collection. Who better to write on the resources available there than Richard C. Roberts, the former Head of the History and Genealogy Unit.

We are also continuing our series on "Using the U.S. Census." CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland II takes us step by step through the 1930 census. CSG Governor and Connecticut Historical Society Trustee, Carol Whitmer writes on "Genealogy and the Internet" and don't miss her program, sponsored by CSG in September entitled, "Genealogy, What's Hot."

Our spotlight is on Middletown this time and is written by CSG member Laura C. Hobbs. CSG Governor Noreen Manzella has provided us with profiles for "Connecticut Civil War Heroes."

In CSG Central News, please check out the "Calendar of Events." We have a brand new line up through to November 2011. You don't want to miss our program in May. CSG welcomes back nationally known Marcia Melnyk. We will also present this year's Literary Awards winners and there will be a Genealogy Round Table, so bring your questions to this gathering. See our flyer/Registration Form on page 15. As with all CSG programs, it is open to the public.

About the Cover

Probate records can provide a rich source of genealogical data. In some cases, it may be the only way to determine family relationships. A Probate Court serves each local district. Each large town has its own court and is its own District. Small towns are grouped into a District and served by a single court. As discussed in Nora Galvin's article, "Connecticut Probate Courts Undergo Major Reorganization," the current court system has been in place for 350 years with 117 courts serving Connecticut's 169 towns. The reorganization reduces the number of courts to 54. The map on the cover uses color to show each of the new Districts and the towns they cover. Nora's article also describes which records are held at the local court and which have been sent to the State Archives in Hartford.

Connecticut Probate Courts Undergo Major Reorganization

by Nora Galvin, CSG # 18813

Connecticut's probate court system has been in place for over 350 years. New probate districts have been created and the system has been reorganized many times over the centuries. January 5, 2011, was the first day in a new era. A reorganization has reduced the number of courts by over 50 percent, consolidating many smaller courts to create fewer but larger courts.

Reasons for the restructuring

Each court is responsible for generating enough revenue from its proceedings to support itself, but some courts were chronically unable to meet this requirement. Several years ago the General Assembly named a commission to create a plan for a more efficient system. The plan reduced the number of probate courts from 117 to 54 and created some new regulations for records storage.

Big Effects on Rural Towns

Table 1 lists the new districts and their component towns, giving the population in each district. Cities which have retained their own courts have populations of at least 40,000. Predictably, the areas of the state with the lowest population density are affected the most by these changes.

Litchfield County now has two large probate districts, one covering 12 towns (District 24, the largest conglomeration in the state), and some of its border towns are in districts with towns from other counties. The northeast corner of the state is District #26, with seven towns. Upper New London County is District 29 with eight towns, and south-central Connecticut's District 33 comprises nine towns in Middlesex and New London Counties.

Table 1. 54-Court Probate Plan

No.	Towns/Cities in the District	Population
1	Hartford	124,563
2	West Hartford	60,486
3	Bloomfield, East Granby, Suffield, Windsor Locks	53,410
4	East Windsor, South Windsor, Windsor	65,311
5	East Hartford	48,697
6	Glastonbury, Hebron	42,401
7	Newington, Rocky Hill, Wethersfield	74,208
8	Berlin, New Britain	90,918
9	Avon, Canton, Granby, Simsbury	62,293
10	Burlington, Farmington	34,227
11	Enfield, Somers, Stafford	67,647
12	Ellington, Vernon	44,046
13	Andover, Bolton, Columbia, Manchester	69,485
14	East Haddam, East Hampton, Marlborough, Portland	37,288
15	Cromwell, Durham, Middlefield, Middletown	72,975

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About the Author

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11	Enfield, Somers, Stafford	67,647
12	Ellington, Vernon	44,046
13	Andover, Bolton, Columbia, Manchester	69,485
14	East Haddam, East Hampton, Marlborough, Portland	37,288
15	Cromwell, Durham, Middlefield, Middletown	72,975

Connecticut Probate Districts

No.	Towns/Cities in the District	Population
16	Meriden	59,225
17	Wallingford	44,679
18	Cheshire, Southington	70,975
19	Bristol, Plainville, Plymouth	90,115
20	Waterbury, Wolcott	123,581
21	Beacon Falls, Naugatuck, Middlebury, Prospect	54,226
22	Bethlehem, Oxford, Roxbury, Southbury, Washington, Watertown, Woodbury	73,526
23	Barkhamsted, Colebrook, Goshen, Hartland, New Hartford, Torrington, Winchester	63,324
24	Canaan, Cornwall, Harwinton, Kent, Litchfield, Morris, Norfolk, North Canaan, Salisbury, Sharon, Thomaston, Warren	43,501
25	Coventry, Mansfield, Tolland, Willington	57,846
26	Ashford, Brooklyn, Eastford, Pomfret, Putnam, Thompson, Union, Woodstock	45,755
27	Canterbury, Killingly, Plainfield, Sterling	41,985
28	Colchester, Chaplin, Hampton, Lebanon, Scotland, Windham	52,898
29	Bozrah, Franklin, Griswold, Lisbon, Norwich, Preston, Sprague, Voluntown	66,857
30	Groton, Ledyard, North Stonington, Stonington	80,976
31	New London, Waterford	44,698
32	East Lyme, Montville, Old Lyme, Salem	49,920
33	Chester/Saybrook, Clinton, Deep River, Essex, Haddam, Killingworth, Lyme, Old Saybrook, Westbrook	62,314
34	Guilford, Madison	41,166
35	Branford, North Branford	43,390
36	East Haven, North Haven	52,634
37	Bethany, Hamden	63,412
38	New Haven	123,932
39	West Haven	52,676
40	Milford, Orange	69,258
41	Ansonia, Derby, Seymour, Woodbridge	56,425
42	Shelton	40,011
43	Danbury	79,226
44	Bridgewater, Brookfield, New Fairfield, New Milford, Sherman	64,946
45	Bethel, Newtown, Ridgefield, Redding	78,016
46	Easton, Monroe, Trumbull	61,520
47	Stratford	49,015

No.	Towns/Cities in the District	Population
48	Bridgeport	136,695
49	Fairfield	57,548
50	Weston, Westport	36,708
51	Norwalk, Wilton	101,171
52	Darien, New Canaan	40,136
53	Stamford	118,475
54	Greenwich	61,871

Disposition of records of closed courts

Part of the reorganization plan includes moving older probate records to the State Archives in Hartford. Whether or not a court was affected by the reorganization, all probate files (also called packets or loose papers) created prior to 1976 and all record books created prior to 1920 are required to be housed in the State Archives. Exceptions can be made if a judge feels it is important to keep the records at the local court. Numerous courts have transferred their records to Hartford in recent years (listed in Table 2). Other districts have plans to do so in the coming months.

Table 2. Probate records recently moved to the Connecticut State Archives.

Year obtained	Office of Origin	Type of Record	Dates
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2009	New Milford	Books	1787 - 2006
2009	Woodstock	Papers	1930 - 1975
2009	Sherman	Papers	1935 - 1976
2010	Tolland	Books	1830 - 1920
2010	New Milford	Books	1804 - 1894
2010	Brookfield	Books and Papers	1851 - 1976
2011	Stafford	Books	1759 - 1935
2011	Somers	Books	1834 - 1947
2011	Simsbury	Books and Papers	1769 - 1942
2011	Bridgeport	Books	1840 - 1955
2011	Stratford	Books	1782 - 1840
2011	Weston	Books	1832 - 1878
2011	Harwinton	Books and Papers	1835 - 1976
2011	Bristol	Books	1830 - 1921
2011	East Windsor	Papers	1900 - 1976
2011	Windham	Books	1719 - 1958
2011	East Windsor	Books	1782 - 1925
2011	Canton	Books	1841 - 1940
2011	Canton	Papers	1922 - 1976
2011	Lyme	Papers	1900 - 1976
2011	Torrington	Books	1847 - 1935

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Probate District (PD-58)
65 Center Street
Waterbury, CT 06702
Tel. (203) 573-5080

WEST HARTFORD
Probate District (PD-02)
50 South Main St., Rm. 318
West Hartford, CT 06107
Tel. (860) 561-7940

WEST HAVEN
Probate District (PD-39)
355 Main St.
P.O. Box 127
West Haven, CT 06516
Tel. (203) 937-3552

WESTPORT
Probate District (PD-50)
Town Hall, 110 Myrtle Ave., Rm. 100
Westport, CT 06880
Tel. (203) 341-1100

WINDHAM - COLCHESTER
Probate District (PD-28)
979 Main St
Willimantic, CT 06226
Tel. (860) 465-3049

About the Author

Nora Galvin is a professional genealogist who does Connecticut research as well as lecturing and writing on genealogy topics. Her areas of expertise include family histories (with a special fondness for Irish families), house histories and heir searching. Nora is active in the genealogy community and is a member of Connecticut Ancestry Society (focused on Fairfield County), and the Connecticut Professional Genealogists Council.

Her website is www.auntlizziestrunk.com.

No.	Towns/Cities in the District	Population
48	Bridgeport	136,695
49	Fairfield	57,548
50	Weston, Westport	36,708
51	Norwalk, Wilton	101,171
52	Darien, New Canaan	40,136
53	Stamford	118,475
54	Greenwich	61,871

Disposition of records of closed courts

Part of the reorganization plan includes moving older probate records to the State Archives in Hartford. Whether or not a court was affected by the reorganization, all probate files (also called packets or loose papers) created prior to 1976 and all record books created prior to 1920 are required to be housed in the State Archives. Exceptions can be made if a judge feels it is important to keep the records at the local court. Numerous courts have transferred their records to Hartford in recent years (listed in Table 2). Other districts have plans to do so in the coming months.

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2009	New Milford	Books	1787 - 2006
2009	Woodstock	Papers	1930 - 1975
2009	Sherman	Papers	1935 - 1976
2010	Tolland	Books	1830 - 1920
2010	New Milford	Books	1804 - 1894
2010	Brookfield	Books and Papers	1851 - 1976
2011	Stafford	Books	1759 - 1935
2011	Somers	Books	1834 - 1947
2011	Simsbury	Books and Papers	1769 - 1942
2011	Bridgeport	Books	1840 - 1955
2011	Stratford	Books	1782 - 1840
2011	Weston	Books	1832 - 1878
2011	Harwinton	Books and Papers	1835 - 1976
2011	Bristol	Books	1830 - 1921
2011	East Windsor	Papers	1900 - 1976
2011	Windham	Books	1719 - 1958
2011	East Windsor	Books	1782 - 1925
2011	Canton	Books	1841 - 1940
2011	Canton	Papers	1922 - 1976
2011	Lyme	Papers	1900 - 1976
2011	Torrington	Books	1847 - 1935

Connecticut Probate Districts

PLAINFIELD - KILLINGLY REGIONAL

Probate District (PD-27)
Town Hall
8 Community Ave.
Plainfield, CT 06374
Tel. (860) 230-3031

REGION #14

Probate District (PD-14)
9 Austin Drive
Marlborough, CT 06447
Tel. (860) 295-6239

REGION #19

Probate District (PD-19)
City Hall
111 N. Main St., 3rd Fl.
Bristol, CT 06010
Tel. (860) 584-6230

REGION #22

Probate District (PD-22)
501 Main St., South
P.O. Box 720
Southbury, CT 06488
Tel. (203) 262-0641

SAYBROOK

Probate District (PD-33)
302 Main Street, 2nd Fl.
Old Saybrook, CT 06475
Tel. (860) 510-5028

SHELTON

Probate District (PD-42)
40 White Street
P.O. Box 127
Shelton, CT 06484
Tel. (203) 924-8462

SIMSBURY REGIONAL

Probate District (PD-09)
933 Hopmeadow St.
Simsbury, CT 06070
Tel. (860) 658-3277

SOUTHEASTERN CT REGIONAL

Probate District (PD-30)
Town Hall
45 Fort Hill Rd.
Groton, CT 06340
Tel. (860) 441-6655

STAMFORD

Probate District (PD-53)
Stamford Gov't Center, 8th Floor
888 Washington Blvd.,
Stamford, CT 06904
Tel. (203) 323-2149

STRATFORD

Probate District (PD-47)
468 Birdseye Street, 2nd FL.
Stratford, CT 06615
Tel. (203) 385-4023

TOBACCO VALLEY

Probate District (PD-03)
Town Office Building
50 Church Street
Windsor Locks, CT 06096
Tel. (860) 627-1450

TOLLAND -MANSFIELD

Probate District (PD-25)
21 Tolland Green
Tolland, CT 06084
Tel. (860) 871-3640

TORRINGTON AREA

Probate District (PD-23)
Municipal Building
140 Main Street
Torrington, CT 06790
Tel. (860) 489-2215

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Probate District (PD-46)
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5866 Main St.
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WESTPORT

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Probate District (PD-28)
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Willimantic, CT 06226
Tel. (860) 465-3049

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2011	Stratford	Books	1782 - 1840
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2011	Lyme	Papers	1900 - 1976
2011	Torrington	Books	1847 - 1935

Connecticut Probate Districts

Effects on Researchers

Since many probate courts' older records are no longer stored locally, researchers will need to go to Hartford to do their work. There are two ways to view Connecticut probate records:

1. Microfilm: Most loose papers and selected record books dated to about 1915, with the exception of some loose papers dated after 1880, have been microfilmed. The microfilms can be viewed at the State Library or at any Family History Library.
2. Original papers and record books: The original records can be requested from the archives for research in the State Library by patrons with a researchers card. It takes a day to get these records pulled, so be sure to call in your request the day before you need them.

Finding Aid

The State Library staff are taking this opportunity to create a new finding aid for probate records at the archives. They are going through every shelf and every drawer, creating a complete inventory of the record books and of the ranges of surnames on packets in drawers. This is a work-in-progress and will not be completed for some time. There is a finding aid online which contains useful information. However, it is not accurate in its information about previous jurisdictional changes. This finding aid will not be updated until it is replaced by the new one.

Research at local probate courts

If you wish to research records in one of the new districts, it would be a good idea to call ahead to make sure the records are accessible. The redistricting is new and in some cases relocation and organization of records is still under way.

Alphabetical List of Probate Districts*

*Adapted from <http://www.jud.ct.gov/probate/Redistrict/Directory2011.pdf>

BERLIN

Probate District (PD-08)
One Liberty Square,
New Britain, CT 06050
Tel. (860) 826-2696

BRANFORD - NORTH BRANFORD

Probate District (PD-35)
1019 Main Street
Branford, CT 06405
Tel. (203) 488-0318

BRIDGEPORT

Probate District (PD-48)
202 State St., McLevy
Hall, 3rd Fl.
Bridgeport, CT 06604
Tel. (203) 576-3945

CENTRAL CONNECTICUT REGIONAL CHILDREN'S

Probate District (PD-56)
1501 East Main Street, S203
Meriden, CT 06450
Tel. (203) 235-1014

CHESHIRE - SOUTHTON

Probate District (PD-18)
84 South Main Street
Cheshire, CT 06410
Tel. (203) 271-6608

DANBURY

Probate District (PD-43)
City Hall Building
155 Deer Hill Ave.
Danbury, CT 06810
Tel. (203) 797-4521

DARIEN - NEW CANAAN

Probate District (PD-52)
Town Hall
2 Renshaw Road
Darien, CT 06820
Tel. (203) 656-7342

DERBY

Probate District (PD-41)
City Hall, 253 Main
Street, 2nd Fl.
Ansonia, CT 06401
Tel. (203) 734-1277

EAST HARTFORD

Probate District (PD-05)
Town Hall, 740 Main St.
East Hartford, CT 06108

Tel. (860) 291-7278

EAST HAVEN -

NORTH HAVEN
Probate District (PD-36)
Town Hall, 250 Main St.
East Haven, CT 06512
Tel. (203) 468-3895

ELLINGTON

Probate District (PD-12)
14 Park Place
Vernon, CT 06066
Tel. (860) 872-0519

FAIRFIELD

Probate District (PD-49)
Sullivan Independence Hall
725 Old Post Road
Fairfield, CT 06824
Tel. (203) 256-3041

FARMINGTON -

BURLINGTON
Probate District (PD-10)
One Monteith Drive
Farmington, CT 06032
Tel. (860) 675-2360

GLASTONBURY - HEBRON

Probate District (PD-06)
2155 Main St.
Glastonbury, CT 06033

Tel. (860) 652-7629
GREATER MANCHESTER
 Probate District (PD-13)
 66 Center St.
 Manchester, CT 06040
 Tel. (860) 647-3227

GREATER WINDSOR
 Probate District (PD-04)
 Town Hall
 1540 Sullivan Avenue
 South Windsor, CT 06074
 Tel. (860)644-2511 x371

GREENWICH
 Probate District (PD-54)
 Town Hall, 101 Field Point Rd.
 Greenwich, CT 06836
 Tel. (203) 622-7879

HAMDEN - BETHANY
 Probate District (PD-37)
 Gov't Center
 2750 Dixwell Avenue
 Hamden, CT 06518
 Tel. (203) 287-7082

HARTFORD
 Probate District (PD-01)
 250 Constitution Plaza, 3rd FL.
 Hartford, CT 06103
 Tel. (860) 757-9150

HOUSATONIC
 Probate District (PD-44)
 Town Hall, 10 Main St.
 New Milford, CT 06776
 Tel. (860) 355-6029

LITCHFIELD HILLS
 Probate District (PD-24)
 74 West Street
 Litchfield, CT 06759
 Tel. (860) 567-8065

MADISON - GUILFORD
 Probate District (PD-34)
 8 Campus Drive
 Madison, CT 06443
 Tel. (203) 245-5661

MERIDEN
 Probate District (PD-16)
 City Hall, Rm. 113,
 142 E. Main St.
 Meriden, CT 06450
 Tel. (203) 630-4150

MIDDLETOWN
 Probate District (PD-15)
 94 Court St.
 Middletown, CT 06457
 Tel. (860) 347-7424 Ext.1

MILFORD - ORANGE
 Probate District (PD-40)
 Parsons Gov't. Center
 70 West River Street
 Milford, CT 06460-0414
 Tel. (203) 783-3205

NAUGATUCK
 Probate District (PD-21)
 Town Hall
 229 Church St.
 Naugatuck, CT 06770
 Tel. (203) 720-7046

NEW HAVEN
 Probate District (PD-38)
 200 Orange St., 1st Flr.
 New Haven, CT 06504
 Tel. (203) 946-4880

NEW HAVEN REGIONAL CHILDREN'S
 Probate District (PD-55)
 873 State St.
 New Haven, CT 06511
 Tel. (203) 773-9556

NEW LONDON
 Probate District (PD-31)
 181 State Street, Rm. 2
 New London, CT 06320
 Tel. (860) 443-7121

NEW LONDON REGIONAL CHILDREN'S
 Probate District (PD-57)
 470 Bank Street
 New London, CT 06320
 Tel. (860) 437-6253

NEWINGTON
 Probate District (PD-07)
 66 Cedar Street, Rear
 Newington, CT 06111
 Tel. (860) 665-1285

NIANTIC REGIONAL
 Probate District (PD-32)
 118 Pennsylvania Ave.
 Niantic, CT 06357
 Tel. (860) 739-6052

NORTH CENTRAL CONNECTICUT
 Probate District (PD-11)
 820 Enfield St.
 Enfield, CT 06082
 Tel. (860) 253-6305

NORTHEAST
 Probate District (PD-26)
 815 Riverside Drive
 North Grosvenordale, CT 06255
 Tel. (860) 923-2203

NORTHEAST REGIONAL CHILDREN'S
 Probate District (PD-59)
 90 South Park Street
 Willimantic, CT 06226
 Tel. (860) 450-2653

NERCPC- Brooklyn
 69 South Main St., S23
 Brooklyn, CT 06234
 Tel. (860) 779-5674

NORTHERN FAIRFIELD COUNTY
 Probate District (PD-45)
 1 School Street
 Bethel, CT 06801
 Tel. (203) 794-8508

NORWALK - WILTON
 Probate District (PD-51)
 125 East Avenue
 Norwalk, CT 06852
 Tel. (203) 854-7737

NORWICH
 Probate District (PD-29)
 100 Broadway, Rm. 122
 Norwich, CT 06360
 Tel. (860) 887-2160

Connecticut Probate Districts

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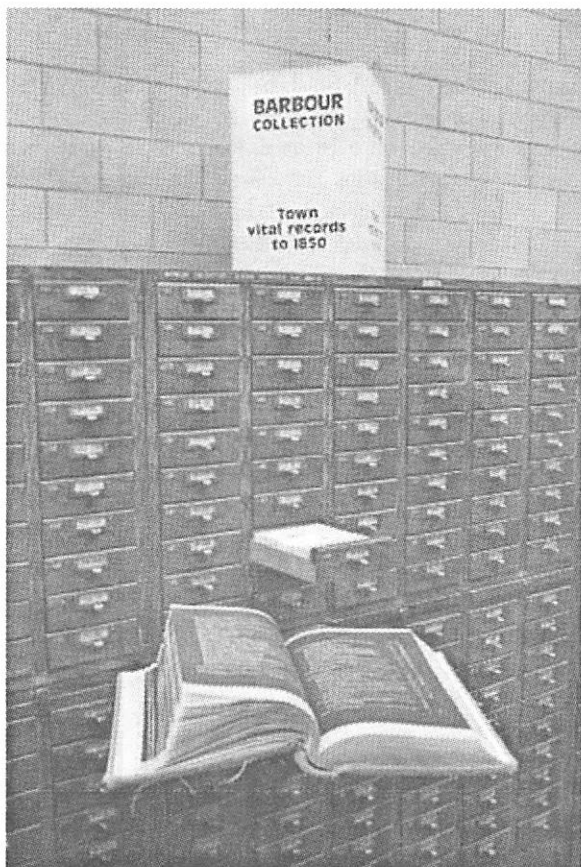
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Connecticut Genealogical Pioneers: Lucius Barnes Barbour

by Richard C. Roberts, CSG # 8680



Most genealogists undertaking Connecticut research have at least heard of the “Barbour Collection.” They have probably even used the original “Barbour Collection” at the Connecticut State Library, a microfilmed version at a Family History Center, a CD, or a digital version online. However, only a relatively small percentage of those familiar with the Collection may know for whom it was named or the scope of that individual’s contribution to Connecticut genealogy during the early years of the twentieth century.

The Connecticut State Library’s Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records was named for Lucius Barnes Barbour (1 February 1878-29 July 1934), State Examiner of Public Records from 1911-1934, and a descendant of Thomas Barber, a founder of Windsor, Connecticut. His grandfather, Lucius Barbour (26 July 1805-10 Feb 1873) had acquired a considerable sum of money, leaving an estate inventoried at \$539,753.84. His father Lucius Albert Barbour (26 January 1846-6 November 1922) was president of the Charter Oak Bank and later the Colonial National Bank and the Willimantic Linen Company. As a result, the Barbours had ample funds to finance one of their greatest interests, the preservation of Connecticut’s early genealogical records.

Lucius A. Barbour not only collected genealogical information relating to his own family lines but collated the Hartford probate files and helped finance the publication of Charles W. Manwaring’s *Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records*.

He was also one of the directors for the publication of *Record of*

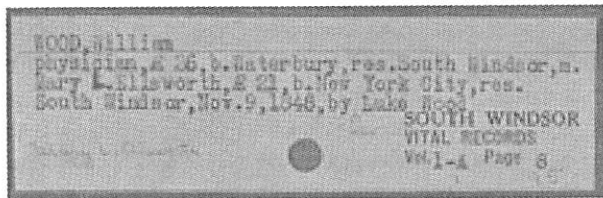
Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, War of 1812, and War with Mexico and the *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the Army of the United States During the War of the Rebellion*.

His son, Lucius B. Barbour, graduated from Yale in 1900, serving as class secretary. From 1901 to 1906 he was Treasurer of the Hatch & North Coal Company in Hartford and was later President and Treasurer of the Baker Electric Company and the Edward Balf Company. From 1924 to 1931 he was associated with the investment and securities firm Roy T. H. Barnes & Company. He was also a member of the Connecticut National Guard and during World War I was assigned to the Office of the Provost Marshal General in Washington, DC, later serving as Major of the First Company, Governor’s Foot Guard.

Like his father, Lucius B. became an avid genealogist, and with his father, he gathered data on Connecticut’s early families from town and church records. By 1907 he had become involved in the “Connecticut Vital Records” project, initiated to transcribe and publish “the ancient vital records of the Towns of Connecticut.” Lucius B. served on the publication committee that directed the publication of the Bolton and Vernon vital records by the Connecticut Historical Society in 1909. The project continued under the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut, which published the Norwich vital records in 1913 and the Woodstock records in 1914, and the Connecticut Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, which published the New Haven records in 1917.

Lucius B. Barbour was appointed Connecticut’s Examiner of Public Records effective July 5, 1911, the year after the present State Library and Supreme Court Building opened. The State Librarian’s Annual Report for 1920-1922 notes that “realizing the necessity for preserving ... [vital] records and making their contents easily and quickly accessible, our Examiner of Public Records, Gen. Lucius B. Barbour, and his father, Gen. Lucius A. Barbour, have devoted many years and no small amount of money, in copying or having copied in their original form and spellings practically all of the Vital Records of Connecticut, prior to 1850.” Best known of the transcribers they hired was James N. Arnold, who had previously published the Rhode Island vital records. As reported in a November 29, 1932 article in the *Hartford Courant*,

“Mr. Arnold faithfully copied the records of each town on ordinary writing paper and placed the copies in loose leaf volumes. These manuscript copies, substantially bound but not indexed, were presented to the state library and are now in the vaults.” These volumes, usually referred to today as the “Arnold Copy,” remain at the State Library, in the custody of the State Archives.



At the State Library, the Arnold volumes were “carefully indexed under the personal supervision of Mr. Barbour.” Information was typed onto printed forms that were then cut, producing 12 small slips or “cards” from each sheet. According to the *Courant*’s report, “Each ... card gives all the data found in the original record and the town, volume and page where found.” “These cards, when completed,” the

Courant reported, were arranged alphabetically for each town, and, when so arranged the entries on each were typed on fourteen by eleven inch sheets of record paper with sufficient margin for binding. Three copies of each were typed, the first to be bound in moleskin and retained at the library, the first carbon copy in canvas for Mr. Barbour and the third, on heavier paper, in moleskin for the town.”

The *Courant* went on to report that “The longest of the town indexes is that of Hartford, which contains a total of 361 pages in two volumes. It is also one of the oldest, the records dating back to 1635 and continuing in the index to 1855. To Wethersfield goes the honor of having the records that go back farthest -- to 1634, the index for the town comprising 315 pages. Nearly as old and almost as long is the index of Windsor, which includes records from 1637 to 1850 on 302 pages.”

After the bound volumes for individual towns were completed, the slips for all towns were interfiled, creating a slip index/abstract to most surviving town vital records for the entire state to about 1850. At the time of its completion and dedication in 1932, State Librarian George Godard noted that it was the first time in the country such a statewide index had been compiled. In 1949, the Genealogical Society of Utah received permission from the Connecticut State Library to microfilm the Barbour Collection, Church Records Index, and Hale Collection of Connecticut Cemetery Inscriptions and estimated that they totaled three million cards.



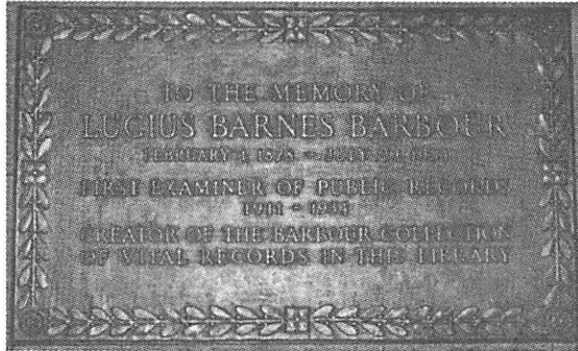
Beyond overseeing the State Library’s Vital Records project, as Public Records Administrator Lucius B. Barbour was instrumental in insuring the preservation of many additional records. He established standards for inks and typewriter ribbons used by Connecticut’s town clerks. He personally examined the original records and storage facilities of many towns, encouraging town clerks to repair or deposit records at the State Library and to build new safes and vaults. He also directed town clerks to create indexes to town land records. He encouraged probate judges to deposit probate files at the State Library, where many are still housed in what is known as the “Probate Vault.” And, working with State Librarian George Godard, he contacted churches throughout the state to deposit their original records at the State Library in exchange for photostatic copies and/or typewritten indexes. Those initiatives led to the creation of the State Library’s Probate Estate Papers Index and Church Records Index.

Lucius Barnes Barbour’s death was reported in a front page story of the *Hartford Courant* for 30 July 1934. The article says, in part:

Colonel Barbour was born in Hartford February 1, 1878, son of General Lucius A. and Harriet Barnes Barbour. He attended the public schools of the city and was graduated from Hartford Public High School in 1896 and from Yale University in 1900. He returned to Hartford to enter business here.

Colonel Barbour was captain of Company K in 1916, and returned from sick leave to train his company, which was recruited to full strength, when it was mobilized for service at the Mexican border. He was again taken severely ill before the troops left for the border, and was sent to a New York hospital where he was operated on, the third in a series of operations. His physicians refused to certify him as fit for service and he resigned his command. He went to the provost marshal’s staff in Washington in 1917, serving there for 15 months.

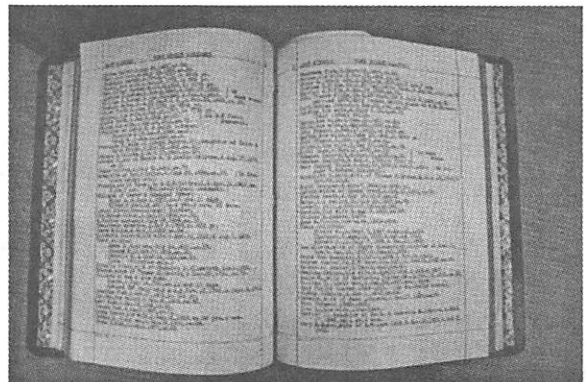
In recent years he had interested himself in genealogical research, in which he achieved a considerable reputation. He also was active in the copying of inscriptions from old grave stones in various parts of the state, the copies being filed at the State Library to give additional information about the early settlers of the state.



Barbour served as Vice President of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; Registrar of the Connecticut Chapter, Society of Colonial Wars; and belonged to several other genealogical and patriotic organizations including the Connecticut Society, Founders and Patriots of America; Jeremiah Wadsworth Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution; and the Connecticut Historical Society. He is buried in Hartford's Cedar Hill Cemetery and memorialized by a bronze plaque in the main foyer of the Connecticut State Library.

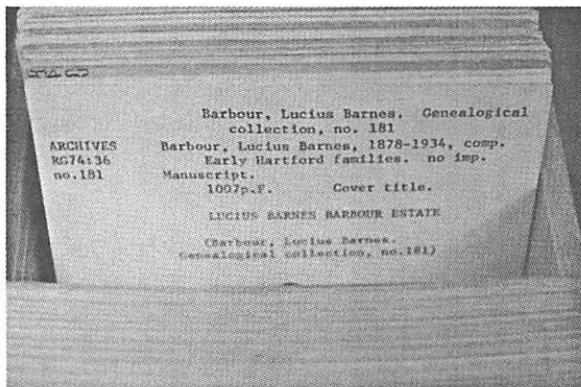
Although best remembered today for the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, the Barbours left an equally important legacy through their transcriptions and compilations of many other genealogical materials, including those in the State Archives Record Groups ("RG") listed below. For information on how to access them, contact the State Library's History and Genealogy Unit, (860) 757-6580, www.cslib.org.

- RG 072:006, Boxes 1-2. Genealogical Data from Connecticut Cemeteries, ca. 1640-1934. 13 volumes in two boxes. Compiled by Lucius B. Barbour. Headstone information is arranged in volumes alphabetically by town. However, not all towns or cemeteries within towns are covered. For example, there are no entries for Windsor and only Grove Cemetery is included under Windsor Locks. Under South Windsor, only Rye Street Cemetery and part of the "Congregational Church Yard" (Abbe-Bancroft) is listed. For those cemeteries covered, the transcriptions are generally more complete than in the WPA project done under the direction of Charles R. Hale. However, while the "Hale Collection" generally preserves the order in which transcribers went up and down the rows of each cemetery, Lucius B. Barbour's transcriptions for each cemetery are arranged alphabetically by the head of each family.
- RG 074:028. Slip index to East Windsor church records.
- RG 074:036 no. 3. Genealogical notes compiled from records of Bolton and Vernon, Conn., 1724-1860.
- RG 074:036, no. 8. Genealogy of Lucius Barnes Barbour and his wife Charlotte Cordelia Hilliard, 1642-1800.
- RG 074:036, nos. 9-10. Lineages of the ancestors of Lucius A. Barbour and Harriet Elizabeth Barnes, 1603-1849.
- RG 074:036, no. 11. Genealogical notes compiled from records of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars, 1593-1916.
- RG 074:036, no. 15. Genealogical notes compiled from Turkey Hills church records, East Granby, Conn., 1643-1848.
- RG 074:036, no. 25. Genealogical notes compiled from Connecticut newspapers, 1775-1830.
- RG 074:036, no. 26. Genealogical notes compiled from records of Harwinton, Conn., 1737-1790.
- RG 074:036, no. 49. Genealogical notes compiled from Stebbins family record of Simsbury and inscriptions from St. Andrews Cemetery, Bloomfield, Conn., 1719-1827.
- RG 074:036, no. 50. Genealogical notes compiled from town and church records of Simsbury, Conn., 1666-1875.
- RG 074:036, no. 57. Genealogical notes compiled from records of Tolland, Conn., 1716-1847.
- RG 074:036, no. 58. Genealogical notes compiled from church of Vernon, Conn., 1762-1818.
- RG 074:036, no. 61. Hallock, Jeremiah. History of the church in West Simsbury, Book II, 1800-1851.
- RG 074:036, no. 65. Some inscriptions in Ancient Windsor, Conn. Includes Windsor, Poquonock, Wintonbury, and East Windsor cemeteries.
- RG 074:036, no. 66. Genealogical notes compiled from town records of Windsor, Conn., 1677-1850.
- RG 074:036, no. 67. Genealogical notes compiled from records of Windsor, Conn., 1637-1690.



RG 074:036, no. 68. Matthew Grant's Old Church Record. Abstract of vital records taken from A. C. Bates' manuscript.

- RG 074:036, no. 69. Genealogical notes compiled from church records of Wintonbury, Conn., 1735-1840.
- RG 074:036, no. 71. Index to East Windsor church records, 1700-1820.
- RG 074:036, no. 76. Abstracts of probate records from East Windsor, Conn., 1782-1800.
- RG 074:036, no. 79. Index to Hartford probate records, volumes 16-25 and East Windsor probate records, volumes 1-2, 1851-1800 [sic].
- RG 074:036, no. 83. Genealogical notes compiled from probate records, Suffield and Windsor after 1800



- RG 074:036, no. 87. Barber Family genealogical notes, 1613-1804.
- RG 074:036, no. 88. Barber ancestry and descendants of John Barbour of Canton, Conn. and Sheldon, N.Y., 1613-1789.
- RG 074:036, no. 117. Early Windsor families, 1624-1792.
- RG 074:036, no. 131. East Windsor, Connecticut marriages, 1820-1850.
- RG 074:036, no. 137. Simsbury, Conn. marriage data, 1663-1777.
- RG 074:036, no. 141. Windsor, Connecticut marriages, 1671-1690.
- RG 074:036, no. 174. Index to genealogical sketches of the early settlers of West Simsbury, now Canton Conn. Abiel Brown.

- RG 074:036, no. 179. Genealogical notes compiled from Connecticut vital records and Matthew Grant record, 1638-1816.
- RG 074:036, no. 180. Genealogical notes regarding the Barbour and allied families, 1640-1907.
- RG 074:036, no. 181. Early Hartford families (published as *Families of Early Hartford, Connecticut* by the Connecticut Society of Genealogists in 1977, with permission from the State Library).

For a full list of items, including "Genealogical notes" on the Bliss, Burt, Colton, Cooley, Case, Dart, Day, Fitch, Hart, Hitchcock, and Shaler families, see http://www.cslib.org/archives/finding_aids/RG074_036.html.

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Yale University. Class of 1900. *Forty-Fifth Anniversary Record of the Class of 1900, Yale College*. Portland, ME: The Southworth-Anthoensen Press, 1946.

About the Author

Richard C. Roberts is the former Head of the Connecticut State Library's History and Genealogy Unit. He is on the Board of Governors of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc., is a member of the New Hampshire of Genealogists, the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the Association for Gravestone Studies. He is currently the president of the Descendants and Founders of Ancient Windsor and vice president of the New England Regional Genealogical Consortium, Inc. (NERGC). He is co-chair of the 2011 NERGC conference in Springfield, MA. (see inside back cover for more details).



CSG **CENTRAL** NEWS

Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

SAVE THIS SECTION – SPRING 2011

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

CALENDAR OF EVENTS - 2011

SAVE THE DATES ~ All CSG Events are open to the public, and many are free of charge. These opportunities not only provide helpful knowledge and insights into various aspects of genealogy, but the comradery found in each gathering is always a plus. Our attendees always take away more than what they expect when they sign up. Please pre-register with the CSG Office, so we can plan appropriately and notify you of any last-minute changes or emergency announcements. All events may also be found on the CSG website. www.csginc.org. Members are reminded to invite their friends and watch this space and/or the CSG website for updated information.

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. Lunch is provided for a small donation not included in the admission fee.

For those who have never attended, the program provides the public and members with an array of vendors, displays and talks, 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. The first talk will be *Old Cemetery History 101 for Connecticut Genealogists*. You will learn just what you are really looking at when you visit an old graveyard. Speaker: CGN Director, Ruth Shapleigh-Brown. The Betsey Wakeman Mystery will be presented next. This talk explains how one orphaned gravestone took two Fairfield researchers on a quest of novel proportions. Speaker: Lisa Burghardt. There is a lunch break from noon to 1 p.m. **CSG Members are asked to gather at this time to vote on the proposed By-law change (letter with exact time was included with your dues renewal notice).**

The last talk will be given by Stephen Goodrich from Colorado on *"Decendants of Ephraim-2 Goodrich (1663-1739): Founders of the Still Hill Cemetery in South Glastonbury, CT."* Still Hill Cemetery is located on land that once belonged to Stephen's 7-great-grandfather. His extensive research, to include Y-DNA testing, has revealed that immigrants John and William Goodrich of Wethersfield and Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock, VA were co-descendants of Thracian soldiers who assisted Roman Legions in the conquests of Germania and Britannia in the first century A.D. **20 plus vendors with displays and items to sell.**

See www.ctgravestones.com for updates on this event. Please contact the CSG office know that you plan to attend.

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

April 16 - New England Civil War Museum, 14 Park Place; Vernon/Rockville, Connecticut. This program falls on the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War, and CSG is involved in two days of commemoration:

(A) Our regular program meeting on Saturday will comprise a talk and a tour of the Museum, led by John Lazarri. There is no fee, but the Museum would be delighted to receive our donations. (More in the next issue of CSG News).

Time: 1:30 p.m.

(B) On Sunday, 17 April 2011, CSG will be participating with the Connecticut Historical Society at Central Connecticut State University's Civil War Celebration, which is a two-day event beginning on Saturday.

ANNUAL MEETING

May 21 - Will be held at the Hawthorne Inn, 2421 Berlin Turnpike, Berlin, CT. Returning by popular request, our (keynote speaker will be **Marcia Ianizzi Melnyk** speaking on "It's a Small World After All, Genealogy in the Global Perspective." See flyer, page 15 for more information.

Calendar of Events (continued)

*****BUS TRIP*****BUS TRIP*****BUS TRIP*****

June 25 - CSG is sponsoring a bus trip to the New York State Library and Archives in Albany, NY. Pickups will be made at 7:00 a.m. in Manchester: corner Pleasant Valley Road and Buckland Street Park & Ride lot and at the Jordan Lane/DOT Park & Ride lot at 7:30 a.m. **COST** is \$35 per person (payable in advance) and we will be collecting a small donation on the bus for a tip for the driver (suggested amount is \$2 per person). Lunch is on your own. Orientation tours start at 9:30 a.m. for the library and 10 a.m. for the archives for those who want it. The bus will depart at 5 p.m. Return time depends on traffic and whether anyone wants to stop to eat. Please send your reservation early - we must have at least 30 participants by June 4th, in order to guarantee our bus reservation. Please contact CSG prior to registering after this date.

July 9, 16, 23, 30 - Introduction to Genealogy by CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland II. Time & Cost: TBA.

September 17 - "Genealogy Web Sites: What's Hot, What's Not." Speaker: Carol Whitmer
Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St, East Hartford, CT. Time: 1:30 -3:00 p.m. Cost: FREE

Annual Family History Seminar – 2011

October 15, 2011 – The Speaker Roster for our 2011 Annual Family History Seminar is already in place. We are looking forward to hearing Walter Woodward on "Migrations West," Diane Bergstadt on "Scots-Cherokee Diaspora," Mel Wolfgang on "If You Think You've Looked Everywhere, It's Time to Think Again: Uncommon Research Tools that can Lead to Uncommonly Good Results," and Catherine Zahn on "Hook'em While They're Young: Getting Children Involved in Family History." This is one of our most looked-forward-to events of the Year. It will be held once again at the familiar setting of the Holiday Inn North Haven. Please save the date, and watch the CSG Central News for updates as information develops.

November 19 - "Italian Research"

Speaker: Barbara Prymas
Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT
Time: 1:30 Cost: FREE

It's Dues Time Again!

Dues renewal notices with return envelopes went out in early February. If you did not receive yours or have questions regarding the membership options, please contact the CSG office as soon as possible. Dues may also be paid online through the CSG website with PayPal (you do not

need a PayPal account to use this feature) at www.csginc.org. Renewals are due by May 1st. Membership cards for the 2011-2012 year will be mailed the first week of April.

CSG wishes to thank all who have made donations to the Endowment Fund through the Annual Appeal and to our various funds (General Fund, Library Fund, Building Fund and Computer Fund). Without you, CSG could not be the success that it is. For those that have donated since the Winter edition of *Connecticut Genealogy News*, your name (unless you checked that you wished to give anonymously) will appear in the next issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News*. Again, thank you for your support of CSG.

How to "Annotate" in Footnote

One of the special features of Footnote.com is the ability to add your own annotation to certain databases. (As discussed by Greg Thompson in vol.3, No.3 Fall 2010 issue of "*Connecticut Genealogy News*"). In order to have "annotation" privileges, you need to go through a special registration process on the Footnote website and obtain a unique password associated with your personal e-mail address. (If you don't care to annotate you don't need to go through this process and you still have full use of the site.) The sign-up registration box only appears when you are on a page that could be annotated.

Here is an illustrative example of such a registration:

- 1.) Sign in the CSG website.
- 2.) Click on access to the Footnote website.
- 3.) On Footnote you will see the CSG branding on the top center of the page.
- 4.) On the left of the "History and Genealogy Archives" box click "Browse."
- 5.) On the browse page click on "Civil War: 1860-1880."
- 6.) Click on "Civil War Service Records."
- 7.) Click on "Union Service Records."
- 8.) Click on "Civil War Soldiers - Union -AL."
- 9.) Click on "First Cavalry, ST-V."
- 10.) Click on "T" for Surname starts with...
- 11.) Click on "Tacket, Lewis (28)."
- 12.) Click on page 7 of this record.
- 13.) Click on "Annotate" in the grey banner near the top of the page located between "Find in Image" and "Comment."
- 14.) A registration screen will appear that says "register/login."
- 15.) If you have not previously registered, you can do so now using your personal e-mail address and you will receive a log-in password via e-mail.

In the future, whenever you wish to annotate a page, this is the password that you use to sign-in when you reach a page that allows annotation.

YOU DO NOT USE THIS PASSWORD EXCEPT WHEN YOU WISH TO PUT AN ANNOTATION ON A PAGE.

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS 43rd ANNUAL MEETING

21 MAY 2011

HAWTHORNE INN
2421 Berlin Turnpike, Berlin, CT

- 9:00 a.m. REGISTRATION, BROWSING, SHOPPING
Enjoy camaraderie with your fellow genealogists.
- 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
Returning by popular request, our keynote speaker will be **Marcia Ianizzi Melnyk** speaking on "It's a
Small World After All, Genealogy in the Global Perspective."

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

CSG 43rd Annual Meeting - 21 May 2011

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 _____

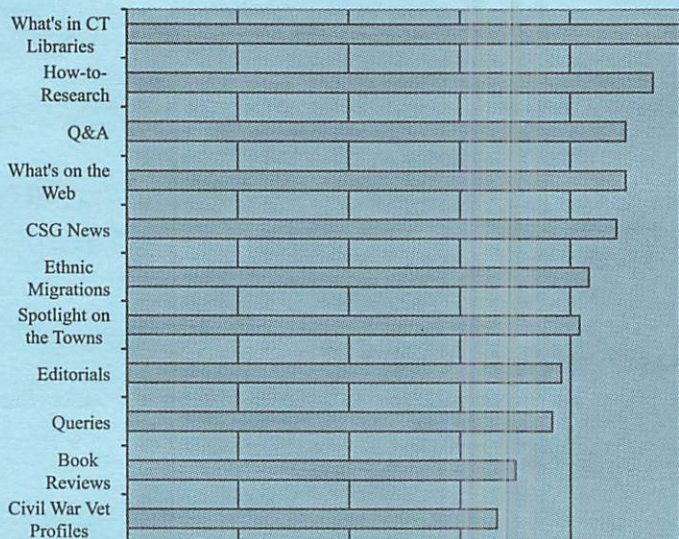
Meal Choice (please circle one) Chicken Marsala Roast Loin of Pork Broiled Salmon w/Citrus Butter

Please let us know if you have special dietary restrictions _____

Publications Committee News

At the CSG Seminar on Oct. 16, 2010 we took a survey and asked participants about *Connecticut Genealogy News*. We were pleased that the responses show that readers value the publication. In general, they rated their interest either high or moderate (above 80%) in every category. Surprisingly readers don't discard the publication after they read it... 79% save it and 9% pass it on to someone else. Readers feel the publication has about the right balance (80%) in the use of graphics and illustrations but could, perhaps, use more (20%). Advertisers will be glad to know that most people (89%) actually read the ads.

The reader interest by category is shown in the figure on the right. We will be responsive to our members' interests. For instance, we will publish a series of articles that examine resources available in Connecticut libraries and institutions. We begin in this issue with an article by CSG Board Member and former head of the Connecticut State Library History and Genealogy Unit, Richard C. Roberts. See "Connecticut Genealogical Pioneers: Lucius Barnes Barbour," about the "Barbour Collection."



QUERIES

Would like to hear from descendants of Thomas BONNEY who came over on the *Hercule* in 1636 to Duxbury MA.

Frederick BONNEY b Williamstown MA 13Sep1865 d Dalton MA m 4Oct1893 Ino PIERCE b 5Jan1870 d 10Apr1941 s Howard BONNEY m Margaret Mary COFFEY. Need info on Frederick & Ina (PIERCE) Bonney & their par.

Lucinda BONNEY b NY or VT 28Aug1792 m GA 1812 Joseph BENNETT b NY or VT Sept 1788. They had 10 ch b 1813-1831. Need correct bdt & bpl of Lucinda & Joseph. Joseph studied medicine in OH in 1857 practiced in Whitesville CO.

Richard W. Bonney, CSG # 571
 373 High Rock St., Needam MA 02492-1739

Rev. Robert Page NELSON m Staunton Augusta Co VA 1848 Rosetta Elvira POINTS d Woodbury Litchfield CA 13Sep1885. Reportedly had been missionaries in China and had 2 sons. Seek desc of Robert and Rosetta.

Janet Pease, CSG # 1307
 10310 W 62nd Pl Apt 202, Arvada CO 80004
 jkpease@netzero.net

George A BRAGG b Hartford CT 1869 m Springfield MA 1891 Edith M WILSON . Seek ddt & place of bur.
 Frances Eva AVERY b Vernon CT 8May1883. Need mdt & ddt.

Carrie May AVERY b Vernon CT 5Oct1881 m Tolland CT 5Oct1909 Leroy C. SLATER div Oct 1914. Need her 2nd m and ddt and pl of bur.
 CSG # 1768

Douglas C Schenk
 13 Royce Ln., Wales MA 01081

Am looking for persons who are working on REEDY, TIMLIN, DANEHY, BOLCER, MCCARTHY, and or MORAN lines in the New Haven CT area.

Gene Frechette, CSG # 11539
 136 Helton Ridge Rd., Somerset KY 42501
 gene3@aol.com

Abigail GOLD/GOULD b Ashford CT 14Feb1760 dau of John GOULD & Abigail (KINGSBURY) m Jedediah WATKINS 3Jul1782 plead guilty of fornication 3Mar1778, fine paid Dec 1778. Need info about ch & f of Abigail.

Capt Isaac MARSH b New Hartford CT 6Apr1774 d LeRoy NY 16May 1825 m Judith. Need any info on par for Isaac & Judith.

Melinda Gould, CSG # 19631
 829 Masonic Ave #8, San Francisco CA 94117
 giacomogould@yahoo.com

Using The 1930 U.S. Federal Census

by Edwin W. Strickland II, CSG # 3709L

The 1930 U.S. Census, the 15th conducted by the Census Bureau, is the most recent census generally available for research.¹ It covers the 48 States, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico as well as other U.S. possession. Like all census records the accuracy of the information contained in the record, depends on who gave the information (including their honesty) and the ear of the census taker. The accuracy of the information is often best evaluated by following the family and the individual for several enumerations.

Information Gathered in 1930

Information by the enumerator was recorded in 33 columns on the enumeration sheet. An additional four columns of coding by the Census Bureau were completed during analysis of the information gathered.

- PLACE OF ABODE:** Columns 1 through 4 included the name of the street, house number (in cities and towns), number of the dwelling in order of visitation and the number of family in order of visitation. In instances of multiple family dwellings, house number and dwelling number is usually not repeated. In rural areas not having house numbers, farms are frequently designated as "farm" or "fm."
- NAME:** Column 5 gives the surname, given name and initial of everyone residing in the household on 1 April 1930. Persons who died before, or were born after that date, were not to be counted.
- RELATIONSHIP:** 6 – Relationship to the head of the household, including spouse, children or grandchildren, in-law or parent. Persons listed as boarders, lodgers and servants may also be part of the extended family and may have a relationship to another member of the household.
- HOME DATA:** Columns 7 through 10. Is the home owned or rented? Value of the home (if owned) or rent paid, possession of a radio and if this family lives on a farm.
- PERSONAL DESCRIPTION:** 11-15 – Sex, color or race, age at last birthday, and age at first marriage. This not a good guide as to when the couple was married, as this may not be the first marriage for either party.
- EDUCATION:** 16 – If the individual had attended school or college since 1 September 1929; 17 – whether able to read and write.
- PLACE OF BIRTH:** 18 – of the person enumerated; 19 – of their father; 20 – of their mother. If birth was in the United States, the State or Territory was given. In the case of foreign births the country as it was known in 1930 was to be stated. Distinction was made between French and English Canada; and between the Free Irish State and Northern Ireland.

- MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN BORN:** 21 – Language spoken in the home before coming to the United States. The next three columns (A, B, C) contain complex coding done by the Census Bureau during its statistical analysis.²
- CITIZENSHIP:** The next three columns were completed for immigrants. 22 – year of immigration; 23 – naturalization status (al: alien, pa: papers taken out, or na: naturalized); 24 – if they could speak English.
- OCCUPATION & INDUSTRY:** 25 – trade or profession; 26 – type of industry or business; 27 – Class or worker (wage, salaried or owner). Between columns 26 and 27 is another column (D) of coding relating to occupation, done after the fact by the Census Bureau.³
- EMPLOYMENT:** 28 - asked if the individual work the day before (or the last regular work day). 29 gives the line on the Unemployment Schedule. Once the statistical analysis of the Unemployment Schedule was completed, it was destroyed.
- VETERANS:** Question 30 asked if the individual enumerated was a veteran of the U.S. military or naval forces and if so column 31 gave the war or expedition.
- FARM SCHEDULE:** The final column (32) gives the number on the Farm Schedule. Once statistical analysis of the Farm Schedule was completed, it was also destroyed.

Case Study: The Family of Vito Cogliandra of Berlin, Connecticut

Summary of Population Schedule

In 1930 Vito Cogliandra and his family lived on Baxter Avenue, within the Berlin Fire District of Berlin, Connecticut. Examination of Sheet 14-A shows that this section of the Berlin Fire District, was a neighborhood of Italian immigrant families. His family consisted of himself (age 36), his wife Carmella (age 35), son Francisco (age 4 years 11 months) and daughter Ida M. (age 1 year and 9 months). Vito owned his own house which was valued at \$3000. Both Vito and Carmella were born in Italy and immigrated in 1921. As he was married for the first time when he was 29, his marriage to Carmella certainly occurred in this country and likely in Connecticut. He had taken out papers to begin the naturalization but the process had not been completed. Both Vito and Carmella could read and write, but she did not speak English. He was a truck man for a hardware factory and had worked the day before. He was not a veteran. The children, Francesco and Ida, were born Connecticut. Neither had attended school, likely due to age.⁴

Suggestions for Further Research

Spelling variations of this family's name are typical of many immigrant families. Closely related members of this family still reside in the Berlin area, and they, themselves use various spellings. This family (and near relations) has been found under Coliadra, Coliandro, Coliantri, Coliantro, Cogliandro and Cogliantry among others.

- 1) Berlin Land Records. Vito is shown to have purchased land in Berlin at sometime between 1921 and 1931. Grantor, Witnesses and abutters may reveal further family connections.
- 2) Marriage Record of Vito and Carmella (Town of Berlin or Connecticut Department of Health). As Vito was married for the first time at age 29 (circa 1923), it would have occurred in this country, likely in Berlin. Marriage record would reveal their places of birth (although birthplace may only be given as Italy), Carmella's maiden name, and their parents names.
- 3) Birth Records of Children Francesco and Ida (Town of Berlin or DPH). The children were born in Connecticut and as the oldest was less than 5 years old, they were likely born in Berlin.
- 4) Fraternal Organizations. It is possible that Vito was a member of the Order Sons of Italy (Figli d'Italia) or another ethnic organization. Fraternal membership rolls may include information on the home of the member prior to immigration.

- 5) Ships Passengers Lists. Location of Vito or Carmella on a passenger list will identify the date of immigration. As they were married in Connecticut, it is quite probable that they arrived separately. The records may also reveal their places of origin. Being the largest single point of entry, an arrival at Ellis Island is likely. However, Boston and Connecticut ports of entry should not be overlooked.
- 6) U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. We know that Vito had taken out his first papers by 1930. A record would have been opened by USCIS. If he completed the naturalization process, he would be recorded in the Certificate Files. If he had not completed the naturalization process before 1940, he may be found in the Alien Registration Files. Some of the commercial genealogy websites have begun to post the Naturalization Indexes. If he is not found there, USCIS will (for a fee) search their indexes and can provide copies of the files. As a female had to apply for separate naturalization after 1922, Carmella would have to be searched separately. As she spoke only Italian in 1930 and had not applied for citizenship, she may never have become a citizen and therefore may show up in the Alien Registration Files also held by USCIS.
- 7) Church Records. It is likely that the Cogliandra family was Roman Catholic. St. Luke's in Berlin was nearby but they may have attended an "Italian Church" in New Britain. The local church or the diocesan records will help it identify the parish. Their church admission and marriage records may provide additional information on their nativity. Baptismal records of their children may also supply supplemental information on their parents while in Italy.

Endnotes

¹ The 1940 census will not be released until 2012, but limited information on individuals may be obtained from the Census Bureau with the filing of a completed BC-600. See www.census.gov/genealogy/www/data/agesearch/index.html for more information.

² Language and Nativity Codes can be deciphered by visiting <http://stevemorse.org/census/abc.html>.

³ Although little additional information can be garnered here unless the enumerator had bad hand writing, it is interesting to see what occupations are grouped together. The occupational codes can be translated by visiting <http://stevemorse.org/census/ocodes.html>.

⁴ Vito Cogliandra household, 1930 U.S. census, Hartford County, Connecticut, population schedule, town of Berlin, enumeration district 90, supervisors district 2, sheet 14A, lines 23-26, dwelling 4, family 4; National Archives micropublication T626, roll 261.

Genealogy and the Internet: Finding Resources and Evaluating Information

by Carol R. Whitmer, CSG # 19784

The Internet is one of the most powerful research tools available to the genealogist and it has fundamentally changed the way many genealogists conduct research. There are literally thousands of sites with historical, genealogical and reference information available 24 hours per day, seven days a week, and more sites are constantly being added. With so much information available, navigating through the host of available websites to get to the information can be daunting. The challenge becomes finding sites with reliable information and trying to keep up with the unending stream of new sites. Equally challenging and equally crucial is evaluating the information available to determine its reliability. This article will explore a few basic concepts to help streamline the process of finding and evaluating genealogical data available online.

Genealogical Information Available on the Internet

All data that a genealogist uses is based on a source. However, not all sources are created equal, and some sources may be more “accurate” than others. With the ever increasing amount of information available electronically, finding, interpreting and evaluating online information becomes important in order to ensure the research is as accurate as possible.

As mentioned above, there are thousands of historical, genealogical and reference sites available to the researcher. Unfortunately, the Internet does not distinguish between “true” and “false” information, and to complicate matters further, there are no standards for making data available online. Just because information is available online *does not* make the information valid; it simply means that someone has taken the time to make it available. The information presented may be inaccurate, unsourced, questionable, or just plain false. It is up to the genealogist to determine the legitimacy of the information presented. Simple common sense is one of the best guidelines for determining the soundness of the data. Information presented with no accompanying source should *always* raise a red flag.

Evaluating Electronic Data

At the highest level, sources can be broken down into one of two types: *Primary* and *Secondary*. In the strictest sense, a primary source is created by someone with *firsthand knowledge of the event* and is created *at or about the same time* that the event occurred. A secondary source is considered everything else. The designation of “primary source” and “secondary source” does not imply that all

primary sources are infallible or that all secondary sources are questionable, but it does give the researcher a frame of reference by which to more critically evaluate sources.

For example, information recorded by someone who has firsthand knowledge of the event but is writing about it long after the event occurred is considered a secondary source. Another instance of a secondary source is one which is created at about the same time the event occurred but is based on secondhand knowledge. Even if there is a primary source, it may still be a single “view” of the event. For instance, two people, both present at the same event may record the information in two completely different ways. It is important to take this into consideration when evaluating data.

Consider the following example using death certificates (which are usually considered primary sources). Shown below are two death certificates from online sites.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
Department of State—Division of Vital Statistics
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

136

County of West
Township of Alpena
Village of _____
City of _____

FULL NAME Avery Downer

SEX Male COLOR White
DATE OF BIRTH Oct. 25, 1826
AGE 77 years, 3 months, 20 days
MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, OR ANNUITY Divorced
AGE AT MARRIAGE _____
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 3
PLACE OF BIRTH New York
NAME OF FATHER David Downer
PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER New York
MARRIAGE OF MOTHER Nancy Greenwell
PLACE OF BIRTH OF MOTHER New York
OCCUPATION Farmer

DATE OF DEATH Oct. 15, 1904
I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from 2-13 to 2-16 1904, and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at _____
The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:
Stroke

Signature: Charles B. ...
Signature: ...

Death Certificate: Avery Downer

MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1. PLACE OF BIRTH: _____ No. 21158

2. DATE OF DEATH: August 20, 1931

3. NAME OF DECEASED: Louise Vida Whitmer

4. SEX: Female

5. AGE: 48

6. OCCUPATION: _____

7. MARITAL STATUS: Married

8. PLACE OF DEATH: _____

9. CAUSE OF DEATH: _____

10. INFORMANT: Fred Platte

11. SIGNATURE OF INFORMANT: _____

12. SIGNATURE OF PHYSICIAN: _____

Death Certificate: Louise Vida Whitmer

The death certificate for Avery Downer, shows the “informant”, or person who provided the information, as “Fred Platte”. However, unless we know the relationship between Avery Downer and Fred Platte, it is difficult to completely evaluate the information on the death certificate. Fred Platte could be a close relation in which case he would most likely have accurate information, or he could be an acquaintance and the information he provided may have to be further evaluated by looking at other documents. In the example shown, the information on the death certificate for Louise Vida Whitmer was provided by her family, who most likely had access to more complete information. It is up to the researcher to carefully evaluate and process all the information presented.

Genealogical Information Online

There have been many books written which try to break down what is available online, however due to the fluid nature of the Internet, these books can be outdated by the time they come to press. A basic set of guidelines can make the task of keeping track of websites significantly easier.

*** Keep an up-to-date list of sites that you have found to be useful. It is useful to bookmark these sites.**

- Include the type of information available on the site.
- If a site has moved or is no longer available, make note of it and remove the site from your list.

*** Periodically check for new sites. It is very easy to fall into the trap of using only tried-and-true websites.**

- Use search engines.
- Talk to other researchers.
- Join a genealogy forum.

Genealogical websites can be broken down into a some basic categories and the following are a few examples of those categories.

Subscription Based Websites

As the name implies, these websites require a subscription, and the user is typically charged on a monthly or yearly basis. Many of these sites have a “try before you buy” evaluation period. As some of the subscriptions can be expensive, taking advantage of an evaluation subscription is useful, particularly if you are not sure that the site has the data you need. If the cost of maintaining a subscription becomes prohibitive, it should be noted that many historical societies, genealogical societies and libraries allow patron access to subscription based genealogical websites.

Sites such as *Ancestry.com*, *Footnote.com* and *HeritageQuest* are some of the more popular subscription sites available and provide a resource for some good primary resources such as census records, vital records and pension records. These types of sites also provide a wide variety of indexes which are useful in locating actual source records. User contributed information is often available on these sites, including user contributed family trees, which may or may not be sourced. These sites are professionally designed and maintained and are usually very well organized and navigation fairly straightforward.

State Based Resources and Websites

Every state in the United States has a state government website. These sites are typically located by typing in the state name or abbreviation appended by .gov into your web browser. The information available on these sites varies from state to state, and some states may not make all genealogical information available online. “Secretary of State” sites, such as *Missouri Digital Heritage (www.sos.mo.gov)* and the *Washington State Archives (www.sos.wa.gov)* offer actual scanned images of birth, marriage and death records as well as a wide array of vital records, naturalization records, probate and land indexes. These sources, previously available only on microfilm or in person at state record offices and libraries, are invaluable to the researcher. Not all states offer genealogical information on a Secretary of State website, but the data may be available on other state-based websites. Locating state-based digital archives can usually be accomplished by navigating to the individual state government site and using their search engine with terms such as “genealogy” or “digital archive”. Sites such as the *Indiana State Digital Archives (www.indianadigitalarchives.org)* and Michigan’s *seekingmichigan.org*, are two examples of websites which offer some vital records online. It is extremely worthwhile to explore these resources and visit them often.

Another popular website, *familysearch.org*, also provides

some access to state vital records and indexes that have been filmed over the years by the LDS church. Registration, which is free, is required to get the most out of this site.

Country Level Archives

Scotland, England and Canada are just some of the countries who are proactive and providing access to their genealogical and historical records online. Some of the information available on these sites is free and some requires the user to pay a fee. The United States National Archives and Records Administration site (www.nara.gov) provides some vital records as well as access to a wide range of historical documents online. The National Archives (United States) website (www.archives.gov) also provides information on what is available at various National Archive sites around the nation.

Historical Societies and Libraries

Along with state-based websites, historical societies, genealogical societies and libraries may also provide online information. Often vital records, cemetery indexes, local published genealogies and local histories as well as user contributed data have been made available online. Using a search engine is usually the best way to locate a particular historical society.

Newspaper Archives

Newspapers have always been extremely useful for genealogical research. Online newspaper archive sites have made it possible to search a wide range of newspapers from a single interface. Of particular interest to the genealogist are newspaper obituaries. Often an obituary will list birth, marriage and death dates as well as pertinent information about immediate and extended family. Information found in newspaper obituaries can often be used to determine married names for sisters and daughters. Newspaper articles can also be a wonderful source for other types of genealogical information.

Using online newspaper archives may prove to be difficult at times because of the quality of the scanned image and the nature of optical character recognition (OCR). OCR is used by many online newspaper sites to allow users to search for particular words, phrases and dates within the scanned newspaper image. However OCR is not 100% accurate and the user may have to resort to more creative searching strategies to get the most out of newspaper archives.

It is possible to purchase subscriptions to newspaper archives or to buy individual articles from individual newspapers. Not all dates and all newspapers are available online, and if purchasing a subscription to a particular archive it is often prudent to determine which newspaper(s) and dates are available. Finally, many historical societies, genealogical societies and libraries have patron access

to online newspapers and newspaper archives for their particular area.

Grass Roots Sites

Grass roots sites usually consist of user contributed and maintained information, including vital records, obituaries, cemetery records and genealogies. The quality of these types of sites varies widely and may also be difficult to navigate. The information on the site may not be indexed or sourced. Three of the more common "grass-roots" sites are usgenweb.org, findagrave.com and interment.net. The first site, usgenweb.org is a site which provides information on individual counties for individual states. A similar site, canadagenweb.org, provides genealogical information for provinces and counties in Canada. Cemetery sites such as findagrave.com and interment.net provide user contributed cemetery and burial information for various cemeteries around the world. An extremely useful site for locating published items that are out of copyright is archive.org. While not exactly a "grass-roots" site, it is a repository for many published family genealogies, county/state histories, and general reference material. Searching this site is straightforward and the amount of information available is quite extensive.

Citing Your Sources

Once the information has been found and evaluated, the researcher should cite the electronic source. Proper citation of genealogical sources is good practice, and it becomes even more critical for electronic sources. Because of the nature of "electronic" information, it is important that the researcher carefully document and cite all electronic sources. An excellent reference for citing electronic sources is *"Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace"* by Elizabeth Shown Mills. Not only does this book go into great detail on how to properly cite historical and genealogical sources, but it also covers some genealogical research concepts.

Finally, while there is a plethora of genealogical and historical information available on the Internet, it is essential for the researcher to remember that *not everything is available online*.

About the Author

Carol R. Whitmer is a professional genealogist and researcher. An active researcher, she also lectures on various genealogical topics including New England genealogy resources and genealogical resources which are available electronically. She is currently 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 and a Trustee of the Connecticut Historical Society.

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:

There are so many census indexes. Is there one that is definitive? Recently, I started looking for my third great grandfather in the 1850 U.S. census for New York. There was no listing for him in the first index I searched so I started browsing for him in the census images and there he was. The town in which I was searching was relatively small so I didn't have to search thousands of census pages, but I can see how that could become a monumental project if I were searching in a major city. Is there one index which I can rely on with some confidence?

Dear Researcher:

Unfortunately, the answer to your question is no. Time was the only index-like tool to search the census was the Soundex and that did not cover any census prior to 1880. Local historical societies created indexes for their specific locales, but they were very localized and often did not have wide distribution. Today, with many genealogical search services like Ancestry, Footnote and HeritageQuest Online to name just a few, it's hard to know where to start. The best answer is probably it doesn't matter so much where you start as long as you don't stop until you find your ancestor or have exhausted all the sources including the original census images. It's important to remember that proprietary indexes like those created by Ancestry, Footnote and even *FamilySearch.org* were created by different organizations and people. In each case, extractions were checked and double-checked, but human error is unavoidable and there are errors in all of them. The old Soundex indices should be used as a finding aid to lead you back to the original census image. Only that image of the original page will tell you if that is, indeed, your ancestor. In addition, information found in indexes is at the discretion of the company preparing the index. In one case, the column of property owned and its value might be indexed, while another may have indexed the column of "can read and write;" while a third may have indexed the column on "race." Only the original contains all the information that the census-taker collected.

A handy website which will lead you to all available online censuses is <http://www.censusfinder.com/> a source to locate free census records in the U.S., the U.K. and Canada.

Dear Q & A Editor:

Recently, on a personal webpage I found what I believe to be a record of my ancestor's death in Hartford in 1861. Do indexes exist that would allow me to see if his name is listed?

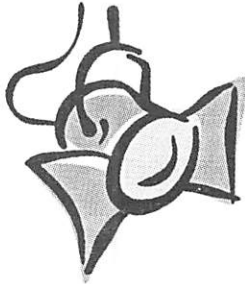
Dear Researcher:

First, congratulations on fact-checking. It is so important to remember that without confirming an original source, everything, whether in a printed source or a website is hear-say. In Connecticut, the registration of births, marriages and deaths began in 1897 and was generally complied with by 1915. Prior to 1897 birth, marriage, and death records were kept by each town clerk. Depending upon the municipality, some marriage records can be found as early as 1640 and some births as early as 1650. In the period following the Revolutionary War to 1870 events were not always recorded.

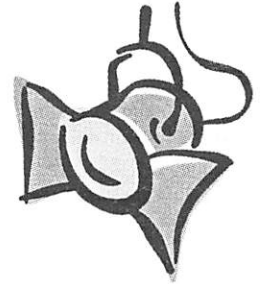
After 1897, it is possible to find the record of birth, death or marriage at office of the town clerk where the event occurred or by contacting the Department of Public Health in Hartford <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3132&q=388130&dphNav=|46940|>. The value, of course, of the post-1897 registration is that even if an exact location is unknown, a vital record can still be located within the State of Connecticut.

Indexes of births deaths and marriages which occurred in the City of Hartford from 1852 forward can be found at the Municipal Building, 550 Main St. Hartford, CT 06103. Genealogists may access the records which are older than 100 years by making an appointment for an in-person search. Appointments are available Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday by calling the Vital Statistic Unit at 860-757-9692. The fee for a certified copy of birth, marriage or death certificate is \$20.





Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities

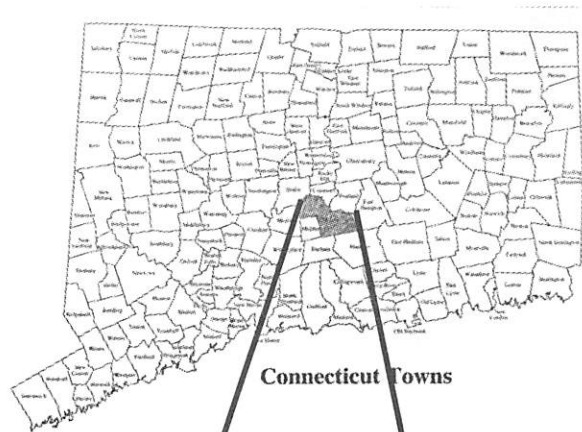


SPOTLIGHT ON MIDDLETOWN

Laura C. Hobbs, CSG # 18701

Middletown's Historical Origins

In 1650, settlers from Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor established a town along the Connecticut River named Mattabessett which was the Native American name for the land west of the river. Several years later the town was renamed Middletown to denote it was half way between Windsor and Saybrook. Middletown's area at the end of the 17th century was substantially larger than what it is today extending from what is now East Hampton, south to Haddam, west to parts of Berlin, and north to part of what is now Rocky Hill. Hard work marked life in this new settlement whether it be building houses and fences, planting or harvesting, preparing food, or defending against raids from the Native Americans in the area. Puritan principles regulated daily life including regular attendance at the meeting house for church services. Middletown grew so that by the early 18th century there was a separate church in the "Upper Houses," the northern area near where Cromwell is today and schoolhouses in both the "Upper Houses" and east across the Connecticut River. At first, the town's economy was agricultural but it grew into a major port due to maritime trade with the West Indies in the 17th and 18th century. War with Britain curtailed the maritime trade and Middletown shifted its economy toward manufacturing.



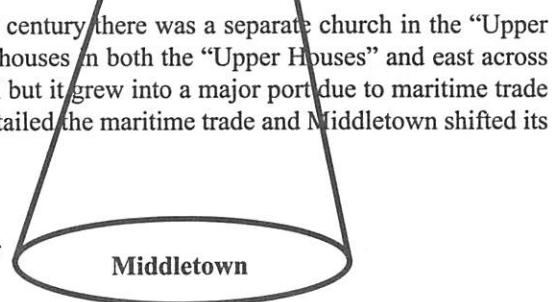
Connecticut Towns

Genealogical Resources

Middletown is fortunate to have many institutions to facilitate your genealogical research.

The Middlesex County Historical Society is housed in the General

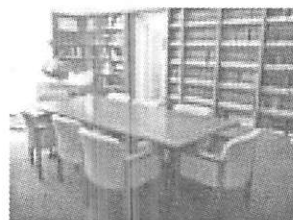
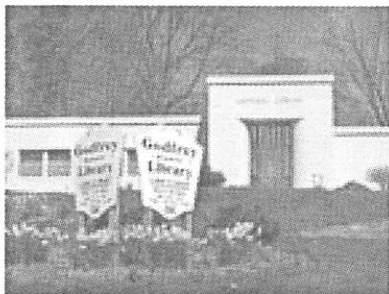
Mansfield building located on Main Street in Middletown. The General was fatally wounded at the Battle of Antietam during the Civil War and his house is one of the few residential buildings still standing on Main Street. The Society has a variety of unique documents for genealogical research including: files prepared by professional genealogist Frank Farnsworth Starr for most families living in Middletown before the 1870s, family group sheets with references prepared by Milo Wilcox for many African American families in Middletown and beyond, county jail records, Middletown police records 1899-1966, and biographies for the 110 soldiers who did not return from the Civil War. Middletown city directories, published and unpublished family histories, church records and account books from various families and business in town are additional available resources. Deborah Shapiro, director of the Historical Society, notes that research is by appointment with a \$10 fee for non-members. However, she encourages those interested in Middletown and the surrounding area to join the Historical Society for a \$25 annual membership that includes research at the Mansfield house.



Middletown

The Middletown Room at the Russell Library contains material specific to the city such as court, land, probate, and vital records, fire insurance maps, and the Hale cemetery headstone inscriptions. The Middletown Connecticut Historical and Architectural Resources published by the Greater Middletown Preservation Trust provide fascinating details about houses and public buildings used by those living in the area. Ten different weekly and daily Middletown newspapers are microfilmed and available at the library. The earliest newspaper, The Middletown Gazette, began publication at the end of the 18th century. An index of every name in The Penny Press from its initiation in 1884 to the Middletown Press in 1939 facilitates finding information about your ancestor. Other treasures include high school yearbooks and the city's Annual Reports of the Boards of Education. To visit the Middletown Room, you must sign in and leave identification at the library's Information Desk.

The Godfrey Memorial Library, a nationally known genealogical library in Middletown, contains resources for those researching ancestors locally as well as throughout the country. Records from three Middletown funeral homes, interments from most Middletown cemeteries (including information more recent than the Hale collection), and the Register of Interments in Indian Hill Cemetery 1850-1939 provide valuable details not found elsewhere. Photographs of gravestones at 12 local cemeteries are posted on the Godfrey website www.godfrey.org under cemetery databases. Copies of the original Middletown birth, marriage, and death records for much of the later 17th and most of the 18th century and town sexton records for 1892-1900 are available.



Did you know there is an association for descendants of the first Middletown settlers? The Godfrey library has genealogical files for the families who settled in Middletown 1650-1654. If you can trace your ancestry back to one of these families, you qualify to join this group.

Accessing Town Hall Records

For those interested in obtaining copies of vital records, visit the town clerk Sandra Russo-Driska at first floor or the Municipal building 245 de Koven Drive, Middletown between 8:30 am and 4:30 pm or write to her at P.O. Box 1300, Middletown 06457-1300.



About the Author

Laura Cowles Hobbs grew up in Simsbury, CT but has lived in Middletown since 1997. She became interested in family history in 2002 after her last grandparent died. Laura is a member of the CT Society of Genealogists, the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Brewster Society. She obtained her B.S. in biology from Bucknell University and her Pharm.D. from Mercer University in Atlanta and has been a pharmacist at Hartford Hospital for the last eight years. Laura contends that training to read physician's prescriptions helps her decipher historical documents.

Photographs

General Mansfield House courtesy of the Middlesex County Historical Society

Godfrey Memorial Library courtesy of Christine Spencer

Center room of the Godfrey Library courtesy of Christine Spencer

Laura Cowles Hobbs

Sources

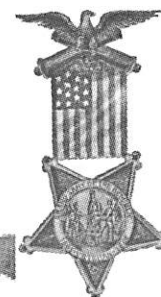
Conversations with Deborah Shapiro, Director of the Middlesex Historical Society, Denise Russo, reference librarian. Middletown's Russell library, and Sharon Dahlmeyer-Giovannitti, membership librarian at the Godfrey Memorial Library. Middlesex County Historical Society website www.middlesexhistory.org.

The History of Middletown prepared by Jeff Harmon in conjunction with the Middlesex County Historical Society at the City of Middletown's website www.cityofmiddletown.com/History/history_of_middletown.htm.

The Society of Middletown First Settlers Descendants website at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ctsmfsd/BriefHistory.html.

PROFILES OF CONNECTICUT'S CIVIL WAR HEROES

by Noreen Manzella, CSG # 15578



Sergeant Robert A. Gray Company C, 21st Connecticut Infantry

Robert A. Gray was born on 21 September 1834 in Philadelphia to Joseph and Emeline (Morgan) Gray. Siblings of Robert Gray included a brother Charles (1836), and sisters Caroline (1842), Lucy (1844), and Alice (1850). Joseph Gray died in 1850 when Gray was

just 15. Gray attended several different schools in Groton. Robert Gray was a direct descendant of Joshua Biglow who was a soldier in King Philip's War. His great-grandfather served three years in the Revolutionary War, followed by his grandfather's service in the War of 1812. Gray followed the stonemasonry trade as a young man prior to his service in the war.

Robert Gray united in marriage with (1)Emeline Tuttle in 1860. She died September 16, 1864 at age 25. He married (2)Mary Wilcox in October 1871. They had no children. Gray continued in his stonemasonry trade after the war working with Charles Merritt. He served Groton in the Connecticut State Legislature from 1880-1881. He served on a committee to plan a statue to honor all the regiments of Connecticut that served in the Civil War. That monument stands at the corner of Broad and Hempstead Streets. It was dedicated in 1898. Robert A. Gray died 22 November 1906 and was buried in the Colonel Ledyard Cemetery in Groton, Connecticut. A posthumous gift from Robert Gray allowed a different statue to be erected honoring Civil War soldiers. Gray Soldiers' Monument stands next to Fort Griswold. An infantryman stands on top holding a rifle at rest. A band on the four sides honors Port Hudson, Gettysburg, Drewry's Bluff, and Fredericksburg. The inscription reads, "Erected by Robert A. Gray and dedicated to the memory of his brave comrades who offered their lives for their country in the war of 1861-1865."

Twenty-seven-year-old Robert A. Gray enlisted on 8 August 1862 in Groton, Connecticut as a private. On 5 September 1862 he enlisted in Company C, 21 Connecticut Infantry.

He was promoted to Corporal on 1 September 1862, followed by the rank of sergeant on 21 December 1862. He remained a sergeant for the duration of his enlistment and was discharged on 9 May 1865. The 21st Connecticut engaged in some of the most notable battles of the war including Fredericksburg, December 1862; the Siege of Suffolk, April to May, 1863; Drewry's Bluff, May 1864; Cold Harbor, May-June, 1864. It was during the battle of Drewry's Bluff that Sergeant Gray exhibited uncommon valor. Company C commanded by Lieutenant Dutton did not receive the order to retreat. Their position became increasingly dangerous as the Confederates closed in on the company. Lieutenant Dutton finally ordered retreat, but almost immediately fell having been struck by a bullet in his leg. A short distance away, Sergeant Gray looked back and saw his lieutenant on the ground with the enemy approaching quickly. Gray leaped back to the lieutenant and helped him up assisting Dutton to comparative safety. Sergeant Gray quickly rejoined his company. In a letter attesting to Gray's heroism, Dutton wrote he was sure he would have been captured and perhaps doomed to death had not Gray returned to his aid.

Sergeant Robert A. Gray's Medal of Honor awarded on 13 July 1897 reads:

"While retreating with his regiment, which had been repulsed, he voluntarily returned, in face of the enemy's fire, to a former position and rescued a wounded officer of his company who was unable to walk."

Sources:

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- "Gray Soldiers' Monument, Groton," CT Monuments.net: Connecticut History in Granite and Bronze (<http://www.ctmonuments.net> : accessed 22 January 2011).
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● "Robert A. Gray," U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles. Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 20 January 2011).

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John G. Palmer

**Corporal John
Gideon Palmer
Company F,
21 Connecticut
Volunteer Infantry**

John Gideon Palmer was born to William Henry and Clarissa Alvira (Stanton) Palmer on 14 October 1845 in Montville, Connecticut. Identified

siblings include William H.

(1844), Clarissa M. (1848), Mary E. (1849), Charles S. (1863). He was the descendant of Lieutenant Isaac Turner, Connecticut line, and Private Mathew Turner, Connecticut militia from the Revolutionary War.

John Gideon Palmer married Elvira A. Grover in Middletown, Connecticut on 17 June 1868. Children born to the Palmers were Charles Nelson Palmer born 3 February, 1869, Emma Grace born on 21 November 1873, and Ola Stanton born 29 May 1890. Following the war, Palmer worked closely in the manufacturing interests of his uncle, Isaac E. Palmer in Middletown, serving as manager of the Arawana Mills for over twenty-five years. Governor O. Vincent Coffin of Connecticut noted in a recommendation to the War Department that Palmer was considered a respected citizen of Middletown serving as a member of the Board of Education and director in a local banking institution. He died 17 November 1901 and is buried in Indian Hill Cemetery, Middletown, Connecticut.

Palmer enlisted as a corporal on 6 August 1862 in Montville, Connecticut. On 5 September he enlisted in Company F, 21 Connecticut Volunteer Infantry at the inception of the 21st. It was attached to the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. During Palmer's enlistment, the 21st engaged in some of the most notable battles of the war including the Siege of Suffolk, April to May, 1863; Drewry's Bluff, May 1864; Cold Harbor, May-June, 1864; and Fredericksburg, December 1862. It was during the Battle of Fredericksburg that Corporal Palmer exhibited bravery beyond the call of duty. Included in *The Story of the Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry* is a personal recollection of the actions taken by Palmer. He recounted that during the attack, the captain of the battery ran to Palmer's colonel requesting "six men

quick who know anything about firing a gun." Palmer responded immediately along with other from the Co. F: William H. Rogers, Wallace A. Beckwith, Jared B. Culver, John w. Brewster, and Henry C. Lamphere. Throughout fierce attack from the enemy these men kept the battery firing. Despite their valiant efforts, the enemy attack was too great, and they were commanded to cease fire.

On 24 September 1864 he was transferred out of Company F into Company 187, 1st Battalion Regiment, U.S. Veteran Reserve Corps. He then transferred to 2nd Company, Provisional Cavalry Regiment U.S. Veteran Reserve Corps on 1 February 1865. Discharge from the Provisional Cavalry regiment took place on 16 December 1865.

The Medal of Honor awarded October 30, 1896 for Corporal Palmer reads:

"First of 6 men who volunteered to assist gunner of a battery upon which the enemy was concentrating its fire, and fought with the battery until the close of the engagement. His commanding officer felt he would never see this man alive again."

Sources:

● Hubbell, William and Brown, Delos, and Crane, Alvin. *The Story of the Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry*, accessed on Google Books (www.books.google.com : accessed 25 January 2011).

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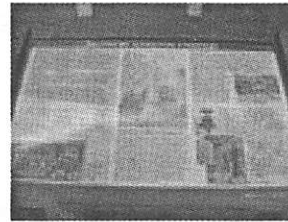
Landsman Lorenzo Deming (aka Denning)**United States Navy**

Lorenzo Deming was born on 6 September 1843 in Granby, Connecticut to Gideon and Lovica (Bidwell) Deming. His siblings included Lucy Maria (13 October 1823), Lucius Bidwell (24 April 1825), James Sweatland (7 July 1827), Martha Ann (1 June 1829), Marcia Fidelia (5 May 1831-1853), Lucinia Savilla (31 August 1834-1839), Louisa (3 December 1836-1863), Mary Savilla (4 April 1839), Julius Osborn (24 May 1841), and Sarah (25 May, 1846-1859). As early as 1850 the family lived in New Britain, Connecticut. His Deming ancestry can be traced to the immigrant John Deming who was one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut in 1641. Deming was a mechanic living in New Haven, Connecticut prior to the war.

On 19 January 1864 Lorenzo Deming married Sarah Jane Hubbard in New Britain. Some sources credit a daughter, Eugenia, to this marriage, but Lorenzo's pension records disprove this. No children survived him. Lorenzo Deming died from pneumonia on 8 February 1865 while incarcerated in Salisbury Prison in North Carolina. It is believed that he is buried in one of the 18 trench graves. In 1991 a memorial marker was placed in the Fairview Cemetery, New Britain, Connecticut. Lorenzo is also listed on a family stone there. Another historical marker has been placed at the National Cemetery at Salisbury through the efforts of Vietnam veteran and historian Rodney Cress. It honors all the unknown soldiers buried in the 18 trenches, but specifically Lorenzo Deming, medal of honor recipient. The plaque contains history about Salisbury and a biography of Deming.

Lorenzo Deming enlisted in the United States Navy on 8 September 1864. He served on the US Picket Boat No. 1. During action on 27 October 1864, the picket boat engaged the Confederate ram Albermarle. The Albermarle had repulsed repeated attacks by the Union steamers, but could not withstand the attack of the picket boat. The picket boat successfully close to within 20 yards of the Albermarle unnoticed, steamed full ahead towards the Albermarle. Under fire from the Albermarle, the picket boat managed to jump a log boom encircling the ram, and exploded its spar torpedo under the port bow of the Albermarle which sank. Two crewmen died, two escaped, and the remaining 10 crew members, including Deming were captured. All of the men on the boat received medals of honor for their actions. Conditions at the prison were intolerable. By the end of October 1864 more than 10,000 men had been transferred there from other prisons. There was little potable water, and rations were scarce. An unusually wet and cold winter

contributed to rampant disease amongst the prisoners. It's recorded that 3, 700 prisoners died between October 1864 and February 1865.



Landsman Lorenzo Deming Medal of Honor awarded and sent to his widow in 1865 by President Lincoln reads:

"Denning served on board the US Picket Boat No. 1 in action, 27 October 1864, against the Confederate ram Albermarle which had resisted repeated attacks by our steamers and had kept a large force of vessels employed in watching her. The picket boat, equipped with a spar torpedo, succeeded in passing the enemy pickets withing 20 yards without being discovered and then made for he Albermarle under a full head of steam. Immediately taken under fire by the ram, the small boat plunged on jumped the log boom which encircled the target and exploded its torpedo under the prt bow of the ram. The picket boat was destroyed by the enemy fire and almost the entire crew was taken prisoner or lost."

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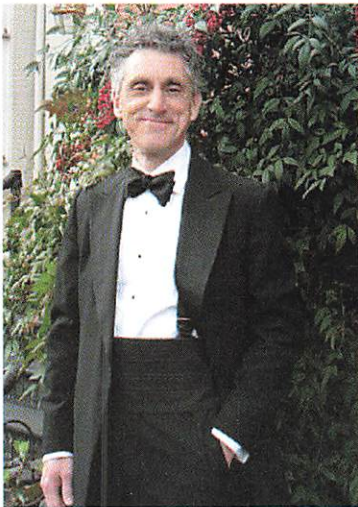
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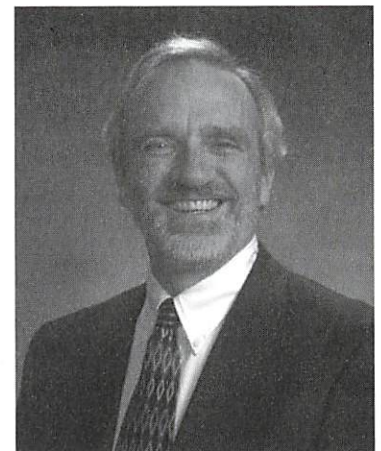
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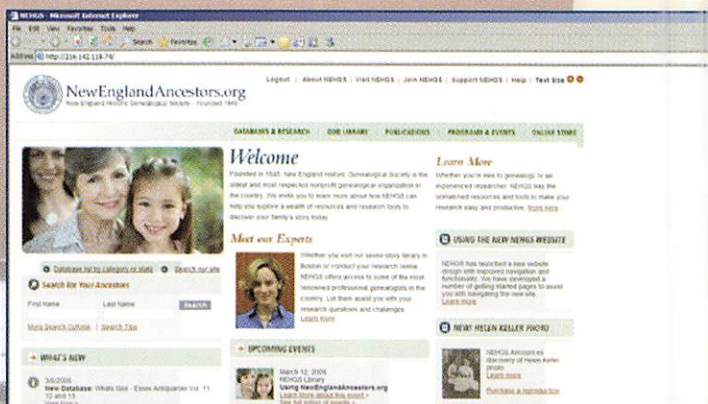
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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

A Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Summer 2011

Vol.4, No.2

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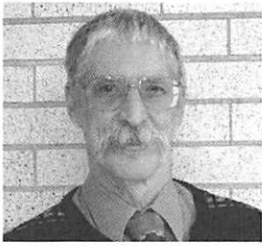
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President's Message



Many of us have just returned from NERGC 2011 in Springfield. For those of you who weren't at the Saturday night banquet (sponsored by CSG), there were 830 in attendance. I was happy to see so many of our members hosting tables on Saturday. And for those

of you who were there on Saturday, John Phillip Colletta is OLDER than I am.

In the 80 workshops and lectures, all attendees were able to glean some tidbit which will be useful as they continue their own research, be it a new source, a new repository, a new approach or a new understanding of your ancestors in the context of their times. It's all about EDUCATION. Whether you have been researching your family for three days or three decades, there is always something new to learn. Even speakers covering similar topics had their own insights to bring to their audience. Just because you've been to a lecture on a topic, don't think you have learned all there is to know on that subject.

I encourage you to attend as many programs, classes, seminars and conferences you as you can. You will probably take something home from each lecture that will help in your research. Having extended your base of genealogical knowledge, I also encourage you to review research you may have done years ago. You will probably find you have years missing in the life of your ancestors. Only by filling in those gaps (putting flesh on their bones), can you come to understand them and perhaps yourself.

By the same token, most of you know more than you think you do. I challenge you to prepare a lecture or article on an area which you feel knowledgeable. It might cover a family, community, a repository, or one of the many tools and techniques we use in our research. In doing so you will learn what the gaps are in your own knowledge (if you want to learn a subject – teach it). We at C.S.G. are always searching for new articles or programs.

We owe it to ourselves and to our community of fellow genealogists to educate each other!

Edwin W. Strickland II
President

Editorial

In this issue, we are featuring the 1920 census and are continuing Resources at the Connecticut State Library on the Hale Headstone Collection. Thank you to Nora Galvin of Connecticut Ancestry and CSG Vice President Richard Roberts for those contributions.

CSG officially announced at our Annual Meeting in May the winners of our twenty-fourth Literary Awards Contest. Be sure to check out pages nine through 12 which features the winners. Book Reviews of the winning entries are also found in this issue.

Thank you Jean Green for shining the spotlight on Roxbury, CT for us and to Noreen Manzella for her continued research on the Connecticut Civil War Medal of Honor Winners.

It has come to our attention that the medal we had pictured was not the Civil War Medal of Honor but the Grand Army of the Republic Membership medal. We have changed the medal on the Civil War Profiles page to the Civil War Medal of Honor since those recipients are the ones we are currently profiling. If interest remains, we will continue the profiles to all Connecticut Civil War veterans when we have completed the Medal of Honor winners.

Connecticut Genealogy News wishes Linda Simard and Susanna Hills all the best in their retirement. Linda and Sue have worked behind the scenes on *Connecticut Genealogy News* and *The Connecticut Nutmegger* and their efforts will be sorely missed. Thank you for 33 years of combined service.

About the Cover

The Connecticut State Library, located at 231 Capitol Avenue in Hartford, is home to much more than the Hale Collection, it also holds History & Genealogy, Newspapers, State Archives, Public Records Administration, Services to Libraries, Law & Legislation, Directory, Research Database. Visit their website at www.cslib.org.

The porringer pictured is awarded to the Genealogy Winner of the Literary Awards Contest.

The seal of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census is used to represent our current series on the Use of the U.S. Census.

The medal shown is the Civil War Medal of Honor.

The image of the Roxbury Town Hall and seal come from the Town of Roxbury website.



Using the 1920 United States Federal Census

by Nora Galvin, CSG # 18813

The 1920 United States Census Federal Census is quite similar to those from 1910 and 1930, so it is a good tool for comparing information. One unique question is a request for year of naturalization. Interestingly, this is the only U. S. census that was taken in January. All of the others were taken in April or June. The instructions given to enumerators help to explain certain answers, and they have been incorporated in the discussion below.¹

The header on the 1920 pages is standard. It provides lines for the location of the enumeration and some census-specific divisions of the jurisdiction. If residents of an institution (hospital, barracks, orphanage, prison, etc.) were enumerated on the page, the name of the institution was provided in the header. Each sheet was given a number, which was the same on both sides of a single sheet, with "A" indicating the recto side and "B" indicating verso. All of the information in the header pertained to every entry on the page.

There were eleven categories of questions asked on this census. Column numbers appear in parentheses.

Category 1 Place of abode. This category had four columns:

(1) Street Name: The name of the street was to be written lengthwise. More than one street could be entered in this column. A heavy line was drawn across columns 1 and 2 to separate households on two different streets. Rural areas often did not provide street names.

(2) House number. The house number (street address) appeared here. Families living on farms had "Fm" entered here. If a farm dwelling also had a street address, that number was written, then "Fm." If a dwelling was not on a farm and did not have a street address, an "x" was placed here.

(3) Dwelling number. A number was assigned to each building that contained one or more places where someone regularly slept. It did not need to be a house or apartment. It could be "a room in a factory, store, or office building, a loft over a stable, a boat, a tent, a freight car, or the like. A building like a tenement or apartment house counts as only one dwelling house, no matter how many persons or families live in it."² Numbering began at "1" with the first house visited in the enumeration district.

(4) Number of Family in order of visitation. This column, called "household" in other censuses, assigned sequential numbers beginning with "1" to each "group of persons living together in the same dwelling place."³ On this census a family would include relatives, live-in servants and boarders—any member of the household. In institutions, staff and inmates who lived in the institution were counted as a single family. Staff living in a separate building were enumerated as a separate family.

Note that when individuals were missed in the first pass by the enumerator, they were added at the end of the enumeration district on "Supplemental Sheets." The correct dwelling and family numbers were given so they could be connected to the right page earlier in the enumeration district. You might find "missing" family members on these supplemental pages.

Category 2 Name (5) of each person whose place of abode on January 1, 1920, was in this family. The order of the list was specified: head of household, wife, children in order of birth, other persons (relatives, boarders, servants).

Category 3 Relation. (6) One question was asked in this category: Relationship of this person to the head of the family. Other family members were described by their relationship to the head: mother, son, daughter-in-law, uncle, niece, etc. In addition to blood relatives, these options were allowed: boarder, lodger, servant. Residents of an institution were described by their role in the institution: pupil, patient, inmate, prisoner, officer. The official title of the chief officer was used instead of "head," for example, "superintendent." In hotels, the hotel keeper was listed as "head."

Category 4 Tenure. Two questions were asked about home ownership:

(7) Is the home owned or rented? A home counted as being owned if it was owned, even partially, by the head of the household or a relative living in the home. If not owned, it was classified as "rented" whether or not rent was paid.

(8) If owned, is it mortgaged or owned free and clear? The term mortgage included liens.

These answers appeared only once for each household, written on the head's line.

Category 5 Personal description. This category included four columns.

Use Of Census Records

(9) Sex (male or female)

(10) Color or race. The options were B-black, Mu-mulatto, In-Indian, Ch-Chinese, Jp-Japanese, Fil-Filipino, Hin-Hindu, Kor-Korean, Ot-none of the above.

(11) Age at last birthday. The age on census day, 1 January, was to be reported here. If a person turned 40 on 5 January, and the enumerator visited on 6 January, the person should have been reported as age 39. Children under the age of 5 were to have their years and months of age recorded, so a child who was 3 years, 7 months old would have been recorded as 3 7/12. Children born after 1 January 1920, were not to be recorded.

(12) Marital status: S-single, M-married, Wd-widowed, D-divorced as of 1 January.

Category 6 Citizenship. Three questions were asked of immigrants.

(13) Year of immigration to the United States.

This question was asked for every person, regardless of age, who had a foreign country listed in Column 19. The year of the first entry into the United States was to be given.

(14) Whether naturalized or alien. Possible answers were

NA-naturalized: person was a full citizen either through their own application or, for minors, through the naturalization of their parents.

Pa-“papers”: the person had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen and had taken out first papers

Al-alien: the person had not begun the naturalization process.

This column applied to any foreign-born male 21 years of age or older, or any foreign-born unmarried (i.e., single or widowed) woman 21 years of age or older. An understanding of naturalization law is important here. At the time of this census minor children had the same citizenship status as their father. A married women of any age had the same citizenship status as her husband. In rare cases an unmarried woman was naturalized on her own. Any woman who was a U. S. citizen who married an alien lost her citizenship and had to either marry a citizen or become naturalized as a widow in order to regain her citizenship. A child aged 18-20 could make a declaration of intention to become a citizen. In that case he or she would have “Pa” in this column.

(15) If naturalized, year of naturalization. This column gave the year that citizenship was granted to any person with “Na” in column 14. For children, it would be the year of the parents’ naturalization. Attention should be paid to an adult

child living in the household. He or she may have attained citizenship independently of the father.

Category 7 Education. This section included three questions.

(16) Attended school anytime since Sept. 1, 1919. Column 16 was to be answered “Yes” for anyone of any age who attended any educational institution, including college, in the relevant time period (the current school year). Anyone aged 5-21 years who did not attend school in that time period would have “No” in this column. Anyone outside that age group who did not attend school would have a blank space there.

(17) Able to read. This column was to be left blank for anyone under the age of 10. For those 10 or over, the question pertained to any language, not just English. A blind person was to have “Yes” entered if he or she had been able to read before becoming blind or if he or she had been taught to read while blind.

(18) Able to write. The qualifications were the same as those for column 17.

Category 8 Nativity and Mother Tongue This section asked for the state or U. S. territory of birth for people born in the United States and for the country and native language of people born outside of the United States.

(19) Place of birth of person

(20) Person’s mother tongue

(21) Place of birth of father

(22) Father’s mother tongue

(23) Place of birth of mother

(24) Mother’s mother tongue

There were a number of qualifications in this category. For columns 19, 21 and 23:

U.S. born: The full name of the state was to be written, not an abbreviation (pity the enumerators in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire!). If the name of the place of birth had changed since birth, the current name was to be reported (e.g., West Virginia, not Virginia; Nebraska, not Nebraska Territory).

Born in Austria, Germany, Russia or Turkey: These countries had just undergone political-boundary and name changes as a result of World War I. Natives of these countries were to report the name of the province in which they were born, such as Alsace-Lorraine, Galicia, Finland, Russian Poland, to give a few examples.

Born in any other foreign country: The full name of the country was to be entered.

Born in Great Britain: the name of the specific country (e.g., Wales) was to be entered.

Born abroad to American parents: Name of country and “Am. cit.” (American citizen) were to be entered here. If born at sea, “at sea” was to be entered.

Parents’ exact place of birth in the U. S. not known: It was permitted to write “United States.”

For Columns 20, 22 and 24:

This question was to be answered for any person or parents born in a foreign country. A list of 63 “common languages,” ranging from Albanian to Yiddish, was provided to enumerators, though it was not presented as an exclusive list of possible language. This question was not to be asked of anyone born in the U. S. or any of its outlying territories.

Category 9 Whether able to speak English. (25) This column required a simple “yes” or “no” answer for persons aged 10 years or older.

Category 10 Occupation. Three questions were asked about the type of employment for everyone who is listed on the page, regardless of age.

(26) Trade, profession or particular kind of work. This was to be the particular type of work a person did, such as teacher, physician, carpenter. If a person did not have a job for pay, “None” was entered here. People who had retired or who were living in an institution were not to list an occupation here. It was for people who were earning a living. The exception was for people who were temporarily unemployed. People with two jobs were to list the one at which they earned the most money or spent the most time.

(27) Industry, business or establishment. This column was to show the place in which a person worked. Answers were to be specific, for example, “dry-goods store,” not “store.” There were a number of qualifications for answers in this column. A distinction was made among the terms “farm owner,” “farm manager or overseer,” and “farm laborer.” Distinctions were made about whether women did housework for their own families (not counted as employment) or were paid to do housework by other families. The use of the old term “mechanic,” applied to a person who had a skilled trade, was discouraged in favor of the name of the specific job, such as “carpenter” or “machinist.”

(28) Employer, salary or wage worker, or working on own account. This category was intended to determine which people owned their own businesses and which were

employed by others. “Employer” meant the person owned the business and employed others. “Salary or wage worker” meant the person was employed and paid by another person. “Own account” meant a person who neither paid wages to anyone else nor received wages from anyone. This would be an independent contractor today. Examples were people who owned small businesses without other employees and professionals who worked for fees.

Category 11 Number of Farm Schedule. (29) This number corresponded to the number of the farm on the agricultural schedule. The farm schedule is not extant.

The 1920 United States census contains much information and a number of the questions required nuanced answers. A full list of instructions to enumerators for this census can be found at the Web site given in the endnotes. Here’s hoping that data from this census help you to solve a family mystery.

Endnotes

¹“1920 Census: Instructions to Enumerators,” Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Census microdata for social and economic research, Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota. <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/inst1920.shtml>, accessed 19 April 2011. This Web site gives the enumerator instructions for every United States Census.

² Ibid., par. 99.

³ Ibid., par. 101.



Connecticut Genealogical Pioneers: Charles Roswell Hale

by Richard C. Roberts, CSG #8680

Soon after moving to its present building in 1910, the Connecticut State Library embarked on a number of indexing projects that have continued to serve the heart of its Connecticut genealogical resources. Perhaps the best known is the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, named for Lucius Barnes Barbour, State Examiner of Public Records from 1911-1934, who initiated the project (see *Connecticut Genealogy News*, Vol. 4, No. 1, Spring 2011). After the Barbour Collection, what many genealogists next associate with the State Library is the "Hale Collection," the results of a project directed by Charles R. Hale [born January 21, 1871 in Greenpoint, Long Island, son of George T. and Mary (Brown) Hale] in which information was transcribed from Connecticut gravestones during the mid 1930s.

What culminated in the "Hale Collection," however, began with the Connecticut Veterans' Graves Project. In the June 1937 issue of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents *Bulletin*, Charles Hale described how the Graves Project came about:



I am a member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. My eligibility to membership comes from my father, who was a soldier of Company F, Seventh Connecticut Infantry, which explains my interest in this work.

In April, 1916, the two surviving members of the Grand Army in the town of Rocky Hill came to me and asked that the Camp [No. 50] of which I am a member take over the work of Memorial Day.

We met the survivors on Sunday afternoon to locate the forty-nine graves they were in the habit of decorating; but as they had never used flag holders or markers, and as many of the graves were without stones, we were unable to locate all. Therefore, we bought flag holders or markers, and placed them on the veterans' graves. When we went to this Cemetery in May to flag them, we found some of the markers at veterans' graves, some at women's graves, and a few at the graves of children. The sexton, in mowing the lawn, had removed the flags, so that he could mow, and then replaced them wherever they happened to be lying. Realizing that this method was not a success, I made a plan of the Cemetery and plotted on it the location of each soldier's grave.

Word of Hale's work quickly spread, prompting those responsible for placing flags at the graves of veterans in other towns to ask him to do similar plotting for them. Soon he "had one desire, that was to see that the grave of every Civil War Veteran in Hartford County was located on charts similar to that of Rocky Hill." Hale's Civil War project came to the attention of State Librarian George Godard, who was interested in locating Revolutionary Soldiers' graves. However, America's entry into World War I inspired Godard and Hale to expand their vision; their goal became the identification and charting the location of the graves of all Connecticut's veterans of all wars.

Veterans Deaths and Burials Index, ca. 1640-1982

In 1919, the General Assembly authorized the State Librarian to locate and permanently identify "the graves of all soldiers, sailors and marines...

who are buried within the limits of this state" and appropriated ten thousand dollars to carry out the purposes of the act. The project was assigned to Charles R. Hale,



who was officially appointed State Military Necrologist and became a member of the State Library staff, working out of a house on Oak Street near what is now the entrance to the State Library's parking lot – where, as the *Bridgeport Post* observed, he also ate and slept among his records. Maps were made of each cemetery with the location of veterans' graves numbered and corresponding notes made as to the individual's name, date of death, and military organization and service. Most maps were placed (and remain) in the State Library, with copies going to the individual towns to facilitate placing of flags on Memorial Day.

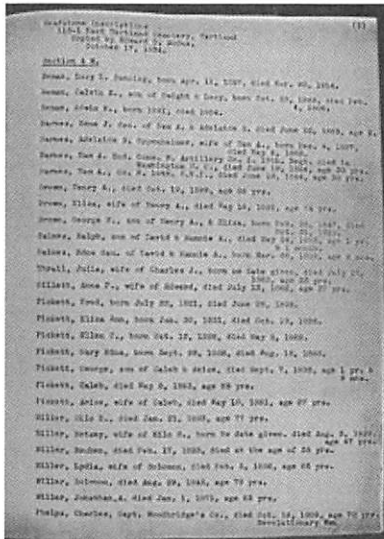
By 1930, 1,734 cemeteries had been located and soldiers' graves in 82 towns had been located and listed. A card index was in progress, then consisting of "more than 100,000 cards" that included information from headstone inscriptions, newspaper death notices, G.A.R. records, records of the Adjutant General, and information from patriotic groups such as the Sons of the American Revolution. By September 1, 1934, Hale had identified the graves of 40,346 veterans, and by October 1942 he had located 60,000 veterans' graves (of which 15,000 had been unmarked) and the state had spent \$300,000 on the project. The State Library, under provisions Sections 7-77 and 11-2 of the General Statutes of Connecticut (which required heads of cemeteries and registrars of vital statistics to send copies of the veterans' death certificates and the location of their graves to the State Librarian), continued

to add to the index until it was discontinued following passage of Public Act 82-306, effective Oct. 1, 1982.

The Veterans Deaths and Burials Index, in the History and Genealogy Unit's Index Corridor, includes information on deceased veterans from colonial times through the Vietnam era. The cards may provide all or some of the following information: veteran's name, war in which he or she served, date of death, place of death, town and cemetery where buried, age, branch of service, and, in some cases, the name of the military unit. Cards are arranged into three groups: **Connecticut Veterans' Deaths**, arranged alphabetically by the soldier's name; **Connecticut Veterans' Burials**, arranged alphabetically by town; and **Out-of-State Burials of Connecticut Veterans**, listed chronologically by war, and then alphabetically by veteran's name.

Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions, ca. 1640-1934

Further expansion of the graves survey project came during the Great Depression, when the Federal Emergency Relief Agency provided funds to provide jobs for the unemployed. The opportunity to utilize additional manpower led to an even more ambitious project, identifying and recording information from not only the headstones of veterans but recording vital records information from every headstone in every cemetery in the state standing, visible, and legible as about



1934. It later became a W.P.A. project. Although initially concerned that it would be difficult to find transcribers who could copy information from the headstones accurately, Mr. Hale discovered that "due to the depression we found many former business and professional men who were glad to accept the position of tabulator." In all, seven supervisors, 75 "tabulators," and one typist were hired to record the information, each receiving \$25 per 35 hour work week. When completed, some 2,269 cemeteries had been identified, and over one million inscriptions recorded including those of Ephraim Huit of Windsor (the oldest grave located in Connecticut), Capt. John Mason in Norwich, and Skippy the Dog in Dog Cemetery, South Windsor. Hale also wrote that "In East Granby, atop Mantauk mountain, lies one Deacon Joshua Holcomb, whose headstone firmly insists he was 161 years of age when he died, not of old age, but of smallpox." Sadly, today Joshua's headstone is no longer on the hill but is part of a foundation of a barn.

As with the Barbour Collection, the resulting records, collectively known as the Charles R. Hale Collection of Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions, are in two parts: slips in a single state-wide alphabetical file, and bound volumes. The slips are arranged alphabetically by surname, then by first name, and depending on the information found on the headstone, may include birth date, death date, and age. The name of the town where the headstone is located along with a reference to where in the bound volumes more information may be found (cemetery code number and page number) are shown on the bottom of the slip.

Within the bound volumes, information is listed alphabetically by town and within towns by the individual cemeteries. In most cases, the information is then presented in the order the transcribers went up and down the rows of the cemetery. There is generally more information about individuals in the bound volumes than on the slips, and in many cases it is relatively easy to determine family relationships. Note, however, that the Hale Collection presents an abstract, not a verbatim transcription, of what appears on the original stone. For example, in most cases if an original headstone indicated that a person died in his or her "73d year," the Hale entry would likely show "age 72". Note, too that while the Hale bound volumes show information relating to military service, in most cases epitaphs were not recorded.

The Hale Collection of Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions has been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah and is available through LDS Family History Centers. Information taken from the Hale Collection appears on websites such as Find A Grave (www.findagrave.com) and the Connecticut GenWeb Project (www.ctgenweb.org). The Godfrey Memorial Library in Middletown, Connecticut (www.godfrey.org) is continuing Hale's work through a project headed by Ed Laput of Colchester, Connecticut to make cemetery inscriptions and pictures of headstones available online.

Charles R. Hale died February 13, 1946 at his home in Hartford. He left his library and \$500 to his attorney Ralph M. Grant of South Windsor (who later donated the books to Trinity College) and his genealogical manuscripts to the New London Historical Society. He is buried in Zion Hill Cemetery, Hartford. His obituary notices indicate that he was a charter member of Hartford Camp, Sons of Veterans; Nathan Hale Lodge of Masons of Glastonbury; the Mayflower Society of Connecticut; and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Although today Hale is best remembered for the Veterans Deaths and Burials Index and the Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions Index, both housed in the History and Genealogy index corridor, the full Hale Collection also includes many boxes of backup materials within State Archives Record

Group 072:06, highlights of which are summarized below. For information on how to access them, contact the State Library's History and Genealogy Unit, (860) 757-6580, www.cslib.org.

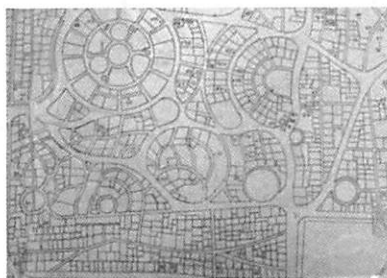
Genealogical Data from Connecticut Cemeteries, ca. 1640-1934 (RG 072:06, Boxes 1-2). 13 volumes in 2 boxes. Compiled by Lucius B. Barbour, headstone information is listed alphabetically by town, with information on each cemetery alphabetized by head of family. Not all towns or cemeteries within towns are covered. For example, there are no entries for Windsor and only Grove Cemetery is included under Windsor Locks. Under South Windsor, only Rye Street Cemetery and part of the "Congregational Church Yard" (Abbe-Bancroft) is listed.

Cemetery Inscriptions, ca. 1630-1934 (RG 072:06, Boxes 3-13). Information relating to veterans' burials and service records, correspondence relating to cemeteries, and maps indicating locations of cemeteries, arranged in envelopes alphabetically by town. As an example, the Bloomfield envelope includes an alphabetized listing of St. Andrew's Cemetery done by Mary B. Bishop, State Registrar, D.A.R. in 1932; handwritten notes and a plot plan of St. Andrews Cemetery by Charles R. Hale; handwritten notes and a plot plan of Mountain View and Latimer Hill Cemeteries by Charles R. Hale; and typewritten data on Latimer Hill and Mountain View Cemeteries by Lucius B. Barbour.

Veterans Buried in Connecticut (RG 072:06, Box 14). 5 volumes in 1 box. Lists of veterans and their service records. The cemeteries are listed alphabetically by town.

Connecticut Cemetery Inscriptions, ca. 1640-1934 (RG 072:06, Boxes 15-17). 16 volumes in 3 boxes. Originally housed in the State Library's "Vital Records Dept.," the information includes Photostats of the Barbour material in Boxes 1-2, above, supplemented by Photostats of information supplied by the D.A.R and S.A.R., historical societies, and private individuals.

Cemetery Maps, ca. 1930-1934.



This collection includes maps, arranged alphabetically by town, that show the location of cemeteries and cemetery plot plans indicating the location of veterans' graves. There are not plans for all cemeteries. For

example, for Windsor there only are plans for Elm Grove, Palisado, and Riverside Cemeteries.

See also the following State Archives Records Groups:

RG 012:37, Letters concerning marking and maintenance of soldiers' graves, 1926. Replies from 48 states to an inquiry by Charles R. Hale, Chairman of the Sons of Veterans of the Civil War's National Committee on Marking Graves.

RG 074:001, Small Genealogical Collections, Descendants of John Warner (Suffield, Conn., about 1690) and Elizabeth (Mighel) Warner / [compiled by R. Miles Warner and Charles R. Hale], circa 1935, Accession: T003215, negative Photostat. Another copy is available at in the State Library's open stacks, call number CS 71 .W28 1935ab.

Charles Hale's need for research material in support of his projects led to the State Library's acquisition of many additional useful but little-known genealogical resources. They include records of the Grand Army of the Republic, a list of applications to the Sons of the American Revolution for Revolutionary War grave markers, a list of members of the Sons of Veterans and their fathers' service records, obituary notices of deceased veterans, and a list of soldiers who died at Fitch's Home for Soldiers (also known as the Noroton Home) in Darien, Connecticut.

Bibliography:

Association of American Cemetery Superintendents *Bulletin*, June 1937.

"Charles R. Hale, State Military Necrologist Dies." *Hartford Courant* February 14, 1946, p. 4.

"Charles R. Hale, State Military Necrologist, Dies." *Hartford Times* February 13, 1946, p. 28.

"Gravestone Connoisseur 26 Years on the Job." *Bridgeport Sunday Post*, October 18, 1942.

"Library Associates Each Given \$25 in Will of C. R. Hale, Necrologist." *Hartford Courant* March 29, 1946, p.

Potter, R. H., Jr. *The Charles R. Hale Collection of Cemetery Inscriptions in the Connecticut State Library*. Typescript, Connecticut State Library.

About the Author



Richard C. Roberts is the former Head of the Connecticut State Library's History and Genealogy Unit. He is currently the Vice President of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, and is a member of various genealogical societies throughout New England. He is currently the president of the Descendants of the

Founders of Ancient Windsor and vice president of the New England Regional Genealogical Consortium, Inc. (NERGC) and was co-chair of the 2011 NERGC conference in Springfield, MA.

ANNOUNCING THE 2011 CSG LITERARY AWARDS CONTEST WINNERS

Congratulations to all the winners of this year's contest and thank you to all who entered. Book reviews of all the winning entries may be found on page 24 of this issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News*. Book Reviews of all the entries will appear in upcoming issues. The winning "Tell Your Family Story" Essay is announced on page 12 and the essay will be published in the *Connecticut Nutmegger*, Volume 44 #1 (June 2011). All the essay entries will appear in upcoming issues of the *Connecticut Nutmegger*.



Winner of the 2010 CSG Grand Prize for Genealogy

*Towne Family, William Towne and Janna Blessing
Salem Massachusetts 1635
Five Generations of Descendants
by Lois Payne Hoover*

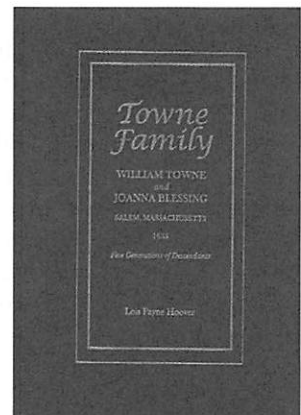


Lois Payne Hoover, the daughter of Lester and Ruth (Springborn) Payne was born in Cleveland, Ohio and raised in suburban Euclid. Prior to her marriage in 1957, to the late Robert Hoover, Lois was employed as a secretary. She is the mother of two, grandmother of five, and resides at Lake of the Pines, Auburn, California.

Following the birth of her first grandchild in 1986, Lois became interested in genealogy and quickly found her Cady and Fayerweather ancestors had migrated from Connecticut to the Connecticut Western Reserve in Ohio. It was shortly after her father's death in 1989 that her missing link to the Payne family of Bolton and Pomfret, Connecticut, was found. During this time Lois was invited to join numerous lineage organizations and it was through the application process she learned to research more deeply and document events thoroughly.

A member of Connecticut Society of Genealogists for 21 years, her articles published in the *Connecticut Nutmegger*, are "The Ancestry of Elizabeth Wales wife of David Cutting, Killingly, CT," Vol. 33, 1 (2000):37-40, and "Death of Patriot John Fayerweather," Vol. 33, 1 (2000):182-183. She is also a member of NGS, OGS and FFO, NEHGS, GSV, and ESOG. She is a member of DFAW, NSDAC, NEW, CDXVIIC, NSWDA&H, NSDAR, Desc. Colonial Clergy, Colonial Artisans and Tradesmen, USD1812, and Flagon & Trencher. She is also a member of the Towne Family Assn., Curtis/Curtiss Family Assn., and Sheldon Family Assn.

In 2000, while serving as an Associate Genealogist of the Towne Family Association, Lois began documenting the database of descendants of her ancestor Sarah with her first husband Edmund Bridges and second husband Peter Cloyse. In 2001, as Head Genealogist, Lois received the entire database and continued documenting the entire family. Corrections were made and generations expanded whenever possible. In 2008, the Towne Family Association granted Lois permission to publish her work. *William Towne and Joanna Blessing, Salem, Massachusetts, 1635, Five Generations of Descendants* is the result of her work along with information sent to her by others which she verified.



Winner of the 2011 CSG Brainerd T. Peck Award for Family History

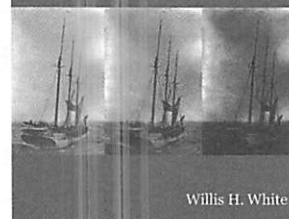


The Tillotson Family, Long Island Cordwood, and the Decline of East Coast Sail by Willis H. White



Willis H. White is a certified genealogist, trustee of the Board for Certification of Genealogists, and leader of the family history writing special interest group of the Fairfax, Virginia Genealogical Society. He is also a proofreader for the National Genealogical Society Quarterly and a former president of the National Institute on Genealogical Research Alumni Association. A retired mineral exploration geologist, Will is a native of Rhode Island and a graduate of Wesleyan University. His primary research interest is Long Island, New York.

The Tillotson Family,
Long Island Cordwood,
and the
Decline of East Coast Sail



Willis H. White

Winner of the 2011 CSG Literary Award for Genealogical Resource Publication

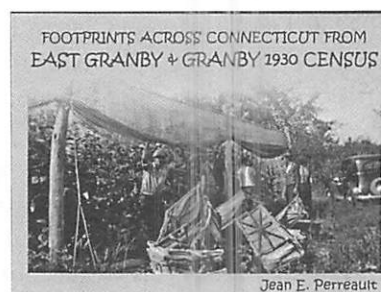
FOOTPRINTS ACROSS CONNECTICUT FROM EAST GRANBY AND GRANBY 1930 CENSUS by Jean E. Perreault



Jean Perreault, a local genealogist living in Bloomfield, takes an in depth look at the 2,381 residents from East Granby and Granby enumerated in the Depression-era 1930 federal Census.

Her publication entitled "Footprints Across Connecticut From 1930 East Granby & Granby Census," is a digest of information concerning these Connecticut residents. Now 80 years later, the lives of most of these individuals have ended, but each of their personal histories lives on through public records that reveal their origins, their occupations, their families, and their eventual demise. The author accessed vital statistics, prior census records, town directories, military records, newspaper obituaries, and many other sources to document the lives led by these early 20th century residents.

Jean Perreault, the youngest of three sisters, has been interested in genealogy for over 30 years. She is currently listed with the Connecticut State Library as a qualified researcher familiar with the State Library Collections, enabling her to assist others with their genealogy searches. Jean and her husband Steve settled in Simsbury CT in 1966 to raise their family. Once her children were grown, she worked at Otis Elevator Company, while continuing her education in the evenings at the University of Connecticut, where she received her BA degree in 1996. They moved to Bloomfield in 2005. Jean and her husband enjoy their expanding family which includes four sons, their wives, eight grandchildren, and a great grandson. Jean is also the author of a companion book on 1930 Simsbury inhabitants published in 2007, which received Awards of Merit from both "The American Association for State and Local History" and the "Connecticut League of History Organizations" as well as the First Prize in New England Genealogical Resource Publications from "The Connecticut Society of Genealogists."



Jean E. Perreault

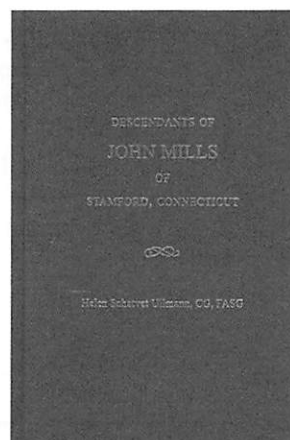
Honorable Mention in the 2011 Literary Awards - Genealogy Category

Descendants of John Mills of Stamford, Connecticut by Helen Schatvet Ullmann, CG, FASG



Helen Schatvet Ullmann, Certified Genealogist, Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists, lives in Acton, Massachusetts. She is associate editor of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, a consulting editor for the Newbury Street Press, assistant director of the Nashua, N.H., LDS Family History Center, and has served as a trustee of the Board for Certification of Genealogists. Published work includes databases of some Norwegian records, articles in various genealogical journals and several books, including *Nutmegger Index, Volumes 1-28* (1996), *Descendants of Peter Mills of Windsor,*

Connecticut (1998), which won the 1999 Donald Lines Jacobus Award given by the American Society of Genealogists, and *A Mills and Kendall Family History* (2002) which won the Connecticut Society of Genealogists prize for family history. In 2005, the New England Historic Genealogical Society published her transcription and index, *Hartford County, Connecticut, County Court Minutes, 1663-1687, 1697* (Boston, 2005), which won the Connecticut Society of Genealogists prize for New England Genealogical Resource Publications, and in 2009 *Colony of Connecticut, Minutes of the Court of Assistants, 1669-1711*.



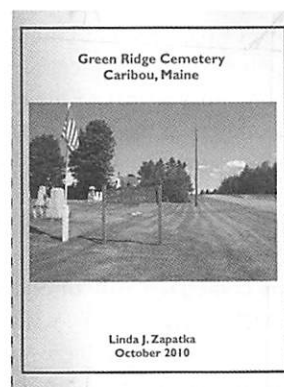
Honorable Mention in the 2011 Literary Awards - Genealogical Resource Category

Green Ridge Cemetery, Caribou, Maine by Linda J. Zapatka



Linda J. Zapatka has been involved in genealogy for more than twenty-five years. She is currently active in Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Maine Genealogical Society, Old Maine Cemetery Association, Indian & Colonial Research Center, Aroostook County Genealogical Society and the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. She has published 13 cemetery books pertaining to northern Maine (six have copyright numbers and seven are in process for numbers). *Loyal Sunrise, Fort Fairfield Aurora, Presque Isle Sunrise* won the Connecticut Society of Genealogists 2004 Literary Award in the Genealogical Resource category. *Riverside Cemetery, Fort Fairfield,*

Maine and Greenridge Cemetery, Caribou, Maine both won Honorable Mentions in the CSG Literary Awards contest in 2006 and 2010 (the 2010 recognition was awarded at the Society's Annual Meeting on 21 May 2011) respectively. Mrs. Zapatka has also published two vital records books printed by Picton Press; one reference book on genealogy for Roxbury, CT and one for Woodbury, CT; three obituary books for Aroostook County; two reference books with typed census information for Fort Fairfield, Maine (1850 through 1904 and 1910 through 1930; 11 books from *The Fort Fairfield Review* (1863 through 1915) containing birth, marriages, deaths and obituaries with indexes and 38 digital files on CD's from *The Fort Fairfield Review* (1916 through 1953) of actual records with indexes. She is also the recipient of the Maine Genealogist Society's Award (2010) at Annual Conference in Northport, Maine with *Award of Excellence in Genealogical Service* (for various newspaper, cemeteries and work at Fort Fairfield Library).



Winner of the 2011 Literary Awards “Tell Your Family Story” Essay Contest

William Andrew Fay and Henry “Harry” Edward Fay by Barbara Fay Boudreau



Barbara (Fay) Boudreau was born and raised in Connecticut. She is a computer consultant based in Waltham, Massachusetts, where she creates computer comfort for small businesses and teaches computer applications and information literacy to adult college students. She has a B.Sc. in science from McGill University, Montreal, and a M.Ed. in management from Cambridge College, Cambridge, MA. Researching since 1995, she hasn't determined whether her Irish or Lithuanian forebears are more elusive. She was very happy to finally trace her paternal grandfather's life. Barbara is a member of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, the Massachusetts Society of Genealogists, and the National Genealogical Society. She can be reached at bfboud@yahoo.com.

Look for the complete essay to be published in volume 44 #1 (June 2011) of *The Connecticut Nutmegger*.

What to Do With Your Stuff ?

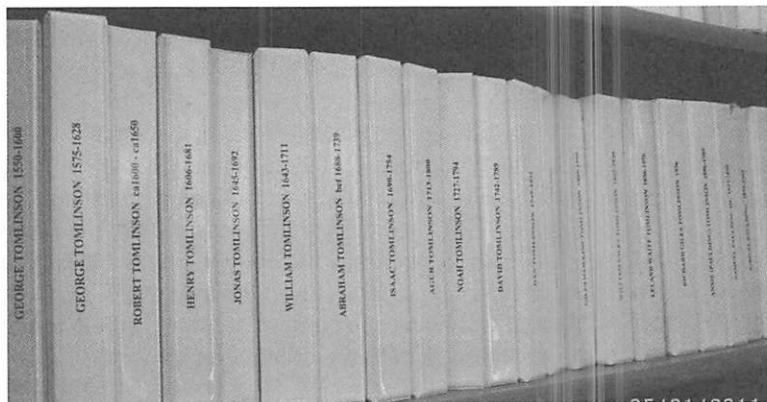
by R. G. Tomlinson CSG # 55L

A provocative question submitted to the Q&A column that deserves an extensive answer is about what should be done to dispose of one's life collection of family history. We will address that in some detail in future issues of *Connecticut Genealogy News*, but here is an initial idea on something you can do to get your “stuff” ready to pass on.

We all hope that some future relative or friend will not just haul everything to the dump after we are gone. However, most of us have “accumulations” which no one can possibly triage and separate the junk from the gems. Also, while eventual publication is an admirable destination, few of us will actually get around to doing it. Here is my personal solution to the piles of paper, clippings, copies, documents, etc. that accumulate as stacks in drawers and on tables.

I set up a three-ring binder for each major ancestor. Inside the binder I put vinyl sheets with pockets large enough to hold 8.5 x 11 papers. As I collect information on an ancestor, I file it in the appropriate binder. This may include newspaper clippings, birth certificates, wedding pictures, medals, letters, etc. Eventually, when I have gotten up the ambition, I start writing up a history of the ancestor that references the accumulated information and objects in the binder. I include this as a document at the front of the book. Since the book is a three-ring binder, I can add pages and objects any time and also edit the summary up front. I can do a little at a time and I am not under any pressure to “get-it-done-and-publish.”

As the summaries become fairly complete, I share them with family members via paper copy and CD. I still, of course, hope to get that FAMILY HISTORY written and published, but, if I never get there, all is not lost. This also means that if some relative, genealogical society, library or historical society agrees to accept my “incomplete-leavings” these are, at least, sufficiently ordered that someone can use them.



CSG

CENTRAL

NEWS

Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.**SAVE THIS SECTION – SUMMER 2011***Please mark your calendar or save this page in a handy place with your other active calendars and datebooks.***CALENDAR OF EVENTS - 2011**

SAVE THE DATES ~ All CSG Events are open to the public, and many are free of charge. These opportunities not only provide helpful knowledge and insights into various aspects of genealogy, but the comraderie found in each gathering is always a plus. Our attendees always take away more than what they expect when they sign up. Please pre-register with the CSG Office, so we can plan appropriately and notify you of any last-minute changes or emergency announcements. All events may also be found on the CSG website. www.csgetc.org. Members are reminded to invite their friends and watch this space and/or the CSG website for updated information.

*****BUS TRIP*****BUS TRIP*****BUS TRIP*****

June 25 - CSG is sponsoring a bus trip to the New York State Library and Archives in Albany, NY. See page 15 for details and registration form. Space is limited. Reserve your seat today.

July Saturdays - Introduction to Genealogy. See right for more details.....

September 17 - "Genealogy Web Sites: What's Hot, What's Not." Speaker: Carol Whitmer
Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St, East Hartford, CT.
Time: 1:30 -3:00 p.m. Cost: FREE

Annual Family History Seminar – 2011

October 15, 2011 – The Speaker Roster for our 2011 Annual Family History Seminar is already in place. We are looking forward to hearing Walter Woodward on "Migrations West;" Diane Bergstadt on "Rednecks, Rebels and Redmen, the Scots-Cherokee Diaspora;" Catherine Zahn on "Hook'em While They're Young: Getting Children Involved in Family History;" and Mel Wolfgang on "If You Think You've Looked Everywhere, It's Time to Think Again: Uncommon Research Tools that can Lead to Uncommonly Good Results." This is one of our most looked-forward-to events of the Year.

Continued on page 14

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 11:30 a.m.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St, East Hartford, CT.
Cost: \$15 per session or \$50 for all four sessions Please pre-register by July 6, 2011.

Session 1: Brief History of Genealogy; Everything 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 Records; Cemetery Records.

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

Session 4: City Directories; Newspapers; Military 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)

CSG Calendar of Events (cont.)

It will be held once again at the Holiday Inn North Haven. Cost: \$55 if registered before September 20, 2011, \$60 thereafter. Lunch is provided. Please indicate meal choice when registering. Baked Stuffed Sole or Stuffed Shells (vegetarian) includes rolls with butter, garden salad with house dressing, Chef's choice of vegetables in season, Chef's choice of potatoes or rice. Vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce for dessert.

November 19 - "Italian Research"

Speaker: Barbara Prymas
Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT
Time: 1:30 Cost: FREE



Sgt. William Harlow Family Association Annual Meeting & Reunion 27-28 August 2011 beginning at 2 p.m. For more information please visit their website at: www.harlowfamily.com.



From the Board of Governors

In February 2011, a notice of a proposed amendment to the By-Laws of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. with the date and time that the vote was to take place (no proxy voting is allowed) was mailed to the general membership with the notice of dues renewal. The proposed change was to Article IV, section 1, allowing the President to serve a total of three terms instead of two consecutively.

A general meeting of the membership was held on 19 March 2011 at the South End Senior Center, East Hartford, CT for the purpose of voting on the above proposed By-Law amendment. The amendment was unanimously accepted.



Thank you to all who have renewed their dues on time for the 2011-2012 membership year. Membership fees were due on May 1st. If you did not receive your dues renewal form, please let us know. Dues may be paid by mail with a check or money order, through our website through PayPal (no PayPal account needed) or you may also call the office with a MasterCard or Visa or you are most welcome to visit the CSG Library & Office at 175 Maple Street in East Hartford and we'll process your renewal while you wait.

Reminder notices will go out around the first week in June. A \$3 late fee will be assessed for those who renew after that time.



The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. wishes a fond farewell to two of its staff members.

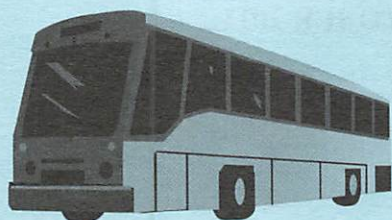


Linda Simard and Susanna Hills are retiring this year after many years of loyal and dedicated service to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists.

Linda was hired to type membership cards from February to June but as staff members left, she took on more and more responsibility. Now, 19 years later, she is full-time and an essential part of the CSG Office team to the point where she could single-handedly run the office if necessary. She still handles the dues renewal process, but she also maintains the Ancestry Service, researches information for the CSG website and represents CSG at most regional conferences, senior fairs and CSG programs. She serves as one of the librarians of the CSG Library which includes helping patrons and maintaining the collection. Linda plans on traveling with her husband Mike in her retirement and seeing the country.

Susanna (known as Sue in the office) loves to type and does it well. She has worked for the Society for 14 years and has also taken on more and more responsibility. Besides processing dues renewals, she has worked tirelessly behind the scenes on both *The Connecticut Nutmegger* and *Connecticut Genealogy News*. Sue is in fact the Queries Editor but has not wanted to use the title. In 2005, she and Linda had the awesome and unique responsibility of training the new office manager. Sue plans to begin actively doing her genealogy and is eager to spend more time with her grandchildren and new great-granddaughter.

"I have learned a lot about CSG and genealogy in general from Linda and Sue and wouldn't be where I am without them. I will miss them," said Stephanie Hyland, office manager.



The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

proudly sponsors a

BUS TRIP TO THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ALBANY, NY

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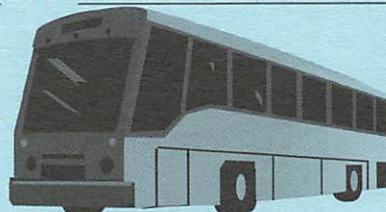
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Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.
Annual Family History Seminar

Saturday ~ 15 October 2011

8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Holiday Inn North Haven

NORTH HAVEN, CT

Beyond the Borders

Registration Begins at 8:00 a.m.

Vendor/Exhibitor Booths open, Coffee and Danish

Walter Woodward on "Migrations West" at 9 a.m.

Diane Bergstedt on "Rednecks, Rebels and Redmen Scots-Cherokee Diaspora" at 10:30 a.m.

12:00 p.m. - Hot Lunch: Baked Stuffed Sole or Stuffed Shells - includes rolls with butter, garden salad with house dressing, Chef's choice of vegetables in season, Chef's choice of potatoes or rice. Vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce for dessert.

Catherine "Casey" Zahn on "Hook 'em While They're Young: Getting Children Involved in Family History at 1:30 p.m.

Mel Wolfgang on "If You Think You've Looked Everywhere, It's Time to Think Again: Uncommon Research Tools that Can Lead to Uncommonly Good Results" at 3 p.m.

~Open to the Public~

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 heard that some states are considering closing access to vital records. I'm researching my family genealogy and need to consult vital records. Is there an organization in New England that will keep us informed about this?

Dear Researcher:

Welcome to the world of constant pressure to deny access to vital records. Genealogists have always had to struggle to gain access to such records and to defend such rights after they are won. There will always be those who, for various reasons, will want the records closed. In fact, it was the tight restrictions on access to vital records in Connecticut that first caused a group of genealogists to come together in 1968 to fight for access. This group eventually formed the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. While as a non-profit corporation, they could not lobby to change legislation, they could, as individuals, be advocates for change. The first attempts to introduce legislation failed, but eventually they prevailed and Connecticut law granted access to vital records for genealogical research under appropriate guidelines. This legislation has been challenged periodically and has had to be repeatedly defended.

As genealogists, we recognize and support the need to prevent abuse of the records and we seek to cooperate with the town clerks, who are the guardians of the records, in preventing abuse. CSG members sign an Ethics Pledge regarding proper treatment of vital records and we take this obligation very seriously. Membership has been voided upon proof of abuse.

CSG has a Government Relations Committee that stays informed of possible legislation in Connecticut that could affect genealogists.

Since some of our CT ancestors went to Ohio and beyond to the midwest and CA and we have had ancestors come to CT from MA and other states, the following websites are useful for keeping track of what different states are doing considering their vital records: www.massgencouncil.org and www.naphsis.org

Dear Editor:

I see that the CSG website has a searchable resource called Historical Records on the CSG Database page, which apparently provides index information to genealogy records at the Society Office. Is this information unique to CSG? Approximately how many index records are available on-line?

Dear Researcher:

The CSG Historical Records Database is unique to our Society. It is a partial index of ancestry data sheets submitted over the years by CSG members. At present there about 33,000 index records on line. This is a small portion of the total records available at the CSG Library. We are working to upload more index records to our website as time permits. Our goal is to eventually put them all up. Check the website frequently for updates.

Dear Editor:

I have hit a brick wall with a couple of my lines. Are there any free online web sites where I can search for dead ancestors and/or living relatives?

Dear Researcher:

You may try *Findagrave.com* or *PIPL.com* for a "people search." They are very helpful and are free. For more information on genealogy and the internet, see article with the same title in *Connecticut Genealogy News*, Volume 4 #1, Spring 2011.



PROFILES OF CONNECTICUT'S CIVIL WAR HEROES

by Noreen Manzella, CSG # 15578



Quartermaster Sergeant George C. Williams 1st Battalion, 14th U.S. Infantry

His father, George C. Williams, was born 9 December 1839 in England to George and Comfort (Unknown) Williams. Known siblings of George included Helen (Ellen, b.c. 1842), Jane (b.c. 1844), and Charles J. (b.c. 1849). George Williams, the father, learned the trade of fine bakery in Leamington, but the urge to explore led him to immigrate to the United States in 1837. After a time in New York City, he returned to England, and married. However, the desire to pursue a better life for his family led him to immigrate to Toronto. After building a successful business, he lost it all in a fire, as he lacked insurance. After a time, he landed in New London where he built a successful bakery business. The elder George was active in politics and served as a member of the Court of Common Council. He then was elected mayor. In addition, he was an enthusiastic fireman, a love he passed on to his son.

George C. Williams married Anna S. Raymond 1 May 1865. A son, the third George, was their only child. Following his service, George and Anna Williams lived in New London. George became partner to his father's bakery business and they maintained a successful business for many years. After thirty years, both father and son retired to a new home on Montauk Avenue where they enjoyed the next years. George C. Williams's life was singularly tied to his father's. An attempt had been made to convince George C. to enlist after his service term was up, but he declined giving the reason of staying with his father. The elder George died in 1902 at age 89. George C. did not seek political life but served a term in the Court of Common Council, as well as, one term as selectman. He was a member of the Brainard Lodge of Masons. With his wife and son preceding him, George C. Williams died 14 November 1926 at age 86, and he was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery in New London.

George C. Williams enlisted in the 14th United States Infantry (regular army) on 16 July 1861 at age 21 after the volunteer company's rosters had been filled. After the call for the volunteers, an individual tried to recruit a second company. However, this individual had been dismissed

from the service and was acting without sanction of the army. Williams became so disgusted with the situation, that upon learning the actuality of the situation, proceeded to Fort Trumbull and enlisted immediately in the regular army for a three year term. The 14th engaged in many of the war's major battles during Williams' recruitment, including Second Bull Run (August 1862), Antietam (September 1862), Fredericksburg (December 1862), Chancellorsville (May 1863), Gettysburg (July 1863), and The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Bethesda Church (May-June 1864). On 27 June 1862 in Gaines Mill, Va. when Quartermaster Sergeant Williams answered a call for volunteers to join the battle action, he fought valiantly under sever fire from Confederate forces protected by the wooded area. It is for this action that he is honored. Exhibiting great modesty, Williams later claimed that he did no more than any other man would have done if chosen.

Quartermaster Sergeant George C. Williams's citation awarded 12 May 1865 reads

"While on duty with the wagon train as quartermaster sergeant he voluntarily left his place of safety in the rear, joined a company, and fought with distinguished gallantry through the action."

Sources:

- "George C. Williams," Find A Grave (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 26 April 2011).
- "George C. Williams Dies," *The Evening Day*, 15 November 1926, p.10.
- George C. Williams, United States Federal Census 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920. Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 20 April 2011).
- "George C. Williams," Medal of Honor, MilitaryTimes.com (<http://www.militarytimes.com>: accessed 6 February 2011).





**Captain George W. Corliss (MAJOR?)
Company C,
5th Connecticut Infantry
Regiment**

George W. Corliss was born to John B. and Harriet (Unknown) Corliss in Connecticut on May 8, 1834. His father was a native of Vermont and his mother,

New Hampshire. Identified siblings included Samuel W. (b.c.1840), Ira H. (b.c.1842), Hiram (b.c.1844), Sarah C. (b.c.1846), and Henry B. (b.c.1850).

George Corliss married (1) Catherine Bunce about 1862 in Connecticut. He married (2) Mary Harriet Munson. Mary and George Corliss had two children: Grace Willoghby (born/died 1886) and Reginald Bliss (6 May 1881-August 1968). While in early life, Corliss had been a teacher and accountant, after the war he became interested in the insurance business. After some years as a broker, he purchased the "Insurance Critic," a magazine devoted to reporting the insurance industry, moving it from Chicago to New York, and acting as its editor. George W. Corliss died 15 May 1903 in New York City. Reports of his death were carried in many major newspapers including the *Hartford Courant*, *The New York Times*, and *The Washington Post*. His funeral was held from the Old Guard Armory (49th and Broadway), Corliss, being a member of the Old Guard, a group dedicated to the principles of 1776 and 1787. The funeral rites included Masonic honors, and after a Protestant religious ceremony, the John A. Dix Post (GAR) conducted a ceremony their fallen member. Major Corliss was buried in the Maple Grove Cemetery, Kew Gardens, New York.

George W. Corliss enlisted as a Captain on 21 June 1861 in Company C, 5th Connecticut Infantry. The 5th first saw action at Winchester after the Union forces crossed the Potomac in March 1862. On August 9, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, Captain Corliss performed his actions that earned him the Medal of Honor. The 5th made a gallant charge across a field under constant fire from musketry and heavy artillery from Confederate forces. During the charge, many of the field and line officers were killed. In the chaos, several carriers of the colors were wounded or killed, but Captain Corliss tore the colors from the staff, and kept the flag aloft, only to be wounded severely himself which ultimately led to his capture. After recovering in a field hospital at Charlottesville, he was sent to the infamous Libby Prison. After several months, a prisoner exchange freed him, but he was forced to resign his commission due to his permanent disabilities. He mustered out on 21 January 1863. Corliss later reentered service in the Veteran Reserves and promoted to Major. Following the war, he attached

to the staff of Major General T.J. Wood of the Bureau of Refugees of Vicksburg, but he resigned this post in 1869 to resume civilian life. As late as October 1902, Major Corliss attended the GAR encampment in Washington, D.C., taking part in the sessions of the organization.

Captain George W. Corliss's citation, issued on 10 September 1897, reads:

"Seized a fallen flag of the regiment, the color bearer having been killed, carried it forward in the face of severe fire, and though himself shot down and permanently disabled, planted the staff in the earth and kept the flag flying."

Sources:

George W. Corliss, U.S. Federal Census 1850,

George W. Corliss, State of New York, Certificate and Record of Death. Certificate #13095, 15 May 1903. (Municipal Archives, 31 Chambers Street, New York, NY 10007.

"George W. Corliss(1834-1903)," Find A Grave Memorial (<http://www.findagrave.com>): accessed 26 January 2010.

"Major George W. Corliss (1834-1903) Summit 214," Maple Grove Cemetery (<http://www.maplegrove.biz/MGCHistoryARchive/MajorGeorgeWCorliss.htm>): accessed 28 December 2009.

"George W. Corliss," U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles. *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>): accessed 1 January 2011).

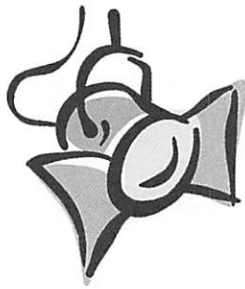
"George W. Corliss," American Civil War Soldiers. *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>): accessed 1 January 2010.

"Major G.W. Corliss," *The Hartford Courant*, 26 May 1903.

"Major G.W. Corliss Dead," *The New York Times*, 17 May 1903.

"Maj. George W. Corliss Dead," *The Washington Post*, 10 July 1903.





Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities



Spotlight on Roxbury by Jeannine Green, CSG #19732

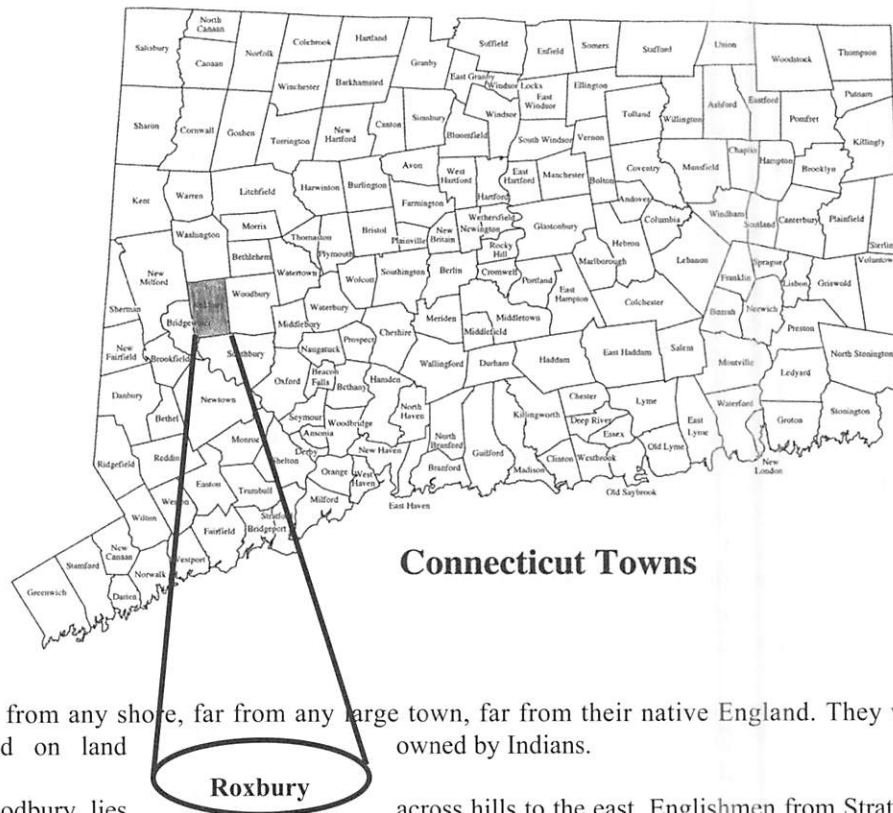
Historic Profile of Roxbury

Roxbury is a rural town of approximately 2,000 people nestled in the Litchfield County hills in northwestern Connecticut. The 27.4 square-mile rectangle is six and a half miles long north to south, and four miles wide east to west. The picture-postcard village is named for its rocky terrain and the Shepaug River defines its western border as it tumbles south into Lake Lillinonah, a dammed portion of the Housatonic River.

Like most of Connecticut's towns, Roxbury developed from settlement, to ecclesiastical society, to incorporated town. When the first settlers arrived in the 1600s, they were isolated—far from any shore, far from any large town, far from their native England. They were primarily farmers who settled on land

Roxbury's parent town of Woodbury lies across hills to the east. Englishmen from Stratford, Connecticut settled Woodbury in 1673 under the name Pomperaug Plantation. In 1685-86, they purchased a tract of land known as the Shepaug Purchase from the Indians. That land later became Roxbury. Shepaug, a Mohegan word meaning rocky water, is one of the few Indian names to survive in Roxbury. In 1713, the ecclesiastical society was named Roxbury. The society struggled for eighty three years to become an incorporated town.

Meanwhile, the American Revolution broke out and Roxbury's Green Mountain Boys—Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Jr. and Ethan Allen—became heroes of that war. Finally, in 1796 Roxbury became one of Connecticut's twenty-two post-Revolutionary incorporated towns. Genealogists searching for immigrants from 1750 to 1850 and again after 1900 may find them among the men who harvested silver and iron ores, mined garnets, silica, and quarried granite at Mine Hill. Irish, Polish, Swedish, and German immigrants came to work in the mines and quarries and on the Shepaug Railroad. A village named Chalybes supported the miners and quarrymen with boarding houses, a post office, general and hardware stores. Mining was a well-paying industry, and quarrying prospered nearly forty years and continues today. Roxbury suffered through the Civil War and the Great Depression. Farms were sold; people escaped from the big cities, bought land, and restored many of the older homes. Today, residents enjoy the privacy, quiet, and rural beauty that resident playwright A. R. Gurney described as having the feel of a nineteenth century farm village.



Genealogical Research in Roxbury



Roxbury Town Hall

The imposing Greek-Revival-style structure was built in 1991 in the town center at 29 North Street, Roxbury, P. O. Box 153, Roxbury, CT 06783, 860-354-6484. Photocopy services are available in all the offices. Office hours vary and are indicated below.

Assessor— Current property records are available at <http://data.visionappraisal.com/RoxburyCT>. Inevitably, in conducting genealogy research, we find contradictory information. A search in Assessor records can turn up surprises. For instance, in my search for property records for Edwin Mannering from the 1890s, I found nothing in the land records. However, I found him under non-residents in *Assessments 1876-1890*; not as an owner, but one who paid taxes on rental property. The original

property owner's name and valuation of buildings and land were also listed. The Assessor's Office is open Tuesday and Thursday 9:00 - 12:00 and 1:00 - 4:00; Friday 9:00 - 12:00; 860-354-2634. No appointment is necessary, but it's best to contact the office in advance at assessor@roxburyct.com.

Probate Records - With the redistricting of Connecticut probate courts, Roxbury Probate records were moved to three locations. In my search for Edwin Mannering's estate file, I found an entry in the "Roxbury Probate Card Index" in the Town Clerk's Office. Since Mannering's file, dated 1893, is in Volumes 3 and 5, I will need to contact the Connecticut State Library in Hartford where volumes 1-12 were transferred. Volumes 13-41 are in the Roxbury Town Clerk's Office. The most recent records are housed at Connecticut Probate, District #22, 501 Main Street South, P. O. Box 720, Southbury, CT 06488-0720, (203) 264-0641. Offices are open Monday through Friday, 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.

Town Clerk – The Town Clerk's Office is my favorite research archive in Roxbury. The Town Clerk, Peter Hurlbut, is an eighth generation member of the founding family that settled Roxbury in 1713. His son, James Hurlbut, and his mother, Elinor Peterson Hurlbut are Assistant Town Clerks. Elinor has fifty years of service in the Town Clerk's office. In fact, the Hurlbuts have held the office of Town Clerk for over 120 years.

Many records date from 1796 and are the original record, not microfilm. Hundreds of volumes of neatly bound, scraggly written, yellowed, but well-preserved pages await the genealogist. The Hurlbuts will provide access to land records, town meeting minutes, annual reports, vital records, survey maps, and cemetery records. Roxbury has six cemeteries and the Town Clerk has maps, lists of burials, sexton and undertaker records, and some photographs of early headstones that today are difficult to read. From *Death Records* for 1893, I was able to find where Edwin Mannering was buried and locate his tombstone.

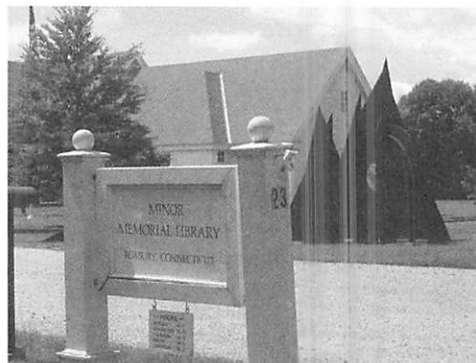
in the Town of Roxbury Jan 1893				
DATE	NAME	State or towns of birth, or Domiciliary	CEMETERY	NAME OF SEXTON
Jan 2	Edwin Mannering	Roxbury	Centre	Geo. D. Brown
Jan 11	John J. Taylor	"	"	"
Jan 23	William J. Taylor	"	"	"
Jan 25	George H. Barnes	"	"	"
Jan 28	Charles W. Baldwin	"	"	"
Jan 31	Walter J. Moore	"	"	"
Feb 1	Walter J. Moore	"	"	"
Feb 2	Walter J. Moore	"	"	"
Feb 3	Walter J. Moore	"	"	"

The Town Clerk's Office is open Tuesday and Thursday 9:00-12:00 and 1:00-4:00, Wednesday and Friday 9:00-12:00; 860-354-3328. No appointment is necessary, but it's best to contact the office in advance at townclerk@roxburyct.com to determine if the information you are searching is available.

Tax Collector—Tax Collector, Kim Pokrywka, will guide you through the tax records housed in her offices and archives. For example, you may be trying to find if a veteran was eligible for property tax exemptions under §12-81(19) of Connecticut's General Statutes. The Tax Collector's office is open Tuesday and Thursday 9:00-4:00 and Friday 9:00-Noon; 860-354-6484. No appointment is necessary, but it's best to contact the office in advance taxcollector@roxburyct.com to be sure records are available for the years you are searching.

Minor Memorial Library

Director Valerie Annis and her helpful staff will guide you through their collections. One collection of particular interest to genealogists is a group of maroon binders, each crammed with newspaper clippings, organized by subjects such as Roxbury Notables, Roxbury People, Farms, Mines, and Roxbury Bicentennial.



Genealogists will find individual family histories, local and military histories, centennial and bicentennial reports of particular interest. Titles like *Roxbury Cemeteries 1745-1934* and *Roxbury Church Records, 1742-1930* that includes church meeting minutes and vital records are particularly valuable. Linda Castle Pepin's unpublished *Genealogy Information for the Town of Roxbury, CT* is a compilation of cemetery records. A local author's collection holds *How to Find Your Family Roots* by Town Historian, Timothy Field Beard.

The Library, located at 23 South Street, Roxbury, CT 06783, is open Monday 12:00-7:00, Wednesday 10:00-7:00, Thursday 12:00-5:00, Friday 10:00-5:00, and Saturday 10:00-2:00. It is closed Sunday and Tuesday; 860-350-2181. You may contact the library via e-mail at minormemoriallibrary.org.

Roxbury Museum



The Roxbury Museum is a diminutive brick building that dates from 1932 and was formerly the Roxbury Hall of Records. It is located in the heart of Roxbury's historic district at 9 South Street and is a central repository for photographs, letters, and artifacts. The 1796 date above the door is the date Roxbury was incorporated.

On first entering, visitors are immediately surprised at how much memorabilia, including artifacts and photographs are housed in a small space. Walls are covered with photographs, maps, Indian arrow heads, and decorative commemorative plates. Artifacts such as butter urns, shoe molds, military medals, musical instruments, bed warmers are in glass-enclosed display cases. Each is labeled with the person who donated it.

Letters, ledgers, voting records, postcards, and photographs from the 1700 and 1800s are tucked away on shelves, in portfolios, and in boxes—many revealing the names and activities of residents from those days. For example, genealogists might find names of relatives who were members of the now 105-year old Shepaug Club, a women's social service organization. Accounting records, membership lists, ribbons, guidebooks, and other records tell the story of Crescent Lodge No. 243, a temperance society active in the 1880s. Letters, lists, and other documents record names of locals who were elected or appointed as pound keepers, sextons, or packers. Photograph albums contain images of historic homes, pictures of Mine Hill, the Shepaug Railroad, and other sites around Roxbury. Many of these photos depict residents from earlier days.

The author of this article is one of three volunteer Commissioners, appointed by the Board of Selectman, who manage the museum. It is open by appointment by contacting the Town Hall (860) 354-9938 or the author (860) 350-9557.

Additional Sources of Genealogy Information

Cunningham, Jan. *Historical and Architectural Resource Survey of the Town of Roxbury, Connecticut*

Green, Jeannine. *Roxbury Place-Name Stories: facts, folklore, fibs*

Hurlbut, Norman. *Roxbury's Early Days*.

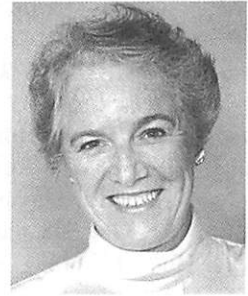
Roxbury, CT web site <http://www.roxburyct.com>

Roxbury Historic District Commission. *Roxbury Past & Present; Barn Stories from Roxbury, Connecticut: A Survey and Oral history*

Ungenheuer, Frederick, Lewis Hurlbut, and Ethel Hurlbut. *Roxbury Remembered*.

About the Author

Jeannine Green is a member of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. She moved to Connecticut in 1953 and has lived in Roxbury for fifteen years. She is a Commissioner of the Roxbury Museum and member of the Roxbury Historical Society. Jeannine is a graduate of the University of Connecticut and has a Masters degree in Library Science from the University of Wisconsin. She was a managing director for several research organizations and corporations, and retired as a Director from Cap Gemini Ernest & Young, a global information technology consulting firm. Since retiring, Jeannine has published two local histories. The first involved five years of genealogical research and it titled: *Roxbury Place-Name Stories: facts, folklore, fibs*. The second, *Images of America: Roxbury and Bridgewater*, is a photographic history of Roxbury and Bridgewater, written with Eileen M. Buchheit. (to be published July 18 by Arcadia Publishing).



The Census Taker

It was the first day of census, all through the land,
The pollster was ready... a black book in his hand
He mounted his horse for a long dusty ride,
His book and some quills were tucked close by his side.
A long winding ride down a road barely there,
toward the smell of fresh bread wafting, up through the air.
The woman was tired, with lines on her face,
and wisps of brown hair she tucked back in place.
She gave him some water...as they sat at the table,
and she answered his questions...the beat she was able.
He asked of her children...Yes, she had quite a few,
The oldest was twenty, the youngest not two.
She held up a toddler with cheeks round and red,
his sister, she whispered, was napping in bed.
She noted each person who lived there with pride,
and she felt the faint stirrings of the wee one inside.
He noted the sex, the color, the age...
The marks from the quill soon filled up the page.
At the number of children, she nodded her head,
He saw her lips quiver for the three that were dead.
The places of birth she "never forgot,"
Was it Kansas, or Utah, or Oregon...or not?
They came from Scotland, of that she was clear,
But she wasn't quite sure of how long they'd been here.
They spoke of employment, of schooling and such,
They could read some...and write some...though really not
much.

When the questions were answered, his job there was done,
So he mounted his horse and he rode toward the sun.
We can almost imagine his voice loud and clear,
"May God bless you all for another ten years."
Now picture a time warp...it's now you and me,
As we search for the people on our family tree.
We squint at the census and scroll down so slow,
As we search for that entry from long, long ago.
Could they only imagine on that long ago day,
that the entries they made would effect us this way?
If they knew, would they wonder at the yearning we feel,
and the searching that makes them so increasingly real.
We can hear if we listen the words they impart,
through their blood in our veins and their voice in our heart.

Author Unknown

BOOK REVIEWS

By Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG # 19174

Towne Family, William Towne and Joanna Blessing, Salem, Massachusetts, 1635, Five Generations of Descendants by Lois Payne Hoover, CSG # 12183, Otter Bay Books, 2507 Newland Road, Baltimore, MD 21218-2513, 7 1/2 x 10 1/4, Hardcover, Library of Congress Control No. 2010931748, 508 pages. Order directly from Lois Payne Hoover, 24091 Eucalyptus Ct., Auburn, CA 95602. \$75.00 plus S&H.

This book was entered into the 24th Annual Literary Awards Contest sponsored by the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc and was the Grand Prize winner in the Genealogy category and the recipient of \$1,000.00 and an engraved porringer.

This book traces the Towne Family from its early days in Norfolk, England to the present times in Massachusetts. This book is richly documented with photographs and miscellaneous anecdotes at the beginning of each chapter. It provides a wealth of material for a person interested in this family's migration. This book supports many aids to assist a serious researcher. The massive index provides not only a female's name, both in its maiden and married form, but dates of birth/baptism and deaths are provided for many of the numerous names. The table of contents clearly outlines the generations of the Towne Family enabling the researcher swift access to the material. Materials are footnoted and endnotes are provided at the end of each chapter. This document is a rare and extensive compilation of valuable genealogical material.

Descendants of John Mills of Stanford, Connecticut, by Helen Schatvet Ullmann, CG. FASG, Newbury Street Press, special publications imprint of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 99-101 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116-3007, 6X9, Hardcover, Library of Congress Control Number: 2010937683, \$44.95 plus shipping and handling, 556 pages.

The renowned author of this book traces the John Mills' family for eight generations, starting with a very early mention of John in 1691. Entered into the Twenty-Fourth Annual Literary Awards contest sponsored by the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc., it won an Honorable Mention in the Genealogy Category. It is a massive document, crammed full of family details and sketches that any genealogist will find amusing and valuable in their own research. Multiple family anecdotes will also assist any genealogist in fleshing out their own personal family narratives. The book's Preface provides the reader a glimpse into the labors of the author and her dedication to uncovering

the Mills journey. The key to abbreviations, was another thoughtful addition from the author. A Bibliography which does not include newspapers and official records such as deeds, as well as a name Index in the rear of the book provides the reader easy navigation.

The Tillotson Family, Long Island Cordwood, and the Decline of East Coast Sail, by Willis H. White, Self-Published using Penobscott Press, 12779 Flat Meadow Lane, Herndon, Virginia, 20171, 6x9, Softcover, Library of Congress Control Number: 2008934294. Order directly from Willis H. White at the address listed above, \$15.00 plus shipping and handling.

This book was entered into the Twenty-Fourth Annual Literary Awards Contest Sponsored by the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. and captured the Family History Award of \$500.00. This reference book superbly traces the Tillotson family from its earlier generations as mariners when they sailed Long Island Sound for four generations. This document explains the value of cordwood to the American home and chronicles the rise and later decline as steam ships replaced the sailing trade. Richly documented and carefully chronicled with photographs, this book traces the clever workings of a Connecticut family from its early days in Lyme. The many guides that the book sport, provide the researcher a wealth of assistance. Beginning with a thorough table of contents and continuing with an informative preface, as impressively exhaustive display of visual aids, and concluding with an extensive Bibliography and alphabetical index of all names in the book, the researcher, whether a novice or an experienced genealogist will find these aids an asset in their genealogical collection.

Footprints Across Connecticut From East Granby, and Granby 1930 Census, by Jean E. Perreault, Infinity Publishing, 1094 New DeHaven Street, Suite 100, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, 19428, 8 1/2 X 11, Softcover, ISBN 0-7414-6307-5, \$29.95, plus shipping and handling, 409 pages.

This book was entered into the Twenty-Fourth Annual Literary Awards Contest sponsored by the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. and received a \$500.00 award recognition for excellence as a resource publication. This attractive book is compiled by the author as a follow-up of a similar reference project which she completed concerning the 1930 Simsbury residents. This could be considered a companion to her earlier book, with this research focusing on Granby and East Granby. Genealogists from this geographic area will find the twenty primary sources, which are carefully identified

with an unique symbol extremely helpful to their research. The many aids that are contained in this book assist the scholar in simple navigation. Complete with a table of contents, a personal interview, and intriguing photographs, the reader will glean minute information about this area of Connecticut. A researcher will be able to learn about individuals who were living in Granby and East Granby during the 1930 census. This comprehensive work is a must for family researchers, historians and genealogists.

Green Ridge Cemetery, Caribou, Maine, by Linda Zapatka, Self Published, 8 ½ x 11 ½, soft cover, order directly from Linda Zapatka, 10 Grace Avenue, Bristol, Connecticut, 06010, \$50.00 plus shipping and handling, 108 pages.

This reference material was entered into the Twenty-Fourth Annual Literary Awards Contest sponsored by the Connecticut society of Genealogists, Inc., and received an honorable mention award in the area of Resource Publication. This reference book will be a delightful adventure for

Genealogists interested in cemetery research. Green Ridge Cemetery, located in Caribou, Maine is considered one of the oldest in this geographical locality. The author's thorough research provides the interested genealogist a complete document of plots, colored photographs as well as assorted notes about the persons interred. This is the first tie this cemetery has been documented and the information will yield newly located information. One of the most unique parts of this cemetery are the Zinc monuments. They are quite unique and remarkably well preserved. The table of contents at the beginning of the documentation tends to be a challenge for the reader due to its unusual organization. A positive feature, at the conclusion of the document on page 105, denotes an alphabetical listing of names, pages on which they are discussed, and pages where a copy of the newspaper obituary can be located. This massive project enables the reader a brief glimpse into the lives of these people.

QUERIES

The query below was printed with an error in the previous magazine. Rosetta was said to have died in Woodbury Litchfield CA and it should be CT. It is reprinted correctly:

Rev. Robert Page NELSON m Staunton Augusta Co VA
1848 Rosetta Elvira POINTS d Woodbury Litchfield CT
13SEP1885. Reportedly had been missionaries in China
and had 2 sons. Seek desc of Robert and Rosetta.

*Janet Pease, CSG # 1307
10310 W 62nd Pl Apt 202
Arvada CO 80004*

Would like to hear from desc of Thomas BONNEY who came over on the Hercules in 1636 to Duxbury MA.
Barsheba BONNEY b MA or NY ca 1807 d MI par
Harvey BONNEY & Agnes (LITCHFIELD) M ca 1833
to William ELDREDGE. Need bpl & dpl of Barsheba &
William ELDREDGE and biographical info.

Nancy Lovina BONNEY b NY 1826. D Cortland Co
NY 20Jan1886 M Cortlandville NY 1Feb1844 to Horace
Benedict b 21Oct1806 d Cortlandville NY 13Feb1878.
Need bpl for Horace and info on par. Also need dt & dpl
for Nancy Lovina BONNEY.

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

Margaret DEMPSEY m _____ MC MINN dau Ellen
MCMINN m Daniel Morgan BOWERMAN s of Daniel M
Bowerman gs of Cornelius B ggs of Jonathan B ggs of
Ichabod B. Need DEMPSEY ancestry Prince Edward Co
ONT

*Robert H Bowerman, CSG # 10746
222 Miantonomi Ave
Middletown RI 02842*

Esther HUMPHREVILLE b New Haven CT 16May1730
dau of Thomas & Sarah (BRISTOL) HUMPHREVILLE m
New Haven CT 1Mar1749 to Moses THOMAS. Looking
for dt & dpl for Esther Humphreville.

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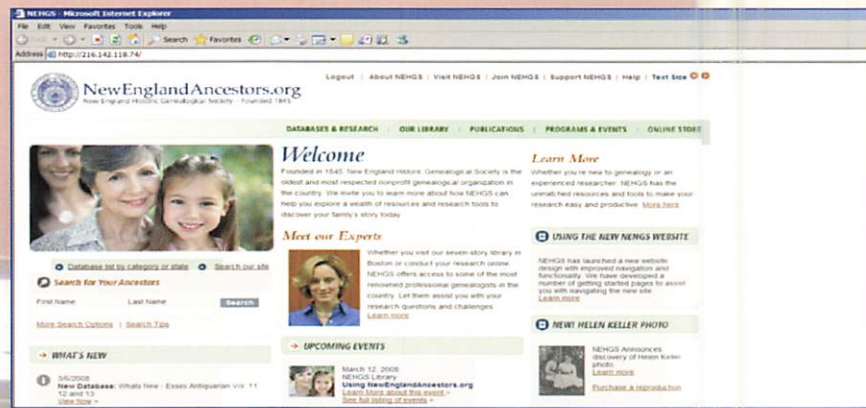
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A Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Fall 2011

Vol.4, No.3

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President's Message



As we move through summer, many of you may have gotten out into the country side and admired the many STONE WALLS that dot the east coast. Moving into autumn, many of us will take at least a Sunday afternoon playing "leaf peepers." As much a part of the fall scene as the foliage are these

boundaries from days gone by. For the city dwellers who did not get away this summer, you may have spent the dog days of August staring at BRICK WALLS, which brings me to my topic at hand.

One of the students in this summer's Introduction to Genealogy series came into the class with the goal of breaking through her BRICK/STONE WALL. We have all learned that the techniques used to research our family are not exactly rocket science, which may be a part of genealogy's popularity. It makes no difference if you began researching your family yesterday or 50 years ago, what we all have to learn is what sources are available and how do we access them. Genealogy classes do cover basic sources (vital, church, cemetery, land and probate records). The most popular sessions at genealogical seminars and conferences are on the unusual sources and how to access them. With the almost exponential growth of good internet resources, none of us can keep up with everything that's new.

Many of us have already learned not to focus just on our Brick Wall, but to also look at their whole family. Still stumped – the next step is to look at what is sometimes called *cluster genealogy*.

Who else were your elusive kin involved with, who attended the same church, lived in the same neighborhood, attended the same school, served in the same military unit. Sometimes this wider look will sneak us in through the back door. We all tend to romanticize our ancestors in that they struck out for new territory by themselves. Although someone had to move first, usually they were followed by other members of their family and or community. Most of the thirteen siblings of my great-great grandfather "went west." While researching someone else from my home town that was known to have moved to Freedom, Ohio, I discovered that 17 families from Otis also settled there, including several of my lost cousins.

Secondly, I recommend you read every article in any of the genealogical/historical journals to which you subscribe. The subject of the article may just have lived in a similar time and place. By following the author's use of sources and reasoning, you may learn of sources not previously

considered and perhaps accession to those sources. Sometimes it just takes a fresh set of eyes to set us off on a fresh approach to our brick wall.

As I look at the schedule for our seminar, at least three topics could be the key you need unlock your research, especially Mel Wolfgang's lecture of Uncommon Research Tools.

Lay aside your brick wall for a while and work on other parts of you pedigree chart. Frequently, when you return to the problem, you can approach your problem with fresh eyes and with greater knowledge of the times, places, families and sources available.

Finally be persistent - for over 50 years my great-aunt and I searched in vain for her grandfather's parents. Once the key was found in a very basic source we had bypassed, I was able to push his ancestry to the White family of Middletown, CT and the Warren Family of Roxbury, MA. As a friend used to say, "They were ready to be found!"

Editorial

In this issue, we are featuring *How to Use the 1910 Census and Genealogy and the Internet: Finding Resources and Evaluating Information*. Thank you to CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland II and CSG Treasurer, Carol R. Whitmer for these contributions.

We are continuing our series on Connecticut Civil War Medal of Honor Winners provided to us by CSG Governor, Noreen Manzella; and this time, the Spotlight is on the Town of Marlborough. A town so rich in history and interesting facts that our spotlight doesn't nearly do it justice.

The 2012 Literary Awards Contest is officially open and receiving entries. See the CSG Central News for more information. We've included an entry form for the "Tell Your Family Story" Essay Contest in the CSG Central News for your convenience. There is no need to be a CSG member to enter the contest, it is open to all.

Connecticut Genealogy News welcomes Mark Bosse, Donna Cinciripino and Barbara Grant to the CSG staff. They are fast becoming invaluable members of the team.

About the Cover

The portrait of Mary Hall was obtained from Google Images accessed on August 9, 2011. Mary Hall was born in Marlborough, CT in 1843 and was raised in what is now the Marlborough Tavern. At age 38, she became the first woman lawyer in CT. She was very active in the Marlborough community. She passed away in 1927.



Using the 1910 United States Federal Census

by Edwin W. Strickland II, CSG # 3709L

The Thirteenth Census of the United States (1910), was to be a snapshot of American households on 15 April 1910, regardless of the actual day the enumerator made his visit.¹ Included within a household were to be those whose “usual place of abode” was with that family. Most questions were similar to those asked in the census of 1900 and of 1920. This would be the first census in which the year of immigration and the mother tongue of the person or their parents was asked. Also, this was the only census in the 20th century which asked if the individual was deaf, blind or insane.²

Information Gathered

The header on each census sheet provided information about the geographic area covered (State, County, Town and Ward or Village if applicable). As in the 1920 census, if the residents of an institution were enumerated on a page, the name of the institution was included. A notation of the line numbers covered by the institution was to be made if others households were also included on the sheet.

Information solicited fell into ten categories, occupying 32 columns, two which were not numbered.

LOCATION	The first two (unnumbered) columns contain the street name and house number. 1 and 2 contained the dwelling number and family number in order of visitation. ³
NAME & RELATIONSHIP	(3) – Listed all people whose usual residence was there on April 15, 1910. They were listed in order of head, wife, children (in birth order), extended family members and then others (boarders, servants, etc). (4) – Stated their relationship to the head of the household.
PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	(5) – Sex. (6) – Race W (white), B (black), Mu (mulatto), Ch (Chinese), Jp (Japanese), In (Indian). Other races were to be listed as Ot, with a notation in left margins stating race. (7) - Age at last birthday in years except children under 2 when completed years and months were reported (i.e. 1 9/12). Children less than a month old are reported as 0/12. (8) – Marital status reported as S, (single), M (married), Wd (widowed), D (divorced). First marriage is reported as M1, while second or subsequent marriages are all M2. (9) – Number of years in present marriage. If less than one year, reported as 0. (9) – Number of years in present marriage. If married less than a year, reported as 0. (10) – Total number of children born to this female. Still births are not included. (11) – Number of children of this female still living.
NATIVITY & MOTHER TONGUE	(12) Place of Birth and Mother Tongue. For persons born in the United States, the name of the state was to be reported. People born in what was then West Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota or Oklahoma should be reported as such regardless of the name the region may have had at the time of birth. People born outside of the United States were to report the name of the country. For those born abroad to American parents, the birth place was to be reported as “Am. Cit.” The enumerator was to specify for those born in Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland), Austria-Hungary (Austria or Hungary) and Turkey (in Europe or Asia). Mother Tongue for all persons born outside of the United States was also to be reported in column 12. ⁴
	(13-14) Birth place and mother tongue of the persons mother and father following the same rules for the individual.

Use Of Census Records

- CITIZENSHIP** (15) Year of immigration (first entry) to the United States. (16) Whether naturalized or alien applied (foreign born males age of 21 years and over). Na - final papers taken out or naturalized as a minor; Pa- first papers filed; A1 – alien.
- ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH** (17) For all persons over 10 years of age, if they did not speak English, the native tongue was to be reported.
- OCCUPATION** (18) Trade or profession “Own income” was reported for those who had no specific occupation, but had an independent income. “None” was to be reported for those for those with no specific occupation and no independent income. (19) The type of industry.⁵ (20) Emp – Employer; W – employee; OA – working on own account.⁶ (21) If out of work on April 15, 1910. (22) Number of weeks unemployed in 1909.
- EDUCATION** (23) Whether able to read any language. (24) Whether able to write in any language.⁷ (25) Attended school any time since September 1, 1909.
- HOME OWNERSHIP** (24) For head of household, O – owned; R – rent. (25) F – owned free, M – mortgaged. (26) F – farm, H – house. (29) Number of farm schedule.⁸
- SURVIVOR OF THE CIVIL WAR** (30) UA – Union Army, UN – Union Navy, CA – Confederate Army, CN – Confederate Navy.⁹

Case Study – David Walpiansky Family of Sandisfield, Massachusetts.¹⁰



Sandisfield Synagogue

Examination of Sheets 2B and 3A show that of the nine families residing on West Street, Sandisfield, six heads of household were born in Russia. David’s family consisted of himself (age 60), wife Miny (56), sons Benjamin (23) and Izzy (10) and daughter Jennie (13). David, Miny and Benjamin were born in Russia with Yiddish as their native language. Izzy and Jennie were born in New York. David and Minnie were married (both for the first time) about 1870, presumably in Russia. Nine of Miny’s ten children were still living. Izzy was probably the youngest of Miny’s children as she was 46 when he was born. David came first to the United States in 1893 while Minny and Benjamin followed 2 years later. The parents were both still aliens, and while David had learned to speak English, she spoke only Yiddish. David owned his dairy farm which had a mortgage on it, and he employed his son Benjamin as a farm laborer. Benjamin became a citizen of the United States before 15 April 1910. Izzy and Jennie were born in New York. Although one or two of Miny’s missing children may have been born in the United States, most of them were likely to have been born in Russia. As David and Benjamin immigrated after 1865, they would not have been asked about Civil War service.

Image from the 1910 Census

Suggestions for further research. Like many European emigrants from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, allowances for spelling variations must be made.¹¹

- 1) Background reading on Jewish agricultural resettlement, especially The Jewish Agricultural and Aid Society which provided low interest loans to resettle Jewish families in rural communities.

- 2) Background reading of Jewish emigration from Russia in the 1890's.
- 3) Passenger lists from about 1893 and 1895. Ellis Island would be of particular interest, but other eastern seaports should not be overlooked.
- 4) New York Vital Records for the births of Izzy and Jennie. These may be available from the New York Department of Health.¹² Assuming the Walpiansky's lived in New York City before settling Sandisfield, these records should be at the New York City Municipal Archives.¹³
- 5) Naturalization of Benjamin (C-file). As the age of majority was 21 years, Benjamin would have been naturalized between 1908 and 1910 probably in New York or Massachusetts. As this was after the formation of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (now United States Customs and Immigration Services),¹⁴ they should hold the records. USCIS will do an index search if the USCIS file number cannot be found on any of the numerous online sources.
- 6) World War I draft registration of Benjamin Walpiansky.
- 7) Sandisfield Land Records (Southern Berkshire Registry of Deeds)¹⁵ would help determine when the family settled there.
- 8) American Jewish Historical Society, New York, New York (www.ajhs.org).
- 9) American Jewish Historical Society, New England Archives (www.ajshboston.org) holds the records and papers of Jewish organization and individuals from Greater Boston and New England.

Endnotes

- ¹ "1910 Census: Instructions to Enumerators," Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, census microdata for social and economic research, Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota, <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/soliii/inst1910.html>. Accessed 12 July 2011.
- ² A similar question was asked from 1850 through 1880, but was dropped from the 1900 census.
- ³ A dwelling was defined as any building in which someone unusually slept. A family was defined as any group of people living.
- ⁴ The rules for reporting mother tongue are given in paragraphs 134 through 143 of the enumerator's instructions.
- ⁵ Extensive rules for Columns 18 and 19 are given in paragraphs 144 through 167 covering farm workers, working women and children, those keeping boarders, officers, employees or inmates of institutions, merchants and salesmen.
- ⁶ Paragraphs 168 through 177 give guides and examples for classifying someone as an employer or employee.
- ⁷ Questions 23 and 24 applied to anyone 10 years of age or older.
- ⁸ The Farm Schedules after 1880 were destroyed after the statistical analysis was completed.
- ⁹ Question 30 was asked of U.S. born males over the age of 50, and of foreign born males who immigrated before 1865.
- ¹⁰ David Walpiansky household, 1910, U.S. census, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, population schedule, town of Sandisfield, ED 84, SD 119, sheet 2B, dwelling 42, family 44; National Archives Micropublication M624, roll 572.
- ¹¹ The only entry at www.ancestry.com under "Walpiansky" is census entry.
- ¹² www.health.state.ny.us if they were not born in New York City.
- ¹³ www.nyc.gov.
- ¹⁴ www.uscis.gov. Check under Genealogy for information of Index Search and ordering C-files.
- ¹⁵ www.masslandrecords.com

Genealogy and the Internet: Finding Resources and Evaluating Information

by Carol R. Whitmer, CSG # 19784

The Internet is one of the most powerful research tools available to the genealogist and it has fundamentally changed the way many genealogists conduct research. There are literally thousands of sites with historical, genealogical and reference information available 24 hours per day, seven days a week, and more sites are constantly being added. With so much information available, navigating through the host of available websites to get to the information can be daunting. The challenge becomes finding sites with reliable information and trying to keep up with the unending stream of new sites. Equally challenging and equally crucial is evaluating the information available to determine its reliability. This article will explore a few basic concepts to help streamline the process of finding and evaluating genealogical data available online.

Genealogical Information Available on the Internet

All data that a genealogist uses is based on a source. However, not all sources are created equal, and some sources may be more “accurate” than others. With the ever increasing amount of information available electronically, finding, interpreting and evaluating online information becomes important in order to ensure the research is as accurate as possible.



As mentioned above, there are thousands of historical, genealogical and reference sites available to the researcher. Unfortunately, the Internet does not distinguish between “true” and “false” information, and to complicate matters further, there are no standards for making data available online. Just because information is available online *does not* make the information valid; it simply means that someone has taken the time to make it available. The information presented may be inaccurate, unsourced, questionable, or just plain false. It is up to the genealogist to

determine the legitimacy of the information presented. Simple common sense is one of the best guidelines for determining the soundness of the data. Information presented with no accompanying source should *always* raise a red flag.

Evaluating Electronic Data

At the highest level, sources can be broken down into one of two types: *Primary* and *Secondary*. In the strictest sense, a primary source is created by someone with *firsthand knowledge of the event* and is created *at or about the same time* that the event occurred. A secondary source is considered everything else. The designation of “primary source” and “secondary source” does not imply that all primary sources are infallible or that all secondary sources are questionable, but it does give the researcher a frame of reference by which to more critically evaluate sources.

For example, information recorded by someone who has firsthand knowledge of the event, but is writing about it long after the event occurred, is considered a secondary source. Another instance of a secondary source is one which is created at about the same time the event occurred, but is based on secondhand knowledge. Even if there is a primary source, it may still be a single “view” of the event. For instance, two people, both present at the same event may record the information in two completely different ways. It is important to take this into consideration when evaluating data.

Consider the following example using death certificates (which are usually considered primary sources). Shown on the next page are two death certificates from online sites.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
Department of State - Division of Vital Statistics
136
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

PLACE OF DEATH
County of Washtenaw
Township of Algonquin
City of _____

FULL NAME Avery Downer

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS
SEX Male COLOR White
MARRIAGE STATUS Divorced
DATE OF BIRTH Oct. 25, 1826
AGE 77 years 3 months 20 days
PLACE OF BIRTH New York
FATHER'S NAME David Downer
MOTHER'S NAME Nancy Green
RESIDENCE Traverse

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
DATE OF DEATH Oct. 11, 1904
I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from _____ until I had been satisfactorily _____ and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at _____.
The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:
Acute Bronchitis
Physician Alfred J. Pratt, M.D.
Other witnesses David Downer, George Downer
Name of coroner W. B. Chambers

Death Certificate: Avery Downer

The death certificate for Avery Downer, left, shows the "informant," or person who provided the information, as "Fred Platte." However, unless we know the relationship between Avery Downer and Fred Platte, it is difficult to completely evaluate the information on the death certificate. Fred Platte could be a close relation, in which case he would most likely have accurate information, or he could be an acquaintance, and the information he provided may have to be further evaluated by looking at other documents.

In the example on the right, the information on the death certificate for Louise Vida Whitmer was provided by her family, who most likely had access to more complete information. It is up to the researcher to carefully evaluate and process all the information presented.

MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

21158
Registered No. 4928

1. PLACE OF DEATH
County _____ Registration District No. 9911C
City St. Louis (No. 5755)
State Missouri

2. FULL NAME Louise Vida Whitmer
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred 68 yrs. 5 mos. 5 ds. (If nonresident, give city or town and State)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS
3. SEX Female 4. COLOR OR RACE White 5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED Married
6. MARRIAGE STATUS Married
7. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, AND YEAR) Dec. 30 - 1864
8. AGE YEARS MONTHS DAYS 68 5 5
9. TRADE, OCCUPATION, OR VOCATION House wife
10. DATE DECEASED Sept. 11, 1933
11. TOTAL TIME (YEARS MONTHS DAYS) 68 5 5
12. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN, STATE OR COUNTRY) St. Louis, Mo.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
13. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY, AND YEAR) Sept. 11, 1933
14. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from _____ until I had been satisfactorily _____ and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at _____.
The principal cause of death and related cause of importance were as follows:
Septicemia
Bacterial meningitis
Other contributory causes of importance: Anterior Polio-myelitis, Meningitis

15. NAME Antonia Janet Sues
16. MARRIAGE STATUS Married
17. MARRIAGE STATUS Married
18. MARRIAGE STATUS Married
19. MARRIAGE STATUS Married
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99. MARRIAGE STATUS Married
100. MARRIAGE STATUS Married

Death Certificate: Louise Vida Whitmer

Genealogical Information Online

There have been many books written which try to break down what is available online, however, due to the fluid nature of the Internet, these books can be outdated by the time they come to press. A basic set of guidelines can make the task of keeping track of websites significantly easier.

- * Keep an up-to-date list of sites that you have found to be useful. It is useful to bookmark these sites.
 - Include the type of information available on the site
 - If a site has moved or is no longer available, make note of it and remove the site from your list.
- * Periodically check for new sites. It is very easy to fall into the trap of using only tried-and-true websites.
 - Use search engines
 - Talk to other researchers
 - Join a genealogy forum

Genealogical websites can be broken down into a some basic categories and the following are a few examples of those categories.

Subscription Based Websites

As the name implies, these websites require a subscription, and the user is typically charged on a monthly or yearly basis. Many of these sites have a “try before you buy” evaluation period. As some of the subscriptions can be expensive, taking advantage of an evaluation subscription is useful, particularly if you are not sure that the site has the data you need. If the cost of maintaining a subscription becomes prohibitive, it should be noted that many historical societies, genealogical societies and libraries allow patron access to subscription based genealogical websites.

Sites such as *Ancestry.com*, *Footnote.com* and *HeritageQuest* are some of the more popular subscription sites available and provide a resource for some good primary resources such as census records, vital records and pension records. These types of sites also provide a wide variety of indexes which are useful in locating actual source records. User contributed information is often available on these sites, including user contributed family trees, which may or may not be sourced.

About the Author

Carol R. Whitmer is a professional genealogist and active researcher. She also lectures on various genealogical topics including New England genealogy resources and genealogical resources which are available electronically. She is currently a member of the Board of Governors and the Treasurer of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. She is also a member of the Association of Professional Genealogists and a Trustee of the Connecticut Historical Society.



PROFILES OF CONNECTICUT'S CIVIL WAR HEROES

by Noreen Manzella, CSG # 15578



Private Nicholas Fox 28th Connecticut Infantry 22 New York Cavalry



Nicholas Fox was born in Ireland April 15, 1844 to Patrick and Catherine [unknown] Fox. Identified siblings include John (b.c. 1842), Luke (b.c. 1846), Conrad (b.c. 1852), Margaret (b.c. 1854), Patrick (b.c. 1856), Thomas (b.c. 1859), and James (b.c. 1862). The family immigrated to the United States about 1853 and by 1860 were living in Greenwich, Connecticut. At a very young age, Nicholas began working at the Russel, Burdsall and Ward Bolt and Nut factory.

Nicholas Fox united with Catherine Susan Maycox in marriage about 1870. Records indicate the couple had 12 children as follows: Thomas (b. December 1873), Minnie (b. August 1875), Florence Elizabeth (b. July 1878), Agnes V. (b. June 1880), Frances K. (b. July 1881), George (b. January 1883), Olivia (b. January 1886), Isabella (b. June 1887), Alfred E. (b. June 1889), Viola G. (b. July 1891), Verna (b. June 1893), and Lester (b. August 1896). About 1887, the family moved to Port Chester, New York where Nicholas remained until his death. Nicholas continued to work at the same factory that he had prior to the war. His obituary stated that he had service of 72 years to this company, an unusual feat. Fox was considered a well-known individual in Greenwich often participating in Memorial Day observances. He was a member, and past commander, of the G.A.R. Charles Lawrence Post No. 368. Nicholas Fox died at his home, 408 North Main Street, Port Chester, New York, on October 2, 1929. Following funeral service, he was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Rye Brook, New York. A military escort and firing squad provided by the Sons of Veterans honored Fox in his burial services.

Nicholas Fox enlisted in Company H, 28 Connecticut Infantry volunteers on 15 November 1862. The 28th was the last Connecticut regiment organized under the call for 9-month volunteers. After traveling by boat to Mississippi, the 29th, he was stationed in Florida until called to Louisiana, reaching Port Hudson at the end of May. While at Port Hudson, the 28th participated in all aspects of the Siege of Port Hudson (May 22-July 9, 1862) which was considered an important to seizing control of the Mississippi River in efforts to split the Confederacy into two. During the assault on June 14, Nicholas Fox exhibited the valor that would earn

him the medal of honor. According to accounts, as the sun rose on the battlefield, the injured and dying soldiers who fell and lay on the field were crying desperately for water. While instructions had been given to hold ground, the need for water was great. Fox asked for permission to take canteens to the stream. Under constant enemy fire, he made the trip safely, and despite objections, traveled back. He was claimed to have said that had he not traveled back the men would think he had simply wanted to be in the rear near safety. Fox and the 28th mustered out on August 28, 1863 at New Haven, Connecticut. After an interim, Nicholas Fox again enlisted, this time in Company F, 22 New York Cavalry. The war ended shortly after and he mustered out on 1 August 1865 at Winchester, Virginia.

Private Nicholas Fox's citation reads:

“made two trips across an open space, in the face of the enemy's concentrated fire, and secured water for the sick and wounded.”

Sources

1860/1870 United States Census, Connecticut, Fairfield County, Greenwich, entry for Patrick Fox.

1880 United States Census, Connecticut, Fairfield County, Greenwich, entry for Nicholas Fox.

1900, 1910, 1920 United States Census, New York, Westchester County, Port Chester, entries for Nicholas Fox.

Port Hudson Historic Site.

“Nicholas Fox,” *Find A Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 21 April 2011).

“Nicholas Fox,” U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles. *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed on 21 April 2011).

“Nicholas Fox Passes Away,” *News and Graphic* (Greenwich, Connecticut), October 4, 1920, pp.1, 8.



Corporal Charles H. Marsh
1st Connecticut Infantry
1st Connecticut Cavalry

Charles H. Marsh was born in Milford, Connecticut about 1840 to Oliver C. and Caroline (Davis) Marsh. His single known sibling was Philip C. Marsh (b.c. 1835). His residence in Milford seems to have been very short as the 1840 census records his father

as being a resident of New Milford, Connecticut. At this time in history, there was a strong connection and movement between Milford and New Milford. Some published family histories link Charles Marsh back through six generations to William Marsh, b. 1642 in Kent, England, who died 1724 in Plainfield, Connecticut.

Charles Marsh married Sarah E. Kramer (b. 19 January 1844 in Baltimore, Maryland) in New Milford, Connecticut on 25 June 1863. In their brief marriage, they had three children Oliver Marsh, b/d 1864, Oliver (2), b. 1865, and Carrie Marsh, b. 13 April 1867. Carrie was born almost 2 months after her father's premature death. Charles Marsh died in Pawling, New York on 25 January 1867 from tuberculosis, which he had contracted during his war service. He is buried in the Quaker Cemetery, New Milford. His parents and son are also buried there. Son Oliver apparently died between 1880 when he is shown living with his mother and grandparents, and 1900 when Sarah lists only one living child. Sarah apparently never remarried, living continuously in New Milford until her death on 29 July 1935. At the time she was probably living with her grandson, Clinton F. Kellogg, as her daughter, Carrie, had died 1 October 1926. Military records show that Sarah received a pension for her husband's service filed in January 1867. The Freemason's St. Peter's Lodge 21 of New Milford lists Marsh as a member. Marsh's native Milford inducted him into its Hall of Fame in June 2011.

Charles Marsh enlisted in Company H, 1st Connecticut Infantry on 23 April 1861, but mustered out on 31 July 1861 in New Haven, Connecticut. He enlisted in Company D, 1st Connecticut Cavalry on 2 November 1861, was promoted to Private on 26 March 1862. Marsh's date of promotion to corporal is unknown. Marsh was captured by the Confederates in October 1862. Papers found on him led his captors to believe he was a spy, and he was jailed at Castle Thunder in Richmond, Virginia, where Union agents were held. Marsh protested his identification as an agent, and although Confederate Secretary of War, James Seddon, rejected it, Marsh was released in a prisoner exchange in December 1862. He rejoined his regiment serving in the defense of Baltimore (January 1863), and Harper's Ferry (July 1863) among other skirmishes. The 1st Connecticut was engaged in Chancellorsville, Virginia, Gettysburg, as well

as, other smaller battles. In 1864, the 1st Connecticut Cavalry participated in the Valley Campaigns of 1864, and it was during this time on 31 July 1864, that Private Marsh earned his medal. At Back Creek Valley, near North Mountain, West Virginia, during a raid conducted by his unit, Marsh captured a Confederate stand of colors. He captured the Black flag and its bearer from Lt. General Jubal A. Early's command. Marsh was one of four 1st Connecticut Cavalry members to earn the Medal of Honor, the others being Captain Edwin Neville, Sergeant Aaron Lanfare, and Captain Edward Whitaker, all previously profiled.

Corporal Charles H. Marsh's Medal of Honor, awarded 23 January 1865, reads:

“For gallantry in capturing a Black Flag and its bearer from Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early's (C.S.A.) command, at Back Creek Valley, near North Mountain, W.Va., 31 July 1864.”

Sources

1840, 1860, 1870, 1880 United States Census, entry for Oliver Marsh, New Milford, Conn..

1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 U.S. Census, entry for Sarah Marsh, New Milford, Conn.

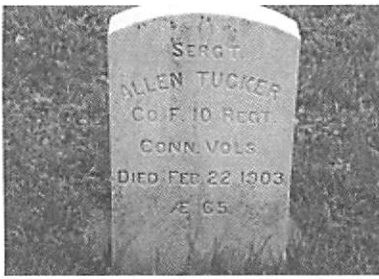
“Charles H. Marsh,” *Find A Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 21 April 2011).

“Charles H. Marsh,” U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles. *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed on 21 April 2011).

“Five New Milford Hall of Fame Selected,” *Ctpost.com* (www.ctpost.com: accessed 2 August 2011).

“Civil War Medal of Honor Winner had ties to Milford,” *Ctpost.com* (www.ctpost.com: accessed 20 September 2010).

Charles H. Marsh, Wikipedia



**Sergeant
Allen Tucker
Company F,
10th Connecticut
Infantry Volunteers**

Allen Tucker was born to Giles and Lucy (Havens) Tucker in Old Lyme, Connecticut in April 1837. Known siblings included Martha (b.c. 1843), Margaret (b.c. 1840), Chloe (b.c. 1842), Frank (b.c. 1845) Samuel (b.c. 1847), James (b.c. 1850), and Ann M. (b.c. 1853). The family lived in New London County, Connecticut, both parents having been born in Connecticut, and Giles engaged in farming. As early as 1860, Allen is listed as a “teamster.”

Allen Tucker married (1) Amelia J. Bradley about 1860. They had three children: Carrie (July 1866) and George A. (b.c. 1868), and Leland (b.c. 1873). Amelia Tucker died 21 November 1897 in New Haven. Tucker married (2) Lucy (Unknown) about 1898. Following the war, Allen Tucker engaged as a teamster, living in New Haven County, Connecticut. The *New Haven Register* carried a short notice on 11 November 1896 that Tucker’s foot fractured during a rollover at the Quinnipiac drawbridge, an injury for which he was hospitalized. Tucker is noted as having participated in reunions of his regiment, attending the 30th Annual Reunion held at Lighthouse Point in New Haven in September 1897. Sometime after 1900, he became a resident of the Springside Home located in New Haven, apparently a care facility of the time. Both Allen and his wife Lucy are recorded in military records as receiving pensions for his service. Allen Tucker died 22 February 1903 and buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in New Haven, Connecticut.

Allen Tucker enlisted 25 April 1861 as a private. On 11 May 1861, he enlisted in Company D, 3rd Connecticut Infantry Regiment, and he mustered out of this company on 12 August 1861 at Hartford, Connecticut. Tucker then enlisted on 1 October 1861 in Company F, 10th Connecticut Infantry Regiment. On 1 January 1862, he was promoted to Corporal, and finally on 1 January 1864, he was again promoted this time to Sergeant. Tucker mustered out on 25 August 1865 at war’s end. His meritorious actions occurred 2 April 1865 during the battle of Petersburg, Virginia where he was one of seventeen soldiers cited for their heroism as color bearers. The Union engaged in fierce combat at Fort Gregg, a strong defense of trenches with numerous artillery pieces. The 10th and the 100th New York advanced, and the main body of the 10th reached the fort then, enduring hand-to-hand combat. Although half of the regiment’s force was killed or wounded, the Connecticut flag was the first on the parapet of the fort. An article in *The New York Times* on 22 June 1865 detailed the ceremony held at Richmond on 14 June at which Tucker received his medal along with 11 other soldiers so honored

that day. After the war, Tucker’s regiment was singled out for honor on a memorial column erected in 1905 in New Haven, Connecticut. A bronze plaque on the column honored the 10th regiment specifically for its 51 engagements and heavy casualties.

Sergeant Allen Tucker’s Medal of Honor issued 12 May 1865 reads:

“Gallantry as color bearer in the assault on Fort Gregg.”



Sources:

1850, 1860 United States Census, Connecticut, New London Co., Franklin, entry for Giles Tucker

1870, 1880 United States Census, Connecticut, New Haven Co., East Haven; entry for Allen Tucker

1900 United States Census, Connecticut, New Haven Co., New Haven, entry for Allen Tucker

“10th Connecticut Regiment Infantry,” Wikipedia, accessed 4 August 2011.

“Died,” *New Haven Register*, 22 November 1897, *GenealogyBank* (www.genealogybank.com: accessed 3 August 2011).

“From Richmond,” *The New York Times*, 22 June 1865, The New York Times Archive accessed 3 August 2011.

“Tucker’s Foot Fractured,” *New Haven Register*, 19 November 1896, *GenealogyBank* (www.genealogybank.com: accessed 3 August 2011).

COMING SOON ...

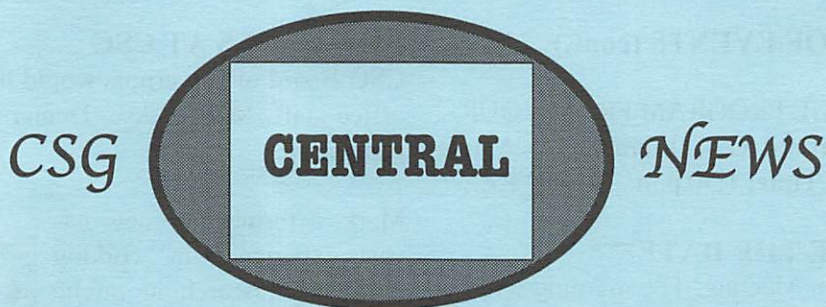
The Release Of The 1940 United States Census

On 2 April 2012, the 1940 U.S. Census will be released, and become available to family history researchers. Watch future issues of the *Connecticut Genealogy News* for helpful information and tips on how to most effectively make use of this unique resource.

- * What do I need to do to get ready to use the 1940 census?
- * How do I access the 1940 census?
- * What is an Enumeration District, and why do I need to know it?
- * How do I find my ancestor's Enumeration District number?
- * Will the 1940 census be available online?

1940 Federal Census										ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO.		SHEET NO.								
STATE										SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO.										
COUNTY										ENUMERATED BY ME ON		, 1940								
TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY										INCORPORATED PLACE		ENUMERATOR								
WARD OF CITY										BLOCK NO.		UNINCORPORATED PLACE								
										INSTITUTION										
Line No.	LOCAT-ION		HOUSEHOLD DATA			NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION		EDUCATION		PLACE OF BIRTH		CITI-ZEN-SHIP	RESIDENCE, APRIL 1, 1935					
	Street, Avenue, road, etc.	House Number	No. of Household in order of Enumeration	Home owned (O) or rented (R)	Value of home or Monthly rental if rented.			Farm? (Yes or No)	Relationship of this person to the head of the household, as wife, daughter, father, mother-in-law, grandson, lodger, lodger's wife, servant, hired hand, etc.	Color or Race	Age at Last Birthday	Marital Status	Attended school or college during time since March 1, 1930?		Highest grade of school completed	If born in U.S. give state, territory or possession. If foreign born, give country in which birthplace was situated on Jan. 1, 1937. Distinguish: Canada-French from Canada-English and Irish Free State from Northern Ireland.	Citizenship of the foreign born	In what place did this person live on April 1, 1935? For a person who lived in a different place, enter city or town, county, and State.	City, town, or village having 2,600 or more inhabitants. If less, enter "R."	County
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER - EMPLOYMENT STATUS													
Line No.	Was this person AT WORK (for pay or profit in private or nonemergency Govt. work during week of March 24-30, 1940) (Y or N)	If not, was he at work on, or assigned to, public EMERGENCY work (WPA, CCC, etc.) during week of March 24-30, 1940? (Y or N)	Was this person SEEMINGLY WORKING (Y or N)	If not seeking work, did he HAVE A JOB, business, etc.? (Y or N)	Indicate whether suggested (H) in school (S), unable to work (U), or other (O) CODE	Number of hours worked during week of March 24-30, 1940.	Division of un-employment up to and including week of March 24, 1940 - in weeks.	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER		INCOME IN 1939 (12 months ending Dec. 31, 1939)	Did this person receive income from sources other than money wages or salary (Y or N)	Number of Farm Schedule	
								OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY				Amount of money, wages or salary received (including commutation)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2													



Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

SAVE THIS SECTION – SUMMER 2011

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

CALENDAR OF EVENTS - 2011-2012

SAVE THE DATES ~ All CSG Events are open to the public, and many are free of charge. These opportunities not only provide helpful knowledge and insights into various aspects of genealogy, but the comradery found in each gathering is always a plus. Our attendees always take away more than what they expect when they sign up. Please pre-register with the CSG Office, so we can plan appropriately and notify you of any last-minute changes or emergency announcements. All events may also be found on the CSG website. www.csginc.org. Members are reminded to invite their friends and to watch this space and/or the CSG website for updated information.

September 17 - "Genealogy Web Sites: What's Hot, What's Not!" **Speaker:** Carol R. Whitmer
Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St, East Hartford, CT.
Time: 1:30 -3:00 p.m. **Cost:** FREE - SEE FLYER ON PAGE 19 FOR MORE DETAILS.

Annual Family History Seminar

October 15 - We are looking forward to hearing Walter Woodward on "Leaving Connecticut, Shaping America: Outmigration from Connecticut to the Western Reserve of Ohio;" Diane Bergstedt on "Rednecks, Rebels and Redmen, the Scots-Cherokee Diaspora;" Catherine Zahn on "Hook'em While They're Young: Getting Children Involved in Family History;" and Mel Wolfgang on "If You Think You've Looked Everywhere, It's Time to Think Again: Uncommon Research Tools that can Lead to Uncommonly Good Results." This is one of our most looked-forward-to events of the Year.

Place: It will be held once again at the Holiday Inn North Haven. **Time:** Registration begins at 8 a.m. **Cost:** \$55 if registered before September 20, 2011, \$60 thereafter. Lunch is provided. Please indicate meal choice when registering. Baked Stuffed Sole or Stuffed Shells (vegetarian) includes rolls with butter, garden salad with house dressing, Chef's choice of vegetables in season, Chef's choice of potatoes or rice. Vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce for des-

sert. For a full brochure see Events on www.csginc.org or contact the CSG Office at 860-569-0002.

November 19 - "Italian Research"

Speaker: Barbara Prymas
Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT
Time: 1:30 **Cost:** FREE

2012

Please watch Channel 3 WFSB's Early Warning Network in case of inclement weather for notification if a program has been cancelled if it has been scheduled in the winter.

January 21 - "How I Solved My Brick Wall Problems: Discussion of Successful Strategies." If you have solved a brick wall or if you need a brick wall solved, this is the program for you. Please come and share your strategies or problem. Members of the CSG Board of Governors will also be present.

Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT
Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE

February 18 - "Using *Ancestry.com* for Genealogical Research." **Speaker:** CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland, II.
Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT.
Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE.

March 17 - CSG will once again co-sponsor the Connecticut Gravestone Network Annual Symposium hosted by Ruth Shapleigh-Brown. Watch the CSG website or the CGN website for more information as it is released.

Place: South-End Senior Center, 70 Canterbury St., East Hartford, CT. **Time:** 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. **Cost:** TBA

April 21 - "Solving Brickwalls to Your Irish Ancestors" with noted genealogical speaker Thomas Howard. IF YOU HAVE AN "IRISH BRICKWALL" THAT YOU WOULD LIKE HELP IN SOLVING, PLEASE SEND IT TO US AT LEAST ONE (1) MONTH IN ADVANCE. TOM HOWARD

Continued on page 14

CSG CALENDAR OF EVENTS (cont.)

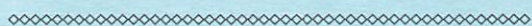
PLANS TO BUILD THE PROGRAM FROM YOUR BRICKWALLS. **Location:** CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT. **Time:** 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE.

SAVE THE DATE

May 19, 2012 - Annual Meeting. The morning will include but is not limited to the election of officers and governors for the coming year and the presentation of the 2012 Literary Awards. The Ask the Experts panel will also be there to help with any genealogical questions you may have. The program, "They Call Me Lizzie: From Slavery to the White House," will be conducted by well-known actress, Stephanie Jackson who will enact the life of Elizabeth Keckley, a former slave who purchased her own and her son's freedom and became Mary Todd Lincoln's dressmaker based on Keckley's book.

Location: The Hawthorne Inn, 2421 Berlin Tpke, Berlin, CT. **Time:** 8:30 a.m. **Cost:** TBD

Watch this site for more details.



FROM THE CSG OFFICE

Check out the CSG website under Publications then CSG Bookstore. More used books have been added to the titles that are already available. These may be purchased online or you may call in your order. Supplies are limited and in some cases there is only one of each copy so act fast. For questions or a pricelist, contact us at 860-569-0002. New books also available and will be coming to our website soon. Contact us for a price list.

2012 LITERARY AWARDS CONTEST

The 2012 Literary Awards Contest is officially open. Members should have received entry forms (along with the 2011 Annual Family History Seminar brochure). Please note that on the green form, the deadline for submitting entries should be February 15, 2012 and not 2011. Contest Rules and Entry Forms may also be found on the CSG Website under Publications then Literary Awards or contact the CSG Office.

Opening our Essay Contest to all last year was a big hit and we received many entries which were very hard to choose from. We've decided to hold the Essay Contest again and hope to get many more entries. The form may be found on the CSG Website or may be obtained by contacting the CSG Office but we have included the rules and forms in this issue for your convenience. Copies are welcome.

NEW FACES AT CSG

CSG Board of Governors would like to welcome to the office staff, Mark Bosse, Donna Cinciripino and Barbara Grant.

Mark, a former attorney, has vast experience in working with and researching public records. He has also worked as an Enumerator for the U.S. Census Bureau and as a substitute teacher. Mark is an Ancient Mariner and enjoys a variety of music. He and his family reside in Colchester, CT.



Donna comes to CSG with a background in customer service and mail order catalog sales. She and her family live in Colchester, CT. Donna has had an interest in her family's history since the age of 15. Since coming to CSG she has been

amazed at how easy it is to access information on the internet and by the amount of information that has become available in the last 15 years. She has begun actively working on her genealogy again for the first time in many years. In her spare time Donna and her husband teach scuba diving and have traveled to many warm water destinations to dive with tropical fish, sharks and whales!

Barbara has a wealth of experience in the Fashion Industry and was previously employed by Starter Corporation as their Youth and Kids Product Administrator; Casual Corner as their Associate Product Manager for August Max and Annex Sweater Divisions.



She is currently the owner and operator of her own online retail business. Barbara has made East Hartford her hometown and spends her limited spare time volunteering for two nonprofit organizations advocating for people who are in the process of losing their home and the fight against domestic violence. Her creative side is designing and making keepsake cards as well as center pieces and favors for special occasions. She is a single parent to Nadiea and her four gold fish Martin, Luther, King and Junior.

LITERARY AWARDS CONTEST MAY 2012

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS, Inc.

Library/Office Address: 175 Maple Street, East Hartford, CT 06118

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033

Telephone Number: (860) 569-0002

Fax Number: (860) 569-0339

Email Address: csginc@csginc.org

“TELL YOUR FAMILY STORY” ESSAY CONTEST

OPEN TO ALL

THE WINNER WILL RECEIVE \$250!

ENTRY RULES

- 1.) Entry is **open to anyone** except for CSG staff and current/sitting CSG Board of Governors or immediate family thereof. Membership in CSG is NOT required.
- 2.) Essay must have some relevance to New England (including at least one of the six states which are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.
- 3.) Essays must be well written, not more than ten pages, double-spaced and typed. Supporting documentation should be included if available but will not be counted as part of the essay's text.
- 4.) **TWO** copies of the essay (which will not be returned) must be submitted with each Entry Form.
- 5.) **Entries must be received in CSG's Office by February 15, 2012.**
- 6.) Submit completed Entry Form to CSG at the mailing address above. Entries may be hand delivered. We cannot accept emailed entries.
- 7.) Photocopies of the Entry Form are welcomed.
- 8.) Currently there is no entry fee!

Essays may include family stories, oral histories, excerpts from an ancestor's journal/diary; transcriptions of Bible records or cemetery markers; family histories/traditions and socio-economic background surrounding/ affecting an ancestor. All essays need to include how it pertains to the author. Genealogical summaries should be easy to follow. Essay writers are encouraged to use their imagination when deciding on a topic. Please bear in mind that essays must have some relevance to New England (see #2 above).

Essays will be evaluated on a variety of criteria, including but not limited to: the relevance of the title page; page numbers (very important); format (logical, readable, interesting narrative or arrangement); New England content (this is of paramount importance); spelling (this counts); sentence structure; grammar and presentation. All entries will be permanently retained in the CSG Library and will be available to anyone who visits. The winner and selected entries may be published in *The Connecticut Nutmegger*. Authors are asked to sign the Copyright and Ownership Conditions on the entry form.

Winning entries will be formally announced at CSG's Annual Meeting in May, winners will be notified by April 1, 2012.

ENTRY FORM IS ON REVERSE SIDE

Entry Form for

LITERARY AWARDS CONTEST MAY 2012

“TELL YOUR FAMILY STORY” ESSAY CONTEST

Twenty-Fifth Annual Literary Awards Contest Sponsored by

THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS, INC.
Library/Office Address: 175 Maple Street, East Hartford, CT 06118
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033
Telephone Number: (860) 569-0002
Fax Number: (860) 569-0339
Email Address: www.csginc.org

Please Print or Type

Date Submitted: _____

Title of Essay: _____

Written by: _____

Are you a CSG Member? _____ **If yes, CSG Member Number:** _____

Address: _____

Town/State/Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Where/How did you learn of this Contest? _____

Copyright and Ownership conditions: Selected essays may be published in *The Connecticut Nutmegger*. Authors agree by their submission to grant CSG perpetual non-exclusive right to edit and publish. This includes the right to publish on the Internet, store on electronic media and to republish and/or extract for future CSG use. Authors retain the copyrights to their specific works and can republish or reuse their material without limitation.

Author Acceptance: I have read and accept the copyright and ownership conditions.

Signature _____ **Date** _____

We encourage you to photocopy this Entry Form and pass it on.

ENTRY RULES ARE ON THE REVERSE SIDE

SEMINAR REGISTRATION - SATURDAY, 15 OCTOBER 2011

Seating Limited - Early Registration \$55

ALL Registrations postmarked after 9/30/11 are \$60 - Deadline to Register: 10/10/11

Name: _____ CSG# _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____ Telephone # _____

Meal Choice (circle one): Baked Stuffed Sole Stuffed Shells (vegetarian)

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIETARY RESTRICTIONS, PLEASE LET US KNOW _____

For additional details, visit us at www.csginc.org or call 1-860-569-0002

Make checks payable and mail to: CSG, Inc.

P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033-0435

MasterCard & Visa Accepted

Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.
Annual Family History Seminar

Saturday ~ 15 October 2011

8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Holiday Inn North Haven

NORTH HAVEN, CT

Beyond the Borders

Registration Begins at 8:00 a.m

Vendor/Exhibitor Booths open, Coffee and Danish

Walter Woodward on "Leaving Connecticut, Shaping America: Outmigration from Connecticut to the Western Reserve of Ohio" at 9 a.m.

Diane Bergstedt on "Rednecks, Rebels and Redmen Scots-Cherokee Diaspora" at 10:30 a.m.

12:00 p.m. - Hot Lunch: Baked Stuffed Sole or Stuffed Shells (vegetarian) - includes rolls with butter, garden salad with house dressing, Chef's choice of vegetables in season, Chef's choice of potatoes or rice. Vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce for dessert.

Catherine "Casey" Zahn on "Hook 'em While They're Young: Getting Children Involved in Family History at 1:30 p.m.

Mel Wolfgang on "If You Think You've Looked Everywhere, It's Time to Think Again: Uncommon Research Tools that Can Lead to Uncommonly Good Results" at 3 p.m.

~Open to the Public~

17 September 2011 at the CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT
1:30 p.m. ~ Program is Free and Open to the Public
See Events on the CSG Website www.csginc.org or contact the Office to Pre-register or for more details.

*****Pre-Registration is required so we may plan appropriately*****

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.

Hear Walter Woodward

...Connecticut State Historian,
and other great speakers at

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Annual Genealogical Seminar
October 15, 2011
The Holiday Inn
North Haven, CT

Details at www.csginc.org
Public welcome. Pre-registration required,
\$55 (after 9/30/11 \$60), lunch included.
Call 800-569-0002

The San Antonio Genealogical and
Historical Society
presents its Annual Seminar
on 15 October 2011
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
at John Calvin Presbyterian Church
8102 Midcrown Drive @ Walzem
San Antonio, TX.

Maureen Taylor, the photo detective
presents

- *Dating and Identifying Family Photographs
- *Preserving Family Photos
- *Reading Immigrant Clues in Photographs
- *Google Images and Beyond: Finding Photographs On and Off-line"

Contact SACHS for further information:
phone: 210-342-5242 or
email: www.rootsweb.com/~txsaghs2

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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

Quarterly News Magazine of
The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.
P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033
860-569-0002 www.csginc.org

Each issue is jam-packed with informative articles, ranging from ethnic diversity in Connecticut to Connecticut's Towns & Cities by authors known to be experts in the field.

Featured issues are Italian, Irish, German, Polish, Native/African American & French Canadian in Connecticut.

Individual issues - \$3 each
CD of Volume 1 or 2 - \$10 each

Exclusively Available From CSG

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 Researcher,

Many local libraries due to demand by their patrons, are starting beginning genealogy classes which they offer for free. These classes are a wonderful way to learn new ways of researching as well as networking with other researchers who may have the same questions that you have. Contact your local library to see if they offer such classes, or join your local historical society. Often, they have speakers at their meetings who offer research tips and historical information on people who lived in the area. They may not be discussing your particular family, but you can always pick up tips and ideas on how to research from these lectures. Some libraries that have active genealogy groups are the Milford Public Library, they meet the first Monday of each month at the Library from 1 to 3 p.m. And the Orange Public Library also has free genealogy classes available on some Wednesday nights from 7 to 8 p.m. These are just a few of the ones available.

Also, if you live within the area of CSG, our own president, Edwin W. Strickland II conducts beginning genealogy courses for a nominal fee.

If you live in the New England area, every two years the New England Regional Conference (NERGC) offers a variety of classes by professionals in many fields of genealogy. This intensive program is used by both beginners and advanced researchers. You simply pick which course you wish to attend. There is a cost involved but its well worth the money.



Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

presents

Genealogy Web Sites: What's Hot, What's Not!

What are the best genealogy websites?

What do they have to offer?

What other sites will help me with my genealogical research?

Are the pay sites worth the cost of membership?

CSG Treasurer Carol R. Whitmer

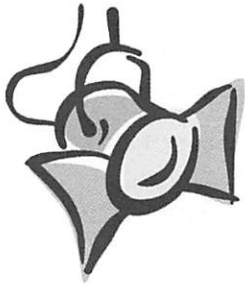
will answer these and more on

17 September 2011 at the CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT

1:30 p.m. ~ Program is Free and Open to the Public

See Events on the CSG Website www.csginc.org or contact the Office to Pre-register or for more details.

*****Pre-Registration is required so we may plan appropriately*****



Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities



Spotlight On Marlborough

by Stephanie Hyland, CSG # 19528

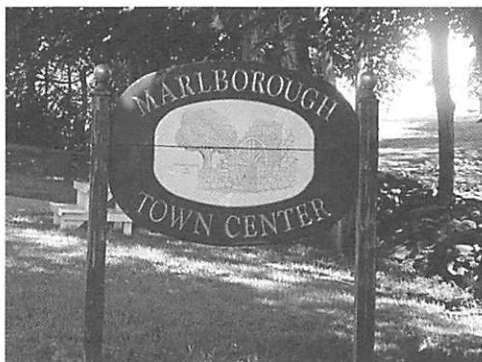
Historic Profile

The historic profile and the interesting facts about Marlborough are inseparable and this spotlight will not nearly do it the justice it deserves being just a brief overview.

There are two theories as to how the Town of Marlborough got its name, but either goes back to Marlborough, Wiltshire, England. The original name of Marlborough comes from Marlborough's Mount, which is from Merle's Barrow (as in Merlin the Magician's barrow or tomb) raised by the legendary King Arthur. It is said that William I conquered and occupied Marlborough's Mount in 1067 and named his new town, Marlborough after the Mount. This was the beginning of Marlborough, Wiltshire, England.

Marlborough, Connecticut is said to be named in honor of John Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough or by John Bigelow, grandson of John Bigelow I, a prominent citizen of Marlboro, Massachusetts to honor his hometown who migrated to the area in the mid-1700s. He originally gave it the name of "New Marlborough."

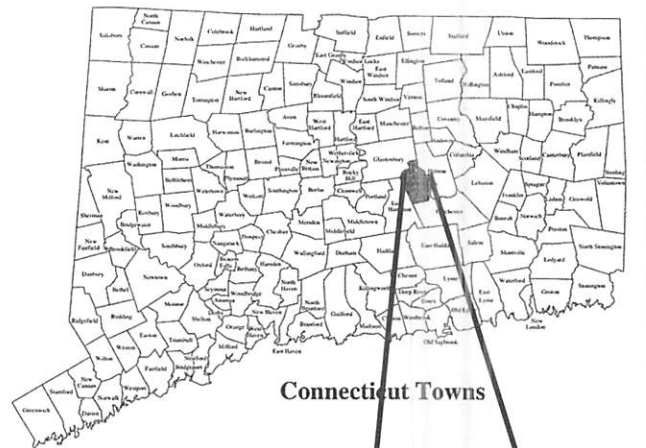
The families of Foote, Carrier, Skinner, Lord and Kneeland occupied the land around the Blackledge in Northern Colchester. Many of them operated mills and owed many acres of land. It is said that two brothers, Epaphras and Ichabod Lord farmed 2,500 acres in northern Colchester owned by their grandmother. They would come home weary and hungry from the fields, and had to cook their own supper which ended up either burnt or undercooked. They decided to marry two sisters from Colchester to remedy that situation.



The Dickinson family was granted land from the Town of Glastonbury in what is now known as "the meadow of Sadler's Ordinary." The Dickinson, Loveland and Finley families were the first English settlers in what is now the northern part of Marlborough.

The families of Buell and Phelps settled in the western part of Hebron (now eastern Marlborough) and the western part of Marlborough was settled by the families of Strong, Carter, Hosford, Blish and Bigelow.

The Buell homestead, now the Marlborough Tavern, was built in the early 1700s on the corner of two paths: New London Turnpike and Hebron-Middle Haddam Turnpike. This also became known as Marlborough's Four Corners. The Marlborough Tavern housed the post office as well as served as a meeting house for the area residents. It is rumored that George Washington slept at the Marlborough Tavern, but that cannot be proved. It can however be proved that Thomas Jefferson stayed there according to the Marlborough Town Historian, Violet "Vi" Schwarzmann. The Marlborough Tavern and the Congregational Church are officially listed on the National



Connecticut Towns

Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development 1996

Marlborough



Archives Register. Another interesting fact about the Marlborough Tavern is that it was a stop on the Underground Railroad. There is a

crawl space under the fireplace that was used to shelter runaway slaves. There are other houses in Marlborough that are also said to be stops on the Underground Railroad, but only the stop at the Tavern can be proven. According to Mrs. Schwarzmann, the whole area tended to be sympathetic, so it was likely that even if it was just a loaf of bread given under cover of darkness, it was still a stop.

The Marlborough Tavern still stands as pictured from across South Main Street. It is a very highly rated restaurant and meeting place.



Even though the Marlborough area was a thriving community, it wasn't incorporated as a town until 1803, and only after many, many petitions to the General Assembly. The surrounding towns had already been incorporated, and it was required that each resident attend church regularly and pay taxes to their church in their respective towns. Many of Marlborough's founding families had to travel seven miles or more to attend church in Glastonbury, Hebron or Colchester.

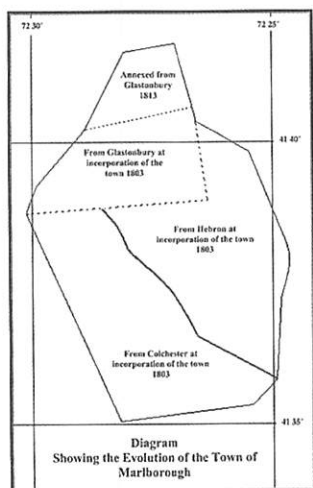


Fig 1.1. The incorporation of the town by section. The central bar is a rough depiction of the New London Temple.

In 1736, Epaphras Lord wrote a letter to the General Assembly that was signed by 14 local residents of the surrounding towns to hire their own minister. This petition was granted and the residents became known as the Ecclesiastical Society of Marlborough. They still had to travel to pay taxes to their respective towns. Finally, in 1803, their petition to incorporate their own town was granted. Land was taken from Glastonbury,

Hebron and Colchester to form what is now Marlborough. Originally, the area of South Glastonbury known as Finley Hill was not included, but those residents found it burdensome to travel over Bear Mountain, especially in winter, so in 1813, that section was also made part of Marlborough.

Throughout the 1800s Marlborough thrived and prospered. More and more people moved into town to work the farms or the mills. At one point Marlborough had five schools, each teaching grades 1-8, to accommodate all the students.

The Congregational Church which is still standing on South



Main Street, was built in the mid-1800s to replace the original cold and musty meeting house. This was one of two churches in Marlborough at the time. The other being a Methodist Church which accommodated a

growing Methodist community. This church was located on the Four Corners opposite the Tavern until the 1990s when the building was torn down in order to divert Jones Hollow Road from coming out on Route 66 to North Main Street. Now there is a town green in the space and Jones Hollow Road has been shifted again a little further up North Main Street.

After the Civil War, like many towns, Marlborough's prosperity didn't last. By 1880, the population started to decrease mainly due to several fires that destroyed the mills which put many residents out of work.

The economy started to rebound in the early 1900s with the reopening of a silk mill, but it never became the industrial or commercial hub that it was.



There were prominent figures that never gave up striving to keep Marlborough from going under. Mary Hall was one of those figures. Born in Marlborough in 1843, one of many children to "Gustave Hall, a prosperous farmer and miller. A man of rare liberal convictions since, in his opinion, 'women as well as men had an equal right to the ballot box and an equal chance to the employment of its blessings, as well as a share in the burden of our government.'" At

the age of 38, Mary Hall became the first woman lawyer in Connecticut. Of Marlborough, she is quoted as saying "I have never lost faith in the resurrection of the town, and though today we probably could not muster 300 souls if our census were taken, my faith still holds, and I do not believe we sit in the shadows of certain extinction as some think we do." She coordinated the festivities for the town's centennial celebration. Mary Hall is the great great-granddaughter of Epaphras Lord.



As the population continued to grow, the two schools that were left were too crowded so they were closed and a new school was built at the center of town. It was named the Mary Hall School in

honor of Mary Hall. The building now houses the Marlborough Town Hall.

Others also participated in the "resurrection" of the town. In the 1920's a group of women formed the Every-Ready Group. They raised money through suppers and other fundraisers to help bring electricity to Marlborough.



That same decade, the Ofshay brothers opened a much needed store at the Four Corners that was welcomed by residents and travelers alike.

In 1936, Elmer T. Thienes, pastor of the Congregational Church started publishing a leaflet called "Unto the Hills" which described monthly town events as well as words of encouragement and inspiration. Prior to that he was very active in many boys and girls clubs and also worked with the Every Ready Group.

A lot of the founding families still had descendents living in town. All these played a part and gradually Marlborough got back on it's feet. Another school had to be built and it was named the Elmer Thienes Elementary School. The two schools were eventually combined and now only one school exists in Marlborough, on School Drive called Elmer Thienes-Mary Hall Elementary School.

Marlborough has come alive again, but it is a residential small town as it was for its original families of over two centuries ago.

Marlborough Today

The old Mary Hall School was renovated once more and is now the **Town Hall**. The government is by annual town meeting and there is an elected board of selectmen.



Marborough's Town Records go back to 1803 according to Susan Wallen, assistant town clerk of 26 years. Genealogists with a membership card to a society licensed to do business with the State of Connecticut may access records at any time during normal



working hours, no appointment is needed. However, access is subject to an "as time allows" basis due to the shortage of staff. It is always good to call first.

Records prior to 1803 are located in Glastonbury, Hebron and Colchester. All vital records have been restored as shown on left. In 1906, certificates started to be issued and are stored in plastic sleeves. Those records after 1926 are in bindings.

Other records can be found at **Richmond Memorial Library**. Mary Hall, with William Keirstead, founded the Richmond Memorial Library for the town of Marlborough. It is said that it is named



for William Richmond because he donated a bookcase. After a long search, Vi Schwarzmann discovered that it was

actually a case of books that was donated. Florence S. Lord, who served as town librarian for 30 years, prior to her retirement in 1976 had several careers as a teacher and a politician. She represented the Town of Marlborough in the General Assembly from 1951-1962. The library began in the basement of the old Methodist Church, but is now located on School Drive.

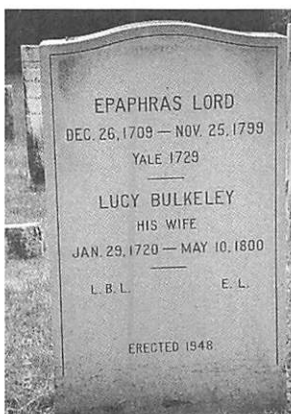


Marlborough has four cemeteries maintained by Vi Schwarzmann, who is also the Town Sexton. Century Cemetery, located on South Main Street next to the Richmond Memorial Library and Marlborough Cemetery, located on Route 66 are the two largest. There is Jones Hollow cemetery, located on West Road and Fawn Brook Cemetery which has only two headstones, located on the corner of Kellogg Road and South Main Street. When Mrs. Schwarzmann was asked to take over the cemeteries, she was asked to do genealogies on each and to find out exactly who and what was buried in each. To aid her in this, and as part of an Eagle Scout project, Marlborough was the first town to use Ground Penetrating Radar. The files of all that was found are in her possession at the Marlborough Senior Center.



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The gravestones pictured above show some of the founding families and their descendants.



Lake Terramuggus is a popular spot from Memorial to Labor Day. There are many houses that surround the lake, but there is also a town beach. Many Marlborough children learn to swim right there at Blish Memorial Park.



Vi Schwarzmann, is the director of the Marlborough Senior Center, which is located on School Drive between the entrance to the library and the elementary school.



The seniors in Marlborough are very active as shown, left.



The Marlborough Senior Center is also a repository for Marlborough history and it and the library houses the records of the town's historical society. Due to lack of funding, the Marlborough Historical Society is not currently in operation, but all

questions should be directed to Mrs. Schwarzmann at the senior center.

Mrs. Schwarzmann is pictured right with Florence S. Lord. Mrs. Schwarzmann has rendered many hours of service to Marlborough and should also be counted as one of Marlborough's prominent citizens who have not given up. Thank you to Mrs. Schwarzmann, Mrs. Wallen, Nancy Wood, Director of Richmond Memorial Library and others who provided information for this article.



Sources:

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- *Letter of Sylvia Gutterman, Grade 6 teacher, Mary Hall School, dated February 9, 1955.
- *Romano Ghirlanda, *Reflections Into Marlborough's History: a Biography of a Small Connecticut Town*, (self-published, 2007), 1-19, 200.
- *Henry L. Shepherd, *Marlborough, Portrait of a Quiet Town*, 1978.
- *<http://www.marlbroughct.net/>

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QUERIES

CSG Members may submit up to three queries per issue of Connecticut Genealogy News. Contact CSG Office for more details at 860-569-0002 or csginc@csginc.org.

Would like to hear from desc of Thomas **BONNEY** who came over on the Hercules in 1636 to Duxbury MA. Charles E **BONNEY** m Hartford CT 6JAN1858 to Mary Jane (**STOW**). Need info on par of Charles & Mary. Herman **BONNEY** m Cornwall CT 31DEC1849 to C A (**CROSS**) by Rev William **MCALLISTER**. Need info on par of William & C A, & full name of C A.

*Richard W Bonney, CSG # 00571
373 High Rock St.
Needham, MA 02492-1539*

Seek identity of Mary **WILLIAMS** m Groton CT 5JAN1775 John **POWERS** Sr. Probable children's names (order known) John Jr, Samuel, Avery, Thomas, Betsey, & William. Res in Plainfield, Otsego Co NY. Perhaps related to Samuel **WILLIAMS** m Hannah **POWERS** Groton CT 1765 sister of John **POWERS**.

*Janet Pease CSG # 1307
10310 W62nd Place, Apt. 202
Arvada, CO 80004
jkpease@netzero.net*

Annie (**DONAHUE**) **LINTON** dau of John **DONAHUE** b Ireland & Mary **DANVILLE** b Ireland b PA ca 1859 res ca 1880 Norwich CT d New Britain CT 19FEB1896 m Frederick Atkinson **LINTON** s of Benjamin **LINTON** & Martha **MCCLURE** Hartford Co CT ca 1880 b Norwich CT 11NOV1856 d Middletown CT. Want gen & bpl and mpl of Annie **LINTON** and bdt of Benjamin **LINTON**.

*John Schilke CSG # 20005
17440 Holy Names Dr. #502
Lake Oswego, OR 97034*

BOOK REVIEWS

By Russell A. DeGraff, CSG # 19174

Editor's Note:

In regards to the first book review listed below which appeared in Connecticut Genealogy News, Vol. 4 #2, please note the change in the price from "plus S&H" to "including S&H." The review is re-printed for your convenience.

Towne Family, William Towne and Joanna Blessing, Salem, Massachusetts, 1635, Five Generations of Descendants by Lois Payne Hoover, CSG # 12183, Otter Bay Books, 2507 Newland Road, Baltimore, MD 21218-2513, 7 1/2 x 10 1/4, Hardcover, Library of Congress Control No. 2010931748, 508 pages. Order directly from Lois Payne Hoover, 24091 Eucalyptus Ct., Auburn, CA 95602. \$75.00 including S&H.

This book was entered into the 24th Annual Literary Awards Contest sponsored by the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc and was the Grand Prize winner in the Genealogy category and the recipient of \$1,000.00 and an engraved porringer.

This book traces the Towne Family from its early days in Norfolk, England to the present times in Massachusetts. This book is richly documented with photographs and miscellaneous anecdotes at the beginning of each chapter. It provides a wealth of material for a person interested in this family's migration. This book supports many aids to assist a serious researcher. The massive index provides not only a female's name, both in its maiden and married form, but dates of birth/baptism and deaths are provided for many of the numerous names. The table of contents clearly outlines the generations of the Towne Family enabling the researcher swift access to the material. Materials are footnoted and endnotes are provided at the end of each chapter. This document is a rare and extensive compilation of valuable genealogical material.

An American Family from Colonial Days to the Twenty-First Century by Patricia Confrey Thevenet, CSG # 16425, self-published, 8 1/2 x 11, softcover, spiral-bound, 97 pages. Order directly from the author, Patricia Confrey Thevenet, 88-B North Shore Road, Voluntown, CT 06384, \$40.00 plus S&H.

This book was written as a living legacy for the Thevenet children by a very ambitious author. The document was

BOOK REVIEWS cont.

an attempt to introduce the reader to some of those who came from before them and the times and conditions in which they lived. Any researcher of the Thevenet, Confrey or Doolittle families have a plethora of information from which to choose. Beginning in England, c. 1619, and carefully considering the many name changes due to spelling, the book traces the family histories into the current century. This is a valuable and lasting resource for these families.

This family resource has a table of contents which carefully explores in two parts, with six sub-divisional chapters, the direction in which the research will progress. It is richly footnoted and generously annotated along with multiple family photographs gracing the pages. A concluding table of names and locating pages will assist those searching for their own personal connection.

***The Groton Avery Clan and the Civil War* by Dr. Vincent J. Pitts, CSG # 19139, published by Olde World Magick for the Avery Memorial Association, P.O. Box 162, Oakville, CT 06779-0162, 8 1/2 x 11, softcover, spiral-bound, 62 pages, 2009. Order from Stephanie Lantiere, 53 Manila Street, Oakville, CT 06779-1907, \$20.00 plus S&H.**

The many adventures of the huge Avery Clan, particularly those participating in the Civil War are carefully documented in this book, along with an interesting section which is entitled "Prelude to the War: the Great Debate on Slavery and States Rights," by an author who shares his vast wealth concerning the Avery migrations. Any fortunate researcher of the Avery family and/or its descendants, will find this to be a valuable public gathering of intellectual fact findings of the family history. Government records have identified 1,222 men, from both the Union and Confederate armies with the Avery surname who fought in this war.

The use of aids for the researcher throughout the material begins with a well organized table of contents, acknowledgments, photo credits and a superbly structured introduction with a statistical overview of the Avery Civil War participation. Multiple charts and photographs throughout the document highlight and enhance the material. A bibliography and index at the conclusion of the findings further enhance the book.

***Rebel Puritan, A Scandalous Life, A Novel* by Jo Ann Butler, Neverest Press, Malloy Inc., Ann Arbor, MI, 6 x 9, softcover, Library of Congress control #20100914518, 324 pages. Contact Jo Ann Butler for further information or to order at joann@rebelpuritan.com, \$16.99 plus S&H.**

This is a work of fiction which comes as a rarity to CSG's attention. Most of the characters and their actions, however, are based on actual 17th century persons and events. It is a very simple read for those interested in this period in history. The main female character in the book is a relation of the author and a notorious figure in New England history. The colorful images and authentic language traces the journey of this independent character, Herodias, as she makes her presence felt in several Colonial worlds.

A significant section at the rear of the book in the appendix presents questions and evidence attempting to answer the questions of whether this book is fact or fiction or a combination of both. A listing of documents used by the author to research her data also provides the reader with some fresh ideas for research capabilities. Especially appreciated is the forward in the beginning of the novel as it provides a road map of the direction Ms. Butler intended to travel.

***Wanted! U.S. Criminal Records, Sources and Research Methodology* by Ron Arons, Criminal Research Press, 4012 Whittle Avenue, Oakland, CA 94602, 8 1/2 x 11, softcover, ISBN 978-1-935125-64-8, 367 pages. Order from RonArons.com. \$49.99 plus S&H.**

For those researchers who wish to expand their genealogical findings in a totally new direction, this book provides an opportunity to explore criminal records. It is a well organized commercially prepared reference document of materials held in various state sponsored repositories. The book is organized state by state with two pages delegated to Connecticut. These documents include prison records, criminal court documents, parole records, pardon records, execution information, investigative files and police files.

The aids throughout this resource, starting with the usual table of contents and concluding with a section entitled National/Federal records, will allow the reader to easily follow in the author's footsteps when uncovering the activities of their ancestors. The author is a well known researcher/author with over a decade of experience, providing his insight into the magnitude and scope of Jewish criminality in New York City from the late 1800s throughout the 1950s.

***Tracing Your Mayo Ancestors*, 2nd edition, by Brian Smith, Flyleaf Press, 4 Spencer Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin, Ireland, 5 1/2 x 9 softcover, ISBN 978-0-956362438, 160 pages. Orders may be placed through the publisher. \$22.00 includes Airmail & handling.**

This book is a second edition and totally updated and expanded by 50 pages. If you are searching for those elusive

Irish ancestors, this guide will demonstrate how to best use the records available for Mayo as well as where they can be found. An interesting facet of the material is that it also provides background on the social history of Mayo and how this history has affected the keeping and survival of its records.

The researcher's hand is held very securely by the author with the many book aids included in this material. An all encompassing table of contents visually provides a road map of the book's contents along with an encompassing introduction to the materials and a thorough section explaining how to use the book effectively. The book concludes with a listing rich with more places for the reader to search. This is a very valuable resource for a home library for researching the Irish countrysides for your ancestors.

The Durkee Family Genealogy, Volume 1, the First Six Generations of Durkees in America, 1650-1850 by Bernice B. Gunderson, No Waste Publishing, a subsidiary of Creative Imaging, Inc., 1568 Fencorp Dr., Ste. 200, St. Louis, MO 63026, 7 1/2 x 10, hardcover, ISBN 978-0-9825245-7-2, 1,096 pages. Order from Society of Genealogy of Durkee, c/o Bernice B. Gunderson, 4100 East Theresa St., Long Beach, CA 90814, \$60.00 plus S&H.

This immense book is a huge testament to this family and its accomplishments. Any researcher of this family and the six generations presented here, will definitely benefit from the immense amount of research which has already been collected. The vast amount of detail and specific data will enhance a researcher's library collection.

The many specific visual aids guide the reader through this labyrinth of information. A complete table of contents, a brief history of the Durkee family as well as an excellent chart of abbreviations (which lists a key to data and its works) and index of the Durkee Family Genealogy assist the researcher in selecting pertinent data for their own projects. Many photographs and scanned documents provide a friendly atmosphere for researching. This is a highly recommended book for the serious researcher.

The Post Family, Fourteen Generations in America, 1634 through 2007, Listing Descendants of Stephen Post (1596-1659) compiled by Gerald R. Post, self-published, 8 1/2 x 11, softcover, 210 pages. Order directly from the author at Gerald R. Post, 3406 Middleton Way, Colleyville, TX 76034, \$40.00 plus S&H.

This privately published book was primarily assembled for the eleven grandchildren of the author with many, easy to follow, personal details throughout their fourteen genera-

tions in America. It is easy to read and a reliable source of information for Post researchers who want to find a simple understanding of the chronologies and generations beginning with the thumbnail biography of Stephen Post in England and each of his succeeding generations. The list of related names assists with the clarity of their connection to the Post family.

The overview of this book presents a clear and easy pathway to follow when tracing the Post generations. Many genealogical charts illustrate the Post family connections throughout the generations. The list of family photographs adds a personal touch to this volume. The book concludes with an easy to follow index of individuals complete with name and reference page. This simply prepared book is perfect for a beginning genealogist and a must have for anyone researching the Post family.

Ancestors of Robert E. Hull and his brother Harold L. Hull by Robert E. Hull, (a set of 4 DVDs) produced by Robert E. Hull Enterprises, LLC. For more information contact Robert E. Hull, Manager, 19259 Harleigh Dr., Sarasota, CA 95070-5145.

These DVDs are highly recommended addition to every Hull collection along with the single DVD featured below to ensure the continuity of generational research. Once again, colorful photographs, maps and chart have been added to clarify the names and places of all persons outlined. This work is a massive collection of names, dates, places and is a treasure chest of information for any associated member of the Hull family.

Descendants of Mr. George Hull and Thamzen Michel, a single DVD produced by Robert E. Hull Enterprises, LLC. For more information contact Robert E. Hull, Manager, 19259 Harleigh Dr., Sarasota, CA 95070-5145.

Any member of the Hull family will find this reference an invaluable source of family detail. The extremely professional format, excellently interspersed photographs and visual aids are a testament to the seriousness of this family association's revisions. For seven generations the Hulls are chronicled and illustrated in this media format. From the shoreline of Connecticut to its colorful interior, the material presents a clear road map for its audience to follow.

The usual guidelines are presented here for the reader, starting with its excellent subject clarification in the table of contents to a helpful listing of abbreviations. This disc is an extremely easy device for the researcher to conquer and a richly written resource.

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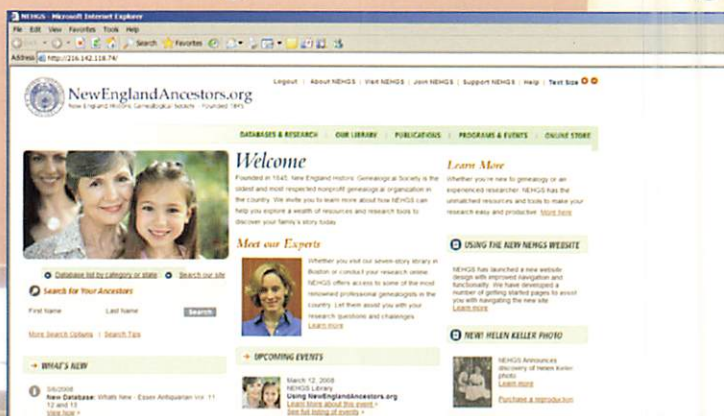
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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

A Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Winter 2011

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Nathan Hale School House, East Haddam, Connecticut



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Connecticut Genealogy News

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

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President's Message



Being raised on my grandparent's farm, our lives were ruled by the sun and the seasons. We've just come through the autumn and have finished the last of the harvest and laid in our winter's wood supply. Right after Christmas my grandmother would have turned

some of the old hens into chicken pot pies to serve when the family (usually about 25) gathered to celebrate New Year's Day. Being an old Yankee she wasn't about to feed them all winter when they weren't laying eggs.

Soon the snow would be banked against the house and outbuildings. The only outward sign of life would be the paths from the house to the barns and the woodshed. Things slowed down as we hunkered down for the winter – slowed down but did not stop. The live stock still had to be tended to twice a day, horses fed, cows milked, eggs gathered and yes, as much as I hated it, the wood box in the kitchen refilled.

The dead of winter was also the season of maintenance. In early February huge pieces of cardboard would be laid on the kitchen floor and the horse's harnesses would be carried in from the barn. My grandfather would take everything apart, wash and oil the leather, do any mending required (he was pretty good with a needle when he had to be) and then miracle of miracle, reassemble the harnesses and not have anything left over!

As genealogists, let's take this winter to do some, perhaps much needed, maintenance on our family histories. Many of us who have spent many years researching our families, received much of our early information from parents, grandparents, aunts, uncle, and cousins. We were so excited to have all the information they shared. Of course everything sainted great-aunt Mary told you was gospel truth so why question it! We have to ask ourselves how accurate was great-aunt Mary; did she cite her sources; have we faithfully copied her records over the years (and perhaps recopied our copies)?

When the winds howl and the snow flies, sit down and review your family files. What's missing, what's lacking documentation, what could use better documentation, who haven't you connected that should be, whose parents are missing. When you get snowed in there is no better friend than your computer and the internet – take it from one who spends 5 to 6 hours a day “looking for dead people.” With all the many resources out there, you are sure to be able to tighten up your records. Still haven't found what you're looking for? Unfortunately not everything is online (yet). Spend some time looking at the online card catalogues for

your library or historical society – don't forget those farther afield – (think Road Trip in the spring!)

This is also a good time to sit down with your brick walls. Review what information you have. Review the results your past research (positive and negative). Plan a new research strategy away from the distractions of a research facility – “Oh look what I found about somebody else!” Compile to-do lists for each repository you visit.

Armed with your winter time maintenance you will be able to get out there and make some maple syrup when the sap begins to flow again in the spring.



CSG President Strickland's grandfather with the last working team in Otis, MA.

Edwin W. Strickland II
President

Editorial

Thank you to all of our contributors to this issue. They are: Nora Galvin of Connecticut Ancestry (CSG#18813), for her articles on the U.S. census. Richard Roberts, CSG Vice President (CSG#8680), for his article on resources at the CT State Library. Judith Bowen, CSG Governor (CSG#16113), for the sneak peak on the 1940 census. Noreen Manzella, CSG Governor (CSG#15578), for the Profiles of CT Civil War Medal of Honor Winners. Diane LeMay, CSG Assistant Treasurer (CSG#7571L), for shining the Spotlight on East Haddam. Russell DeGrafft, Book Reviewer (CSG#19174). David Mishkin of Just Black and White for Preservation of Color Photographs and James R. Miller for his article “Philatelic Genealogy: An Introduction.”

About the Cover

The Nathan Hale Schoolhouse located in East Haddam, CT (*photo by Diane LeMay, CSG # 7571L*).

The tall Oak tree in the foreground is a descendant of the famous Charter Oak.



1900 United States Census: the Twelfth Enumeration

by Nora Galvin, CSG # 18813

Genealogists love this census! It provides information about families that span the long information gap caused by the loss of the 1890 census. Any individual aged 20 years or

older on the 1900 census should appear on the 1880 census (unless he or she had not immigrated by that time). Going backward into the 19th century from this census—from the known to the unknown—often allows us to discover the names of parents of the 20th century residents. What excitement when such a discovery is made! In addition, the 1900 census asked some very useful questions about immigration and family size.

The information in the heading of each sheet described the location of the enumeration district.

Institutions, such as orphanages and hospitals, were listed separately from their neighbors. All of the people who lived inside the walls of the institution, even staff, were listed as one family. Staff members, who lived in separate buildings, even if on institution grounds, were listed as separate families.¹

Beginning on 01 June 1900 enumerators canvassed their neighborhoods asking 28 questions about residents and noting house numbers and street names if they were in a city. The questions were grouped into nine categories.

1 - LOCATION

The street name was written in the first unnumbered column and the house number in the second unnumbered column. In many cities house numbers have been changed since 1900, but enumerators generally traveled around a block in a square, visiting all of the houses in order on one side of the street, so the appearance of the intersecting streets can give us an indication of which block a family inhabited. The designations of dwelling number and family number appeared in the columns numbered 1 and 2. The dwelling did not need to be a house or apartment, but could be anywhere that a person regularly slept.

2 - NAME

Column 3 listed the names of “each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family.” As in all the censuses, persons who died after census day were to be included and babies who were born after census day were not to be included. Sailors and travelling men who had a permanent home were to be enumerated at the home, not on the ship, train or riverboat. Household members were

to be listed in a particular order: head of household first, followed by wife, children in order of birth, and then all other members of the household. Enumerators were instructed to draw a horizontal line in place of repeating the surname of the head of household.

3 - RELATION

Column 4 gave the relationship of each individual to the head of household. A person designated as “partner” indicated two people of equal status who were sharing the abode (not married).

4 - PERSONAL DESCRIPTION

The choices for race to be entered in Column 5 were white, black (negro or of negro descent), Chinese, Japanese and Indian. “M” or “F” were answers for sex in Column 6.

The object of asking for month and year of birth was to get a more accurate response to the question of age. “Many a person who can tell the month and year of his birth will be careless or forgetful in stating the years of his age . . .” Children younger than 1 were to have their ages reported in months. If less than 1 month old, the child would be reported as 0/12.

Marital status, recorded in Column 9, had four options: single, married, widowed or divorced. Column 10 held the number of years a married person had been in the current marriage. Anyone married within the year would have a “0” recorded there. Everyone else should have had that column left blank, but the instructions to the enumerator say, “. . . this question . . . need not be [answered] for widowed or divorced persons.” This explains why we do sometimes find a number there for widowed or divorced people. Also, married couples living together had identical information in this column, but if a married couple was living separately, the data were shown for each spouse.

Columns 11 and 12 reported numbers that can be tremendously helpful to genealogists: “Mother of how many children and number of these children living.” These data can help us to know if we have identified all members of a family, or whether we should be looking for relatives living in a different household.

5 - NATIVITY

The birthplace of people born in the United States was to be reported as the state (not a city) fully spelled out using the current name, e.g., West Virginia, not Virginia. For the most part people born outside the U. S. were to name the country

Use Of Census Records

of birth. Many political boundaries in Europe had changed since immigrants to the U. S. had been born there and some specific instructions were given for particular countries. For example, Poland was not a country in 1900. Polish people were to report whether they had been born in what was then Germany, Austria or Russia and the enumerator would write Poland (Ger.), for example. The country Germany was to be used instead of the former states that made up that country. The names of Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales, on the other hand, were to be reported rather than "Great Britain." For Canadians, the "English" or "French" in parentheses indicated whether individuals were of English or French descent, not necessarily which language they spoke.

6 - CITIZENSHIP

This section recorded the year of immigration to the U. S., the number of years the immigrant had been living in the U. S., and whether the immigrant had become a citizen. Responses in the latter column were to be recorded only for foreign-born males, age 21 or older, not for foreign-born women or minors. There were no specific choices offered in the instructions to enumerators. Entries in this column that have been observed by the author include "Na" (naturalized), "Pa" (papers have been filed to initiate the naturalization process), and "Al" (alien).

7 - OCCUPATION, TRADE OR PROFESSION

This question was to be answered for every person 10 years of age or older who was occupied in gainful (paid) labor. For people with more than one job, the one from which they gained their primary support was to be entered. Enumerators were instructed to be specific with answers, paraphrasing or correcting what respondents told them, if necessary. Naming the type of workplace was not sufficient; the exact trade

had to be supplied. For example, a carriage maker could be a blacksmith, a wheelwright, a painter, etc. The source of unearned income was to be reported, too. For example, "landlord" meant a person who lived on rent income, or "capitalist" meant a person's income came from investments. A list of the twenty permitted abbreviations was provided to the enumerators. The census bureau provided over 50 specific instructions in this category to ensure precise answers.

Column 20 provided the number of months a worker was not working.

8 - EDUCATION

Column 21 asked for the number of months in the census year a person of school age had attended school. Columns 22 and 23 asked whether a person 10 years of age or older could read or write *in any language*, not just in English. Column 24 showed whether a person, age 10 or older could speak English.

9 - OWNERSHIP OF HOME

"O" in Column 25 meant the home was owned; "R" meant it was rented. "F" in Column 26 meant the home was owned free and clear; "M" meant it was mortgaged. Nothing was to be entered here for rented homes. Column 27 held information about whether the home was on a farm ("F") or a house not on a farm ("H"). "H" was also used to indicate a house on a farm that was not occupied by someone engaged in farming. If the family lived in a tent or boat, it was to be noted here. Column 28 was intended to allow correlation between the population schedule and the agricultural, or farm, schedule, by showing the farm schedule number here. Unfortunately, the farm schedules for 1900 were destroyed after statistics were extracted, so this number is not helpful today for learning specifics about particular farms.

CASE STUDY

216	O'Connell John	Head	20	Dr. W. A. 1875-1878	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1891	Al	Power	Prisoner	Y	R	H	
	Margaret	Wife	17	Dr. W. A. 1875-1878	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1891							
	John A.	Son	10	Dr. W. A. 1875-1878	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland								
	Suzannah	Daughter	10	Dr. W. A. 1875-1878	Connecticut	Ireland	Ireland								

216	O'Connell John	Head	20	Dr. W. A. 1875-1878	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1891	Al	Power	Prisoner	Y	R	H	
	Margaret	Wife	17	Dr. W. A. 1875-1878	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1891							
	John A.	Son	10	Dr. W. A. 1875-1878	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland								
	Suzannah	Daughter	10	Dr. W. A. 1875-1878	Connecticut	Ireland	Ireland								

John O'Connell, his wife Margaret and their two children lived at 24 Whitney Lane, Bridgeport, on 01 June 1900 and they appeared on the US census that year as family 226 in dwelling 155. (The street name, house number and dwelling number are not visible in the image shown.) John, 25, had been born in April, 1875, in Ireland to parents also born in Ireland, and he had been married to Margaret for 8 years. He had immigrated to the United States in 1899, had lived here for 1 year, and was still an alien. He was employed as a power pressman and had worked for the entire previous year. He had not attended school in the previous year, and he was able to read, write and speak English. He rented his home, which was not on a farm.²

Margaret, 24, had been born May, 1876, and she and her parents had been born in Ireland. She had been married to John for eight years, and had given birth to three children, but only two were living. She also had immigrated in 1899 and had lived in the U. S. for 1 year. She also was able to read, write and speak English. The couple's elder child, son John A., was age 2, having been born in Ireland in February, 1898. Because he was so young, none of the other questions applied to him. The second child was daughter Susannah E., age 1, born May, 1899, in Connecticut. The other questions did not apply to her.²

Further information can be inferred from the reported data. Based on their 8-year marriage, the O'Connells' wedding date fell between June, 1891 and May, 1892. It is likely, though not certain, that John, Margaret and John A. O'Connell crossed the Atlantic at the same time. They said they arrived in the U.S. in 1899, and since their daughter was born in Connecticut in May, 1899, the window for arrival is narrowed to between 01 January and 31 May of that year. We know that Margaret was pregnant during her sea passage, somewhere from four to nine months along. Margaret's dead child was born before John A.'s birth since the two living children were only 14 months apart in age. There is no indication of when the child died. It could have happened any time between its birth and 01 June 1900, census day, possibly on board the ship en route to America.

It is interesting and informative to look at the enumerators' instructions for this and every census. The emphasis on particular questions lets us know which categories were deemed most important by the government. The instructions also occasionally explain little mysteries found on the pages, or help us to interpret the data. Please see footnote 1 for the reference.

Endnotes

¹United States Census Bureau, "1900 Census: Instructions to Enumerators," IPUMS USA, <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/inst1900.shtml>, accessed 28 September 2011. All information not explicitly stated on a 1900 U.S. census form, including enumerators' instructions, was found on this Web page. No further reference will be made to this source.

² 1900 U.S. Census, Fairfield County, Connecticut, population schedule, Bridgeport, Ward 2, p. 132 (stamped) verso, dwelling 155, family 226, John O'Connell household; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 28 September 2011); citing NARA microfilm T623, Roll 131.

Preservation of Color Photographs by David L. Mishkin, Just Black & White

Several years ago my mother gave me a color photograph of my sister and brother-in-law that was taken at their wedding. The photograph was very light and the colors had shifted to look yellowish-green. This photograph was kept on my mother's dresser and faced two windows. My mother hoped that, since I was in the business of photo restoration, I could make her photograph look like new again. With what I know about photographic processing, I knew that, once the dyes had faded, there was virtually nothing that any photo laboratory could do to bring back the original colors. This story does have a happy ending, which I will reveal later. Within the past few years many customers have come into our lab with the same problem. Some of the colors in their photographs have shifted to purple-reds and some have acquired a very significant overcast of yellow. These are signs of color deterioration and nothing can be done to stop it from happening.

Black and white photographs, when processed properly and stored correctly, could last 100 to 300 years. This we know is true because even today we have photographs that are over 150 years old and some of them are in excellent condition. Partly this is because black-and-white photo processes use metallic silver as the image former; as long as nothing corrupts the silver, it is a permanent element. This is not true in the case of color photographs where the color is formed by dyes. Dyes are not stable as can be seen when the sunlight attacks, for example, drapes near a window or any upholstery near the rear window of an automobile. The sun causes these dyes to fade in the same way that the dyes in a color photograph fade. This change happens very gradually; you usually will not notice the change until one day you examine the print and are surprised to notice that your relatives have green faces.

Continued on page 25

Connecticut Genealogical Pioneers: George Seymour Godard

by Richard C. Roberts, CSG # 8680



George Seymour Godard was born in Granby, Connecticut on June 17, 1865, the son of Harvey and Sabria Lavina (Beach) Godard. He attended Granby public schools and Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts; received an A.B. from Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut in 1892; and attended Garrett Biblical Institute

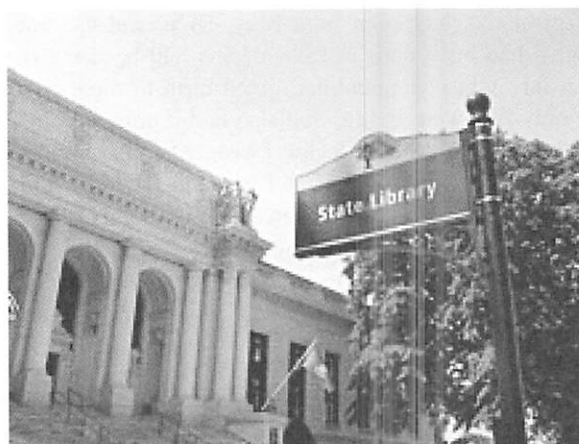
at Northwestern University 1892-94. He transferred to Yale Divinity School in the fall of 1894, receiving a B.D. from Yale University in 1895. He was later to receive honorary M.A.s from Wesleyan in 1912 and Trinity College in 1919.

He married Kate Estelle Dewey, daughter of Watson Dewey of Granby and his third wife, Ellen Jane Beebe, in June 1897. They had three children: George Dewey (Aug 8, 1899 – September 6, 1982); Paul Beach (February 17, 1901 – April 1, 1968), and Mary Katharine (October 3, 1903 – January 4, 1979), who married, first, Earl Dresser and second, Richard Francis Hadley.

Godard taught school three school terms in Granby in 1882-83. After serving on the committee formed to erect the Cossitt Library in North Granby, he was named the Library's first director in 1890. In 1898, George Godard was hired as assistant to State Librarian Charles Hoadly and following Hoadly's death in November 1900, he was appointed State Librarian (at a salary of \$1,800 per year). Charles Hoadly had been more interested in the publication of Connecticut's early records than in organizing the Library's materials. Godard, however, began arranging and cataloging the collections and took a business model approach to running the library. As reported in the *Hartford Courant*, "He has plans for the improvement and development of the library which if approved by the library committee and carried out will be of much value to the state."

Godard had a boyhood connection to the State Library at its original home in what is now the Old State House when accompanying his father on trips to Hartford. In 1879, the State Library, along with the rest of the functions of the State Capitol, had moved to its new location on the site of what had been Trinity College. However, space was at a premium. George Godard quickly recognized the need for a new state-of-the-art State Library building.

In 1893, the World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago, a tribute and monument to the new industrialist, urban America. There, at the "White City," new products and services ranging from the electric light to the ice cream cone were introduced to Americans. George Godard served at the Exposition as a sergeant in the guide corps for six months, serving a part of the time as orderly to Colonel Edmund Rice, U.S.A., the commandant of the corps.



The present State Library building was inspired in part by the Beaux Arts "White City" George Godard had seen at the Columbian Exposition. Within it, Godard divided different functions into different departments housed in separate rooms, for example, a Court Records Department, a Probate Department, and a Newspaper Department. He was also very interested in improving access to information by indexing materials. The Law Department, for example, created an index to legislative bills. The Probate Department organized probate records and provided access through the Probate Estate Papers Index and the "Godard Digests". Other library staff members were involved in creating the indexes to the "Connecticut Archives" (General Assembly papers to ca. 1820). Godard supervised the Connecticut State Military Census of 1917 and directed the State War Records Department. But for genealogists and historians, Godard is best remembered as the person who envisioned a set of genealogical indexes and hired Lucius B. Barbour and Charles R. Hale to spearhead those projects.

Godard was proud of the Library's "one-stop shopping" approach and he continually repeated the theme that "To the judge and attorney the State Library is the Law Library of the State, commendably complete in its several lines. To the legislator and man of public affairs it is a Legislative Reference Library, in which he can, at his own convenience and in his own way, study easily, intelligently and fully, not

only the trend of legislation both at home and abroad and learn something of the reasons for and against the several movements....” “To the town clerk and judge of probate it is a possible, convenient, desirable and safe depository for records, files and papers not in current use....”

Godard personally hired and trained his staff and set high standards. One switchboard operator was fired for crocheting on the job. Yet he cared about his library “family”. In 1928, when turned down by state bureaucrats in a request to purchase a refrigerator for staff, Godard went straight to the Governor and obtained permission to purchase the refrigerator. The staff also cared about Godard, presenting him with a watch on the occasion of his 25th anniversary with the Library.

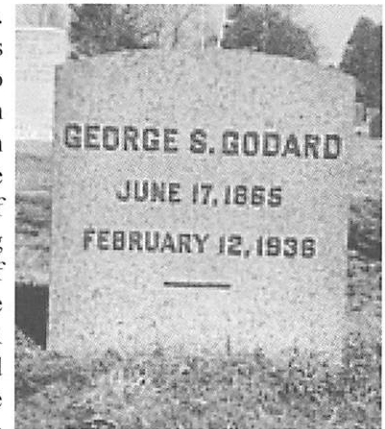
Godard acquired a nation-wide reputation, which led to his election as president of the National Association of State Librarians in 1904 and president of the American Association of Law Librarians in 1909. In addition to his professional activities, Godard was active in many historical and genealogical organizations: member, American Historical Association; member, Connecticut Historical Society; Chairman, Governor’s Sesqui-Centennial Committee (1926); member, Connecticut George Washington Bicentennial Committee; chairman, Connecticut Tercentenary Committee on Exhibition of Books; member, Connecticut Tercentenary Committee on Historical Publications; member, Connecticut Tercentenary Committee on Publications Maps and Manuscripts; member, Hartford Tercentenary Committee on Historic Sites; member, National George Washington Bicentennial Committee; life member and vice president, New England Historic Genealogical Society; corresponding member, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; member, Connecticut Society Colonial Wars; member, Connecticut Society, Founders and Patriots of America (Governor, 1923-25); member, General Court, Founders and Patriots of America (Deputy Governor General, 1926-27); member, Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch, Sons of the American Revolution (president 1921-22); member, Connecticut S.A.R. (president 1926-28); member, National Society, S.A.R. (president, 1920-22; trustee from Connecticut, 1930-31); and honorary member, Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati. In the year prior to his death, he was actively engaged in submitting a supplemental lineage to the Descendants of the Founders of Hartford.

There was no Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor in the 1930s, but had it existed then, George S. Godard could have qualified for membership in that organization as well. Information in Algot G. Stenberg’s *Ancestral Register of George Seymour Godard* suggests that Godard’s immigrant ancestors included John Bartlett, John Bissell, Thomas Buckland, William Buell, Nicholas Denslow, Thomas Dibble, John Drake, William Filley, Jonathan Gillett, Nathan Gillett, Mathew Grant, John Hillier,

Thomas Holcombe, William Hosford, John Hoskins, Joseph Loomis, Thomas Moore, Thomas Parsons, William Thrall, David Wilton, and Henry Wolcott.

Godard appears to have taken an active interest in his Windsor connections. He attended the 1926 Holcombe reunion in Philadelphia. And, while hospitalized in February 1935, Godard wrote to genealogist Donald Lines Jacobus, “During the seven weeks in which I have been here in the Hartford Hospital nursing an infected toe, resulting from carelessness in not taking care of a water blister, I have had time to think of many things including my colonial ancestors among many lines....” Among the list of eight questions he posed to Jacobus relating to his lineage were several regarding Windsor families: 3. Who was the wife of Abraham Dibble, born May 4, 1711 and assumed to be the father of Abraham Dibble said to have been born October 26, 1742? 4. Who was the wife of this younger Abraham Dibble? 5. Who was the wife of Asa Hillyer said to have been born August 21, 1738, died Simsbury, Dec. 11, 1820? 7. Who was Hannah, wife of John Hopkins believed to have married 1681 probably in Windsor?

Godard was a diabetic. In 1935, what began as the sore on his toe led to the eventual amputation of his right leg. On January 13, 1936, while attending a meeting of a committee studying the reorganization of state government, he suffered a stroke. A second stroke followed on February 2, and he died at his home on Blue Hills Avenue, Hartford on February 12, 1936.



Following a service in the State Library’s Memorial Hall (now the Museum of Connecticut History) on February 14, he was buried in Center Cemetery, Granby where, prior to his death, he had had the family lineage engraved on a memorial stone.

Attached to a boulder across Route 189 from the Craig Mill is a memorial plaque. It reads,

**IN MEMORIAM
GEORGE SEYMOUR GODARD
STATE LIBRARIAN 1900-1936
BORN NEAR THIS SPOT WHICH HE LOVED
NO MAN EVER SERVED HIS STATE
MORE LOYALY OR PERFORMED MORE
PERFECTLY THE DUTIES OF HIS TRUST**

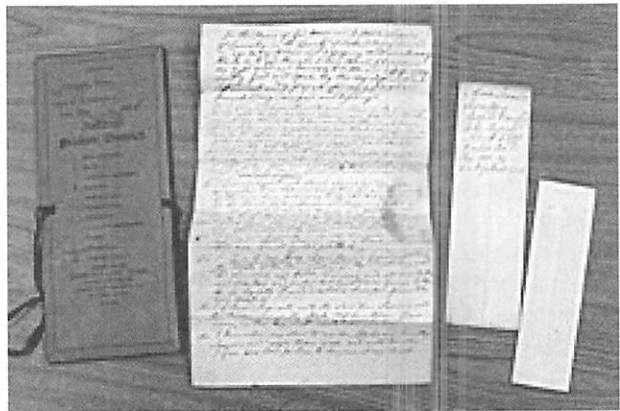
THE CONNECTICUT PROBATE ESTATE PAPERS INDEX AND "GODARD DIGESTS"

While Lucius B. Barbour oversaw the creation of the State Library's index/abstract of Connecticut Vital Records and Charles R. Hale oversaw the collection of Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions, George Godard personally took an active role in the State Library's acquisition and organization of probate records.

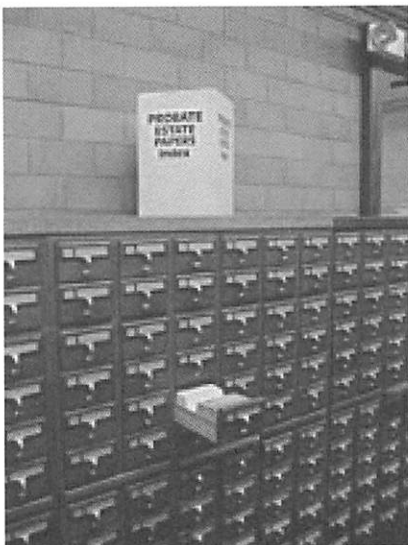
Connecticut's probate records generally appear in two formats: files of estate papers (original wills, inventories, and other documents generated or received by the courts in connection with a probate case) and probate court record books (court clerks' transcriptions those documents into ledger books). Even today, the original record books for most probate districts remain at the individual probate courts, although the January 5, 2011 probate court reorganization (see Nora Galvin's article in Connecticut Genealogy News, vol. 4, no. 1) has led to the transfer of many additional record books to the State Archives. Most record books up to about 1915 were microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah and are available for use at the Connecticut State Library or through LDS Family History Centers.

However, in 1911, soon after the "new" State Library building opened, older probate estate papers began to be transferred from the probate courts to the State Library. George Godard's Annual Report for 1912 [pp. 22-23] describes his plan for processing the papers:

With the assistance of several Judges of Probate from different sections of the State, the following plan for checking, recording, arranging, making and keeping these papers accessible has been evolved. This plan, which has been approved by the Connecticut Probate Assembly, shows not only the number, date and kind of estate the files of which have been deposited by each district, but also the actual number and kind of papers relating to each estate. It is briefly described as follows: (1) Papers from each Probate District are kept together as a separate section in our record vault. (2) All papers of an estate are to bear the accession number of that estate, and brought together in a standard document envelope, properly endorsed with name, date, kind of estate, exact contents and date when deposited in the State Library. (3) The estates within the district are to be arranged alphabetically. (4) Every estate is to have an index card bearing the essential data, which card shall be filed alphabetically with similar cards from other districts, thus easily, quickly and definitely locating the papers of any estate at any time deposited in our Library by any Probate District. (5) A receipt to the Judge of Probate to be in book form, with one line devoted to an estate, which shall contain an exact inventory of the papers



filed and space for volume and page where each estate is found in the court records of the District. These estates being arranged alphabetically, this receipt at once becomes a complete index to the records of each Probate District, and shows at a glance what papers relating to an estate are officially extant and accessible.



By 1925, the probate project was well underway, with the files processed in new, permanent jackets on which was recorded information about the contents. Information about each file was also recorded on an index card and in an inventory control book for the district in question. That year Godard offered to the New England Historic Genealogical Society folders that had been temporarily used to hold some 105,335 probate files. There, they were trimmed to fit in available "cases" and arranged alphabetically to serve as yet another index to Connecticut's probate files.

Today, the State Library holds most original pre-1900 estate papers and some of later date, including some recent accessions resulting from the 2011 probate court reorganization. Most, but not all files acquired in the early to mid twentieth century,

are included in the Probate Estate Papers Index [mentioned in Section (4) of Godard's report, above]. The Index consists of two parts, a general index covering most of the state, and a separate Hartford Probate District index covering Hartford and some surrounding towns, including Windsor, 1820-1920. The index cards, filed alphabetically by the individual's last and first names, also show the town of residence, probate district, and the documents contained in the packet. The Genealogical Society of Utah has microfilmed the Probate Estate Papers Index as well as most estate papers 1880 and earlier and papers from 1881 to 1915 for the Andover though New Haven Probate Districts held by the State Archives. The films are available for use at the State Library or through LDS Family History Centers.

Connecticut's probate courts. Although a comprehensive new research guide is presently being created, it will not be available for some time. Meanwhile, although updated holdings for some probate districts is at <http://www.cslib.org/archives/FAIndexes/>, it is strongly recommended that the History and Genealogy Unit, 860-757-6580, be contacted to obtain the most current information regarding State Library holdings. See also <http://www.jud.ct.gov/scripts/prodir1.asp> for a current directory of probate court judges and districts, contact information for the probate courts, and a map of current districts.

Bibliography

"Cross Pays High Tribute to Godard," *The Hartford Daily Courant*, February 14, 1936.

"Final Rites are Held for G. S. Godard," *The Hartford Daily Courant*, February 15, 1936.

"G. S. Godard, Librarian of State, Dies," *The Hartford Daily Courant*, February 13, 1936.

"G. S. Godard, 70, State Library Executive, Dies," *The Hartford Daily Times*, February 12, 1936.

Grant, Lilian Gertrude. *George Seymour Godard and His Connecticut State Library*. Hartford: The Library, 1936.

Greenleaf, William Prescott. "Report of the Librarian," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 79 (1925):196-200. Describes the gift of temporary jackets used while processing Connecticut probate estate papers packets to the New England Historic Genealogical Society and includes a table of Connecticut's towns and probate districts as of 1925.

Jones, Mark. Presentation on George Seymour Godard to the Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor, April 9, 2005.

PROBATE PAPERS ON FILE IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.

No.	Name	Town	Year	Dist.	Vol.	Page	Notes
64	Alford, Joe	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
65	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
66	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
67	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
68	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
69	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
70	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
71	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
72	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
73	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
74	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
75	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
76	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
77	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
78	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
79	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
80	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
81	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
82	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
83	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
84	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
85	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
86	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
87	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
88	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
89	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
90	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
91	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
92	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
93	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
94	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
95	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
96	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
97	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
98	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
99	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	
100	Johnson	Stamford	1718	Stam.	1	1	

The "receipt to the Judge of Probate to be in book form" described by Godard in Section (5) of his report, above, developed into what are now more commonly referred to as "inventory control books" or "Godard Digests". Compiled at the State Library under the direction of George Godard, they contain lists of estate files for individual probate districts. Officially cataloged as "Godard's digest analytical & chronological of Connecticut probate papers. Arranged and compiled under the direction of George Seymour Godard. 89 vols., 1925-," they have been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah and are available for use at the State Library or through LDS Family History Centers. The "Godard Digests" are especially useful for identifying files all individuals with the same surname within each probate district.

For more information on Connecticut probate records, see the Research Guide to Probate Records at the Connecticut State Library, <http://www.cslib.org/probintr.htm>. Due to the recent changes in the probate court districts, information in the State Library's Research Guide to Connecticut Probate Districts, <http://www.cslib.org/probate/index.htm> is not current as to the State Library's holdings or locations and hours for

Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut. *Register of Pedigrees and Services of Ancestors*. Hartford: [Printed by the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.] 1941. George Godard's lineage appears on page 767; that of his son, Paul Beach Godard, appears on pages 807-808.

Stenberg, Algot W. *Ancestral Register of George Seymour Godard*. Hartford: A.G. Stenberg, 1935.

"Successor to Dr. Hoadly," *Hartford Daily Times*, Nov. 29, 1900.

About the Author

Richard C. Roberts is the former Head of the Connecticut State Library's History and Genealogy Unit. He is Vice President of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc., is a member of the New Hampshire Society of Genealogists, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Association for Gravestone Studies. He is currently the president of the Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor and president of the New England Regional Genealogical Consortium, Inc. (NERGC) and was co-chair of the 2011 NERGC conference in Springfield, MA. Philatelic Genealogy in Connecticut: An Introduction

U.S. Census Research in the 21st Century

by Nora Galvin, CSG # 18813

If you did your research in US censuses twenty, or even ten, years ago, you owe it to yourself to revisit this bulwark of genealogical information using current technology. You probably did your work sitting at a microfilm reader, getting a stiff neck. Or maybe all you had was transcriptions or an index done by a local society or individual. Boy, are things different now!

Several companies have captured those microfilms and turned them into digital (computerized) images. There are a number of advantages to viewing the images in this format. Digital images can be saved on your computer or a thumb drive. This gives you the opportunity to zoom in and look more carefully at particular details, such as years of immigration which are notoriously difficult to read on a printed document. You can crop the image to eliminate the black edges that eat up so much printer ink. Cropping can also pare away surrounding families so you can include the image of only your family of interest in a narrative or a digital scrapbook.

Perhaps the most important advantage of digital images is that they can be enhanced. They can be lightened or darkened, or the writing can be made sharper, using photo enhancing software. And, best of all, some of the companies that provide digital images have done that work for you, presenting you with clear, easy-to-read census pages in place of the smudged, overwritten or too-dark images seen on microfilm.

A case in point is the 1900 census. Office workers made many notations on the sheets from the twelfth enumeration, in many cases obliterating the names of the residents, especially the head of household. If the surname of the head was not legible, the entire family went without surname identification. See the two examples below. The one on the left was downloaded from Ancestry.com, and the one on the right from HeritageQuest.¹ The sample from *Ancestry.com* has been enhanced and is much easier to read.

337	Helen	Da
337	Mike	H
337	James	7
337	William	8
337	Larry	8
337	Mary	8
337	Robert	8
337	John	14
337	Mary	11
337	Walter	Da
337	Rundette	He
337	Hogan	He
337	Dennis	He
337	Dennis	He
337	Dennis	He
337	Agnes	Da
337	Mary	Da

337	Helen	Da
337	Mike	H
337	James	7
337	William	8
337	Larry	8
337	Mary	8
337	Robert	8
337	John	14
337	Mary	11
337	Walter	Da
337	Rundette	He
337	Hogan	He
337	Dennis	He
337	Dennis	He
337	Dennis	He
337	Agnes	Da
337	Mary	Da

In any given census year it is possible that the images on one Web site will be clearer than those on another, so it may be worth your while to look for multiple sources for your images.

Another advantage of searching for your ancestors in online databases is the search engine. Admittedly, it takes some practice to understand just how a search engine will handle your request, but once you have established a procedure, you will be able to search for an individual in many different locations at once. We all know of an ancestor who turned up in an unexpected place. Searching for that person in published-book indexes means that you need to have an index for every state, and if the name is found in Alaska, say, how will you know if it is the correct person? Unless you are at the National Archives, the repository you are visiting will not likely have census microfilms from out of state. Online, your search request will return a list of possibilities, and a single click of the mouse will show you all the members of the family so you can decide immediately if it is the correct group.

While on the subject of search engines, it is important to note that the sources of the information in the search engines—name, birth year, birth place, etc.—were created independently by the different companies. The people who indexed the censuses at Ancestry.com are not the same people who indexed them at Heritage Quest or other sites. Sometimes one person can read a name easily while another is clueless and enters nonsense in the index. This means that an ancestor who is impossible to find on one site might be the first person to pop up on a different site. In addition, on Ancestry.com it is possible to report an error in the index information, such as a misspelled or incorrectly transcribed name.

Last, keeping your census records as digital images can help you organize your materials and cut down on the amount of paper you have stored. If you are consistent in how you name your census images, you will be able to use your computer to search for a particular image instead of shuffling through papers in file folders. If you misfiled a paper document, you might never find it again, but your computer will be able to find a digital document by its name, date created, or even its text, if it is a word-processor document.

The main sources for digital images of the U.S. census are familysearch.org (free, with images from the censuses 1850-1930), Ancestry.com (subscription, free at many libraries, with images from all the censuses) and HeritageQuest (subscription, available at some libraries, and available free with a Connecticut library card through iconn.org, with images from the censuses except 1830-

50, and part of 1930). The latter two sites have fragments of the 1890 census consisting of Veterans Schedules for states Kentucky through the end of the alphabet. Other Web sites have a smaller selection of census years. For example, fold3.com (formerly footnote.com, a subscription site that is free with your CSG membership) has the 1860 census online, and it can be matched to Civil War records found on the site. It also has 98% of the 1930 census online to date. A number of Web sites offer free transcriptions or indexes of various censuses, but *caveat emptor*.

Despite my enthusiastic support of online census research, I must point out one reason for keeping the microfilms.

Recently, the image I was looking for was not returned on Ancestry.com. The previous page was repeated, and the one I wanted was excluded. I had to find it the old-fashioned way—by looking at the microfilm! Happy hunting for clear images.

Endnotes

¹ 1900 U.S. Census, Hamilton County, Ohio, population schedule, Cincinnati, Ward 19, p. 298 (stamped) verso; *Ancestry.com* (left) and *HeritageQuest* (right), accessed 28 September 2011, NARA film T623_1277.

Anticipating the Release of the 1940 U.S. Census

by Judith A. Bowen, CSG # 16113

April 2012 will be an exciting, and possibly frustrating, month for those of us who are eagerly awaiting the release of the 1940 U.S. Census. Two organizations have been working hard and long to provide access to this census: the National Archives Record Administration (NARA) and *Ancestry.com*. On Sunday, April 2, 2012, the National Archives will release digital images of the 1940 census. These images will be available at National Archives facilities through the use of their public access computers and on personal computers via the Internet. This website has additional details: www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/.

In mid-April, 2012, *Ancestry.com* plans to make available on its website free until the end of 2013 an index to and images of the 1940 U.S. census. These will only be available in the United States. (See the website: corporate.ancestry.com/press/press-releases/2011/08/1940-u.s.-census-to-be-free-on-ancestry.com.)

Many of us have become used to the convenience of indexed census records on Ancestry.com or HeritageQuest, either through membership access or library access. Unfortunately, the NARA does not, and apparently will not, provide an index to the 1940 census. This is not unusual – many of the censuses were privately indexed or government programs such as the WPA provided Soundex indexing. As a result, it will be necessary to know exact locations for your family members and especially the enumeration district (E.D.) in which they resided on April 1, 1940.

The website, www.stevemorse.org, has a number of helpful tools to guide you in determining the correct E.D. for your family member's residence. When you access this site, scroll down to "U.S. Census and Soundex (1790-1940)" and then take the 1940 Tutorial Quiz to determine which tools provided by Morse and his associates will be beneficial. It is advisable first to make a list of those family members you are researching along with their full street address, city, state and E.D. from the 1930 U.S. census. This list will

help you answer the questions in Morse's Tutorial Quiz. Keep in mind as you compile your list that, even though your family member may not have moved, his or her address could have changed because the city changed the street name and/or the house number. It is also likely, especially in cities, that the 1930 enumeration district for the address is not the same as the 1940 enumeration district for the same address. The tools that Morse has provided on his website will be helpful in dealing with these types of situations. If you are wondering what information was gathered by the census enumerators in 1940, you can find lists of the questions at the following websites:

www.1930census.com/1940_census_questions.php;
www.1940census.net; and www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/.

A new feature was added to the 1940 census. In order to take a random sampling for a set of supplemental questions, two lines on each page of the census enumeration sheet were chosen: lines 14 and 29. No matter what names appeared on these lines, 15 supplemental questions were asked about these individuals. They might be an infant or a school-aged child, a boarder or an orphan, a married woman or a widow, a single man, etc. Not all the supplemental questions necessarily applied to the individuals whose names landed in lines 14 and 29. The 15 additional questions referred to the individual's parents' birthplace and native language, the person's veteran status or relationship to a veteran, whether the person had deductions for Social Security or the Railroad Retirement Fund from their salary, the person's usual occupation and, for women who had been married, age at first marriage, number of marriages and number of children. It seems likely that additional information and websites will be available to answer our questions and curiosity about the 1940 census.

Try "googling" the phrase "1940 U.S. census" once in a while to see what is new and helpful.

WHY I JOINED CSG

I joined the Connecticut Society of Genealogists because I wanted to be able to network with fellow genealogists, as well as be able to access the Connecticut Vital Records without a hassle. Connecticut requires membership to a genealogical organization in order to view the records. CSG has a good reputation and is recognized by town and city clerks as the premier genealogical society in Connecticut. I also liked the programs and genealogical lectures offered by CSG. Finally, I was attracted by the fact that CSG is a facilities-based genealogical society with a research library and archives to preserve genealogical data.

*Gregory E. Thompson, CSG # 12873
Branford, Connecticut*

CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

*Quarterly News Magazine of
The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.
P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033
860-569-0002 www.csginc.org*

Each issue is jam-packed with informative articles, ranging from ethnic diversity in Connecticut to Connecticut's Towns & Cities by authors known to be experts in the field.

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Spotlights on Connecticut Towns
Use of Census Records
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*Connecticut Genealogy News***

**Currently looking for authors for
Spotlights on Connecticut Towns**

or

**Articles on resources at various repositories in
Connecticut that are helpful to genealogists
(contact CSG for a list of towns already completed
and further details)**

**CSG's Journal of Record:
*The Connecticut Nutmegger***

**Articles for the Nutmegger may include a
brief genealogy or family history to include a
genealogical summary
(Articles should be in NEHGS Register style)**

**The Nutmegger also accepts Bible Records and
various other transcriptions**

**Contact CSG for Guidelines for Authors
or more information**



CSG **CENTRAL** NEWS

Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

SAVE THIS SECTION – SUMMER 2011

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

CALENDAR OF EVENTS - 2011-2012

SAVE THE DATES ~ All CSG Events are open to the public, and many are free of charge. These opportunities not only provide helpful knowledge and insights into various aspects of genealogy, but the comradery found in each gathering is always a plus. Our attendees always take away more than what they expect when they sign up. Please pre-register with the CSG Office, so we can plan appropriately and notify you of any last-minute changes or emergency announcements. All events may also be found on the CSG website. www.csginc.org. Members are reminded to invite their friends and to watch this space and/or the CSG website for updated information.

November 19 - "Cominciamo! Let's Begin an Italian Family Search" with Director of the Family History Center at the Godfrey Memorial Library and Italian Researcher Barbara Prymas.
Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple Street, East Hartford, CT
Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE. See flyer on page 15.

2012

Please watch Channel 3 WFSB's Early Warning Network in case of inclement weather for notification if a program has been cancelled if it has been scheduled in the winter.

January 21 - "How I Solved My Brick Wall Problems: Discussion of Successful Strategies." If you have solved a brick wall or if you need a brick wall solved, this is the program for you. Please come and share your strategies or problem. Members of the CSG Board of Governors will also be present.

Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple St., East Hartford, CT
Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE

~Note change of place for the February program from the previous issue~

February 18 - "Using *Ancestry.com* for Genealogical Research." **Speaker:** CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland II.
Place: South-End Senior Center, 70 Canterbury St., East Hartford, CT. **Time:** 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE.

~PLEASE NOTE THE SPECIAL DATE FOR CSG'S MARCH PROGRAM~

March 31 - CSG will once again co-sponsor the Connecticut Gravestone Network Annual Symposium hosted by Ruth Shapleigh-Brown. Watch the CSG website or the CGN website for more information as it is released.

Place: South-End Senior Center, 70 Canterbury St., East Hartford, CT. **Time:** 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. **Cost:** TBA

April 21 - "Solving Brickwalls to Your Irish Ancestors" with noted genealogical speaker Thomas Howard. IF YOU HAVE AN "IRISH BRICKWALL" THAT YOU WOULD LIKE HELP IN SOLVING, PLEASE SEND IT TO US AT LEAST ONE (1) MONTH IN ADVANCE. TOM HOWARD PLANS TO BUILD THE PROGRAM FROM YOUR BRICKWALLS.

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

Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE.

SAVE THE DATE

May 19, 2012 - Annual Meeting. The morning will include but is not limited to the election of officers and governors for the coming year and the presentation of the 2012 Literary Awards. The Ask the Experts panel will also be there to help with any genealogical questions you may have. The program, "They Call Me Lizzie: From Slavery to the White House," will be conducted by well-known actress, Stephanie Jackson who will enact the life of Elizabeth Keckley, a former slave who purchased her own and her son's freedom and became Mary Todd Lincoln's dressmaker based on Keckley's book.

Location: The Hawthorne Inn, 2421 Berlin Tpke, Berlin, CT.
Time: Registration 8:30 a.m. **Cost:** TBD
Watch this site for more details.

FROM THE CSG OFFICE

The CSG Office now accepts Discover Card as well as MasterCard and Visa.

Please note that since Ancestry.com bought footnote.com, they have changed its name to Fold3 and has chosen to focus more on its military records. Fold3 is still accessible through our website.

USED BOOKS FOR SALE FROM CSG

More used books have come our way. What we didn't keep for our library or give to another organization that could use it better, are for sale. Please check out our CSG Bookstore at www.csgetc.org under Publications. If you have a specific book in mind you can click "Control+F" and a small "Find" box will appear above the book list. You may type in the title of the book or author and if we have it, the screen will jump to it.

In many cases, there is only one of each copy so please contact us before ordering to check availability. Please add \$5.00 (plus \$1 for each additional book) for Postage & Handling to your order. CT residents please add 6.35% sales tax.

Below is a sampling of what is currently available:

Families of Ancient New Haven Volume I-VIII 3 Book Set
Donald Lines Jacobus \$95.00

The Morton-Rich Ancestry Line: Descendants of Bryant Morton & Thankful Parker
Frances Morton Demars \$25.00

The Lesley E. Voorhees Records Volume 1
Lesley E. Voorhees \$10.00

Kinship: It's All Relative Second Edition
Jackie Smith Arnold \$8.00

The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts
David W. Hoyt \$45.00

Record of Pennsylvania Marriages Prior to 1810 Volume I
John B. Linn \$20.00

The Edward Grant Family and Related Families
Verne Grant \$50.00

Ten Hubbards: A Direct Line Descending from George Hubbard, one of the founders of Wethersfield, Milford and Guilford, Connecticut
Florence Hubbard Hodges \$10.00

Register of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots buried in Litchfield County
Joyce MacKenzie Cropsey \$15.00

Genealogical Research in England and Wales
Volumes I and II
Frank Smith and David E. Gardner \$15.00

Botsford Genealogy: The Line of Samuel, 1.1.3. Volume I
Helen Botsford Faucher \$50.00

Genealogies of Barbados Families
James C. Brandow \$50.00

An Emerson-Benson Saga
Edmund K. Swigart, Ph.D. \$50.00

Nicholas Hutchins of Lynn and Groton, Massachusetts, and his descendants with a Genealogy of Allied Families
Marvin Clayton Hutchins \$70.00

Supplement To The Edward Hawes Heirs
Raymond Gordon Hawes \$20.00

The Neslines in America Mary Brown \$15.00

The Story of Windsor Locks 1663-1976
Town of Windsor Locks \$20.00

Genealogies of Connecticut Families Volumes I-III
Gary Robert Boyd \$95.00

History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield
Volume II, Parts II-IV
Donald Lines Jacobus \$50.00

History and Genealogy of The Families of Old Fairfield
Vol. II, Parts VII-IX
Donald Lines Jacobus \$50.00



2012 LITERARY AWARDS CONTEST
 The 2012 Literary Awards Contest opened in September 2011. Members should have received entry forms by mail. If you have not and want to enter our contest, please contact the CSG Office. Please note that on the green form, the deadline for submitting entries should be February 15, 2012 and not 2011. Contest Rules and Entry Forms may also be found on the CSG Website under Publications then Literary Awards or contact the CSG Office. Entries are already being submitted.

Opening our Essay Contest to all last year was a big hit and we received many entries which were very hard to choose from. We've decided to hold the Essay Contest again and hope to get many more entries. The form may be found on the CSG Website or may be obtained by contacting the CSG Office. Copies are welcome.

***“Cominciamo! Let’s Begin an Italian
Family Search”***

**Join the Connecticut Society of Genealogists and
Barbara Prymas,
Director of the Family History Center at
the Godfrey Memorial Library**

**on November 19, 2011
at the CSG Library, 175 Maple Street, East Hartford, CT
at 1:30 p.m.**

**~ Learn how to begin an Italian family search
using sound genealogical techniques ~**

~ Printed and Internet materials ~

~ and Family History Center Resources ~

~ OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ~

~ FREE ~

**Please pre-register with the CSG Office by 3 p.m. on November 18, 2011
so we may plan appropriately.**

860-569-0002 or www.csginc@csginc.org

GLAD YOU ASKED ... GENEALOGY Q&A ?

What genealogical questions do you have? Send them to us! Send questions via email to csqinc@csqinc.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 hit the proverbial "brickwall" and really think I have exhausted all the logical documentary avenues I can pursue. I am thinking of getting a DNA test in the hopes that it will provide me with a new course of research. What can I expect?

Dear Researcher:

The mapping of the human genome allowed scientists to peek into the genetic make-up of the human species and has applications in criminology, paleontology and many branches of medicine. It also allowed geneticists to trace the deep ancestry of all humans which allowed for a genealogical application as well. DNA testing is not invasive and usually just involves a gentle swipe of the inside of the subject's cheek. Geneticists then identify markers on either the Y-Chromosome [males only] or in the mitochondria [males & females], which are passed down from generation to generation. With your permission the testing company will show the people with whom you match. Unfortunately, most matches exceed the historical record and show a common ancestor within the last 28 generations. That is about 700 years beyond the timeframe when most genealogists can establish a link and hundreds of years before surnames came into use. That's the bad news. The good news is that more and more people are being tested and as the database grows the likelihood of finding a close match within the period of historical records also grows. If you find a close match, even if the surname is different, they may have the paper trail genealogy you need to get you past your "brick-wall."

Dear Q & A Editor:

I have some "brick walls" with some of my Connecticut and Massachusetts Colonial ancestors. Persons who were well documented in town records, vital records and miscellaneous family documents simply disappeared soon after the Revolutionary War. It has been suggested that in both cases they went to Ohio, but I have no idea where to look for them.

Dear Researcher:

It will help to focus your search if you can narrow the timescale of their "disappearance." Around 1790 many CT and MA people settled in southeastern Ohio (the Marietta area) because it was accessible via the Ohio River. Beginning in 1796, settlers from CT were most likely to go to the "Western Reserve" in northeastern Ohio. The CT Land Co., formed by investors from Suffield, CT, purchased the tract from the state of CT and sold it to potential settlers. Towns in the Western Reserve with large CT populations included Youngstown (1796), Warren (1798), Hudson (1799), Ashtabula (1803) and Stow (1804). A useful reference is *Geographical Origins of Early Ohioans as Shown in Land Office Records*, P.A. Dolle, Columbus, OH, 1963.



PROFILES OF CONNECTICUT'S CIVIL WAR HEROES

by Noreen Manzella, CSG # 15578



Quartermaster Sergeant David H. Scofield 3rd Connecticut 5th New York Cavalry

David H. Scofield was born 10 December 1840 in Mamaroneck, New York, the son of David

Scofield (1817-1842) and Sarah B. Slater (1819-1907.) His lone sibling was Mary Delia (1837-?). After the premature death of his father, Scofield's mother married John Edward Crabbe in 1846. Half siblings of David Scofield include George W. Crabb (1847-1925), Elbert O. (1850-1854), Jerome E. (1852-1854), Ella J. (1855-1864), Ebenezer (1858-?), Elbert Jerome (1858-1911), John Marvin (1868-1912). Scofield's maternal ancestry can be traced to Henry Slater (Slaughter), born 1748 in Westchester County, New York.

David H. Scofield and Nellie W. Noyes were married 5 May 1867 in Stamford, Connecticut. Children included Linus (1868-?), Clayson Noyes (18 March 1873-23 January 1879), and Elizabeth Mary (22 February 1881-?) who married Chauncey Lewis. Records indicate that Scofield apprenticed to painting and continued to follow that career throughout his life living for many years in Stamford. In 1904, Scofield was admitted to the United States National Home for Disabled Soldiers in Bath, New York. He died there on 30 September 1905. David Scofield is buried in the Slawson Cemetery in Darien, Connecticut. David H. Scofield enlisted as a private in Company F, 3rd Connecticut Infantry 14 May 1861. He was mustered out 12 August 1861 at Hartford, Connecticut. Scofield then enlisted in Company K, the Ira Harris Guard, 5th New York Cavalry on 31 October 1861 in Stamford. He was promoted to Full Private on 1 January 1864. Promotion to Full Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 July 1864. He mustered out 19 July 1865 in Winchester, Virginia. Important battles and skirmishes in which the 5th New York participated included Harrisburg, Bull Run, Waterloo Bridge, Cedar Creek, and Martinsburg. In a noted incident, Scofield made an attempt to capture General Henry Wise of Virginia. Although the General avoided capture after an exciting chase on horseback, it remained an encounter well-known. On October 19, 1864, during the ultimately victorious battle at Cedar Creek, Sergeant Scofield captured the flag of the 12th Virginia. In a record of the 5th New York it is recorded that the success

of the 5th New York during Sheridan's victory in that battle was unsurpassed by any other participating regiment. Quartermaster Sergeant David H. Scofield's Medal Honor awarded <date> reads:

"Capture of the flag of 12th Virginia Infantry (C.S.A.)."

Sources:

"David H. Scofield," U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles. *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed on 1 October 2011).

"David H. Scofield," Find A Grave (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 1 October 2011).

David H. Scofield, United States Federal Census 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900. *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 1 October 2011).

"David H. Scofield," Medal of Honor, *MilitaryTimes.com* (<http://www.militarytimes.com>: accessed 1 October 2011). Hollenbeck, Susan. Biographical information supplied by Ms. Hollenbeck, a Crabbe descendant.



**Sergeant
James T. Murphy
1st Connecticut
Heavy Artillery**

James T. Murphy was born 3 July 1840 in Quebec, Canada, the son of Thomas and Bridget (Daly) Murphy.

Both parents were born in Ireland. Murphy had no known siblings. Records indicate that James Murphy came to the United States around 1845. Although Murphy is found living with his mother in New Haven, Connecticut in post-war years, he has not been found in prewar years. The fate of his father is unknown.

James Murphy is consistently listed as single in post-war records and it is believed he remained single throughout his life. As early as 1860 he is listed as a "smith's helper," and later as blacksmith and carriage blacksmith. Sometime before 1900, he entered the Springside Home in New Haven which served as a home to serve the disabled veterans. He died there on 11 January 1904. James T. Murphy is buried in St. Bernard's Cemetery in New Haven.

James T. Murphy, at 24 years old, enlisted on 27 December 1861 in New Haven, and on 6 February 1862 in Company L, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery. He was promoted to Full Sergeant on 16 December 1862. The 1st Connecticut was formed from the 4th Connecticut in Washington, D.C. In 1862, the 1st participated in the Siege of Yorktown, Gaines' Mill and duty in the defense of Washington, D.C. Among the battles seen in 1863 were the defense of Alexandria, the Potomac, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Brandy Station. 1864 brought the regiment back to the defense of Washington, and the battle of Petersburg. Actions were undertaken in 1865 at Fort Fisher and Fort Brady in January, as well as, the assaults on, and the fall, of Petersburg. It was at Petersburg on March 25, that James Murphy displayed uncommon valor. Seeing that a vital piece of artillery had been taken out by the enemy, Murphy rushed to assist in making the piece operable. He then continued to fire the gun throughout the engagement until its conclusion. Murphy was discharged from Company L on 11 May 1865.

Sergeant James T. Murphy's Medal of Honor:

"A piece of artillery having been silenced by the enemy, this soldier voluntarily assisted in working the piece, conducting himself throughout the engagement in a gallant and fearless manner."

Sources:

"James T. Murphy," Find A Grave (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 1 October 2011).

James Murphy, U.S. Federal Census 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900. *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed: 1 October 2011).

"James T. Murphy," Medal of Honor, *MilitaryTimes.com* (<http://www.militarytimes.com>: accessed 1 October 2011).

"Quebec Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1967," *Ancestry.com* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 5 October 2011).

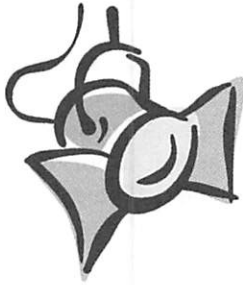


**About the Author
Noreen Manzella
CSG # 15578**

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.



Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities



Spotlight on East Haddam

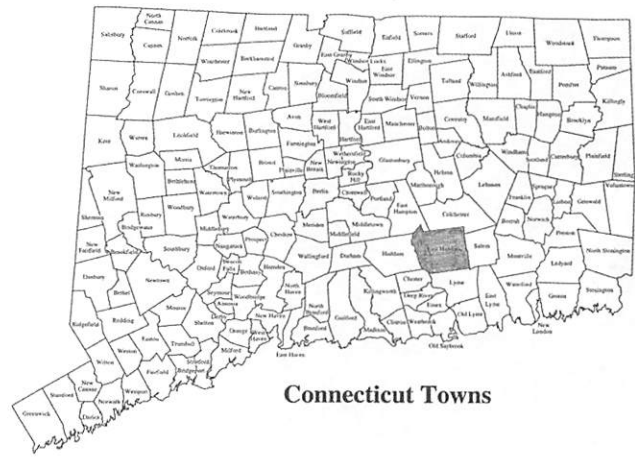
by Diane LeMay, CSG # 7571L

Geographic profile

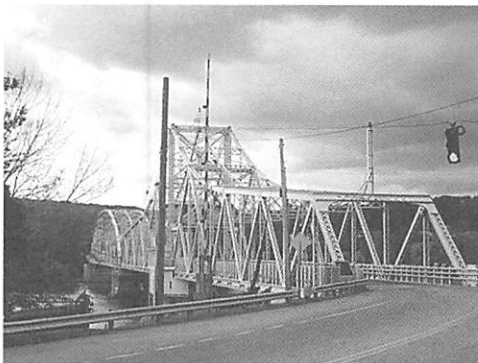
East Haddam is a large south central town along the Connecticut and Salmon Rivers in Middlesex County. It includes the communities of East Haddam Center, Hadlyme, Lake Hayward, Little Haddam, Millington, Moodus, and North Plain/Hopyard. Three times the size of Hartford, East Haddam inhabits 56.6 square miles of rolling countryside dotted with old farmsteads, dirt roads, lakes, waterfalls, state parks, and a castle. The population was 8,333 at the 2000 census.

Historic Profile

Prior to 1650, says Stofko and Gibbs, this area was inhabited by at least three tribes of Indians. Between 1649 and 1662 various Indian chiefs gave or sold land to 3 white settlers. Robert Chapman of Saybrook built his home in 1673 on the Landing alongside the Connecticut River where the Gelston House now stands. It was the first of many homes and taverns built at that site. In 1652 Capt. John Cullick was granted Lord's Island. In 1658 land along the Salmon River was granted to Richard Lord with the permission of Uncas, the sachem of the Mohegans.



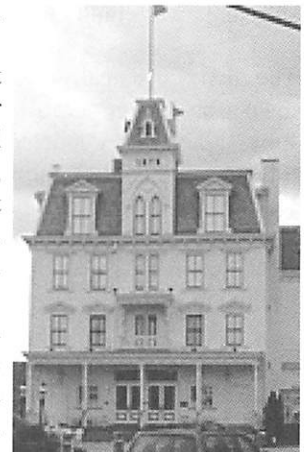
Connecticut Towns



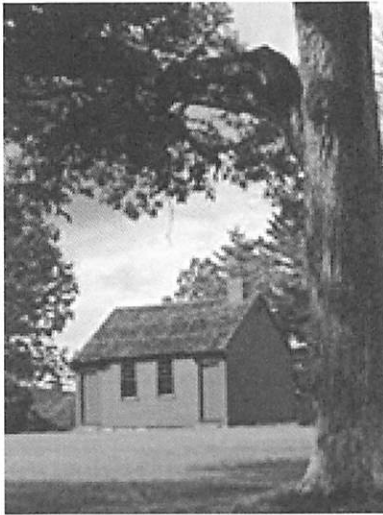
The tract of land, presently Haddam, Haddam Neck and East Haddam, was purchased from Indians in 1662 for 30 coats, valuing less than \$100. Among those who settled there, Nicholas Ackley, John Bates, Daniel Brainerd, Daniel Cone, George Gates, Hezekiah Shayler, Samuel and William Spencer, and James Wells. About 1668 the colony was granted town privileges and was named Haddam, from Haddam, England. Settlement soon stretched east of the river. The two halves of Haddam were connected by a ferry service in 1695 by John Chapman, the oldest son of Robert. This ferry service continued until 1913 when the present swing bridge was completed. Thomas Hungerford, Samuel Emmons and Jonathan Beebe settled about 1700. Many descendants have remained in the community to this day.

Petitioned in 1725, it wasn't until 1734 that it became two towns, with the west society retaining the name Haddam. Somewhat smaller than present day, the east took the name East Haddam. In 1739 upon petition, Lord's island was added, previously part of Haddam. Two other additions were made in the 1800's, a triangle formerly part of Chatham and a small strip of land removed from Lyme. East Haddam was part of Hartford County until 1785 when Middlesex County was established. Dyar Throop, a Brig. General during the Revolution, became its first judge of county court.

Between 1775 and 1783 over 350 men served in the military from East Haddam. Maj. Joseph Spencer, born in town in 1714, fought in the French and Indian War in the 2nd CT Regiment. He commanded the 25th Regiment during the Revolution and was promoted to Major General by George Washington. Just before the war, Nathan Goodspeed left Barnstable, Massachusetts,



purchased a "Landing" in East Haddam and built a two-story house. He married Mary Kellogg of Colchester, and enlisted in the service three years later on May 11, 1775. Today the Opera House and Goodspeed's Landing are historic landmarks of many years of prominence and influence of the Goodspeed family in the community. Since the Goodspeed Opera House first opened in 1876, it has played out a very diverse and colorful story. This present Gelston House structure was built in 1853 and owned by grandson William Henry Goodspeed from 1865 until his death in 1882.



The Nathan Hale Schoolhouse, built in 1750, was co-educational and served 33 students, aged 6 to 18. Moved twice, it has been at its present site atop the hill behind St Stephen's Episcopal Church since 1900. It was in this school that the Yale graduate and Connecticut Revolutionary War hero Nathan Hale served as schoolmaster during the winter of

1773-74. He was only 18 years old at the time. The Hadlyme North School built about 1763 served 126 students grades 1 through 8. The present structure built in 1794 also one room is known to have operated without interruption until 1930 when it closed because of consolidation of schools in town.

The first meetinghouse built in 1704 served both as a town meeting hall and as the place of worship for the First Church. Minister of the First Church of Christ, Congregational was The Reverend Stephen Hosmer, 1704-49. The present and third structure was built in 1794.



The first Episcopal service in town was held in 1750 by the Rev. Ebenezar Punderson, a traveling minister of the Church of England. During the Revolution it was disbanded when many fled to Canada to escape persecution. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, was established when 32 persons left the Congregational Church in 1791, and was built four years later.

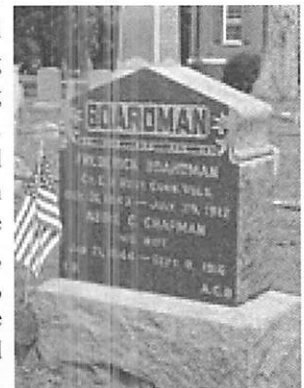
Catholics were few and scattered prior to 1850. A Roman Catholic chapel wasn't built until 1868.

Agricultural and timber farming, shipbuilding, tanneries and blacksmiths were among the early commerce. The first venture into milling came in 1693 when Joseph Gates began



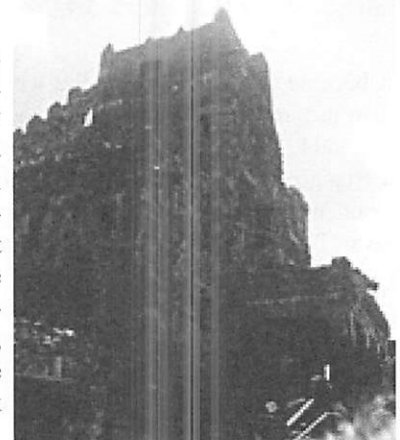
constructing a gristmill on the Moodus River. The first tavern keeper, Daniel Brainerd was named in the minutes of the town meeting in 1707. Wharfs and warehouses became apparent along the river around 1720, with small shops

in 1760's. The manufacture of cotton goods began in 1814 when George and Richard Lord built a woolen factory, clothier's works, bark mill, saw mill and cotton factory. Asa Smith built the Granite Twine Mill in 1815. Countless steamboats ventured up and down the Connecticut, the longest river in New England. Businesses expanded; in 1819 there were 6 gristmills, 9 sawmills, 3 tanneries, and one oil mill. Twelve of these were along the Moodus River. Stanton Card began in the mill business in 1832 when he built the Neptune Mill in the Johnsonville area. He built another in 1846, followed by Emory Johnson, Edward Brownell and others who began producing cotton twine for fishing and home use. William E. Nichols invented and patented the whirligig twister, an important improvement in the manufacture of twine. In 1842, Luther Boardman and Son, maker of silver-plated ware and Britannia spoons, moved from Chester to East Haddam.



About 225 men from town served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and the war ship "Kanawha" was built in local shipyards. After being outfitted at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, this vessel served throughout the war in the Gulf of Mexico.

The castle in town was commissioned and designed by William Gillette, a famous American actor, and built in 1914 for his residence. It sits high above the CT River on a 184-acre tract. His estate, known as Gillette Castle State Park



has been owned by the state since 1943, and was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Other Notable East Haddamites

Morgan G. Bulkeley - Governor and U.S. Senator; George Comer, Arctic explorer and whaler; Christopher Dodd, U.S. Senator; Bill Griffith, cartoonist; Uriel Holmes and Jonathan O. Moseley, U.S. Representatives; Venture Smith, captured as a child in Africa, brought to Connecticut and sold as a slave. He earned money to purchase his freedom and that of his wife and children. Entrepreneur.

Genealogical Research

Located in the Town Hall at P.O. Box K, 7 Main Street, East Haddam, CT 06423 is the office of the Town Clerk Debra Denette and Beverly Christopher, *Assistant Town Clerk*. Using the words of the town's web site, their "main functions are the recording, indexing and copying of land record documents, maps and vital statistics... the official repository of notices, agendas and minutes of the various boards and committees and commissions." Their office also "receives for record military discharges" from more than a couple decades. Phone: 860-873-5027. A certified copy of a birth, marriage, or death costs \$20.00 and no appointment is necessary.

Birth records date back to 1703. Per state statute, all birth records 100 years old and older are open, while prior records have restricted access. Marriage and Death records date back to the 1600's.

Cemeteries in town number 23. A list and map are available from the Town Clerk. From 1775 to 1870 deaths averaged from 45 to over 60 each year, some of these due to malaria. During the year ending June 1, 1870 twenty were due to consumption, six by typhoid fever and two were accidental. In 1870 the population had increased by only 147 more than at the turn of the century, from 2805 to 2952.

Both libraries in town are open Monday through Saturday. You can locate East Haddam Free Public Library at 18 Plains Road, PO Box 372, Moodus, CT 06469. Phone/Fax 860-873-8248 or at www.ehfpl.org. I urge you to visit and locate the Reference book *History of Middlesex County, Connecticut*. You will find your Revolutionary ancestor in its extensive 14-page list of volunteers from Middlesex County who mustered in, recruits and substitutes, dates and other significant data on their service. There is no index included.

According to its blogspot, the Rathbun Free Memorial Library at 36 Main Street, East Haddam, CT 06423 860-873-8210 has many family histories in its "Local History" collection.

East Haddam Historical Society was formed in 1963. Its museum at 264 Town Street has nine rooms of lower Connecticut River Valley history and genealogy. It is open Memorial Day through Columbus Day, Friday – Sunday, 860-873-3944.

Accessing Probate Court Records

Effective January 5, 2011, the new Region 14 Probate District includes the towns of East Haddam, East Hampton, Portland and Marlborough and is currently located in Marlborough, about 1 mile north of the Town Hall off North Main Street. It is on the 2nd floor of a commercial building with elevator access. Region 14 Probate District Court, 9 Austin Drive, Suite 211, Marlborough, CT 06447. 860-295-6239. Probate records from 1976 to present are here on a public access computer. You will also find decedents estates, name changes and conservatorships. Older probate records are at the CT State Library.

Sources

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-ehfpl.blogspot.com
- Emond, Suzanne, Clerk of Probate.
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- Jacobs, T. M., *Goodspeed's Folly, c1996.*
- Niles, Hosford Buel, *The Old Chimney Stacks of East Haddam, Middlesex County, Connecticut, 1887.*
-rathbunlibrary.blogspot.com.
- Stofko, Dr. Karl P. and Gibbs, Rachel I, *A Brief History of East Haddam, Connecticut, 1977.*

About the Author

Diane began working in the public library during high school, got her Bachelors and Masters Degrees in Library Science and made it her profession. She recently retired after 36 years as a high school Library Media Specialist, including some part-time work at the Connecticut State Library and St. Joseph's College library. She has enjoyed researching her family genealogy since 1979 and was on the CSG Board of Governors briefly in the 1980's. She rejoined the Board of Governors in 2009. She had resided in East Hartford for 26 years, moving to East Windsor in 2001 where she lives with her dog Charlie.



Philatelic Genealogy in Connecticut: An Introduction

by James R. Miller

Old envelopes and postcards in postal history collections are a source of genealogical information.^[1] This paper presents five old envelopes and a postcard from Connecticut with key genealogical data on the sender and/or recipient to introduce the Philatelic Genealogy website and database (*Philgen.org*, at <http://philgen.org>). The website was launched in March 2009 to begin building a digital archive of envelope and postcard images with genealogical value and to promote an exchange between postal history collectors and genealogists. The site has grown to more than 1,600 envelopes and postcards. Every item includes a photo (used with the owner's permission) and U.S. census or similar details on the sender and/or addressee. The website at present has 56 envelopes and/or postcards sent to or from Connecticut.

Finding a European immigrant's birthplace can be difficult. An address or a postmark can provide a clue. A person named Halbauer living at 56 Housatonic Avenue, Derby, Conn. sent a postcard to Ernst Halbauer in Gera, Germany in 1929.



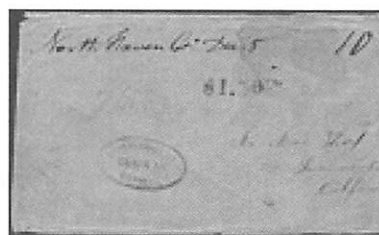
1929 Postcard from Derby, CT to Gera, Germany (Photo Courtesy of Jim Forte Postal History)

A Kurt and Hedwig Halbauer residing at 56 Housatonic Avenue are in the 1930 Derby city directory.^[2] A Kurt Halbauer, with a wife named Hedwig, applied for U.S. citizenship in 1934 and stated that he was born in Gera, Germany.^[3] The address on the postcard, by itself, could be a starting point to search for the Halbauer family in Germany. The shared family name of the sender and the addressee also suggest a family connection. As with any source of genealogical information, postal history must be studied in combination with other sources before reaching a conclusion. The postcard was found for sale for \$10 at a postal history website that has given permission to *Philgen.org* to use more than 700 pictures of envelopes and postcards sent from/within Connecticut.^[4]

Five other envelopes (all viewable on *Philgen.org*) offer similar possibilities of identifying a family's place of origin in Europe. Otto Staehr of Hartford, Conn., born in Germany,^[5] received an envelope from Rustringen, Germany in 1919. Selena Ringdahl of Woodstock, Conn., born in Sweden,^[6] received an envelope from Askersund, Sweden in 1929. Anna Boccuzzi of Stamford, Conn., with Italian parents,^[7] received an envelope from Avellino, Italy in 1941. An Angelo Boccuzzi, also from Stamford,^[8] but not known by the author to be related to Anna Boccuzzi, is in an online

family tree with his birthplace shown as Avellino.^[9] Theresa Deferrari of Bridgeport, Conn., born in Italy,^[10] received an envelope from Cicagna, Italy in 1941. Salvatore Aliano of Hartford, Conn. received an envelope from Florida, Italy in 1945. Salvatore Aliano registered with Selective Service in Hartford in 1942 and gave his birthplace as "Solareno," Italy.^[11] Solarino is approximately 2 miles west of Florida. All envelopes sent to/from another country will not necessarily involve a family connection, but are worth exploring when other clues are unavailable.

An envelope can help trace a family that moved from Connecticut to California in the mid-1800s. Moses Thorp of Sacramento, Calif.



Circa 1853 envelope from North Haven, CT to Sacramento, CA postmarked by hand (Photo courtesy of Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Sale 35, Lot 233)

received an envelope postmarked by hand in North Hartford, Conn. circa 1853. A Moses Thorp, his apparent wife Mary, and seventeen year-old son

Edson, born in Conn., are in California in the 1860 U.S. census.^[12]

Ten years

earlier, a Mary Thorp, with seven year-old Edson, is in North Hartford in the 1850 U.S. census.^[13] It appears that Moses Thorp went west to California before the 1850 census, possibly during the Gold Rush, and that his family joined him later in California in time for the 1860 census. The envelope was found on the website of a philatelic auction house that currently has 26, fully illustrated auction catalogs.^[14] Another envelope (viewable of *Philgen.org*) traveled from California to Connecticut. Miss Harriet M. Waterman of Norwich, Connecticut,^[15] received an envelope from San Francisco, Calif. via Panama.



Circa 1863 envelope from Washington, D.C. to North Stonington, CA with illustration of Civil War camp scene (Photo courtesy of Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Sale 980, Lot 2542)

Many envelopes survive from the Civil War. Mrs. C. G. Stanton of North Stonington, Connecticut

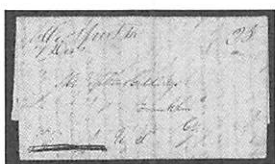
of was State the

received an envelope circa 1863 from Washington, D.C. with an illustration of a Civil War camp scene.

A Courtland G. Stanton, unmarried, is in North Stonington in the 1860 U.S. census.^[16] A Courtland G. Stanton enlisted in the 21st Regiment Connecticut Infantry in 1862,^[17] and this regiment was in the Washington, D.C. area during the fall of 1862.^[18] Courtland G. Stanton, with service in the 21st Connecticut Infantry, is in Westerly, RI in the 1890 U.S. census^[19] and a Courtland and Mary Stanton are in the 1900 U.S. census with an estimated marriage date of 1862.^[20] The envelope may have been sent to Mrs. C.G. Stanton by her husband shortly after their marriage and his enlistment in the army. The envelope was found on the website of a philatelic auction house (different than Figure 2) with a searchable database of more than 250 catalogs.^[21]

Other Civil War-era envelopes sent to Connecticut (all viewable on *Philgen.org*) were sent to Mary N. Clark of Laurel Glen, Henry Cutler of Windsor Locks, Alfred S. Robinson of Hartford, L. Sophie Shipman of Hazardville, Sarah M. Smith of New Haven, Miss Emilie N. Weaver of South Windham, Miss Emily White of New Haven, and Reverend Samuel G. Willard of Willimantic. Mary Willard, Reverend Willard's wife, received a folded letter, which is the focus of the next section.

Before postage stamps and envelopes became established in the 1850s, correspondence often involved a single sheet of paper with a letter written on one side and the other side used for the address, and then folded and sealed to make an envelope. Unlike envelopes that are often empty, folded letters have their original contents (unless the sender was willing to pay twice the postage to include a second sheet inside the folded letter).^[22] The text on the opposite side of the sheet often shows through.



1842 folded letter from Waskopam Mission, OR via Westport, MO to Franklin, CT (Photo courtesy of Spink Shreves Galleries, Sale 121, Lot 405)

Walter Giddings of Franklin, Conn.^[23] received a folded letter from Westport, Missouri in 1842. The philatelic auction catalog states that this folded letter was

written by Henry Bridgeman, the recipient's son-in-law, from the Waskopam Mission in Oregon Territory and speaks of the weather, the mission, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Cayuse Indians.^[24]

Other folded letters (all viewable on *Philgen.org*) sent to Connecticut (with the year they were sent) went to Miss Eliza Botsford of Roxbury (1826), Cornelia Bulkley of Monroe (1842), Henry Ely of Simsbury (circa 1847), Ebenezer Grant of Windsor (1790), Lucinda North of Avon (1840), Charles

Sigourney of Hartford (1851), Smith Tuttle of Fair Haven (1818), Stephen Walkley of Southington (circa 1847), and James H. Wells of Hartford (1847).

Envelopes can increase our awareness of our ancestors' social causes and political interests. Mrs. Abigail E. Lord of "Marlboro," Connecticut received an envelope from Collinsville, Conn. circa 1855. Abigail E. Lord is in Marlborough



Circa 1855 envelope Collinsville, CT to Marlboro (Marlborough), CT with pro-temperance illustration (Photo courtesy of Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Sale 970, Lot 37)

in the 1850 U.S. census.^[25] The envelope has a pro-temperance illustration, and was found on the same website as Figure 3.

Other envelopes with a political or social theme (all viewable on *Philgen.org*) sent to Connecticut (with their theme) went to Hart Barker of Harwinton (presidential campaign of Ulysses S. Grant), John W. Brooks of Goshen (presidential campaign of John C. Frémont), Asaph Hodges of Waterbury (lower postal rates), Henry P. Robinson of Guilford (campaign of Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax), and Charles F. Scholfield of Montville (temperance).

The final group of envelopes lets us glimpse our ancestors' personal life, their work, education and recreation. Mary G. Savage of Cromwell, Conn.



received an envelope from New York City in 1881. A

1881 envelope from New York, NY to Cromwell, CT with illustration of a handgun (Photo courtesy of Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Sale 25, Lot 289)

Mary G. Savage, single, is living with her widowed sister in Cromwell in the 1880 U.S. census.^[26] The envelope has an illustration of a handgun, and was found on the same website as Figure 2.

Other personal, work, education, and recreation-related envelopes (all viewable on *Philgen.org*) sent to Connecticut (with their theme) went to Charlotte Cannon of Bridgeport (New York State Fair), Edgar B. Case of Granby (refrigerators, "Indian herbs"), Vincent Colyer of Rowayton (Alaska), Stephen Crosby of Thompson (Friends' School

of Providence, RI), Eli Horton of Windsor Locks (fireproof safe), Miss Maria A. Lake (Connecticut Literary Institution), Edwin Marvin of Tolland (Williston Seminary), George Palmer of Branford (washing machines), Nellie J. Parker of Meriden (Strawberry Day), Peck Stow & Wilcox of Southington (hardware), Edward J. Redington of New Haven (books), and the Warner Brothers of Bridgeport (tape).

I hope this article has helped you see the range of information available from postal history. Many more envelope and postcard photos involving Connecticut residents are available. Postal history vendors have given *Philgen.org* permission to use thousands of photos from their websites and archived philatelic auction catalogs and most have not yet been placed on *Philgen.org*. More than 1,800 involve Connecticut, and these sources are a fraction of available postal history items. Other potential sources are being contacted. Anyone interested in helping add Connecticut envelopes and postcards to the website is invited to contact the author. Photos and data posted for each item will be credited to the person and/or their genealogical association.

Notes

- ¹ James R. Miller, "Philatelic Genealogy: Old Envelopes, Postcards, and Immigrant Origins," *New England Ancestors* 10:2 (2009): 37–38 and "Philatelic Genealogy Update: An Initial Assessment of the Genealogical Value of Old Envelopes and Postcards," *American Ancestors* 11:1 (2010): 45 [both viewable at <http://philgen.org>, click on NEA or American Ancestors in the Main Menu].
- ² Ansonia, Derby, Shelton, Seymour Directory, 1930 (New Haven, CT: The Price & Lee Co., 1930), p. 205. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ³ Petition for Citizenship, U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, name Kurt Emil Halbauer, naturalization record number 229,240, NARA series M1972, roll 898. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ⁴ Jim Forte Postal History (<http://postalhistory.com>, go to "U.S. by State," click on Connecticut).
- ⁵ 1920 U.S. census, Hartford Ward 8, Hartford County, CT, ED 106, p. 11B (written), NARA series T625, roll 183. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ⁶ 1920 U.S. census, Woodstock, Windham County, CT, ED 362, p. 7A (written), NARA series T625, roll 198. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ⁷ 1930 U.S. census, Stamford Ward 3, Fairfield County, CT, ED 1-199, p. 25B (written), NARA series T626, roll 259. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ⁸ 1930 U.S. census, Stamford Ward 4, Fairfield County, CT, ED 1-203, p. 21B (written), NARA series T626, roll 260. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ⁹ "Boccuzzi Family Tree," published on *Ancestry.com*, owner's name JillBoccuzziWildHorse; primary source citation not shown for birthplace of Angelo Boccuzzi, accessed 5 October 2011.

- ¹⁰ 1930 U.S. census, Bridgeport, Fairfield County, CT, ED 1-42, p. 41A (written), NARA series T626, roll 255. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ¹¹ U.S. Selective Service System, Selective Service Registration Cards, World War II: Fourth Registration, Local Board 3, Hartford, Hartford County, CT, NARA Series M1939, roll not cited. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ¹² 1860 U.S. census, Township 5, Calaveras County, CA, p. 112 (written), NARA series M653, roll 57. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ¹³ 1850 U.S. census, North Haven, New Haven County, CT, p. 240 (stamped, recto), NARA series M432, roll 45. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ¹⁴ Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions (<http://www.rumseyauctions.com/>, click on "Search," under Collectible select "Covers only," and in Keywords enter Conn., or enter Ct.).
- ¹⁵ 1850 U.S. census, Norwich, New London County, CT, p. 170 (stamped, verso), NARA series M432, roll 48. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ¹⁶ 1860 U.S. census, North Stonington, New London County, CT, p. 11 (written), NARA series M653, roll 91. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ¹⁷ National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, Courtland G. Stanton (<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/soldiers.cfm>, accessed 5 October 2011).
- ¹⁸ National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, 21st Regiment, Connecticut Infantry (<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/regiments.cfm>, accessed 5 October 2011).
- ¹⁹ 1890 U.S. census, Veterans Schedule, Westerly, Washington County, RI, ED 208, p. 6 (written), NARA series M123, roll 92. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ²⁰ 1900 U.S. census, Westerly, Washington County, RI, ED 241, p. 4A (written), NARA series T623, roll 1,513. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ²¹ Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries (<http://www.siegelauctions.com/>, click on "Power Search," for Symbol select Cover, select "Only those that have photos," and in Keyword enter Conn., or enter Ct.).
- ²² Vernon S. Stroupe, "What is Postal History?," *North Carolina Postal Historian* (Spring 1995), excerpted at the National Postal Museum website (<http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/studyofpostal-system.html>, accessed 5 October 2011).
- ²³ 1850 U.S. census, Franklin, New London County, CT, p. 2 (stamped, verso), NARA series M432, roll 48. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ²⁴ Spink Shreves Galleries, The Floyd E. Risvold Collection catalog, 27-29 January 2010, Sale 121, Lot 405, (Dallas, TX: Spink Shreves Galleries, 2010).
- ²⁵ 1850 U.S. census, Marlborough, Hartford County, CT, p. 909 (stamped, recto), NARA series M432, roll 41. Viewed on *Ancestry.com*.
- ²⁶ Spink Shreves Galleries, The Floyd E. Risvold Collection catalog, 27-29 January 2010, Sale 121, Lot 405, (Dallas, TX: Spink Shreves Galleries, 2010).

Acknowledgments

The author thanks Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Jim Forte Postal History, and Spink Shreves Galleries for the use of photos, the genealogists who responded to email and message board queries, and Lisa Birsinger for database and website support.

Biosketch

James R. "Jim" Miller is a genealogist and postal historian and is the founder of *Philgen.org*. He lives in Caroga Lake, New York and Haguenau, France, and can be contacted at jim@philgen.org.

Preservation of Color Photographs

continued from page 5

Because photographic manufacturers are aware of this problem, Kodak (one of the largest film manufacturers in the world) has a disclaimer on each roll of color film. Check it out for yourself; the key sentence is: "Since color dyes may change over time, this product will not be replaced for, or warranted against, any change in color." So there you have it, folks, in black and white ☹oops, I mean in Kodak yellow. COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS WILL FADE. If you preserve your color photographs in optimal conditions, the longest time that you can hope for before they start to fade is 50 years. Today most film and paper manufacturers are trying to come up with new materials to help prolong the life of a color photograph. Until they can utilize material other than dyes, we will have a fading problem. To exacerbate this problem, in the 1950s through the 1980s many photo labs were not aware of this problem and did not adequately process the color prints. If you have some color photographs from the 1950s or 1960s and you are displaying them, you will probably notice a shift or change in their colors.

The best and proper way to store color photographs is in a dry, dark chamber where the temperature is below zero degrees Fahrenheit. Although the sun and its ultra-violet rays are most harmful to the preservation of color photographs, heat and humidity also will accelerate the deterioration of the dyes. Not only are the sun's ultra-violet rays very harmful, but also is regular fluorescent lighting. In fact, the only types of illumination that is recommended for viewing color prints is standard tungsten illumination. However, this too must be kept at a low light level to preserve the color photographs.

I realize that all this makes it seem pointless to use color any more if you want to preserve some memories. However, there are some steps you can take that will help protect your color photographs. If you have only one original color photograph and do not have the negative, you might consider having a color copy made and display the copy print. Store the original in a dark, cool, dry place. A second suggestion is to have a black-and-white copy made and have it printed on a fiber paper rather than on resin-coated paper. (Almost all prints today are printed on RC (resin coated) paper.) Then have this new print hand colored. The fiber paper, if processed and stored properly, could last 100 to 300 years as will the hand

coloring. The reason is that hand coloring uses pigments, not dyes; pigments have much greater keeping properties than dyes. Think of the great works of art that are displayed in museums. The painters from the 1700s used pigments and most of their works are still in fine condition. Remember the photograph I mentioned earlier of my sister and brother-in-law's wedding? We copied it and then hand colored it; now it looks like it did 30 years ago. Finally, if you must display a color photograph, make sure it does not face a window.

Several years ago I went to a Neil Diamond concert and, being a purest, I photographed it in black and white. They had a wonderful light show at the concert with billowing smoke and wonderful colors splashing through the smoke. I was in awe watching and photographing this spectacular event. When I got home and developed the film, I can't tell you how disappointed I was with the results. You just can't imagine what beautiful colors look like in black and white. Therefore, I have some additional suggestions to pass along to you that would almost allow you to "have your cake and eat it, too."

Whenever you need to record some important life-cycle event such as a wedding, graduation, confirmation, bar mitzvah, birth, etc. by all means shoot all the color you want so that for your lifetime you will have the pleasure of remembering the event as it looked. However, for the sake of your children, grandchildren, etc., make sure that you or someone also shoots some black and white film. Here is the most important tip: when you get that film processed, make sure you do not take it to a 60-minute type of place. Make sure the film is archivally processed. Archival processing means that the photo will last at least 100 years or possibly more. In order to have this kind of processing, you need to take the exposed film to a custom photo lab. One easy way to make sure the lab will process it archivally is to ask them how long they will wash the negatives. If it is not at least ONE HOUR washing time, then it's likely that the processing will not be archival.

I can't tell you how many times I have heard the phrase "I wish someone had written on the backs of these photos who the people are." Don't do a similar disservice to your descendants; make sure the important family events are preserved for them.

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CSG would like to honor the memory of one of its greatest supporters who passed away on August 1, 2011: Mrs. Fitzhugh McMaster (Marjorie F.W.), CSG Member #7160, of Hermon, Maine. Mrs. McMaster became a member of CSG in 1980 and a Life Member in 1984. She served as the Chief of the Reading Room of the Connecticut Historical Society before her retirement. Aside from genealogy research, she enjoyed swimming and sailing but especially gardening. Our thoughts and prayers are with her family and friends at this time.

QUERIES

CSG Members may submit up to three queries per issue of Connecticut Genealogy News. Contact CSG Office for more details at 860-569-0002 or csginc@csginc.org.

Req ddt & dpl of Jane Chambers **HARVEY**, last liv Richmond NY 1955 & Elizabeth Chambers Starbeck **REEG** last liv Edgewater FL 1958. Par Christopher & Mary (**WIGGENS**) **CHAMBERS**.

Nancy McNamara, CSG # 15757

8782 Timber Point

San Antonio, TX 78250

maneggia@juno.com

Rev W Capt Benjamin **FELTON** b Salem MA 12Mar1739 d Brookfield MA 20Feb1819. M w/1 24Dec1767 Jennie **DORRITY/DORETY/DORITY** d Brookfield MA aft 1769 & bef 1771. Need Jennie's pbl bdt & par names.

Samuel **FRENCH** b Trumbull CT 1746 poss Weston, d Weston 1814. M W/2 4Jul1771 Weston CT Mary **BEARDLSEY** b Weston CT ca 1748 d Danbury CT 22/23Feb1825. Need Mary's par names. Some members of this French Beardsley family settled/passed thru Ripton VT.

Samuel L **SMITH** b CT 1769 d 6Aug1841 Madrid Springs NY & w Huldah () b 1764 D Madrid Springs NY 12Oct1858. Mov w dau Ludia **SMITH JONES** & h Reuben fr Cornwall VT to Madrid Springs NY. Need par names, bpl for Samuel L & Huldah.

Sally T. Dingsoyr, CSG # 2919

6901 U.S. Hwy 11

Potsdam, NY 13676-3594

PH 315-265-9136

Samuel **TULLER** b 1745 d 1813 m Simsbury c 1767 Mary (). Mary **TWILLER** will 23Sept1814. Proved 31Oct1836 Granby. Witnesses were Wm **MATHER**, Anna **MATHER**, Sally **MATHER**. Need identification of Mary & this **MATHER** family.

Allen H. Norris, CSG # 09401

2405 Countryside Dr.

Silver Springs, MD 20905-4524

Seek identity of Chester **ATWOOD** reported killed Civ W, Falls Church VA 1863Apr13. This report was made by Thomas Jefferson **PECK** 1st Connecticut heavy artillery. b 1843Apr27 d 199May14.

Edward V. Raymond, CSG # 19898

32225-46 Place South

Auburn WA 98001

BOOK REVIEWS

By Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG # 19174

True Miracles with Genealogy, Help from Beyond the Veil compiled by Anne Bradshaw, published by Createspace, USA, 2011, ISBN 1453767118, 6 x 9, Softcover, 134 pages. Order directly from the author at bradshaw.anne@gmail.com. No price listed.

This book is composed of a collection of observations submitted to the compiler by members of the LDS churches about how the world of genealogy is guided from beyond. It is definitely a specialized book emphasizing the world beyond our earthly veil. The author has compiled these submissions and presents them to the reader to ponder. In the words of the author, "Each will inspire readers as they come to the heady realization that family history work is of great consequence, it is powerful, there is a world of spirits, and it's really possible to unite families forever."

The book boasts a table of contents page followed by the usual acknowledgments and Introduction. The compiler presents a straight forward view of family connections and states that someone always knows the answer, no matter what a writer needs to know.

Shaking the Family Tree, Blue Bloods, Black Sheep, and other Obsessions of an Accidental Genealogist by Buzzy Jackson, Touchstone (a division of Simon and Schuster, Inc.), 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, ISBN 978-1-4391-1229-1, 5 1/2 by 8 1/2, Softcover, 234 pages. Order directly from simonandschuster.com or from www.buzzyjackson.com, \$14.99 plus S&H.

Have you ever asked yourself, "Who are you and where do you come from?" Have you looked carefully at a scrawny tree or visited the local state library and had more questions surface than answers? This book demonstrates how much fun the author is having using her sense of witty prose as well as demonstrating what she is learning. If you are a researcher who "sees dead people" then you will enjoy reading and chuckling along with the author. This read is entertaining as well as packed with suggestions for researching.

As a book of fiction, the organizational aids for the reader are quite limited. The table of contents focuses the thinking of the researcher in the direction the author is going throughout the book. The usual acknowledgments, clarifying notes and information about the author conclude the author's presentation.

Farmington, Connecticut, The Village of Beautiful Homes Index compiled and published by the Farmington Historical Society, 8 1/2 by 11, Softcover, 27 pages. Order directly from The President, Farmington Historical Society, P.O. Box 1645, Farmington, CT 06034, email: aar-cari@farmingtonlibct.org or call: 860-673-6791. \$25.00 plus S&H.

The Farmington Historical Society has completed this project of re-cataloging the beautiful old homes in the historic Farmington area. The work was originally prepared by Dudley Prentice in 1967 and later corrected in 1971 and is based on his work. This index is significantly expanded from the earlier version. Even with some possible errors the organization believes that this index will provide valuable assistance to anyone using this book.

The section called Using this Index is a valuable tool for anyone planning to use this guide. This could be a delightful guide for those interested in the history of this community.

The Oral History Workshop: Collect and Celebrate the Life Stories of Your Family and Friends by Cynthia Hart with Lisa Samson, Workman Publishing Company, Inc., 225 Varick Street, New York, NY 10014-4381, ISBN 978-0-7611-5197-5, 5 3/4 x 9, Softcover, 180 pages. Order directly from the publisher at the address above. \$12.95 plus S&H.

In this book, the author shows how to collect, record, share and preserve a person's oral history. It contains hundreds of thought provoking questions designed to cover every aspect of the subject's past. The wide use of photographs captures the reader's attention with interest and obvious envy. From the equipment you will need, the questions to be asked and stressing the art of being a good listener, the book is a guide for the novice interviewer. I am sure you will find this document an essential part of the beginner's library.

A clear and directional guide in the form of a table of contents will assist the researcher in his journey. At the conclusion of the book there are valuable life history worksheets, a suggested list for future reading as well as suggestions for archival suppliers.

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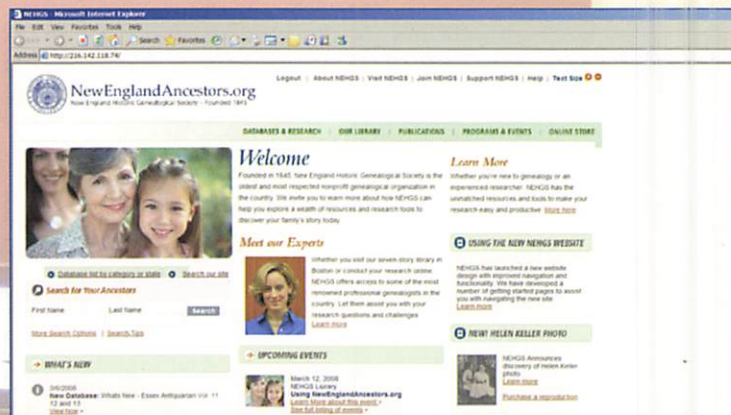
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