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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

A Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

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It's Your America!

**HELP THE
TEN-YEAR
ROLL CALL**

1940 CENSUS

HARRY L. HOPKINS U.S.A. WILLIAM L. AUSTIN



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Connecticut Genealogy News

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

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President's Message



Here it is February already and I'm still waiting for the howling winds and flying snow I predicted in the last issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News*. This is one prediction I'm glad I got wrong. As we think ahead to the renewal of spring (already the daffodils are trying to come up here in New Britain), we also have to think about a renewal of the Officers and Board of Governors for the Connecticut Society of Genealogists

Therefore I sit here writing my "Farewell Address" (at least for the time being). I'm no great penman and don't expect to have future school children memorizing my farewell address, as they did for George Washington. It is however a time for me to reflect on my last three years as your president.

As many of you know – I hate to write. I have, however, enjoyed pulling together twelve president's messages. I hope you have enjoyed reading them as much as I have writing them. At times I have chastised you (like any good colonial clergyman), but I've always sought to encourage you in your research. I hope you have taken a word or two of mine to heart; from persistence on your brick wall, questioning "sources"; learning all you can about your family and the historical time and place in which they lived; to finally "publishing" the results of your research.

During my three years as president, the Board of Governors has taken a close look at the many issues facing us in these changing times. Although progress has seemed slow at times, strides have been made to bring the Connecticut Society of Genealogists and its operations into the 21st century.

I thank all the other officers and governors for the many hours they have spent grappling with the challenges we have faced. You have all worked to make the Connecticut Society of Genealogists more efficient and more visible.

As members, I ask that you all take a proactive role in the Connecticut Society of Genealogists. An active board needs the input of an active membership. It is only with your comments (what are we doing right – what do we need to fix) and suggestions, can we tailor our actions to better serve you. We are always looking for program ideas and speakers. I challenge each of you for a comment, idea or suggestion.

Finally thank you for the opportunity to lead the Connecticut Society of Genealogists for the last three years and good luck "looking for dead people."

Edwin W. Strickland II
President

Editorial

Census records are one of the greatest resources for genealogy and in this issue we give them plenty of attention. In our regular series stepping back through the years, this would be the turn for the 1890 census, but as we discuss, it was tragically lost. Therefore, we move on to a presentation on "Using the 1880 Census" by President Edwin W. Strickland II.

The news event of the moment is the release of the 1940 U.S. census on 2 April 2012. Jean Nudd, Archivist, NARA Northeast Region, has allowed us to reprint "Examining the 1940 Census" which originally appeared in *Archival Anecdotes*, Fall 2009, vol. 14, no.4, p. 14, published by Friends of NARA-Pittsfield, MA.

We've included "A Guide to Using the 1940 Census to Trace Your Family History" on pages 15 & 16. This is designed to be torn out and tri-folded so that you can have it with you when you do your research.

1940s Celebration

We will use the excuse of the release of the 1940 Census to throw a party celebrating the 1940s era. The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, the Connecticut Historical Society and the New England Air Museum will join in a 1940s celebration on 14 April 2012. Rapid fire presentations will address "What's in the 1940 Census," "Growing Up in the 1940s," "The Movement of People in the 1940s," and "Connecticut Aviation on the Eve of WW II." The event will be held at the Connecticut Historical Society and will include music, refreshments and a tour of the CHS museum. This event is not limited to our respective members. Everyone is invited to join the fun. See the inside back cover for more details and how to register.

Our thanks to all of the authors for this issue including; Noreen Manzella for the series on Civil War Medal of Honor winners, Russell DeGrafft for "A Spotlight on New London" and Gregory Thompson and Russell DeGrafft for book reviews. We also thank Ellen Paul & Helen Schatvet Ullmann for answers to questions in our Q&A column.

It is an exciting Spring with the release of the 1940 Census, the 1940s Celebration and the CSG Annual Meeting with the 25th Annual Literary Awards presentations. Plan to attend.

Stephanie Hyland
Editor

About the Cover

The 1940 Census poster on the cover was found at: http://www.census.gov/history/www/sights_sounds/photos/1940_photos.php. Permission to download was included in the website.



Examining the 1940 Census by Jean Nudd, Archivist

Genealogists are eagerly awaiting the release in April 2012 of the 1940 census. The National Archives has decided to release it in digital format only so there will not be a microfilm copy produced. It will be available on www.archives.gov on Monday, April 2.

The 1940 census includes the continental United States, Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the military and consular services abroad, and naval services abroad or in American waters, but not at a fixed station. Persons in the military were enumerated as residents of the states, counties, etc., where their duty was located. Merchant Marine crews were enumerated as part of the population of the port from which the vessel operated.

There are a number of significant changes in the 1940 census; first is the addition of a housing schedule as well as the continuation of the agricultural or farming schedule [unfortunately for us, neither of these schedules still exist!; for the headings of the housing schedule, see Appendix A]. The information on these schedules was collected by the same enumerator. The 1940 census also asks where each person lived in 1935 to get migration information as well as questions on employment and unemployment.

Perhaps the two most significant changes from a genealogy standpoint are the addition of an “x” next to the person in the household who answered the questions and the additional questions asked of two people on each page.¹

The 1940 census was the first to use sampling to get additional information from 5% of the population. This became a standard in the census up to the 21st century. In fact, the 2010 census will be the first since 1940 in which no additional questions will be asked of a sample of the population.

The main goal of the 1940 census sampling was to gauge the effects of the Great Depression on the nation’s population and housing. There were an additional 16 questions asked of every person who appeared on lines 14 and 29, no matter what their sex or age. As we review the 1940 census form, we’ll also go over these sample questions in detail.

1940 Census Form

We’ve reproduced the 1940 census form throughout this article for your information. I’ll review the various sections of the census form as well as providing information on the enumerators’ instructions which gives us some insight into how the census was actually taken and helps us understand why we find the information we do on the forms.

The top section of the census looks much like we’ve seen in previous years with the state, incorporated place, ward of city or unincorporated place along with the county, township or other division. The left columns are also similar with the street and house number for cities and towns. The instructions tell us that the enumerators were to number the sheets serially beginning with 1 for persons enumerated in regular order but beginning with 61 for those persons enumerated out of regular order and 81 for those enumerated after April 8.

I found it interesting to note that enumerators were instructed to write the name of the street or road for places where the streets or roads were known by names or numbers or letters but also “where there is no street name, give the name of the road or other local name which will help to identify the structure.”² Questions 3-8 relate to the household data, again similar to what we’ve seen in previous census. This includes the household number in order of visitation, whether the home is owned or rented, value of home or amount of monthly rental, if the household is a farm, the name of each person whose usual place of abode is in that household, and question 8, relationship of this person to the head of the household.

STATE		1940 Federal Census												ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO.	SHEET NO.												
COUNTY														SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO.													
TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY														ENUMERATED BY ME ON	, 1940												
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 visitation	Home owned (O) or rented (R)	Value of home or Monthly rental if rented	Farm? (Yes or No)	Name of each person whose usual place of residence on April 1, 1940, was in this household.	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 at any time since March 1, 1937.	Highest grade of school completed	Place of birth 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	State (or Territory or foreign country)	On a Farm? (Y or N)	COBE (Leave Blank)				
1																											

PLACE OF BIRTH		CITIZENSHIP	RESIDENCE, APRIL 1, 1935				
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.	CODE (Leave Blank)	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	State (or Territory or foreign country)	On a Farm? (Y or N)	CODE (Leave Blank)
15	C	16	17	18	19	20	D

The household visitation number was assigned at the first visit. Every household was to receive this number except "Absent Households" for which a Report Card for Absent Household was completed (para. 372); the special classes of persons enumerated as of April 8, in hotels, tourist camps, trailer camps, missions, cheap one-night rooming houses (flophouses), etc.; and households enumerated in the Nonresident schedules. This shows that census officials in 1940 were concerned with finding those persons often missed in the census – people living in non-traditional housing structures, or transient persons.

Defining a household required eight paragraphs in the instructions, everything from the definition of a household to institutional households. For the purposes of the census, a household was defined basically as a family or any other group of persons living together, with common housekeeping arrangements, in the same living quarters, ordinarily a head, his wife, and their children, however, the persons living together in a household may or may not be related. Households could, of course, be headed by women or not consist of related people at all.

Perhaps the most interesting piece of this set of questions was the value of the home if owned. Enumerators were told that this should represent the amount for which the home would sell under ordinary circumstances, not a forced sale and that the assessed value was usually not a safe guide. There are separate paragraphs outlining how to value homes where the property is a farm, a tenant farm, and how to figure out possible realistic rents.

The persons within a household were to be listed in a very specific order – the head (generally the husband); then the wife; their children in the order of their ages, beginning with the oldest, except that if any of these children are married and living with their parents, they (husband first and then wife next) and their families should be grouped after the names of the other children; and then other relatives then lodgers, then servants, etc. Names were to be written beginning with surname, then first name and middle initial unless the person usually used his first initial and middle name. Enumerators were told to be sure to spell the name correctly but were not instructed to ask how the family spelled their name. They were to use a dash for the surname where it was the same within a family. This was also where the "X" for the person supplying the information was to be placed, next to their name.

Columns 9-14 deal with personal description and would appear to be fairly straight forward, unless you are of a mixed race. Then it can get complicated! Abbreviations for race were given specifically in the instructions – W for white, Neg for Negro, In for Indian, Chi for Chinese, Jp for Japanese, Fil for Filipino, Hi for Hindu and Kor for Korean. All other races were to be written out in full. Mixed races were reported according to the non-white parent, or non-white mixes according to the race of the father, except for Negro-Indian which was to be reported as Negro, unless the Indian blood predominates and the person is universally accepted in the community as an Indian.

Age would seem to be uncomplicated but leave it to the census. Special instructions exist for recording of infants (including a separate Infant Card, Form P-4) that give specific dates to guide the enumerators, like born on or after April 1, 1939. The most interesting paragraph for me was 464, Age in Round Numbers. This paragraph states that some people (I would imagine frequently the neighbor answering the questions) might give their age in a "round number," mainly ages ending in "0" or "5". In those instances, the enumerator should always ask if that is the real age. If an exact age is not known, they are told to enter the approximate age rather than unknown.

Column 14 relates to education and is fairly straightforward. Note that anyone who had no formal education, no matter what the age, have a "0" in column 14 for highest grade of school completed. A number preceded by a "C" will indicate the year

of college the person completed, such as C-3. This included professional schools such as law school, medical school, dental school, normal school (teacher education), engineering school or theological school), whether or not the person graduated from high school. They even thought of night school; enumerators were to put it down as the closest equivalent grade completed.

The next two columns, 15 and 16, relate to place of birth and citizenship. Column 15 gives the state, territory or possession if born in the United States or the country in which the person was born, using the name of the country as of Jan. 1, 1937. Enumerators were instructed to distinguish between Canada French and English as well as Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. Column 16 adds to the already familiar NA [naturalized], PA [filed first papers], and AL [alien], an abbreviation "Am Cit" for American citizens born abroad. Also note that some women might be listed as born in, say Massachusetts, but be listed as NA or AL if they married a man who was foreign born and did not become a citizen until after September 22, 1922. After that date, she would have needed to take out her own naturalization papers or she remained an alien. Also note that just because their parents have taken out first papers, no one under 18 should have that classification but should be down as "AL."

Line No.	Was this person AT WORK for pay or profit in private or nonemergency Govt. work during week of March 24-30? (Y or N)	If not, was he at work on, or assigned to public EMERGENCY WORK (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.) during week of March 24-30? (Y or N)	If neither at work nor assigned to public emergency work ("No" in cols 21 & 22)		For persons answering "No" to questions 21-24.	If at private or nonemergency Govt. work. "Yes" in col. 21	work or assigned to public emergency work "Yes" in col. 22 or 23	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER For a person at work, assigned to public emergency work, or with a job ("Yes" in col. 21, 22, or 24), enter present occupation, industry, and class of worker. For a person seeking work ("Yes" in col. 23): (a) if he has previous work experience, enter last occupation, industry, and class of worker; or (b) if he does not have previous work experience, enter "New worker" in Col. 28, and leave Cols. 29-30 blank.		(12 months ending Dec. 31, 1939)					
			Was this person SEEKING WORK? (Y or N)	If not seeking work, did he HAVE A JOB, business, etc.? (Y or N)	Indicate whether engaged in home housework (H), in school (S), unable to work (U), or other (O).	Number of hours worked during week of March 24-30, 1940.	Duration of unemployment up to March 30, 1940 - in weeks	OCCUPATION Trade, profession, or particular kind of work, as - Frame spinner Salesman Laborer River heater Music teacher	INDUSTRY Industry or business, as - Cotton mill Retail grocery Farm Staple yard Public school	Class of Worker	CODE (leave blank)	Number of weeks worked in 1939 (Equivalent full-time weeks)	Amount of money, wages or salary received (including commissions)	Did this person receive income of \$50 or more from sources other than money wages or salary (Y or N)	Number of Farm Schedule
21															
22															
23															
24															
25															
26															
27															
28															
29															
30															
31															
32															
33															
34															

Columns 17-20 add a piece of information that may be very useful to genealogists – where did the person live on April 1, 1935? If the person lived in the same house, the enumerator was to write in "Same House." If they were in the same city but a different address (or house), the enumerator was to write "Same Place." If the person lived in a different place, columns 18-20 were used to enter the city/town, county and state as well as if the place was a farm. If the place had a population of 2,500 or less, the enumerator was to enter "R" in column 17 for "rural." If the enumerator was in doubt as to the population of said place, they were instructed to enter the name of the place just as they would if the place had 2,500 or more in population. They were also to enter the complete information for all persons in the household rather than use ditto marks.

Questions 21-27 relate to employment status, for everyone 14 years and older. The information relates specifically to whether the person was at work the week of March 24-30 and if not, was (s)he assigned to public emergency work such as the WPA, NYA, CCC, etc. [Works Progress Administration, National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps] If the person wasn't working, were they seeking work, engaged in non-paid work such as housework or a student, or unable to work. And lastly, if they were employed, how many hours did they work the week of March 24-30 or how many weeks had they been unemployed. Columns 22-31 relate to the class or occupation of workers. They were designed to provide specific information on workers' jobs, including specific duties or kinds of industry currently employing persons. They were also designed to provide information on what jobs workers were trained to do, even if they were not currently doing those jobs. The term laborer was to be avoided by the enumerators; they were to use more specific terms such as weaver or roller but if they had to use laborer they were to be sure to accurately state the industry or business in column 29.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS		FOR PERSONS OF ALL AGES									
For Persons Enumerated on Lines 14 and 29.		PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER AND MOTHER			MOTHER TONGUE	VETERANS					
Line No.	Name	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.		CODE (leave blank)	Language spoken in home in earliest childhood.	CODE (leave blank)	Is this person a veteran of the United States military forces: or the wife, widow, or under 18-year-old child of a veteran?				
		Father	Mother				If so enter "Yes"	If child, is veteran-father dead? (Y or N)	War or Military Service	CODE (leave blank)	
14		35	36	37	G	38	H	39	40	41	I

The Tragedy of the 1890 Census

by R.G. Tomlinson, CSG # 55L

The courthouse burned down!

How often have these words spelled frustration for a family researcher? In the case of the U.S. Federal Census for 1890, fire played a similar role. At least, that's the story, but, as usual, it is not the whole story.



Commerce Building

In 1921, most of the census records of the past were stored very casually and with little security in the Commerce Building in Washington, D.C., under the control of the Department of Commerce. The National Archives had not been created. The census records for 1790-1820 and 1850-1870 were

stored on the fifth floor. Most of the other records were stored in the basement in a vault considered fireproof and watertight. The 1890 records, however, were stacked outside the vault. The recently taken 1920 census was not in the Commerce Building, but was housed in a temporary building at Sixth and B Streets, S.W.

At five o'clock in the afternoon on the 10th January, fire broke out in the basement of the Commerce Building. The fire was confined to the basement and soon extinguished, but the 1890 records were badly damaged and even records inside the vault were damaged by water that seeped inside. The census director estimated that 25% of the 1890 census was destroyed and half the remainder damaged. The 1890 census was the first census for which no copies were filed with the country clerks. The damaged 1890 records were unique.

Genealogists and historians entreated the government to salvage the surviving charred and water stained records. Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, assured petitioners from the DAR and the National Genealogical Society that rumors of the impending destruction of the records were false. However, over the next thirteen years little restoration or preservation work was done.

In 1932, the census bureau sent a routine list to the Library of Congress of documents they considered no longer necessary for their business. The 1890 records were on the list. Papers deemed of historical importance

could be transferred to the Library for archival storage. The Librarian did not indicate any of the papers on the list as having permanent historical importance and did not accept custody of the 1890 census records.

On February 21, 1933, Congress authorized destruction of the records. Actual destruction occurred in 1934 or 1935. After the National Archives were formed and took custody of all the census records, a few fragments of the 1890 census were found. In 2008 an announcement by an Internet newsletter that the whole 1890 census had been found created great excitement. However, it turned out to be an April Fool's Day joke.

For some fortunate researchers there is an alternative to the 1890 census. Totally independent of the population census, a Special Enumeration of Union Veterans and Widows was taken in 1890 at the request of the Pension Office. These records were transferred from the Pension Office to the Veterans Administration in 1930 and then to the National Archives in 1943. Somewhere along the line, a major portion of the records were lost or destroyed. Connecticut was once again star-crossed. The missing records were those for Alabama through Kansas and part of Kentucky. The only surviving Connecticut fragment in the National Archives collection is in Record Group 15, bundle 198, roll 118 which is labeled "Washington, D.C., and Miscellaneous." Those relating to Connecticut veterans are for Fort Trumbull, Hartford County Hospital and the U.S. Naval Station.

So tragically, it was not simply fire that doomed the records from 1890, but it was, in large measure, carelessness, indifference and the tardy creation of the National Archives.



**Newspaper photo of the Damaged
Census Records**

of college the person completed, such as C-3. This included professional schools such as law school, medical school, dental school, normal school (teacher education), engineering school or theological school), whether or not the person graduated from high school. They even thought of night school; enumerators were to put it down as the closest equivalent grade completed.

The next two columns, 15 and 16, relate to place of birth and citizenship. Column 15 gives the state, territory or possession if born in the United States or the country in which the person was born, using the name of the country as of Jan. 1, 1937. Enumerators were instructed to distinguish between Canada French and English as well as Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. Column 16 adds to the already familiar NA [naturalized], PA [filed first papers], and AL [alien], an abbreviation "Am Cit" for American citizens born abroad. Also note that some women might be listed as born in, say Massachusetts, but be listed as NA or AL if they married a man who was foreign born and did not become a citizen until after September 22, 1922. After that date, she would have needed to take out her own naturalization papers or she remained an alien. Also note that just because their parents have taken out first papers, no one under 18 should have that classification but should be down as "AL."

Line No.	Was this person AT WORK for pay or profit in private or nonemergency work during week of March 24-30? (Y or N)	If not, was he at work on, or assigned to, public EMERGENCY WORK (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.) during week of March 24-30? (Y or N)	If neither at work nor assigned to public emergency work. ("No" in cols. 21 & 22)		For persons answering "No" in questions 21-24.		If at private or nonemergency Govt. work. "Yes" in col. 21	work or assigned to public emergency work. "Yes" in col. 22 or 23	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER		For a person at work, assigned to public emergency work, or with a job ("Yes" in col. 21, 22, or 24), enter present occupation, industry, and class of worker. For a person seeking work ("Yes" in col. 23): (a) if he has previous work experience, enter last occupation, industry, and class of worker; or (b) if he does not have previous work experience, enter "New worker" in Col. 28, and leave Cols. 29-30 blank.	Number of weeks worked in 1939 (Equivalent full-time weeks)	(12 months ending Dec. 31, 1939)		
			Was this person SEEKING WORK? (Y or N)	If not seeking work, did he HAVE A JOB, business, etc.? (Y or N)	Indicate whether engaged in home housework (H), in school (S), unable to work (U), or other (O)	CODE			Number of hours worked during week of March 24-30, 1940.	Duration of unemployment from March 30, 1940 - in weeks.			OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	Class of Worker
21															
22															
23															
24															
25															
26															
27															
28															
29															
30															
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SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS		FOR PERSONS OF ALL AGES									
		PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER AND MOTHER			MOTHER TONGUE	VETERANS					
Line No.	Name	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.		CODE (leave blank)		Language spoken in home in earliest childhood.	CODE (leave blank)	Is this person a veteran of the United States military forces; or the wife, widow, or under 18-year-old child of a veteran?			
		Father	Mother		If so enter "Yes"			If child, is veteran-father dead? (Y or N)	War or Military Service	CODE (leave blank)	
14		35	36	37	O	38	H	39	40	41	I

Use Of Census Records

The 1940 census also asked, in columns 32-34, the amount of money people earned in 1939, if it was wages or included other sources than money wages and if they were listed on the farm schedule, what number were they. These instructions get very complicated with the enumerators given specifics on what other types of income were to be counted and if money income came from other sources than their occupations such as roomers, business profits, fees, rents, interest, unemployment compensation, direct cash relief, old age assistance, pensions, annuities, royalties, contributions from relatives other than their immediate family, "in-kind" income such as room and board, etc. All of these can add significantly to our knowledge of our ancestors' economic situation in 1940.

FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER							FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED		
SOCIAL SECURITY			USUAL OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER				Has this woman been married more than once? (Yes or No)	Age at first marriage.	Number of children ever born. (Do not include stillbirths.)
Does this person have a Federal Social Security Number? (Yes or No)	Where deductions for Federal Old-Age Insurance or Railroad Retirement made from this persons wages or salary in 1939? (Yes or No)	If so, were deductions made from all, ½ or more, part but less than ½, of wages or salary?	Usual Occupation	Usual Industry	Usual class of worker	CODE (leave blank)			
42	43	44	45	46	47	J	48	49	50

There are two lines at the bottom of every schedule page for the supplemental questions asked of persons on lines 14 and 29. These were asked of persons 14 years or older and include: name; place of birth of father and mother; language spoken in the home in earliest childhood; if the person was a veteran or the wife, widow, or under-18 child of a veteran; if a child, is the veteran dead; war or military service; does the person have a social security number; were deductions for Federal Old Age Insurance or Railroad Retirement made from their wages in 1939; if so, were the deductions from what part of their salary; their occupation – usual occupation, usual industry and usual class of worker; and for women, has she been married more than once; age at first marriage; and number of children ever born, not to include stillborns. Let's all hope that we have at least one member of our households on line 14 or 29!

If you would like to receive information about yourself or a deceased person before April 2, 2012 for the 1940 census or a later census, you can use the Bureau of the Census Form BC-600, available from www.census.gov/genealogy/www/bc-600.pdf to request an abstract of that person's line on the census. You will have to provide proof that you are the person listed or that the person listed is deceased.

For complete information on the questions asked on the 1940 census as well as the enumerators' instructions, visit www.archives.gov/genealogy/census/1940. You can download a blank 1940 census form on this website as well or view a chart of codes used by enumerators. The webpage also offers researchers sections on "Start Your 1940 Census Research" or "Indexes and Other Finding Aids" so that some work can be done prior to the release date. Other useful resources include "Census Resources and Links" but my favorite has to be the videos; there are four altogether – an introduction that provides an overview of the 1940 census; and three training videos – one that reviews the major questions, one that discusses how the census of housing will be used by the Census Bureau, and one that trained enumerators on the right way to complete the agricultural census.

If you want more information on a later census, the Bureau of the Census published "Measuring America: The Decennial Census 1790-2000" which is available on their website, www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/pol02marv-pt1.pdf or at the National Archives in Pittsfield.

Notes

¹If someone other than a member of the household answered the questions, the enumerator was instructed to add a note in the outside column giving name and other information on who supplied the information for that family. Enumerators' Instructions, para. 446 gives specifics on Identification of Persons Furnishing Information. The example given is "Information from John Brown, neighbor."

²Enumerators' Instructions para. 413. The National Archives website, www.archives.gov, has published a page on-line for the 1940 census including a copy of the enumerators' instructions.

Appendix A

1940 QUESTIONNAIRE—CENSUS OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS

(23 1/2" X 19," printed on two sides, space for 15 entries on each side, reverse side identical except that the lines were numbered 16 to 30; yellow stock)

SECTION	I. LOCATION AND HOUSEHOLD DATA						II. CHARACTERISTICS OF STRUCTURE					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	No. of structure in order of visitation	Population Line No.	Color or race of head of household White <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Negro <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Altiher <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Number of persons in household	Live on a farm? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Home ten-ure Owned <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Rented <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Value of home or monthly rental \$.....	Type of structure in which this dwelling unit is located Structure with- out busi-ness <input type="checkbox"/> 1 1-family detached <input type="checkbox"/> 2 1-family attached <input type="checkbox"/> 3 2-family detached <input type="checkbox"/> 4 2-family attached <input type="checkbox"/> 5 3-family detached <input type="checkbox"/> 6 3-family attached <input type="checkbox"/> 7 4-family detached <input type="checkbox"/> 8 4-family attached <input type="checkbox"/> 9	Originally built as: Reisd. struct. same no. dwg. units <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Reisd. struct. differ. no. dwg. units <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Nonreisd. struct. <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Exterior material Wood <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Brick <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Stone <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Struc- ture in kind of major repair? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Year orig- inally built
	Dwelling unit No. within structure	Name of head of household Street and No. Apt. No. or location					Est. rent of owned nonfarm home \$.....	No. of units 1-or-more fam. struct. attached <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Semi. with busi-ness <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Other dwell- ing plan. <input type="checkbox"/> 2				

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Number of rooms	Water supply Running water in dwelling unit <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Hand pump in dwelling unit <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Running water within 50 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other supply within 50 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 No water supply within 50 ft. <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Toilet facilities Flush toilet in str., excl. use <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Flush toilet in str., shared <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Nonflush toilet in structure <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Outside toilet or privy <input type="checkbox"/> 4 No toilet or privy <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Bathrub or shower with running water in structure Exclusive use <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Shared <input type="checkbox"/> 2 None <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Principal lighting equip't Electro <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Gas <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Ker. peak <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Principal refrigeration equip't Mechan- ical <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Ice <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Ogcr <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Radio in dwelling unit? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Heating equipment Stove w/ hot water system <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Flued room air system <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Pipeless room air furnace <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Heating stove <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other or none <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Principal fuel used for heating Coal or coke <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Wood <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Gas <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Electro. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 None <input type="checkbox"/> 8	Principal fuel used for cooking Ker. or gasol. <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Wood <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Gas <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None <input type="checkbox"/> 8 C

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Furni- ture incl. in rent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Est. rent without furniture \$..... Water \$.....	Average monthly cost of— Elec. \$..... Gas. \$..... Other fuel \$..... Water \$.....	Value of property No. of dwg. units..... D	Mortgage on property Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Present debt On 1st mtg. \$..... On 2d mtg. \$..... Amount of each pmt. \$.....	Regular pay- ments required Month- ly <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Quarter- ly <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Semi- annual <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Annual <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other reg. pmt. plan <input type="checkbox"/> 5 No reg. pmt. required <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Do payments include an amount for reduction of principal? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Do payments include real estate taxes? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Inter- est rate now chg'd	Holder of first mortgage (or land contract) Bkg. & Loan <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Com. Bank <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Savings Bank <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Life In- sur. Co. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Mfg. Co. <input type="checkbox"/> 5 BOLC <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Individ- ual <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8

Reprint Policy [from Archival Anecdotes]:

Because the Friends of NARA-Pittsfield has ceased to exist as an organization when the reading room at NARA-Pittsfield closed in September 2011, anyone wishing to reprint an article from any issue of Archival Anecdotes may do so with the stipulation that the Friends of NARA-Pittsfield be credited.

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Jean Nudd, Archivist, NARA Northeast Region, "Examining the 1940 Census," *Archival Anecdotes* (Fall 2009 Volume 14, Number 4): pages 1-10.

The Tragedy of the 1890 Census

by R.G. Tomlinson, CSG # 55L

The courthouse burned down!

How often have these words spelled frustration for a family researcher? In the case of the U.S. Federal Census for 1890, fire played a similar role. At least, that's the story, but, as usual, it is not the whole story.



Commerce Building

In 1921, most of the census records of the past were stored very casually and with little security in the Commerce Building in Washington, D.C., under the control of the Department of Commerce. The National Archives had not been created. The census records for 1790-1820 and 1850-1870 were

stored on the fifth floor. Most of the other records were stored in the basement in a vault considered fireproof and watertight. The 1890 records, however, were stacked outside the vault. The recently taken 1920 census was not in the Commerce Building, but was housed in a temporary building at Sixth and B Streets, S.W.

At five o'clock in the afternoon on the 10th January, fire broke out in the basement of the Commerce Building. The fire was confined to the basement and soon extinguished, but the 1890 records were badly damaged and even records inside the vault were damaged by water that seeped inside. The census director estimated that 25% of the 1890 census was destroyed and half the remainder damaged. The 1890 census was the first census for which no copies were filed with the country clerks. The damaged 1890 records were unique.

Genealogists and historians entreated the government to salvage the surviving charred and water stained records. Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, assured petitioners from the DAR and the National Genealogical Society that rumors of the impending destruction of the records were false. However, over the next thirteen years little restoration or preservation work was done.

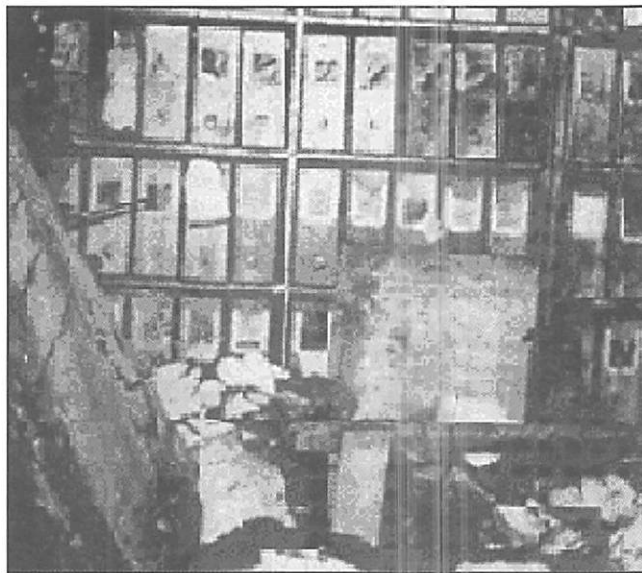
In 1932, the census bureau sent a routine list to the Library of Congress of documents they considered no longer necessary for their business. The 1890 records were on the list. Papers deemed of historical importance

could be transferred to the Library for archival storage. The Librarian did not indicate any of the papers on the list as having permanent historical importance and did not accept custody of the 1890 census records.

On February 21, 1933, Congress authorized destruction of the records. Actual destruction occurred in 1934 or 1935. After the National Archives were formed and took custody of all the census records, a few fragments of the 1890 census were found. In 2008 an announcement by an Internet newsletter that the whole 1890 census had been found created great excitement. However, it turned out to be an April Fool's Day joke.

For some fortunate researchers there is an alternative to the 1890 census. Totally independent of the population census, a Special Enumeration of Union Veterans and Widows was taken in 1890 at the request of the Pension Office. These records were transferred from the Pension Office to the Veterans Administration in 1930 and then to the National Archives in 1943. Somewhere along the line, a major portion of the records were lost or destroyed. Connecticut was once again star-crossed. The missing records were those for Alabama through Kansas and part of Kentucky. The only surviving Connecticut fragment in the National Archives collection is in Record Group 15, bundle 198, roll 118 which is labeled "Washington, D.C., and Miscellaneous." Those relating to Connecticut veterans are for Fort Trumbull, Hartford County Hospital and the U.S. Naval Station.

So tragically, it was not simply fire that doomed the records from 1890, but it was, in large measure, carelessness, indifference and the tardy creation of the National Archives.



**Newspaper photo of the Damaged
Census Records**

1880 United States Federal Census: The Tenth Census Using the Population Schedule

by Edwin W. Strickland II, CSG # 3709L

The tenth census, “of the population, wealth, and industry of the United States” was to be taken on, or as of 1 June 1880. The enumerators were allowed the first two weeks of June in cities with a population over 10,000 inhabitants in the 1870 census, and one month for smaller communities.¹ The Census Office provided the enumerators with forms for the Population, Agricultural, Manufacturers, and Mortality Schedules. Because of the complexity, special agents were appointed to compile the data for the Social Statistics. Only the Population Schedule will be discussed here.

Images of the 1880 census can be found online at a variety of free and for fee websites. As indexing on each of these sites was done independently, it is good practice to visit more than one site if you cannot find your ancestor. Additionally, some providers have enhanced their images, so more readable images may be found at another website.

In the absence of the head of household, any person over the age of 20 years was required to provide information on the family with which they lived. The enumerators were not required to accept statements which they knew to be false. Enumerators could enter the facts as nearly as they could ascertain them by their own observation or by inquiry of credible people.

INFORMATION GATHERED

The header on each census sheet provided information about the geographical area covered (State, Town and Ward or Village if applicable, and Enumeration District), the date the enumeration was taken and the name of the enumerator. I recommend you note the enumerator – they just may be a member of your family.

Location

The first two (unnumbered columns) were for listing the street (written vertically) and the house number. Column 1 stated the dwelling number and Column 2 the family number in order of visitation.²

Names

Column 3 listed names of the usual members of the household on 1 June 1880, beginning with the head of the household. Children were to be listed in birth order, followed by other members of the household.

Personal Description

Race, being White (w), Black (b), Mulatto³ (m), Chinese (c) and Indian (i) was to be entered into column 4.⁴ Column 5 listed gender while column 6 was age. Children who were under the age of one year on 1 July 1880 reported by the fractional part of the year. If a child was born in the census year, the month of birth is given in column 7.



Relationship

Relationship to the head of the household is stated in column 8. It should be noted that it was not uncommon for members of the extended family to be listed as servants, boarders or lodgers.

Civil Condition

Checks were made in column 9 (single), 10 (married) and 11 (widowed or divorced) to indicate marital status. If a marriage occurred during the census year, column 12 was checked.

Occupation

The occupation of everyone of age 10 years and over was to be recorded in column 13. Enumerators were requested to be specific in their reporting of occupations, for example a woman keeping house for her own family was reported as keeping house, while those working outside of the home were reported as housekeepers. Detailed guidelines are given in the instructions of enumerators. If a person was unemployed in the previous 12 months, the number of months was recorded in column 14.

Use Of Census Records

- Health** If the individual was sick or temporarily disabled on the day of the enumeration, the nature of the sickness or disability was given in column 15. Checks were made in column 16 (blind), 17 (deaf and dumb), 18 (idiotic), 19 (insane) and 30 (maimed, crippled, bedridden or otherwise disabled) as was appropriate.
- Education** Reported in column 21 were those who had attended school in the previous 12 months. ⁵ Those who could not read were reported in column 22 while those who could not write were reported in column 23.
- Nativity** State, territory or nation (if foreign born) of birth of the individual was reported in column 24, while that of the father is given in 25, and the mother in 26.

Questions 13, 14, 22, and 23 were not asked of persons under the age of 10.

CASE STUDY – FAMILY OF LYMAN J. STRICKLAND OF OTIS, MASSACHUSETTS.⁶

The household of Lyman J. Strickland of Otis, Berkshire County, Massachusetts was enumerated on 22 or 23 June 1880 by Pearl C. Tinker. It was the 161st dwelling and the 171st household visited. His household consisted of himself (age 74, widowed), his brother Norman (age 67, married), his sister Sarah C. (age 65, unmarried) and daughter Elizabeth H. (age 29, unmarried). His sister and daughter were at home, keeping house. Lyman was a dealer in flour and feed, while his brother had no occupation “except minding other peoples business.”⁷

All members of Lyman’s household were born in Massachusetts, as were their parents. It will be noted that Norman’s wife was not in the household. All members of the household could read and write. No members were reported to have a health issue.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Search of other census years (particularly 1850, 1860 and 1870) may reveal the names of Lyman’s and Norman’s wife and potential children not reflected here.

Search of the Massachusetts vital records from about 1805 (birth of Lyman) may reveal the names of Lyman, Norman’s, and Sarah’s parents as well as the marriage of Norman and Lyman.

Search of probate records after 1880 (particularly in Berkshire County). I would be particularly interested in Sarah’s estate. Frequently spinster’s wills will give detailed information on her extended family.

Search of land records for Berkshire County.⁸ As Lyman was in business, it is likely that he owned property.

Search of local histories, gazetteers and “mug books.”

Search of Otis church and cemetery records.

Endnotes

- ¹ United States Census Bureau, “1880 Census: Instructions to Enumerators,” IPUMS, <http://use.ipums.org/use/voliii/inst1880.shtml>.
- ² A dwelling was considered to be any building or place of abode. Family included any person living alone, the family in the usual sense, as well as larger aggregations of people sharing roof or table (i.e. a hotel or institution).
- ³ Mulatto was used in a generic sense, to be applied to all persons having any perceptible African blood.
- ⁴ Only Indians living with the general population were enumerated. Those living under the care of government agents were not counted.
- ⁵ School attendance was also reported under occupation.
- ⁶ Tenth Census of the United States (1880), Population Schedule, Enumeration District 25, Otis, Massachusetts, Series T9, Roll 520, page 553.
- ⁷ This certainly is a case of the enumerator editorializing. In 1885, Norman’s occupation will be reported as speculator. (Hamilton Child, *Gazeteer of Berkshire County, Massachusetts* (Syracuse, New York:, Journal Office, 1885).
- ⁸ Otis lies in the southern part of Berkshire County, but is included in the Berkshire Middle District, Registry of Deeds. A search of the Southern Berkshire District should not be overlooked.

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists needs your help!



Do you know someone like yourself who enjoys genealogy?

Do they have Connecticut roots?

Could they use some help getting started?

Are they experienced but could use some tips on sources they hadn't thought about?

Consider giving them the perfect gift... membership in the Connecticut Society of Genealogists! CSG basic membership is a bargain – currently only \$34 per year. You'll be giving the gift of: access to CT town records, library materials, CSG's excellent publications, and possible connections to other family members.

Here's some of the reasons others give for joining...

"I'm a school teacher and when I retired I finally had time to work on my family history. Joining CSG was my first step." Nancy M.

"Each CSG program is interesting and I learn something new. I've been doing genealogy for years and I really appreciate the fellowship at programs and events where we share stories about new sources and discoveries. It's also great to have access to Fold 3 (was Footnote) as a CSG member." Charlie B.

Just call the CSG office at 860-569-0002 or email www.csginc.org to give a gift membership. Or, forward this information to a family member or friend to become a member themselves.

YOU are CSG's best salesperson. Please spread the word and help us recruit new members!



**CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS
44th ANNUAL MEETING**

19 MAY 2012

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

- 9:00 a.m. REGISTRATION, BROWSING, SHOPPING
Enjoy camaraderie with your fellow genealogists. Genealogical books will be available for sale.
- 10:00 a.m. BUSINESS MEETING
President's Welcome, Reading of the Minutes of the 2011 Annual Meeting by the Secretary, Treasurer's Annual Report, Publications Update, Election of Officers
- 10:45 a.m. TWENTY-FIFTH 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 "Tell Your Family Story" 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
Well-known actress, Stephanie Jackson will enact the life of Elizabeth Keckley from the book *They Call Me Lizzie: From Slavery to the White House*.

- OPEN TO THE PUBLIC -

COST: \$43 PER PERSON

CSG 44th Annual Meeting - 19 May 2012

Registration Form - Cost: \$43 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 # _____

Address: _____ CSG # _____

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 _____



Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

SAVE THIS SECTION

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

CALENDAR OF EVENTS - 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 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.csginc.org. Members are reminded to invite their friends and to watch this space and/or the CSG website for updated information.

~PLEASE NOTE THE SPECIAL DATE FOR CSG'S MARCH PROGRAM~

31 March - 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

14 April - Celebrate the 1940s
Co-Sponsored by CSG, Connecticut Historical Society and New England Air Museum.

Speakers: Carol Whitmer, Carl Stidsen, Olivia Patch, Richard Tomlinson & Kate Steinway

Topics: 1940 U.S. Census, Life in the 1940s

Tour of CHS's historical collection

Location: CHS, 1 Elizabeth St., Hartford, CT

Time: 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. - **Cost:** \$10

SEE INSIDE BACK COVER FOR DETAILS

21 April - "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 by March 21st. 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

19 May - 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 enacted by well-known actress, Stephanie Jackson who will portray the life of Elizabeth Keckley, who was a former slave, and how she 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:** \$43

Meal Choices are: Salmon with citrus butter, Chicken Marsala and Roast Loin of Pork. Please indicate your meal choice on your check.

Summer Genealogy classes are being planned. Please watch the CSG website at www.csginc.org under Events for updates.

SAVE THE DATE

15 September - "Samplers and Quilts: Overlooked Sources for Genealogical Research Problems" with CSG President, Edwin W. Strickland II.

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

Time: 1:30 p.m. - **Cost:** FREE

20 October - **All-Day Family History Seminar**
"Enhancing Genealogical Paths" at the North Haven Holiday Inn, 201 Washington St., North Haven, CT

17 November - "How Object Collections Complement Paper Records Research" with Elizabeth Abbe, Diana McCain & Carol Whitmer.

Place: CHS, 1 Elizabeth St., Hartford, CT

Time: 1:30 p.m. - **Cost:** TBD

FROM THE CSG OFFICE

It's Dues Time Again!

Members should have received their dues renewal notices with return envelopes in February. If you have not received yours, please contact the CSG Office as soon as possible at 860-569-0002 or at csginc@csginc.org. You may renew through the CSG website using PayPal. You do not need to have a PayPal account to use this feature. You may also call the CSG office to renew. The CSG Office now accepts Discover Card as well as MasterCard and Visa. Thank you to those who have already renewed. Only through our members' renewals and support can we continue to operate.

The transaction code requested for CSG Website registration for dues paying members is located on the membership card after the CSG member number. This code is currently only used to initially register on the website. The code changes each year when the membership is renewed. This update is taken care of by the CSG staff. Please be careful not to list the transaction code as your member number on any correspondence.

Please note that since Ancestry.com bought Footnote.com, they have changed its name to Fold3 and have chosen to focus more on its military records. Fold3 is still accessible through our website.

CSG will be holding Open Houses at the CSG Library, 175 Maple Street, East Hartford, CT, the last Sunday of each month (next will be 26 February) from 1 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. Members of the CSG Board of Governors will be present to help with genealogy questions or you may research the CSG Library. Refreshments will be provided.

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

CSG has drafted *A Guide to Using the 1940 Census to Tracing Your Family History*. It may be found on pages 15 and 16 of CSG Central News. The Guide is designed to be a tri-fold brochure so feel free to tear it out and take it with you when you research the 1940 Census.

USED BOOKS FOR SALE FROM CSG

A sampling of the used books we have for sale are below (updated & continued from the previous issue). For a complete listing, check out our CSG Bookstore at www.csginc.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.

Jacobus, *The History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, Vol. 1, 1930 ed. Hardcover. Satisfactory cond. \$50.00

Jacobus, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, Vol. 1, Parts 1-6. Softcover. Fair cond. \$70.00

Jacobus, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, Vol.2, Parts 7-9. Fair cond. Softcover. \$50.00

Jacobus, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, Vol.2, Parts 2-4 Fair Condition. Softcover. \$50.00

Jenks, *Rutland Vermont Cemeteries*, Softcover. \$30.00

Johnson & Dorman, *Savin Rock Memories*. Hardcover. Excellent cond., \$25.00

Jones, *German American Names*, Hardcover. Excellent cond. \$10.00

Judd, *Genealogical and Biographical Notes. Prepared in connection with the publication of "More Lasting than Brass" Part 2 of: A Thread of Family from Revolutionary New York to Industrial Connecticut*, Spiral Bound, Good cond. \$20.00

Kates, *Patriot Soldiers of 1775-1783: The Veterans of the War for American Independence-of Chautauqua County, NY* Volumes 1 & 2, Hardcover. Excellent cond. \$90.00

Kelly, *Wood & Stone Landmarks of the Upper Mohawk Region*. Softcover. \$20.00

Knittle, *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigrant*. Hardcover. Excellent cond. \$15.00

STATE		1940 Federal Census														ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO.		SHEET NO.			
COUNTY																SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO.					
TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY																ENUMERATED BY ME ON _____, 1940					
INCORPORATED PLACE																ENUMERATOR _____					
WARD OF CITY		BLOCK NO.				UNINCORPORATED PLACE				INSTITUTION											
Line No.	LOCAT-ION Street, Avenue, road, etc.	HOUSEHOLD DATA				NAME Name of each person whose <i>usual</i> place of residence on April 1, 1940, was in this household. BE SURE TO INCLUDE: 1. Persons temporarily absent from household. Write "Ab" after names of such persons. 2. Children under 1 year of age. Write "Infant" if child has not been given a first name. Enter <input type="checkbox"/> after name of person furnishing information.	RELATION 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.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION			EDUCATION			PLACE OF BIRTH		CITI-ZEN-SHIP Citizenship of the foreign born	RESIDENCE, APRIL 1, 1935				
		No. of Household in order of visitation	Home owned (O) or rented (R)	Value of home or Monthly rental if rented.	Farm? (Yes or No)			SEX CODE (Leave Blank)	Color or Race	Age at Last Birthday	Marital Status	Attended school or college at any time since March 1, 1940?	Highest grade of school completed	CODE (Leave Blank)	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.	CODE (Leave Blank)	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."
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	D

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) created digital images of the 1940 census sheets for release on April 2, 2012. Free public access to the collection is to be provided by Archives.com, FamilySearch.org and findmypast.com. (For updated details see www.1940census.net). The initial release of the census will not have a name index. Records are filed by enumeration district (ED), the area assigned to a census taker (see box in the upper right corner). An individual can be located in the NARA records by converting a known physical address to an ED number. Tools for finding the ED number are available on www.stevemorse.org/census. Once the ED image is found, the sheets must be searched line-by-line to locate the individual. It is anticipated that indexes allowing searching by name will be available within the year.

Data of particular interest to family historians appear in columns 7,8,11,12,15,17,18,19,20. Column 7 lists the persons in the household, and Col. 9 gives their relationship to the head of household. Age and marital status are in 11 and 12. Column 15 gives the place of birth. For those born outside the U.S., the question asks for the name as of Jan. 1, 1937 of the country of birth because of rapid political changes that had occurred in Europe since that date. Column 16 asks for citizenship. Columns 17-19 ask about the place of residence in 1935. This was to assess population displacement due to the Great Depression. These answers are crucial to tracing some families, since nearly 15% relocated between 1935 and 1940.

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? (Y or N)	If not, was he at work on, or assigned to, public EMERGENCY WORK (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.) during week of March 24-30? (Y or N)	If neither at work nor assigned to public emergency work. ("No" in cols 21 & 22)		For persons answering "No" to questions 21-24.		If at private or nonemergency Govt. work "Yes" in col. 21	If seeking work or assigned to public emergency work. "Yes" in col. 22 or 23	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER For a person at work, assigned to public emergency work, or with a job ("Yes" in col. 21, 22, or 24), enter present occupation, industry, and class of worker. For a person seeking work ("Yes" in col. 23): (a) if he has previous work experience, enter last occupation, industry, and class of worker; or (b) if he does not have previous work experience, enter "New worker" in Col. 28, and leave Cols. 29-30 blank.				Number of weeks worked in 1939 (Equivalent full-time weeks)	INCOME IN 1939 (12 months ending Dec. 31, 1939)	
			Was this person SEEKING WORK? (Y or N)	If not seeking work, did he HAVE A JOB, business, etc.? (Y or N)	Indicate whether engaged in home housework (H), in school (S), unable to work (U), or other (O). CODE	Number of hours worked during week of March 24-30, 1940.			Duration of unemployment up to March 30, 1940 – in weeks.	OCCUPATION Trade, profession, or particular kind of work, as – <i>Frame spinner Soleman Laborer Rivet heater Music teacher</i>	INDUSTRY Industry or business, as – <i>Cotton mill Retail grocery Farm Shipyard Public school</i>	Class of Worker		CODE (leave blank)	Amount of money, wages or salary received (including commissions)
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	

Columns 21-33 ask about employment and income of persons over 14. The government wanted to assess the impact of the Great Depression and its possible after effects. The questions about occupation, industry and class of worker in columns 28-30 are not only of interest in themselves, but also to establish a baseline for the same question in a different form in the Supplemental Questions. There the question asks for the "usual" occupation to gauge the extent to which workers may have been forced by economic conditions to take positions outside their usual profession or training.

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:

How do you deal with name variations? The researcher gives the example of his Irish ancestor: Matilda Jane Blair, Jane Blair and Jennie Blair, all who may be the same person.

Dear Researcher:

A rose by any other name might smell as sweet, but if an ancestor is going under more than one name, it can be a real challenge to recognize him or her. The first course of action in trying to determine if an individual is the same subject using different names is to locate him or her in as many documents as possible. Create a time line for the person even if it's an estimation showing year of birth and death and then determine what documents are available to you: how many censuses, federal and state; is there a civil birth, death or marriage registration. Are there ecclesiastical records? How about newspaper articles including an obituary; land records, naturalization and military records, etc. etc. Begin with the record in which you can positively identify your ancestor and then see who else appears in that same record. If it's a parent, search for him or her in a census and see who appears in the family group. Since you know the approximate year of your ancestor's birth, you should be able to identify a child who is probably your subject even if they're using a different name or a variation of a familiar name. After a census or two, you are usually able to create a list of the possible names your ancestor might use and you know the people he or she is in the group with so you can usually identify your subject "in relation to." Be sure to check all vital records both civil and ecclesiastical. Even if you're not sure of your subject's name, you probably know the name of his or her spouse or parent. Sometimes, a record you wouldn't ordinarily think of is the key. It was only in a confirmation certificate that I found the name a subject went by in later life. Other strategies include familiarizing yourself with common name substitutions, both current and antiquated: Molly and Polly for Mary; Biddy for Bridget; Jack for John and a thousand others.

To find alternate spellings of surnames:

- Try adding an e or and s after the last letter;
- Drop the last letter, e.g. Harding to Hardin
- Double to single or reverse: Moore to More;
- Substitute one or more vowel in the name: Reed to Reid

-Substitute similar consonants, e.g. t for d; p for b

-Try saying the same phonetically and writing just what you hear, perhaps using an accent. Remember the goal of universal literacy was a 20th Century aspiration.

Dear Q&A Editor:

What are some suggestions for finding the place of origin of a ship? The researcher has the name of the ship, the date of arrival and the name of the captain. A newspaper article mentions the ship but not the company owning it. Also looking for a description of the ship if possible.

Dear Researcher:

I'm not sure if looking for a ship's manifest or interested in shipping? If your source for the ship's name, her date of arrival and the name of the captain is the newspaper article then the port of arrival must be the same as the city in which the newspaper was printed. Most ship manifests have now been indexed and you should be able to find the port from which the ship sailed on her manifest. Cyndi's List has a number of resources related to ships and migration. <http://www.cyndislist.com/ships/>. If your target ship arrived in the port of New York a valuable website to check is Steve Morse's One Step <http://stevemorse.org/>. Besides manifests from 1820 to 1957 the site has the Morton Allan Directory and pictures of ships and fleets. Information on other U.S. ports can be found at <http://www.germanroots.com/passengers.html> although some of the resources found there do require payment. If the ship you are researching arrived in a U.S. port earlier than 1820 there is no telling where the manifest might be, if it still exists. There are no passenger lists earlier than 1820 in the National Archives because immigration matters were handled by individual colonies and later states and sometimes by the port itself. There is no general catalog or index of pre-1820 manifests. Although not exhaustive, since you know the name of the ship for which you're searching you might try: Filby, P. William, Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography, 1538-1900P, Gale Group, 1978. Tepper, Michael New World Immigrants: A Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists and Associated Data from Periodical Literature, Clearfield, 2011. A search of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections [NUCMC] <http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/oclcsearch.html> might also point you to the location of a particular early ship's list.

Where Did They Go?

by Helen Schatvet Ullmann, CG, FASG, CSG #3794

In the Q & A section of the Winter 2011 issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News* someone asked how to find out where people went when they apparently left Connecticut after the Revolutionary War. There are probably many ways to solve that problem. Here are five important resources:

1. Search the census.

Back in the 1990s, we would spend many, many hours with census indexes and microfilm at the National Archives or the Family History Library in Salt Lake. Now we have Ancestry.com. It's fun to do imaginative searches using soundex or given names and limiting the search by birthdate or birthplace. You can use a wildcard (*) after the first three letters of a name. If you don't find what you want there, try Heritage Quest Online which has some better indexes for the early years and sometimes clearer images. Other websites are adding census records. When you think someone really should have been listed in a certain town, you can even call up all the names of everyone in that town and read through them.

But be careful not to assume that just because the name and age and birth place match that that must be the person you want. Use the census as a clue and look at other records for the town and county where you find him for confirmation. Look for relatives. Look at the neighbors. Did they come from the same place?

2. Search the genealogical literature.

This means to look for published material in books and journals. *Remember that material under copyright will probably not be on the Internet.* If you just rely on old books on the Internet, you may copy something into your files that has been corrected in print – hopefully with good documentation.

How can you find published material? There the Internet is a blessing. Try various library catalogs, especially the Connecticut State Library, *AmericanAncestors.org*, and the Family History Library Catalog surname index. Worldcat may locate a copy of a book near you. Another angle would be to search WorldConnect at Rootsweb.com (same as the Ancestry World Tree) limiting your search to files that have notes and/or sources. That can be time-consuming, but you may come up with some excellent possibilities. And don't forget PERSI (the PERiodical Source Index), online at Heritage Quest. Explore it! And of course using Google and other browsers may turn up a treasure trove. But be careful. Someone else's database can give you clues, but back it up with research in original sources.

3. Search Revolutionary War pension records.

If the person you are looking for, or someone close to him,

served in the Revolution, he may have left a pension record. While Heritage Quest Online has the "selected papers" for the pensions, and is easy and free to search (access it through your public library), Fold3.com (formerly Footnote.com) indexes every person in the record! This site has the "non-selected" papers as well as the "selected" papers, but it takes some patience to use and is a subscription site. Some libraries with access to Fold3 may still not get the pension records. All LDS Family History Centers have access via the "LDS Portal." Ancestry.com is another place to check but may not yet have all of the Fold3 material. Since every name is indexed on Fold3, you might find a deposition by your ancestor in someone else's file. This should include his/her name and residence.

And don't forget the War of 1812.

4. Search probate.

While wills may only name the heirs, other related documents may provide their residences. Beginning in 1830, New York state surrogates (probate) files should include petitions naming heirs and where they were living (or last known to be living). Other states required them later. While files are supposed to include all papers generated during the probate, some have likely gone missing. A will or other important document may have been copied into the corresponding court records, or court minutes may include transactions for which there is no file at all. Windham, Connecticut, Probate District records solved a very sticky problem involving multiple marriages of both parents and children. Receipts can supply places as well as names. If the deceased owned land, you are probably in luck. So...

5. Search land records.

If you have not researched land records, you have left an important stone unturned! When someone left town, they may not have sold their land there until they were living in another place. Their deed of sale will tell you where they are. And if a parent dies leaving land, the subsequent deeds will likely tell you more than a probate file – even if there is no probate! Recently grantor deeds (sales) for one Rhode Island family property revealed sons living in Jefferson, Madison, and Allegany Counties in New York State. The last deed was dated in 1832, nearly thirty years after the parents' deaths. Once you have found sales like that, look for the purchaser in grantee indexes. You may find more deeds from daughters who had changed their names.

There are other ways to find out where your ancestors' siblings have gone, but those five resources are very likely to be productive.



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*.

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.

Benjamin W.C. PEIRCE b 1815; m Mary BUMSTEAD, b 1815; they sold their property in Coventry, CT in March 1893. Need ddt & place of bur.

Douglas C. Schenk, CSG # 1768
13 Royce Lane
Wales, MA 01081

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

BOOK REVIEW

by Gregory E. Thompson, CSG # 12873

New England Marriages Prior to 1700, by Clarence Almon Torrey, reprinted by the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, Boston, MA. 2001. 3 volumes, Softcover 8 1/2 x 11, 2, 308 pages. Order directly from the NEHGS, Boston, MA.

Mr. Torrey spent decades collecting marriages in New England prior to 1700 and deposited them at the New England Historic and Genealogical Society. In the original version, it was often difficult to look up information or understand the references as to where this information came from. Even so, it is one of the most popular references used today. The NEHGS has created an all-name index, corrected some of the errors, and have helped to identify those references for the materials listed, although some still remain unidentified. Many marriages are listed that are not in the official records but can be inferred from other references. In certain cases, marriages that occurred in Europe before migrations to American can be found. Truly a must-have reference for anyone doing New England research.

The creation of an every-name index at the end of Volume 3, as well as having all of the material in just three volumes, makes this publication one of the most valuable marriage references available for New England.

**More Book Reviews may
be found on page 27.**

PROFILES OF CONNECTICUT'S CIVIL WAR HEROES

by Noreen Manzella, CSG # 15578



Sergeant Wesley Gibbs Company B, Connecticut 2nd Heavy Artillery

Wesley L. Gibbs was born 24 July 1842 to Lemuel and Beulah (Boland) Gibbs in Sharon, Connecticut. Siblings included George W. (1818-?), Lydia M. (1820-?), Homer A. (1822-?), Myron B. (1826-1864), Francis J. (1828-?), Solomon Goodrich (1830-?), John B. (1832-?), Eber S. (1834-?), Henry H. (1836-1838), and Henly L. (1839-1842). Lemuel Gibbs was a tanner and shoemaker. Wesley Gibbs's family had a honorable history of service to our country as grandfather, Lemuel Gibbs (1737-1805) served in the Revolutionary War as a lieutenant. Gibbs's brother, Myron, also served in the Civil War and was captured and sent to Salisbury Prison where his death is recorded in 1864. Some sources indicate Wesley's paternal ancestry traces to Giles Gibbs, a founder of Windsor, Connecticut.

About 1871, Wesley Gibbs married Mary Flannagan. Daughters Bertha (b.c. 1882), Blanche (b.c. 1888), Beulah (b.c. 1879) were living with Wesley and Mary in Dutchess County, New York in 1880. By 1900, Mary evidently died, and children Alice (b.c. 1881) and William (b.c. 1885) were living with their father, now in Winchester, Litchfield County, Connecticut. By 1910, Gibbs lived with his daughter, Bertha Alling in Winchester. As early as 1880, Gibbs is listed as a house painter and evidently followed that path throughout his life. Wesley Gibbs died on 28 May 1917 in Winchester and was buried in Forest View Cemetery, Winchester, Connecticut.

Wesley Gibbs enlisted in Salisbury, Connecticut on 8 August 1862 and Company B, Connecticut 2nd Heavy Artillery on 11 September 1862. He was promoted to Full Corporal on 13 February 1864 and full Sergeant on 10 March 1864. The 2nd Connecticut participated in many of the Civil War's well known battles including Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Winchester all in 1864, as well as, Petersburg and Little Sailor's Creek in 1865. Like many regiments, the statistics of the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery show the heavy toll of the war. One hundred forty-seven men were killed, ninety-five were fatally wounded, one hundred fifty-four died of

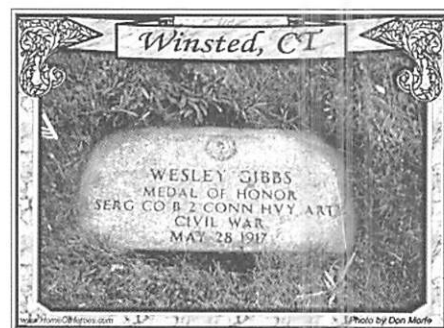
disease and eleven were missing in action at the time of mustering out. It was on 2 April 1865 that Gibbs captured the rebel flag for which he received the honor. Shortly after, he was reduced in rank. Regardless of this, his bravery was undisputed for the action at Petersburg. Gibbs mustered out on 7 July 1866.

Sergeant Wesley Gibbs's citation for the Medal of Honor awarded 10 May 1865 reads: "Capture of flag."

Sources:

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- Rasmussen, James. *The Gibbs Family of Windsor, Connecticut*. 1985
- Wesley Gibbs, death record 28 May 1917. Connecticut State Vital Records Office, Film D62, Frame 3835.
- "Wesley Gibbs," Find A Grave (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 15 January 2012).
- Wesley Gibbs, United States Federal Census 1850, 18, 601870, 1880, 1900, 1910. *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 25 January 2012).
- Whitney, Stephen Phoenix. *The Whitney family of Connecticut, and its affiliations: being an attempt to trace the descendants in the female and male lines of Henry Whitney from 1648-1878*.

Note: The Connecticut death certificate for Wesley Gibbs gives his father's name as Jabez. A correlation of several other sources leads to doubt of the accuracy of this information and leads to the identification of Lemuel as Wesley Gibbs's father.





Sergeant Christopher J. Flynn
Company K,
14th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry

Christopher J. Flynn was born December 1828 in Ireland. Little is known of his family or life there. It is certain that he immigrated by the year 1852 when he married Catherine Spratt (1832-1912) in St. Paul's Church in Blackstone, Massachusetts on 24 November 1852. They lived in Baltic, Connecticut. The following children were born to them: John (1856-?), James (1859-?), Anna (23 April 1861-7 July 1939) who married James Craig and lived in Garden City, Kansas, Joseph (1863-?) who lived in Colorado, Catherine (10 May 1865-?) who married James Welch, Sarah (1867-?) who lived in Massachusetts, Marie (?-?) who married Ed Finnup and lived in Garden City, Kansas also, and Thomas (1875-?) who married Laura Pion and lived in Plainfield, Connecticut. Following the war, Flynn returned to Baltic and remained there for the rest of his life. The family resided in a home built at what is today 61 West Main Street. As early as 1860, Flynn listed factory worker as his occupation, but his discharge papers indicated he was a restaurateur. Census records corroborate the factory life as cotton mill is listed consistently. Christopher Flynn died October 15, 1889 and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery in Baltic. The stone marking his grave also includes his son Thomas and his family.

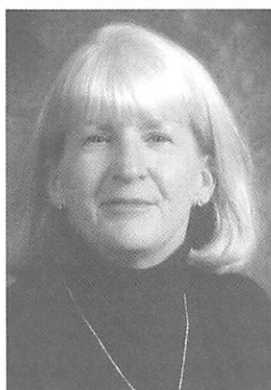
Christopher J. Flynn enlisted 12 August 1862 at age 34. One would have to presume that he felt great loyalty to his adopted country as he was decidedly older than many of the men who enlisted and had a growing family. On 20 August 1862 he was enlisted in Company K, 14th Infantry Regiment. The 14th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry left the state on 25 August 1862 and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Flynn was promoted to Full Corporal on 9 November 1862. The 14th Regiment participated in thirty-four battles. Among the battles were Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. It is written that this regiment engaged in more battles, had more men killed in battle and captured more cannon, flags, and prisoners than any other regiment in Connecticut. It was at Gettysburg that Flynn earned his medal. During the second day of battle the regiment charged the Bliss House and took the house and barn while under heavy fire. On the third day of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, the

Sharps rifles of the 14th did great damage to enemy that had obtained a foothold opposite General Webb's division. A charge was made during which Corporal Flynn captured the flag of the 52nd North Carolina. It is written that Corporal Flynn was the first to leap over the wall advancing towards the enemy at which time he took the flag. Two other soldiers of the 14th also received medals of honor for this particular engagement. Corporal Flynn was wounded 10 May 1864 at Laurel Hill, Virginia. He was then promoted to Full Sergeant on 1 March 1865. Sergeant Christopher Flynn mustered out 31 May 1865. Pension records revealed that he suffered a shell wound of the head and gunshot wound of his right hip. He was awarded a pension that began 31 January 1867.

Sergeant Christopher Flynn's Medal of Honor issued on 1 December 1864 reads: "Capture of flag of 52d North Carolina Infantry (C.S.A.)."

Sources:

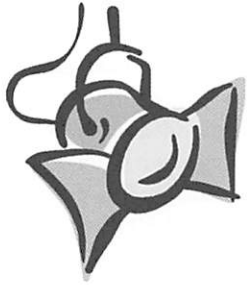
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About the Author

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

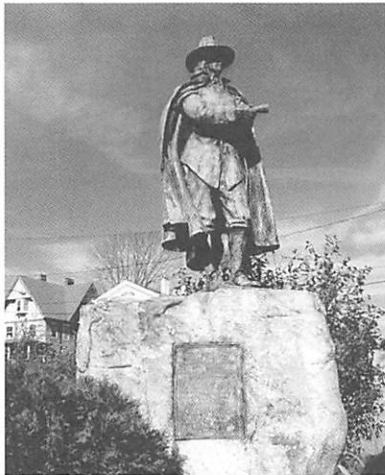


Spotlight on New London

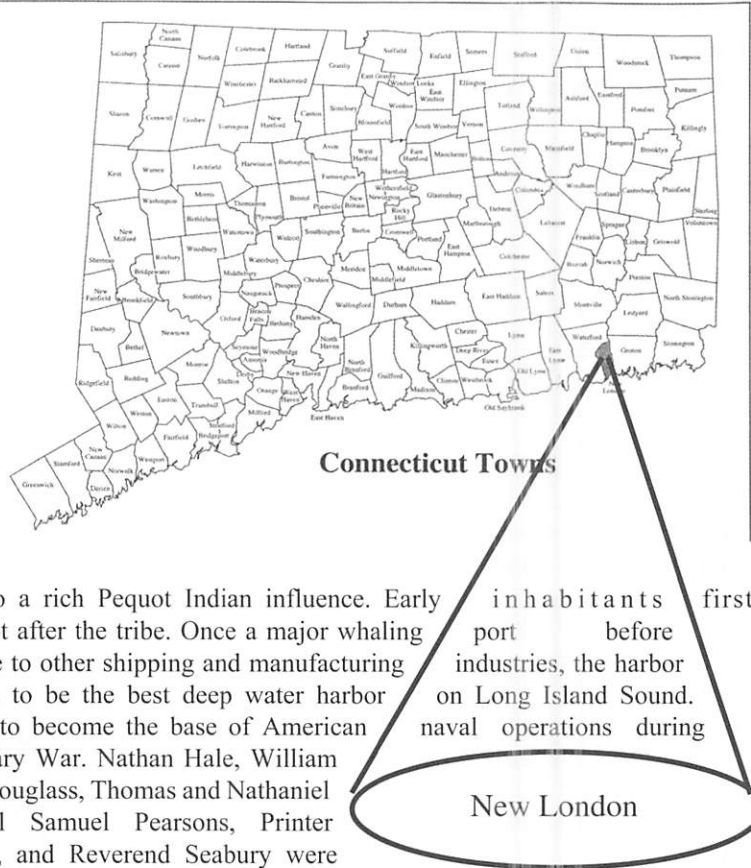
by Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG # 19174

Historic Profile

New London is a seaport city and a port of entry on the northeast coast of the United States. It is located at the mouth of the Thames River (pronounced to rhyme with James). Settled in 1646 by John Winthrop, it was the 13th town settled in Connecticut. In terms of land area, New London is one of the smallest cities in Connecticut, containing about 10.76 square miles of which nearly half is water. The area was originally called



Nameug due to a rich Pequot Indian influence. Early inhabitants first named it Pequot after the tribe. Once a major whaling port before industries, the harbor was considered to be the best deep water harbor on Long Island Sound. This caused it to become the base of American naval operations during the Revolutionary War. Nathan Hale, William Coit, Richard Douglass, Thomas and Nathaniel Shaw, General Samuel Pearsons, Printer Thomas Green, and Reverend Seabury were all New Londoners feeling the effects when the city was nearly burned to the ground on 6 September 1781 by Norwich native and British sympathizer, Benedict Arnold.



Interesting Places

By land, New London is almost exactly midway between New York City and Boston. New London's Union Station is a historic building, designed in 1885, by Hobson Richardson. An actively used station, it is a recently refurbished building, featuring many of Robertson's characteristic motifs, including multi-faceted roofs, prominent arched entrances and elegant brick work. It is served by Amtrak and Connecticut Department of Transportation's Shore Line East. An interesting statue of playwright, Eugene O'Neil is nestled on the ocean side not far from the station.

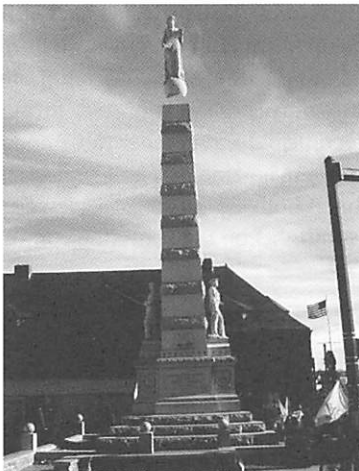




Statue of Eugene O'Neil

The Nathan Hale Schoolhouse, a short walk from Union Station, is a community historical site. Nathan Hale went on to become the schoolmaster at the Union School in New London, teaching there from 1774 until the Revolutionary War began in 1775. Built in 1773, the red gambler-roofed school building was originally located on State Street but was moved to Union and Golden Streets in 1830 where it served as a private home. The Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution purchased it in 1890. Under their direction, the building has been moved several more times and has found a new home, after a sixth move, in a new plaza adjacent to the Water Street parking garage.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the recently completed (2009) reconstruction of the Parade in front of Union Station, features an open plaza community gathering area, historic references and views of the city, are within walking distance from these other sites. A privately funded, 50-foot obelisk in New London honors the city's Civil War veterans. A side of the obelisk lists the word, "Defense" as well as the "Don't Give Up the Ship" motto shouted by Captain James Lawrence, Commander of the USS Chesapeake, after he was mortally wounded near Boston Harbor in the

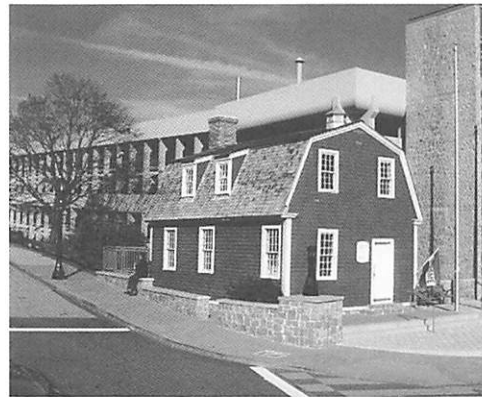


War of 1812. Joseph Lawrence and his family presented it to the city. The family successfully founded many prosperous businesses and philanthropic ventures. One of these very

significant establishments is Lawrence and Memorial Hospital.

The New London Court House is located on State Street, not far from Union Station. Built in 1784 in the Federalist style, it originally housed the Town Hall and the Courthouse. It is the oldest courthouse in Connecticut and one of the oldest in the country to be in continual use. A visit to this thriving city will uncover hidden gems of history and entice the visitor to return time and again to enjoy the spectacular scenery, quaint shops and ethnic eateries.

Saint James Episcopal Church boasts a unique display of six stained glass windows from the New York studios of Lewis Comfort Tiffany. The wealth that made the Tiffany windows possible was derived largely from the Lawrence family and their whaling trade.



**Nathan Hale School House
New London, Conn.**

The Joshua Hempstead House, located at 11 Hempstead Street is the oldest home in New London and one of the few 17th century houses left in the state. It was occupied by the Hempstead family until 1937.



The Shaw-Perkins Mansion, another short walk from Union Station, is also the headquarters of the New London County Historical Society and is open to the public for tours. Yes! George Washington did sleep here on the second of his two visits to New London. There are lovely grounds and period gardens. A 1780 gazebo stands at a high point and just below it an old root cellar. There is also an interesting story about this area of the grounds and how Benedict Arnold selected it to observe the burning of the city. The mansion contains extensive genealogical records and is open to researchers by appointment.

A massive Op-Sail celebration is being planned for the arrival of many foreign sailing ships for early July 2012. The Connecticut State governor is the official chair of this multi-day operation.

New London is the home of the United States Coast Guard Academy (USCGA).



Founded in 1876, the smallest of the five federal service academies, it offers education to future Coast Guard officers in eight major courses of study. Admission is based solely upon merit and does not require a congressional nomination. The academic program grants a Bachelor of Science degree with a curriculum that grades cadets' performance upon a holistic education of academics, physical fitness, character and leadership. Cadets are required to adhere to the academy's Honor Concept, "Who lives here reveres honor, honors duty," which is emblazoned in the halls of the academy's entrance. The mission statement of the United States Coast Guard Academy is to "graduate young men and women with sound bodies, stout hearts and alert minds, with a liking for the sea and its lore, and with that high sense of Honor, Loyalty and Obedience which goes with trained initiative and leadership; well-grounded in seamanship, the sciences and the amenities, and strong in the resolve to be worthy of the traditions of commissioned officers in the United States Coast Guard, in the service of their country and humanity."



Genealogical Repositories

The New London Public Library has recently completed an extensive restoration of their facilities and can now accommodate more extensive parking. Located at the head of State Street, their impressive collection of materials should be considered by those doing genealogical investigation. The New London Historical Society and the Shaw-Perkins Mansion, both housed in the same facility are a must for genealogists. Appointments are required.

Sources

Ancestry.com
Google.com
www.TheDay.com
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Nathan Hale School, Blog Archive

About the Author

Russell A. DeGraff has been a member of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. for several years as well as maintaining membership in various New England historical organizations. A former educator, Russ has been a contributing member to Connecticut Genealogy News, the news magazine of The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc., both as a book reviewer and as author of several Spotlights on the shoreline communities.

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Thanks again for your continuing support of CSG. More names will be listed in the Summer 2012 issue.

BOOK REVIEWS

by Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG # 19174

Some Descendants of Thomas Buckland, written by the Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor, Inc., edited by Edwin W. Strickland II, 8 ½ x 11, softcover. Corrections and Documentation should be submitted to Genealogist, DFAW, Inc., P.O. Box 39, Windsor, CT 06095. Order from DFAW Sales, P.O. Box 39, Windsor, CT 06095, \$20.00 plus tax and \$5.00 shipping & handling.

This book is a continuation of a series started ten years ago to recognize the anniversary of the Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor. If the reader is a person of "Buckland interest" it offers a wealth of genealogical data. A thoroughly researched and detailed lineage of many personal facts and remembrances of those Buckland relations, this community is fortunate to have so many dedicated genealogists ready to assist any written effort. Following the exploration of the thirteen generations, a listing of references provides the researcher an additional source of research. At the conclusion of the document, an extensive bibliography and name index will assist the researcher find specifics. Any researcher of the Buckland family will definitely benefit from the vastness and scope of quantities of data. This organization and its personal editor should be congratulated for a job worthy of personal accolades.

The following book review appeared in Connecticut Genealogy News Vol. 4 #4 but the email address listed has since changed. It appears below, corrected. To purchase this book or for more information, please email jlawson@farmingtonhistoricalsociety-ct.org instead. Thank you.

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: jlawson@farmingtonhistoricalsociety-ct.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.

Voices from a Wilderness Expedition, The Journals and Men of Benedict Arnold's Expedition to Quebec in 1775 by Stephen Darley. Published by Anchor House, 1663 Liberty Dr., Bloomington, IN 47403, Library of Congress control number: 2011908006, ISBN: 978-1-4567-6106-6. 6 x 9, softcover, 324 pages. Order directly from the publisher. \$24.05 (\$36.95 hardcover), plus S&H.

This is not a history of the journey, but rather provides information about the men who participated in the march from Cambridge to Quebec. This entertaining and highly informative book provides the reader with a newer insight into this important Revolutionary War campaign in which Connecticut played a significant role. This book enriches us as genealogists and is an important document in shedding light upon Col. Benedict Arnold's exploits.

The author has used many significant literary devices to guide the reader throughout his manuscript. A listing of illustrations, an enlightening preface of previously unknown data as well as several pages of table layouts of the men who served in the expedition are included. To broaden our scope as genealogists, this book is a superb source of narrative details. Every researcher should explore its pages and carefully consider its contents.

The Great Migration, Immigration to New England, 1634-1635, Volume VII, T-Y by Robert Charles Anderson. Published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS), 99-101 Newbury St., Boston, MA 02116, Library of Congress control number: 2011935648, ISBN: 978-0-88082-264-0. 6 x 9, hardcover, 677 pages. Order directly from NEHGS online, by phone or at the address above. \$64.95 plus S&H.

The Great Migration is the final installment in the second series of the Great Migration project. This massive document of information, sponsored by the renowned NEHGS, contains an excellent narrative and fine sources of information for any genealogist. It not only describes how to construct a sketch, but lists multiple sources of information from passenger lists to journals and letters.

The use of guideposts throughout the book prove to be of tremendous value to the reader. A massive table of contents followed by a list of sketches followed by a preface with acknowledgments is found in the beginning of the book. The book concludes with an index of surnames, index of first names index of places and an index of ships. This book is a tremendous resource for the advanced researcher and belongs on every genealogists' shelf.

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For more information on how to make a bequest, contact the CSG Office.



1940s Celebration



Group Celebrating at Miller's Restaurant, Manchester, 1943,
The Newman S. Hungerford Museum Fund, Connecticut Historical Society, 2006.84.6

Step back into the 1940s!

Date: Saturday, April 14, 2012
Time: 1:00 - 3:30 pm
Place: The Connecticut Historical Society, 1 Elizabeth St,
Hartford, CT (plenty of free, safe parking!)
Cost: \$10 per person

Register by contacting: Sue Gallagher at 860-236-5621 x 223 or
email Sue_Gallagher@chs.org.

Event Description: To celebrate the release of the 1940 census on April 2, 2012, the **Connecticut Historical Society**, the **Connecticut Society of Genealogists**, and the **New England Air Museum** invite you to recall the 1940s and learn about what the census reveals. Short presentations will highlight aspects of the '40s, including reminiscences about growing up in '40s and industries of the time. A tour of Making Connecticut, that includes a section on the '30s and '40s. Refreshments will be served.



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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

A Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Summer 2012

Vol.5, No.2

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2012 Literary Awards Presentations

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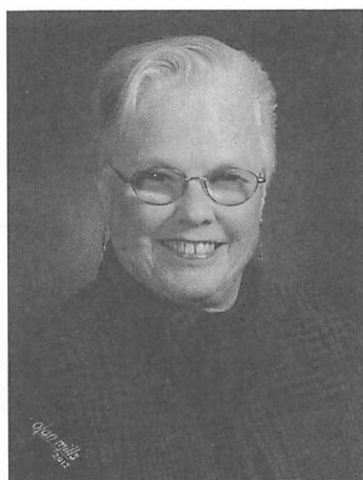
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President's Message



I want to thank the members of CSG for electing me as your president for the next year. I hope you will feel free to contact me, care of CSG, to tell me where you think things need to be changed, upgraded, stopped, etc.

Just a little about me. In 1975, shortly after my mother (born in Scotland) passed away, my aunt and I were planning a trip to

Scotland. I began to wonder if there might be some distant family there that I might meet. And so began my wonderful journey to find my Scottish family. In 1989, I took a course at Stirling University in Scotland on Researching Your Scottish Ancestors. And now, after 10+ trips to Scotland, I have met distant cousins, including one who is a genealogist.

We have 2 new board members this year and I hope you will welcome them, as you have welcomed those of us who have been on the board for a number of years. The new board members: Jolene Mullen, (New Milford), Debbie Hayler (Vernon), join Elizabeth Abbe (Glastonbury), Judith Bowen (Wethersfield), Jim Leatherbee (Hadlyme), Diane LeMay (Asst. Treas, E. Windsor), Noreen Manzella (Sec. West Haven), Don Naples (New Britain), Olivia Patch (Tolland), Gail Richmond (Amston), Dick Roberts (Storrs), Edwin W. Strickland II (New Britain), Dick Tomlinson (VP, Glastonbury), Carol Whitmer (Treas, Marlborough), Lisa Vasas (Milford) and myself, Peg Limbacher (North Haven) to serve you.

Our library/office is open 5 days a week from 9:30-4 (except holidays and "inclement" weather days). We have over 5,000 books which are a collection of genealogies, family histories and genealogical resources, for your use. Unique to CSG is our Ancestry Service with over half a million names. Please check them out. It is possible that one of your relatives is listed there.

We have begun work on updating our website. We expect this to be up and working within this fiscal year (that is by April 2013). We hope you will find that the new website easier to use.

After you have read this first page, I hope you will next check out the blue pages in the center of the magazine. These pages contain dated information on programs and what is going on within the Society.

Although our programs are set for this coming year, please don't hesitate to let us know when you hear a speaker that you think CSG might be interested in, or a topic that you don't see on our proposed calendar.

The volunteers who help on various projects are an extremely important part of CSG. If you are interested in volunteering, please let the office know. Some of the ways you can help are:

- to serve on one of our committees;
- enter data from our Ancestry Service indexes (this particular job can be done at home as long as you have Excel).
- periodically research and respond to a request to CSG for help with CT research in your local area, such as help in obtaining vital records, cemetery records, etc.

As summer approaches and you finally have time for traveling, I hope you will drop by the CSG office/library to check out our resources. Happy ancestor hunting! **Peg Limbacher, President**

Editorial

CSG has started its new year and the editor and staff of *Connecticut Genealogy News* wishes to welcome (or welcome back) all the officers and members-at-large governors to the CSG Board and to bid Bud Hewitt a fond farewell. Bud is leaving the board after three years. He served one as vice president. He's also served on the programs and nominating committee. He's still a member of CSG so I'm sure we'll still see him at our events. Good luck in whatever you choose to do Bud.

Thank you to all the contributors of articles. In this issue we are continuing our series on using the U.S. census. We are featuring the 2012 Literary Awards winners - please see the book reviews of all the entries in this issue. All the entries were very well done. Noreen Manzella has featured for us another of Connecticut's Civil War medal of honor winners and CSG Vice President Richard Tomlinson shines our spotlight on Glastonbury in this issue.

About the Cover

The histories of the town of Glastonbury and the First Congregational Church are linked together. The town could not be recognized until the church was established. Therefore, completion of the first Meeting House in 1693 marks the birthdate of both the town and the Church. The current church building, shown on the cover, is the Fifth Meeting House of First Church. It was built in 1940 to replace the previous Meeting House that was destroyed in the 1938 hurricane.



Using the 1870 Census: the Ninth Enumeration

by Nora Galvin, CSG # 18813

Census Day in 1870 was June 1. As on all censuses, the questions were to be answered as of that day. Deaths, births and marriages that had occurred between Census Day and the day of actual enumeration were to be ignored. Children who were away at boarding school were to be enumerated at the school. Mariners were to be reported "at their land homes" regardless of the length of absence, "if they are supposed to be still alive."^[1]

Enumerators (Assistant Marshals) were required to provide "[a] portable inkstand, good ink, and a sufficient number of pens." Entries on the forms were to be "carefully dried with the blotting paper which accompanies each portfolio."^[2] A further statement indicates a subject that the government thought was very important in this census: "Assistant Marshals . . . will . . . make themselves as intelligent as possible in regard to the Industrial character of their subdivisions, and the peculiar conditions of each important industry."^[3]

UNIQUE OR NEW QUESTIONS ON THIS CENSUS

Value of Real Estate Owned

This is the latest census to ask about the value of the possessions of an individual. "Real estate" included immoveable possessions such as land and buildings. "Personal Estate" included moveable items such as stocks, bonds, jewelry, manufacturing equipment, tools, furniture, et al. This question can alert you to the possibility that there is a probate record: If the individual had valuable possessions, the estate would need to pass through the probate process to be passed on to the heirs.

Example (see Figure 1): In this census of Woodstock, Windham County, Connecticut, Henry Herrick, a 67-year old clergyman, owned \$9,200 in real estate and \$5,000 in personal estate. He was by far the wealthiest person listed on this page.^[4]

3	Herrick Henry.	67	M	W	Clergyman	9200	5000	Conn	
	Sarah	56	F	W	Housewife			Mass	
	Annie C.	16	F	W	at home			Pennsylvania	
	William W.	13	M	W	at home			New York	

Figure 1

For comparative purposes, some other individuals and the value of their estates were:

- a brick maker with a personal estate worth \$200
- the apparent wife of the brick maker who owned \$2,000 in real estate (there must be a story in that situation)
- a wagon maker with \$2,000 in real estate and \$2,100 in personal property
- two women, apparently single, who owned \$400 and \$100 in personal property
- another clergyman who owned \$800 in personal property and no real estate
- a farmer who owned \$5,000 in personal property but no real estate^[5]

(See Figure 2 on page 4)

Parentage

While previous censuses asked for the birthplace of each individual, this was the first census to address the birthplace of an individual's parents. The question asks whether a person's mother and father (individually) were foreign-born. While it does not ask for the country of birth of the parents, this census may help you to identify the immigrant generation.

aged 21 or older, other than the head of household, keep in mind that they may have been naturalized separately from the head of household (if they were already 21 at the time the head of household became naturalized).

20) Whether a man is barred from voting for any reason other than crime or rebellion. Such restrictions would have come from state, not federal laws.^[7]

COLUMN NUMBERS AND QUESTIONS ON THE 1870 CENSUS

1. Dwelling house number (in order of visitation)
2. Family number (in order of visitation)
3. Name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family. A family was defined under the same roof sharing a common table.^[8]

Description

4. Age at last birthday; age in months for infants under age 1, written as a fraction of 12.
5. Sex
6. Color: The choices were White, Black, Mulatto, Chinese, Indian (Native American). Enumeration of Indians on reservations (untaxed Indians) was not included here. Indians).
7. Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female. The instructions to the assistant marshals called this one of the most important questions on the form, and asked the information to be reported in detail, not generalities.^[9]

Value of Real Estate Owned

8. Value of Real Estate, not counting mortgage
9. Value of Personal Estate (had to be at least \$100)
10. Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S.; or the Country, if of foreign birth.

Parentage

11. Father of foreign birth (mark “ / ” means “yes”)
12. Mother of foreign birth (mark “ / ” means “yes”)
13. If born within the year, state month.
14. If married within the year, state month.
15. Attended school within the year (mark “ / ” means “yes”) Evening school or Sunday school did not count.

Education (asked of people 10 years of age or older)

16. Cannot read. (mark “ / ” means “yes”)
17. Cannot write (mark “ / ” means “yes”)
18. Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic (Condition to be written in.)

Constitutional Relations

19. Male citizen of U.S. of 21 years of age and upwards

(mark “ / ” means “yes”)

20. Male citizen of U.S. of 21 years of age and upwards where rights to vote is denied on other grounds than rebellion or other crime (mark “ / ” means “yes”)

CONCLUSIONS

The 1870 US census is very useful in several unique ways. First, it identifies by name all male citizens with full voting rights. Second, the questions about personal worth, when compared to answers to the same questions from the 1860 census, can indicate the effect of the Civil War on the financial health of individuals. This is particularly important in the South. Third, it identifies babies born in the previous year and couples married in the previous year, and gives the month of the event. This is important information in states that did not keep vital records at that time. Fourth, it asks whether a person's parents were born in a foreign country.

In addition, of course, it provides the general information we need about our families: location, members of the household, relative order of birth (usually) and occupation. Good luck finding out something new about your family on the 1870 census.

Endnotes

¹ Census Office, Department of the Interior, “Ninth Census, United States, 1870. Instructions to Assistant Marshals,” Washington: Government Printing Office, 1870, p.9; <http://www.census.gov/history/pdf/1870instructions-2.pdf>, accessed 11 April 2012.

² Ibid., pp. 5-6.

³ Ibid., p. 7.

⁴ 1870 U.S. Census Windham County, Connecticut, population schedule, Woodstock, p. 757 (stamped) verso, dwelling 289, family 333, Henry Herrick; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 13 April 2012); citing NARA microfilm publication M593, Roll 117.

⁵ Ibid., p. 757, various households.

⁶ 1870 U.S. Census Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, pop. sched., Bridgewater, p. 144 (stamped), dw. 204, fam. 211, William E. Allen; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 13 April 2012); citing NARA microfilm publication M593, Roll 1454.

⁷ Census Office, Dept. of the Interior, “Ninth Census, United States, 1870. Instructions to Assistant Marshals,” p. 12.

⁸ Ibid., p. 8.

⁹ Ibid., p. 13.

ANNOUNCING THE 2012 CSG LITERARY AWARDS CONTEST WINNERS

Congratulations to all the winners of this year's contest and thank you to all who entered. The winning "Tell Your Family Story" Essay Contest is announced on page 9. The essay will be published in its entirety in the *Connecticut Nutmegger*, Volume 45 #2 (September 2012). Book reviews of all the winning entries may be found on page 10 of this issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News*. Book Reviews of all the entries will appear in upcoming issues.

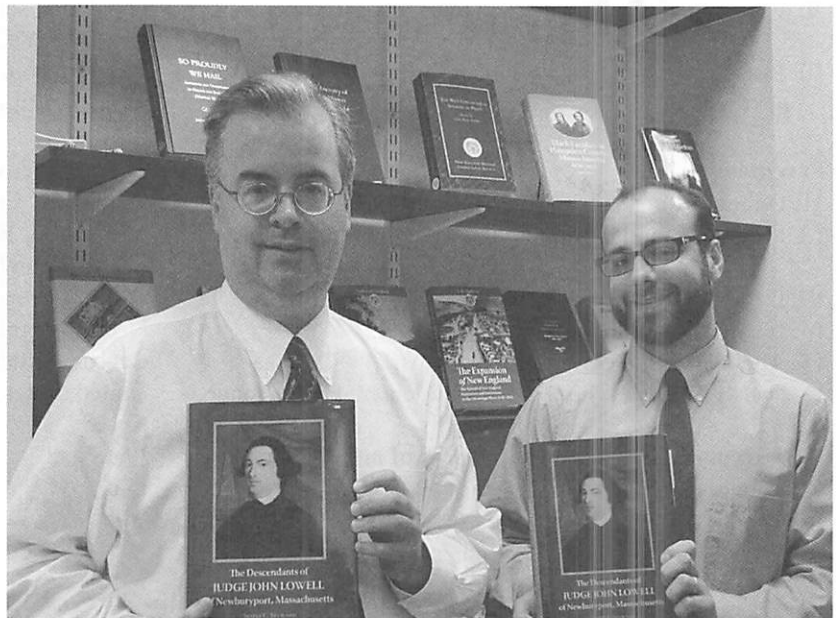


Winner of the 2012 CSG Grand Prize for Genealogy

The Descendants of Judge John Lowell of Newburyport, Massachusetts by Scott C. Steward and Christopher C. Child

Scott C. Steward is Director of Publications at the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. His book reviews and articles have appeared in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, *New England Ancestors* and *American Ancestors* magazines, *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine*, and the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*. He is also the author or editor of several books: *The Sarsaparilla Kings: A Biography of Dr. James Cook Ayer and Frederick Ayer, with a record of their family* (1993); *A Thorndike Family History: Descendants of John and Elizabeth (Stratton) Thorndike* (with John Bradley Arthaud, FASG; 2000), *The Le Roy Family in America, 1753-2003* (with Newbold Le Roy, 3rd; 2003), *The Ancestry of Catherine Middleton* (with Christopher C. Child; 2011), and *The Descendants of Judge John Lowell of Newburyport, Massachusetts* (with Christopher C. Child; 2011). He is a graduate of Harvard College and the Radcliffe Publishing Course.

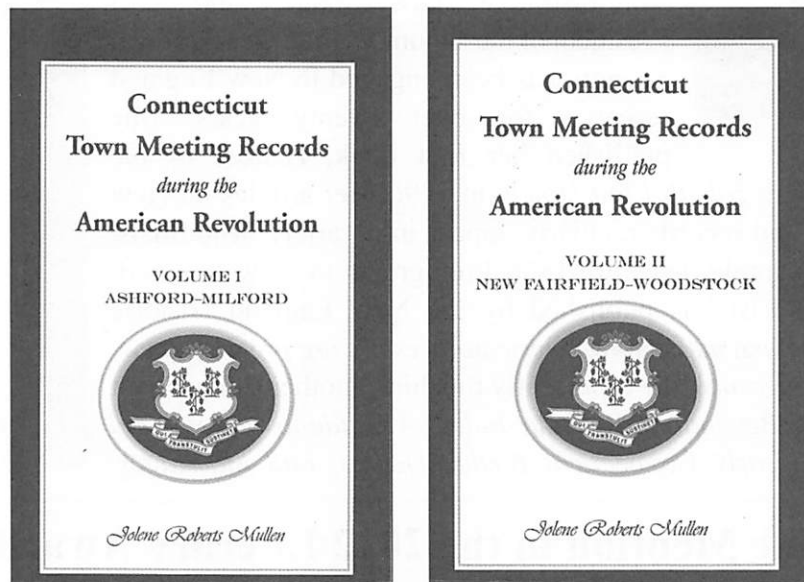
Christopher C. Child joined the staff of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1997 and currently serves as Genealogist of the Newbury Street Press. He has written for *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, *American Ancestors* magazine, and *The Mayflower Descendant*, and he lectures on a variety of genealogical topics. Chris is genetics editor of *American Ancestors* magazine, co-editor of *The Ancestry of Catherine Middleton* (NEHGS; 2011), and co-author of *The Descendants of Judge John Lowell of Newburyport, Massachusetts* (Newbury Street Press; 2011). He is an honors graduate of Drew University.



Left to Right: Scott C. Steward, Christopher C. Child

Winner of the 2012 CSG Prize for Best Genealogical Resource Publication

Connecticut Town Meeting Records During the American Revolution *Volume 1 (Ashford - Milford)* *Volume 2 (New Fairfield - Woodstock)*



Jolene Mullen is a member of the Connecticut Professional Genealogists Council and the Association of Professional Genealogists. She is active as a volunteer genealogist in several lineage societies and is frequently asked to speak to public libraries and lineage groups on genealogical research.

Her book, *Connecticut's Town Meeting Records during the American Revolution* was published in 2011. She is currently working on Rhode Island town meeting records during the revolution and a prosopography of a Washington County, New York cemetery.

Jolene and her husband, Dr. Peter Mullen, live in New Milford and enjoy kayaking and working in their gardens.



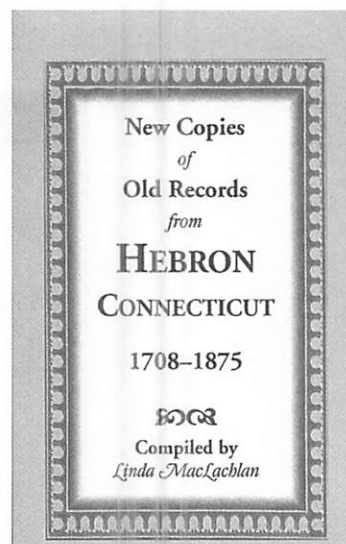
Honorable Mention in the 2012 Literary Awards Contest Genealogical Resource Category



New Copies of Old Records from Hebron, Connecticut 1708-1875

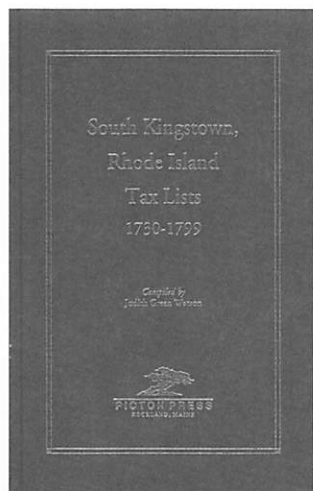
by Linda MacLachlan

Linda MacLachlan, retired lawyer and Administrative Law Judge, and past President of the Mount Vernon Genealogical Society, has been engaged in New England research for over twenty years. She published her first book, *History of the Ancestors of Mary Elizabeth Flint Hatch*, in 1996. Her articles on New England research and records regularly appear in a variety of journals, and online. For example, her "Pre-1636 Immigrants to New England: A Comprehensive List," is published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society at <http://www.AmericanAncestors.org/pre-1636-new-england-immigrants>. She is presently finishing another Connecticut book to be entitled *Beyond the Barbour Index: A Guide to More -- and More Accurate -- Early Connecticut Births, Deaths, and Marriages*.



Honorable Mention in the 2012 Literary Awards Contest Genealogical Resource Category

South Kingstown, Rhode Island Tax Lists 1730-1799 by Judith Green Watson



Judith Green Watson is retired. She has written four genealogy books and many articles that have been published in *Connecticut Ancestry*, *Connecticut History*, *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, *New Jersey History*, *Rhode Island Roots*, and *Prologue*. She lived in South Kingstown while she attended URI, but did not then know about her South Kingstown roots or have any interest in genealogy. Compiling *South Kingstown, Rhode Island Tax Lists, 1730-1799* was a labor of love that enabled her to learn more about her South Kingstown ancestors and their neighbors. Her main interest now is the 1798 Federal Direct Tax; she is hoping that someday the South Kingstown records will be found. She is presently working on an article about housing in two rural Connecticut towns in 1798.



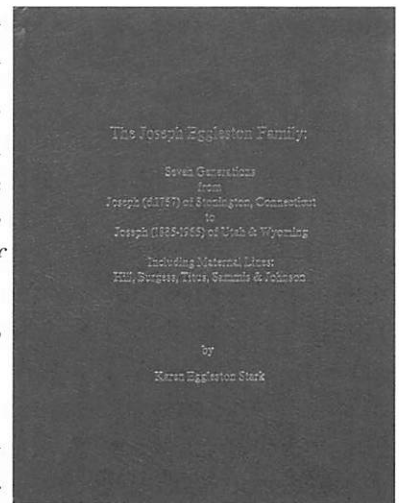


Honorable Mention in the 2012 Literary Awards Contest Genealogy Category

The Joseph Eggleston Family: Seven Generations from Joseph (d.1767) of Stonington, Connecticut to Joseph (1885-1965) of Utah & Wyoming Including Maternal Lines: Hill, Burgess, Titus, Sammis & Johnson
by Karen Eggleston Clark

Karen Eggleston Stark is a native of Ogden, Utah with deep Connecticut roots on both her paternal and maternal lines. She earned a Bachelors Degree in Sociology/Social Work from Weber State University and had a brief career in Social Work, followed by many years of volunteer work in a variety of organizations.

Mrs. Stark has had an interest and involvement in genealogy for many years. She has taught genealogy classes, organized Family History Conferences, presented workshops, and trained and assisted others in finding their ancestors. Her personal research of the Eggleston family for over fifteen years resulted in the publication of an article in the June 2005 *Connecticut Nutmegger*, and finally the book, *The Joseph Eggleston Family: Seven Generations from Joseph (d. 1767) of Stonington, Connecticut to Joseph (1885-1965) of Utah and Wyoming*, in 2010. She also compiled and published the *Cheney-Wilson Family History Book* in 2003.



Karen has been married to Cary Stark for 32 years and they currently reside in South Ogden, Utah. They have three daughters and four grandchildren.

Winner of the 2012 Literary Awards “Tell Your Family Story” Essay Contest

A Swiss in Connecticut
by Suzanne S. Garbarini



Suzanne S. Garbarini is a Connecticut native and a graduate of the University of Connecticut. She spent the 1980s and 1990s working in advertising in Manhattan. Currently, she lives in Westchester County, NY with her husband and children. Aside from genealogical research, Suzanne enjoys gardening, mystery novels and exploring the local trails with her trusty German Shepherd.

***Book Reviews of the
2012 Literary Award
Winning Books***

by Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG # 19174

***The Descendants of Judge John Lowell of Newburyport, Massachusetts* by Scott C. Steward and Christopher C. Child. Published by Newbury Street Press, Imprint of New England Historic Genealogical Society, 99-101 Newbury St., Boston, MA 02116. 10 3/4 x 7 3/4, hardcover, 569 pages. Library of Congress Control Number: 2011938756. This book may be ordered directly from the authors or from gmorse@NEHGS.org. Cost is \$74.95 plus S&H.**

This book won The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 2012 Literary Awards Contest Grand Prize in Genealogy. This contest is held yearly and reviews exceptional works. This document is the first full exploration of the Lowell family in more than 100 years. For the fourteen generations presented in this book, it presents a masterly researched document about the Lowells and their spouses. Any genealogist who has a connection to this family will find the book an invaluable source of information. The table of contents exhaustively displays all the generations. The thoroughly annotated index at the conclusion of the book is a valuable tool for the specific location of names, dates and specific places. Interspersed throughout the book are photographs and charts which add a certain charm to this highly researched document.

***Connecticut Town Meeting Records During the American Revolution, Volumes 1 & 2* by Jolene Mullen. Published by Heritage Books, Inc., Publishing Division, 100 Railroad Ave., #104, Westminster, MD 21157. 8 1/2 x 6, softcover, Vol. 1 has 742 pages, Vol. 2 has 802 pages. International Standard Book numbers: paperback: 978-0-78845315-1 or clothbound:**

978-0-8793-1. Order from the publisher. Cost is \$108.50 plus S&H.

This book won The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 2012 Literary Awards Contest award for best Genealogical Resource. Volumes 1 & 2 will provide the reader with a collection of extracts from the minutes of the town meetings of the towns that existed in Connecticut during the American Revolution. This vast undertaking by the author will surely provide the genealogist with valuable data about their own early family connections, its community inhabitants and be a worthwhile series for the researcher's library. The table of contents lists communities from Ashford to Woodstock and indicates where these towns are located in the volumes which provide extremely interesting data. Each volume also provides an index in its final pages with colonial names and pages and their specific location. The usual acknowledgements and forward appear in the beginning of each volume. Any researcher with ties to these towns would definitely benefit from having these reference materials in their library.

***The Joseph Eggleston Family: Seven Generations from Joseph (d. 1776) of Stonington, Connecticut to Joseph (1885-1965) of Utah and Wyoming, including maternal lines: Hill, Burgess, Titus, Sammis and Johnson* by Karen Eggleston Clark. Self-published at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. 8 1/2 x 12, hardcover, 679 pages. Order directly from the author at 675 Ben Lomond Ave., Ogden, Utah 84403-4115. Cost is \$35 plus S&H. Outside the continental U.S. contact the author at kstarkrm@aol.com first.**

This book earned an Honorable Mention in The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 2012 Literary Awards Contest in the Genealogy category. This author's devotion to details is evident in the presentation of her seven generations of family members. Covering four centuries of history, she investigated materials for over a twenty year pe-

riod. Not only does this book present specific and annotated details, but contains maps, photographs and illustrated land records of the generational families. The many aids that we have become accustomed to using as scholars are presented in this reference. From her preface and introduction to an all encompassing table of contents the author offers a simplified by very specific road map which guides a novice as well as any seasoned researcher. A series of appendices in the book's final sections quenches the researchers' thirst for more detail. The index of names and pages completes this excellent resource on the Eggleston family. This is a must have book for Eggleston family researchers and their collateral maternal lines.

***New Copies of Old Records from Hebron, Connecticut, 1798-1875* compiled by Linda MacLachlan. Published by Heritage Books, Publishing Division, 100 Railroad Ave., #104, Westminster, MD 21157. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, soft-cover, 234 pages. International Standard Book number: 978-0-7884-5339-7. Order directly from the publisher. Cost is \$25.50 plus S&H.**

This book earned an Honorable Mention in The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 2012 Literary Awards Contest in the Genealogical Resource publication category. The author has spent multiple hours cataloging and compiling all of these vital records from Hebron, CT, some dating back to pre-1855. This is a source of material that all interested genealogists should consider as they continually flesh out their own research. A very cooperative Town Clerk's office was delighted to participate in this challenging endeavor. This factual resource is divided into three parts for the easy location of contents. Part one, highlights Hebron; compares Necrology and death records and looks at the Gilead Church records: baptisms, marriages and burials from 1752-1840. Part two begins with an introduction followed by Hebron vital records: births, marriages and deaths from 1847-1855); Hebron marriage certificates (1799-1823) and addi-

tions to the Barbour Collections' volume 4. Part three deals primarily with completing the Barbour index as well as additions and corrections. This is a document packed with worthwhile information for those interested in Hebron, CT and its history of old records.

***South Kingstown, Rhode Island Tax Lists 1730-1799* by Judith Green Watson. Published by Picton Press, P.O. Box 1347, Rockland, ME 04841. 6 x 9, hardcover, 603 pages. Library of Congress Control number: 2007931485. Order directly from the publisher. Cost is \$69.95 plus S&H.**

This book earned an Honorable Mention in The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 2012 Literary Awards Contest in the Genealogical Resource publication category. Once again, a researcher has an opportunity to further develop their individual genealogies by consulting this book and considering the tax lists of South Kingstown, RI from the years 1730 to 1799. A listing of applied tariffs provides another dimension and awareness to this work. A thorough table of contents, an encompassing introduction by the author and maps of the South Kingstown area provide very useful information to any one researching South Kingstown. The book concludes with a names index. This is an excellent source of information.

What's In A Name?

by Richard G. Tomlinson CSG # 55L

The "Hog River Journal" always seemed to me to have one of the most intriguing names that any magazine could claim. This quarterly news publication by the Hartford Public library was filled with great stories about local history. Its name derived from the Hog River that flows through giant underground concrete conduits to pass under the library and empty into the Connecticut River. This stream, known to the original settlers then as the "Little River," was important to the selection of the site where Hartford was founded. After some reflection and considerable angst, the magazine changed its name to "Connecticut Explored," to reflect its expanded focus to the history of the entire state. After some initial discomfort, those of us who love the publication have come to embrace its new name.

When we formed the Connecticut Society of Genealogists in 1968, we had no profound discussions on the selection of the name. It seemed to be logical and to select itself. However, forty-four years later, it may be time to consider some of its limitations. Since the word "Genealogy" does not appear first, we find

that we do not appear or are remotely placed in lists of genealogy societies. This is particularly a problem with electronic database and Internet searches. Another issue arises from the fact that our name begins with the word "Connecticut." This has caused some people to assume that we are a state or state-sponsored organization. We have had to explain that we are a private, non-profit that depends solely on the support of its members. A third issue is that the use of the word "Genealogists" has caused some people to avoid joining because they thought the organization was only for professionals and did not embrace those who pursue genealogy as a hobby and/or as a family historian.

These concerns have led to informal discussions about whether we should modify our name to something like the "Genealogy Society of Connecticut." It would be hard for me to give up the old familiar "CSG" label for something new ... like "GSC"...but maybe an old dog should consider learning new tricks.

Let us know what you think.

csginc@csginc.org

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

presents

Basic to Intermediate Genealogy with Edwin W. Strickland II

Saturdays in July beginning July 7th
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 all 4!

MasterCard, Visa & Discover Accepted

Please pre-register by 3 July 2012

July 7th Session 1: What do you know?

Fact or Fiction
Importance of History
Sources at Hand
Record Keeping

July 14th Session 2:

Vital Records
Church Records
Cemetery Records
Bible Records

July 21st Session 3:

Probate Records
Census Records
Evaluating the Internet

July 28th Session 4:

City Directories
Newspapers
Evaluating software

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

We need at least 6 people to register to hold the class.

- Sign up today-



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 - 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 watch this space and/or the CSG website for updated information.

July Saturdays: CSG will again be hosting genealogy classes Saturdays in July taught by CSG Past President, Edwin W. Strickland II. See the full page ad on page 12 for more details.

15 September - "Samplers and Quilts: Overlooked Sources for Genealogical Research" with CSG Past President, Edwin W. Strickland II.

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

20 October - All-Day Family History Seminar

"Enhancing Genealogical Paths" at the North Haven Holiday Inn, 201 Washington St., North Haven, CT.

Cost: \$45 if postmarked by September 30th

\$55 all registrations after September 30th

MasterCard, Visa & Discover Accepted by phone.

Pre-Registration required - No Walk-Ins. Deadline to pre-register is 15 October 2012.

Watch for the new Seminar Brochure with registration form to be out soon! A flyer is included in this magazine on page 16. Please contact CSG at 860-569-0002 to pre-register with any questions you may have.

17 November - "How Object Collections Complement Paper Records Research" with Elizabeth Abbe, Diana McCain & Carol Whitmer.

Place: CHS, 1 Elizabeth St., Hartford, CT

Time: 1:30 p.m. - **Cost:** FREE

2013

19 January - (Rescheduled from January 2012)

"How I Solved My Brickwall Problems: Discussion of Successful Strategies." If you have solved a brickwall in your genealogy or if you need a brickwall solved, this is the program for you. Please come and share your strategies or problem. Members of the CSG Board of Governors will be present to help if needed.

Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple Street, East Hartford, CT

Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE

Please pre-register so that we may plan appropriately and in case of inclement weather, we may call you if we need to cancel.

16 February - "Techniques for Interpreting Old Handwriting and Numbers" with Edwin W. Strickland II.

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

Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE

16 March - TBA

30 March - Connecticut Gravestone Network Annual Symposium. Watch www.ctgravestones.com for more details as the date of the event draws nearer.

17-21 April - Attend the New England Regional Genealogical Conference these dates in Manchester, NH. Please stop by the CSG booth in the vendor hall and say "Hi."

No other program will be scheduled for CSG in April. Hope to see you at the conference.

Watch www.NERGC.org for more details and how to register.

Thank you to all who have renewed their dues on time for the 2012-2013 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, Visa or Discover. You may also visit the CSG Library Office at 175 Maple Street in East Hartford and we'll process your renewal while you wait.

CSG Membership Committee Report for 2011/2012

We have proposed the following goals: Net gain of members each year: 50 and Member retention: 90%.

The Committee led the CSG Board in a discussion and decisions regarding membership benefits and categories.

The Board voted to:

Eliminate giving discounts on books for all membership categories:

Eliminate supporting and endowment categories which would become "clubs" not membership categories.

Using the CSG database, we analyzed the following:

The reasons members gave in 2011 for resigning.

The reasons members gave for joining,

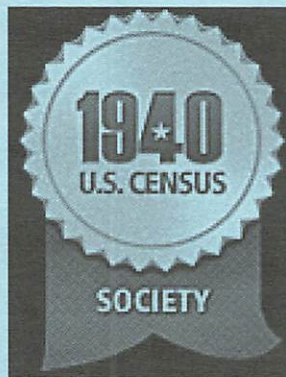
A comparison of the number of applications that were received in 2010/2011 compared by year back to 1991/1992. The data analysis above was the catalyst for the following initiatives that were then undertaken by the Membership Committee this year:

- New welcome letter from the President, created.
- New membership brochure where the application is included in the brochure, the design is professional and the language is conversational.
- Letter sent to 10 local historical societies encouraging them to partner with CSG in exchanging banners on websites, sharing program schedules and developing joint programs.
- Ad for gift membership (see latest issue of Genealogy News ("The Connecticut Society of Genealogists needs your help").
- Ad for members to leave a legacy (see latest issue of Genealogy News ("Make a bequest to CSG and demonstrate your belief in the importance of family history!").

The Committee also arranged for other CSG Committees to "host" programs by providing refreshments and briefly talking to the audience about what the committee does.

Next steps for the Committee: Using the new membership brochure as a springboard; review and revise other membership materials to "brand" CSG in similar style and tone.

Review current initiatives to approach lapsed members and determine if a different approach and timing is advisable to get people who were once members to rejoin.



"The 1940 census images are now released! On April 2, 2012, NARA released the digital images of the 1940 United States Federal Census after a 72 year embargo. These census images will be uploaded and made available on Archives.com, FindMyPast.com, National Archives, and FamilySearch.org.

Unlike previous census years, images of the 1940 U.S. Federal Census will be made available as free digital images. Additionally, the entire 1940 census data will be indexed by a community of volunteers and made available for free. The free index of the census records and corresponding images will be available to the public for perpetuity."

<http://the1940census.com>.

As of 9 May 2012, the 1940 index for Connecticut is only 17% completed. For updated results go to <http://familysearch.com>.

CSG is a part of this project. You can be too! FamilySearch and the other sponsors of this indexing project want to offer it for free when it is completed so they need a lot of volunteers. It is felt that who better to index than the people who actually know the communities cited in the census.

To get started indexing for the 1940 census you need to go to:

<http://the1940census.com/start>. From there, click Get Started and it will ask you to download the indexing software. This may take about 10 minutes or so depending on the system you have. The site pretty much gives step by step instructions. When it asks you who you are indexing for, just pick group and then choose Connecticut Society of Genealogists from the drop down menu so that our Society gets the credit for your indexing.

There are online tutorials and practice indexes to work on that you can choose at <http://the1940census.com/training> after you've registered.

There are contests as well. In April the contest was to see which society could get the most volunteers to win a printer. In May the contest was to see which society can index the most with at least 94% rating.

Thank you to those who have already volunteered and for all their hard work on this project so that everyone may benefit.

**Join the Connecticut Society of
Genealogists, Inc.
and Edwin W. Strickland II
on 15 September 2012**

for

**“Samplers and Quilts:
Overlooked Sources for
Genealogical Research”**

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

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Cost: FREE

**Please pre-register at csginc@csginc.org or
860-569-0002 by 14 September 2012 at 3 p.m. so
we may plan appropriately**

SEMINAR REGISTRATION - SATURDAY, 20 OCTOBER 2012

Seating Limited - Early Registration \$45

ALL Registrations postmarked after 9/30/12 are \$55 - Deadline to Register: 10/15/12

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 & Discover Accepted



Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.
Annual Family History Seminar

Saturday ~ 20 October 2012

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

Holiday Inn North Haven

NORTH HAVEN, CT

Enhancing Genealogical Paths

Registration Begins at 8:00 a.m

Vendor/Exhibitor Booths open, Coffee and Danish

Laura Prescott on "Timelines: Placing Your Heritage in Historical Perspective" at 9 a.m.

Melvin Smith on "Probate Records: A Gold Mine for Genealogy Research" 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.

Greg Thompson on "Pilgrim Migration Paths: The Why, Where and Results" at 1:30 p.m.

Joe Camposeo on "Researching at Your Local Town Clerk's Office, A Storehouse of Genealogical Treasures: What's There and How to Access It" 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 found several references to colonial New England soldiers dying in Cuba in 1762. What were they doing in Cuba?

Dear Researcher:

New England's involvement in a military expedition to Cuba was a brief and obscure episode in the Seven Years' War, a global war between England and France, but it had some long-lasting effects in New England. The North American portion of the war began in 1754 and was popularly known as the French and Indian War.

In 1761, Spain, fearing that an imminent victory by England would undermine their global empire made the unwise decision to jump into the war on the side of France. The British responded with plans to attack Spain's colonies worldwide. In March 1762 an expedition sailed from England for an amphibious attack on Havana, Cuba. The plan called for additional troops to come from America. Jeffery Amherst, the Governor General of British North America, was supposed to raise a force of 4,000 men. The British began the siege of Havana on June 6. Amherst's North American forces, led by Colonel Ralph Burton, did not arrive until July 27. They had been attacked by the French enroute and some 500 of their men had been captured. Burton's troops included 3,000 American provincials. It is not known what promises were made to these men to induce them to volunteer. Their role in the conflict was brief. By August 11 the Spanish surrendered. However, a deadly outbreak of yellow fever swept through the ranks.

The British global victory was complete and when the war ended a few months later, they were in possession of Manila as well as Havana. The Treaty of Paris in

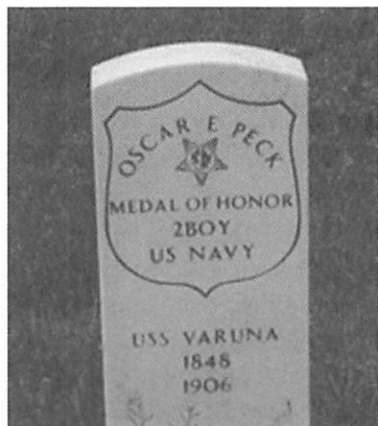
1763 gave both back to Spain, while Britain gained Florida.

The Americans paid dearly for their involvement in the expedition. The death toll from yellow fever was appalling. Even many of the soldiers who survived to return home later died from the disease. Connecticut was particularly hard hit. At least 34 men from Glastonbury alone died, including 26 from the small section of Eastbury. The loss of so many young men from this farming community was devastating to the economy and the effects lingered for decades. The historian, Rev. Alonzo Chapin, says that the trauma of this disaster was still present when the Revolutionary War began and impeded the recruiting of local soldiers.



PROFILES OF CONNECTICUT'S CIVIL WAR HEROES

by Noreen Manzella, CSG # 15578



2nd Class Boy Oscar Edward Peck United States Navy

Oscar Edward Peck was born 27 May 1845 to Sylvester and Eleanor (Baird) Peck. His birthplace has variously been recorded as New York, New Jersey and Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Known siblings included William Charles (10 February 1842-7 October 1926), Sarah A. (21 August 1843-unk.), Eleanor (19 February 1847-unk.), and Lucy A. (28 September 1853-unk.). Oscar Peck's paternal ancestry can be traced back to immigrant Joseph Peck who immigrated in 1638 to New Hingham, Massachusetts. Eleanor Baird Peck was a native of Ireland. Sister Eleanor Peck married Simon Ames Howe, son of Elias Howe, inventor of the first practical sewing machine. William C. Peck, like his brother, served in the Civil War in the Navy. He served as a landsman on the *Congress* and participated in the famous battle between the *Congress* and the *Merrimac*. Other duty had him assigned to the *Roanoke* where he was noted as a sharpshooter and gunner.

Oscar Edward Peck enlisted in the United States Navy on 24 January 1862. He was assigned to the *North Carolina* until February 6, then on the *USS Varuna* from 7 February to 24 April 1862 when she sunk. The Union Navy targeted the important port of New Orleans with the goal of closing it. Fort Jackson and Fort Philip protected the port from positions above the entrance with great gun power. Fourteen vessels comprised the Confederate fleet protecting the port. On the first day of the action, 24 April 1862, eight members of the *Varuna* crew earned Medals of Honor. Oscar Peck served as a powder boy of the after rifle. In one account of his actions, Peck went below deck while the fiercest fighting was ongoing to procure a passing box of shells putting himself in the gravest of dangers. The *Varuna* continued to withstand volleys and ramming from all sides, but eventually she sank. Peck was thrown into the water and thought lost until he was observed swimming towards the

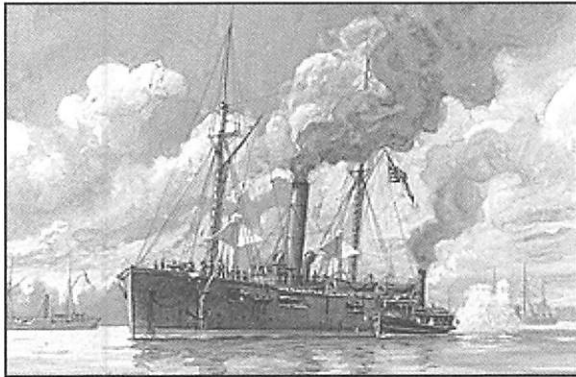
ship, part of which was still above water. In Commander Charles Bonos' report to Flag Officer David O. Farragut, the commander recognized Peck for his "coolness and intrepidity which attracted the attention of all hands." Bonos recommended that Peck should receive an appointment to the Naval School as a reward for his bravery. After the loss of the *Varuna*, Peck was assigned to the *Tennessee*. Peck was discharged 30 September 1862.

Oscar E. Peck married about 1868 in Hartford, Connecticut and had three children. By 1880 his wife and apparently two of his children had died, as Peck claimed only one son, Simon, listed as still living as recorded on Navy pension application papers. Although Peck is listed as a painter and peddler of fruit at various times, it seems as if following his service and injury during the war, his health did not allow for a regular work. After the heroics in the war, the remainder of Peck's life was unsettled. As early as the 1880s, he is reported as disabled and unable to work regularly. By the 1890s, Peck is listed as a resident of the Soldiers' Home of Noroton Heights in Fairfield County. Oscar Peck became one of the many men who slipped into anonymity after their notable contributions to our country during the war. Of interest is an article found in the *Bridgeport Telegram* in July 1924. Peck's son, Simon, known as S.O. Peck, returned from Australia where he had served the British government after serving in the Japanese Russian War and the Spanish American War. This younger Peck was granted the Victoria Cross from the British government. S[imon] O[scar] Peck offered a \$50.00 reward for information leading to the recovery of not only the Congressional Medal, but also, a special medal awarded by the state of Connecticut. The medals were last seen on Oscar E. Peck when he participated in the Memorial Day parade in 1903. During 1905, S.O. Peck stated his father was a patient at Hartford Hospital, and from there admitted to the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Noroton. S.O. Peck was unable to return the United States at the time of his father's death, but always wished to return to inquire about the medals so that they might be returned to the family. In 1924, the British government granted a furlough allowing the younger Peck to return to Connecticut. Neither Hartford Hospital nor the Soldiers and Sailors Home could provide any information concerning the medals at that time. It is unknown if S.O. Peck ever recovered his father's medals. Oscar Edward

Peck died at Darien on 23 October 1906 and was buried in Spring Grove cemetery in Darien.

2nd Class Boy Oscar Edward Peck's Medal of Honor was awarded on 3 April 1863 states:

"Peck served as second-class boy on board the Varuna during an attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, 24 April 1862. Acting as powder boy of the after rifle, Peck served gallantly while the Varuna was repeatedly attacked and rammed and



finally sunk. This was an extremely close-range action and although badly damaged, the Varuna delivered shells abaft the Morgan's armor.

Sources:

Oscar E. Peck American Civil War Soldiers. Ancestry.com: www.ancestry.com: accessed 18 April 2012. Compiled by Historical Data Systems.

Oscar E. Peck." Find A Grave. (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 18 April 2012.)

Oscar E. Peck." U.S. Census: 1850, 1860.

"Oscar E. Peck." U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles. Ancestry.com. www.ancestry.com: accessed 18 April 2012.

Peck, Ira B. *A Genealogical History of the Descendants of Joseph Peck*: who emigrated with his family to this country in 1638; and Records of his Father's and Grandfather's families in England; with pedigree extending back from son to father for twenty generations; with their coat of arms, and copies of wills. Also, an appendix, giving an account of the Boston and Hingham Pecks (Boston: A. Mudge and Son, 1868). Digital Edition, Google.com (<http://www.google.com> : accessed 18 April 2012).

Peck, Oscar (#5093). Navy Survivors' Certificates. Genealogy and History Category, Fold3 (<http://www.fold3.com>: accessed 18 April 2012).

"Son Seeks First Medal of Congress, Lost by Father." *The Bridgeport Telegram* (Connecticut). July 25, 1924, p.4. Digital images. Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 18 April 2012).

Drawing of the USS Varuna. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Varuna_\(1861\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Varuna_(1861)): accessed 8 May 2012.

Queries

Charles A. **PEIRCE** b 1843 s of Benjamin WC Peirce & Mary **BUMSTEAD**. In 1880 census he was in Columbia, CT with wife Fedelia & four children. Seeking ddt and place of bur.

CSG # 1768
 Douglas C. Schenk
 13 Royce Lane
 Wales, MA 01081

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



Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities



Spotlight on Glastonbury by Richard G. Tomlinson CSG # 55L

Geographic Profile

Glastonbury lies on the Connecticut River in the central part of the state, just a few miles southeast of Hartford. Glastonbury abuts the Connecticut River on the eastern bank and originally belonged to Wethersfield on the opposite side. Wethersfield settlers crossed the river to farm the fertile flood plain along the river. They acquired land in a series of purchases from 1636 to 1650 from the local Wangunk Indians who called the area Nabuc. The settlers eventually called it Glassenbury.

Historic Profile

The name Glassenbury is generally believed to be in honor of Glastonbury, England, site of the first Christian church in England.

The origin of the name is Anglo-Saxon and means “Glistening Connecticut the name Glassenbury evolved was finally formally set as Glastonbury in to the spelling of the English town.

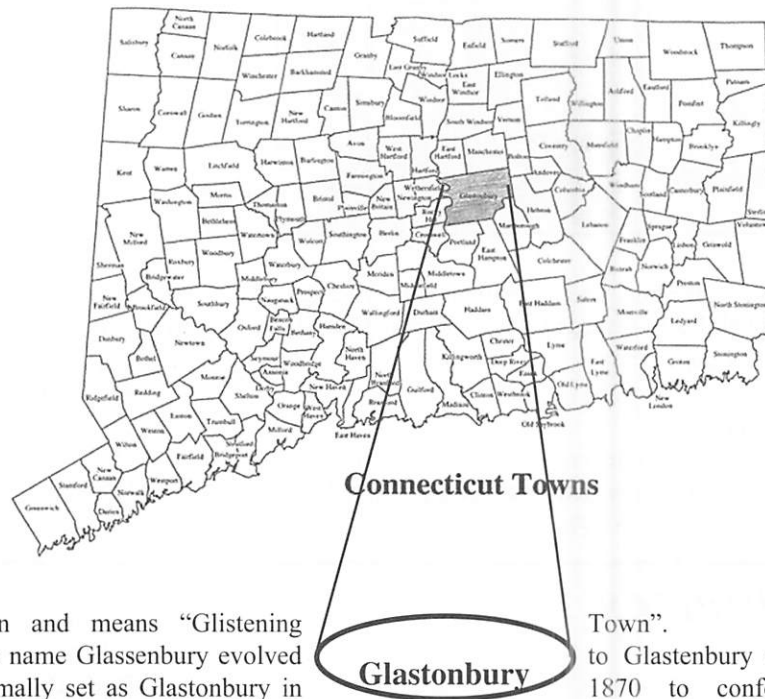


After many years some houses had been built in Glassenbury, but the inhabitants were still required to attend church and town functions in Wethersfield. Crossing the river in bad weather was hazardous, so a petition was submitted to the General Court to make Glassenbury a separate town. The date on which the town actually became independent of Wethersfield has long been in controversy.

On 18 May 1653, the General Court gave Glastonbury some limited independence: “The inhabitants of the East side of the Great River are exempted from training with the Towns on the West side, this present time, and are to meet on the East side ...”. Some later generations took this right to have a separate militia as the birthdate of the town.

In fact, the first history of Glastonbury, written by Rev. Alonzo B. Chapin in May 1853 was entitled, “Glastenbury for Two Hundred Years: A Centennial Discourse.” However, Glastonbury had not really been granted the right to govern itself.

In 1689, the Glastonbury settlers applied to have that right. First the town of Wethersfield and then the General Court gave preliminary approval conditional upon the establishment of a church and settled minister. The Court officially named



In 1653, the General Court gave Glastenbury and 1689 to conform



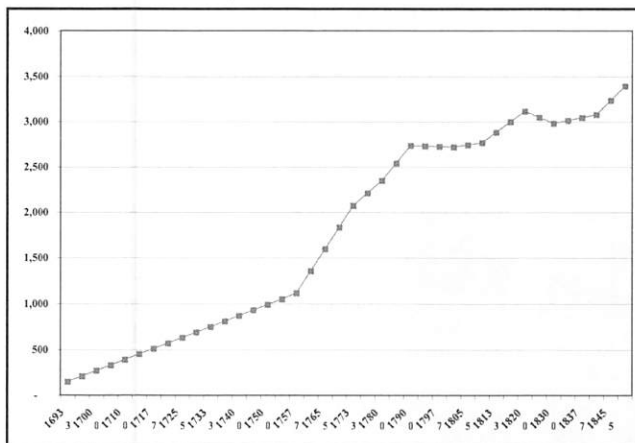
First Congregational Church

the town Glassenbury, as proposed by the settlers, on 22 June 1692. Timothy Stevens, the first minister, arrived in July 1692. The first Town meeting was held and the official life of the town began. The home built in 1693 for Timothy Stevens, the first minister, still stands on Morgan Dr, at its original location (1808 Main St). The town voted in 1714 to recognize 1693, when the first meeting house was actually completed, as the date of the town's founding. This decision was reaffirmed in 1943 by action of a special ad hoc town commission.



Rev. Timothy Stevens House (1693)

Early Growth of the Town



The population of Glastonbury experienced steady growth until after the Revolutionary War. After the war there was a wave of emigration out of Connecticut. So many settlers left for the rich farmlands of Ohio that it was known as "Ohio fever." Many Glastonbury farms were abandoned and returned to woodlands. Strong population growth would not return until the 1890s when there was a surge of new immigrants, particularly from Italy. Many Italians restored farms in Glastonbury and remain the largest ethnic group in the town.

Welles-Turner Memorial Library

There are three public libraries in town. The main library is the Welles-Turner Memorial Library at 2407 Main St. There are two neighborhood libraries: South Glastonbury Library at 80 High St. and East Glastonbury Library at 1389 Neipsic Rd.

The Welles-Turner library has a local history room and many resources for genealogists and historians. In addition to published histories of Glastonbury and on-line access to the usual electronic databases of interest to researchers, the library has some unique materials. These include collections of old directories, phone books, year-books

and pamphlets. The knowledgeable Reference Librarian, Sally Ruef, at 860-652-7720 can guide your search.

The library also has the only archive of the local newspaper, *The Glastonbury Citizen*. Glastonbury's first weekly newspaper,¹ *The Glastonbury Bulletin*, was published briefly in the 1890s, but no copies survived. *The Glastonbury Bulletin* was revived from Oct. 1, 1948 to July 28, 1949 and the library has microfilm copies.

In November 1950, *The Glastonbury Citizen*, took over publication and the library has microfilm copies from that date. The collection is not indexed, but still is of great value to family historians. Given the approximate date of death, the obituary of the deceased can be located without much difficulty and usually contains information nearly impossible to find elsewhere.

Although the Welles-Turner library building looks like a home, it was designed and built as a library. The library Director, Barbara Bailey, was educated in the Glastonbury school system and has a Masters degree in Library Science from the University of Rhode Island. Barbara has worked at the library for 32 years and has been the Director for eleven years. She can be reached at 860-652-7717.



**Barbara Bailey
Director,
Welles-Turner Memorial Library**

The library website is at www.wtmlib.info.

The library is open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. Hours for other days are: Wednesday are noon to 9 p.m.; Friday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The library is closed on Sundays during the summer.

Glastonbury Historical Society

In 1936 the historic home of Gideon Welles, who had served as Secretary of the Navy in the administration of Abraham Lincoln, was slated for destruction to make way for a new post office. A group of concerned citizens, led by Dr. Lee J. Whittles, organized to save the building. Their organization eventually became the Glastonbury Historical Society.

¹ In the early 19th century students at Glastonbury Seminary occasionally published a four-page newspaper called, Tyro's Casket.



James F. Bennett
Executive Director
Glastonbury Historical Society

Today the Historical Society has its headquarters in the former town hall (built in 1840). The building, which contains the Museum on the Green, is at 1944 Main St. The research library and genealogy department located there are open to the public. The museum is open on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 9 a.m. to 4 pm and the third Sunday of each month from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. The

Society has a full-time executive director, James F. Bennett, a full-time Curator and a part-time librarian/genealogist.

The Historical Society also has responsibility for the historic Welles-Shipman-Ward house (1755) at 972 Main St. and the Welles-Chapman Tavern (1776) at 2400 Main St. Free tours of the Welles-Shipman house are given annually. The house is open April through November and the days vary.

There are five National Historic Districts in Glastonbury – Glastonbury, South Glastonbury, Curtisville, J.B. Williams and the Glastonbury/Rocky Hill ferry. The society conducts tours of these historic districts as well as other walks and tours.

Twice a year the society publishes *The Publick Post*, containing items of Glastonbury history. It also publishes a quarterly newsletter and a history column in the local paper. More information is available on the society's website at www.hsgct.org.



Cemeteries

Glastonbury has sixteen cemeteries and the oldest is Green Cemetery next to the Museum on the Green. Burials began here before the birth of the town, but the oldest

surviving dated stone is that of Eunice Steven in 1698. Green cemetery has many examples of early gravestone carving. A pamphlet, "Ancient Gravestones of the Green Burial Grounds, Main St., Glastonbury, CT" by David Shortell in the Welles-Turner library gives information about Green Cemetery burials, including photos of headstones. One of the most interesting inscriptions is that for Mary Hale:

*Here lies one whose life's threads cut asunder.
She was struck dead by a clap of thunder.*

More information on Glastonbury cemeteries is available under Towns/Cities on the Connecticut Society of Genealogists website at www.csginc.org.

Town Clerk

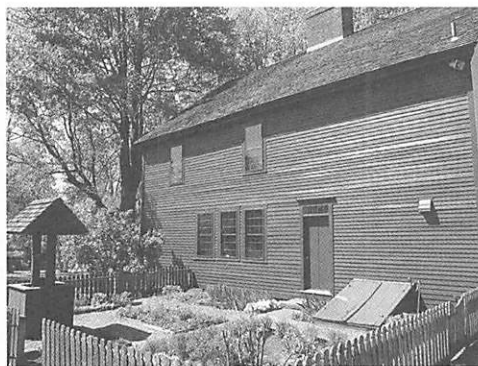
The Town Clerk's office is located on the first floor of the Town Hall at 2155 Main St. The hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The office can be reached at 860-652-7616. The town clerk, Joyce P. Mascena, has served since 2003 and was previously the town clerk in Vernon. Under her direction

the office has worked to restore and preserve the older records and to adopt customer-friendly practices. On the first visit a genealogist's membership card and driver's license are copied and filed. This file is checked and date-stamped upon subsequent visits.

Information in the clerk's office has been filed in three sections according to whether the records are available to the general public or to genealogists or are restricted. The land records, dating back to 1693, have been digitized. The index-only

is available on-line. Both the index and the actual images can be accessed from terminals in the office. Volume one of the vital records in the Glastonbury office begins with 1708. Earlier records were still kept in Wethersfield. However, all these records have been published. The Barbour collection covers the vital records of Glastonbury from 1690 to 1854.

The town clerk also maintains special files of unusual interest to historians and genealogists. These files include historical surveys of local buildings,



**Herb Garden at the
Welles-Shipman-Ward House**



Joyce Mascena
Glastonbury Town Clerk

information on the historic districts, registered voter lists from 1899 to 1941, maps and pamphlets with material not easily found elsewhere.



The Hollister House (1649)

Historic Buildings

Glastonbury has 146 buildings built in the 17th and 18th centuries, the highest number in the State of Connecticut. The survival of so many old homes was a direct result of the economic hard times that

followed the Revolutionary War. The oldest house in town is the Hollister house at 14 Tryon St., built by John Hollister in 1649 and leased to Josiah Gilbert.



Gideon Welles

Samuel Welles built the Welles house in 1783 for his son, Samuel. Gideon Welles, who served as Secretary of the Navy under President Abraham Lincoln, was born in this house in 1802. The building still stands and houses commercial enterprises.



The Glastonbury Ferry

Glastonbury claims the oldest continuously operating ferry. The ferry, established in 1655, provides service across the Connecticut River between Glastonbury and Rocky Hill (formerly part of Wethersfield). Poles, oars, a horse treadmill and a steam engine have been used to propel the ferry. It is now operated by the State of Connecticut on an irregular schedule.

Famous Citizens

There were other Glastonbury citizens, in addition to Gideon Welles, who gained fame. The five Smith sisters, Hancy Zephina, Cyrinthia Sacretia, Laurilla Aleroyia, Julia Evelina and Abby Hadassah, were famous advocates for liberal causes. They campaigned for womens' sufferage, the abolition of slavery and equal rights for women. They gained national attention when they refused to pay their taxes due to their lack of representation and the town seized seven of their cows as payment. Reporters came from as far as Boston to cover the story.

John Howard Hale and his brother, George, began growing strawberries in Glastonbury in 1866. They switched to peaches and were so successful that John became known as "the Peach King." Hale peaches are still available.

Italian immigrant, Frank Saglio, started a farm in Glastonbury in 1917. His son, Henry, took responsibility for raising the chickens. By 1950 Henry's Arbor Acres Farm was marketing breeding hens coast to coast. In 1977, Henry

was inducted into the Poultry Hall of Fame.



The Gideon Welles House (1783)

Published Histories

"Glastenbury for Two Hundred Years, A General Discourse," Rev. Alonzo Chapin, D.D., Case, Tiffany and Co., Hartford, 1853.

"Glastonbury," Florence Hollister Curtis, published by The Woman's' Club of Glastonbury, Glastonbury, 1928.

"Glastonbury: From Settlement to Suburb," Majorie Grant McNulty, published by The Woman's' Club of Glastonbury, Glastonbury, 1970.

Book Reviews

by Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG # 19174

That's a Matter of Opinion: Out on a Limb of the Tuttle Family Tree by James P. Tuttle. Published by National Biographic Australia, Suite 5, 11 Sydney St., Kilmore, Victoria 3764, Australia. 7 3/4 x 11, softcover, ISBN 978-0-9806323-3-0 (pbk), 370 pages. To purchase, contact the publisher. Cost is \$35 in U.S. dollars plus postage.

This handsomely designed and carefully executed document demonstrates the care in which the author works. This book was submitted to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 25th Annual Literary Awards Contest. It is the story of a family, presented by the modern day "branch" and enables the researcher valuable and keenly gathered materials for anyone concentrating on the Tuttle relations. An assortment of photographs are strategically sprinkled throughout the document keeping you demanding to see more. The easy style of writing will keep you fascinated with the Tuttle journey and provide you with copious details to "flesh out" your own tree. The usual aids throughout the book will assist you in your research. The preface, acknowledgements, table of contents and chapter introductions are only a beginning as they guide you. The plentiful endnotes at the conclusion of each chapter are an invaluable tool. Don't miss this superb wealth of information.

Roxbury, Place-Name Stories, facts, folklore, fibs by Jeannine Green. Published by iUniverse, Inc., 1663 Liberty Drive, Bloomington, IN 47403, 2010. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, softcover or hardcover with dust jacket, ISBN/SKU 9781440186943, 261 pages. iUniverse books may be ordered through booksellers or by contacting the publisher at the address above or by calling 1-800-Authors (1-800-288-4677). Cost is \$20.95 for softcover, \$30.95 for hardcover. Contact publisher for shipping costs.

This book, centered on the town of Roxbury, CT, though small in size, is a giant sized source of historical interest for this northeastern community. This book was submitted to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 25th Annual Literary Awards Contest. The author has written an excellent "expose" of the community stretching from its land trust, its parks and gardens to its places of worship. According to the author, this is not a scholarly work, but a book filled with information and fun stories. Not only does it inform and amuse, it paints a living portrait of Roxbury. Any person interested in this quiet area of the state and its quaint history will enjoy reading and re-familiarizing themselves with this fascinating community. If you are a new resident of Roxbury or one who wants to be entertained as

you renew old acquaintances, this is a "must" book for your library.

The Bidwell Family, Volume 1, The Lineages of the Sons of John Bidwell, Early Connecticut Settler and The Bidwell Family, Volume 2, The Lineages of the Daughters of John Bidwell, Early Connecticut Settler by the Bidwell Family Association. Published by Otter Bay Books, LLC, 3507 Newland Road, Baltimore, MD 21218-2513, 2011. 8 1/2 x 11 1/4, hardcover, Library of Congress Control Number 2011931835, Vol. 1 has 542 pages, Vol. 2 has 729 pages. All direct correspondence and book orders should be directed to Zebulon Bidwell, 3903 Hwy 63, Tama, IA 52339-9414. Cost is \$75.00 plus S&H.

These volumes were submitted to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 25th Annual Literary Awards Contest. The Bidwell Family Association which is housed in Virginia has assembled a huge collection of Bidwell materials beginning with John of Hartford, CT who was born in 1620 and his wife Sara, born in England in 1623. It continues through multiple generations, tracing all known descendants of their seven children. Interspersed with some maps and multiple photographs, these two books are a wealth of Bidwell information for any researcher. This set is a successor of an earlier edition published in 1983, with additions and corrections being made as additional information became available. This is a massive collection of materials for the genealogist studying the Bidwell place in the United States' development. Both volumes are richly annotated and thoroughly organized with many aids throughout its pages. The usual table of contents and preface are augmented in volume 1 and 2 with an invaluable section called "How To Use This Book." A listing of abbreviations used through the volumes and well thought out foreword by the board of directors highlights its contents. In the rear of each volume, is a much needed index of names. A lot of time and effort was put into this genealogy. The only item that would have made this work complete was to have all the sources for the information in each volume cited. For verification, it is suggested to contact the Bidwell Family Association.

The Sage Family, Kith and Kin, Descendants of David Sage Born 1639 compiled and edited by Donald Atkinson Sage and Caleb Sage Hendrickson. Published by Sage-Hendrickson, Andover, MN, published in USA, Anundsen Publishing Company, 198 Washington St., P.O. Box 230, Decorah, IA 52101, 2010. 8 1/2 x 11, hardcover, ISBN 978-0-615-43945-7, 238 pages. Book subject to availability. Contact dsage@usfamily.net. Cost \$60.00 plus S&H.

This book was submitted to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 25th Annual Literary Awards Contest. This book appears to have been a personal journey for its authors. The document is packed with personal photos, illustrated maps and family charts. The generations of the family are simply illustrated and personally presented in five chapters and fifteen appendices of richly written and colorful prose. The name Sage begins in the colonial territory of Middletown, CT with the arrival of the farmer, David Sage. It continues to establish itself across America. The researcher's aids are numerous throughout the book. The section entitled "How to Read this Family History" provides the historian with an excellent overview of the author's wanderings. The superb photographs, drawings and illustrations are eye catching and lead the reader down an interesting genealogical path.

***East Granby Center Cemetery, Marker Inventory* by John T. Rusnock and James W. Francoeur. Marker photographs by Lisa R. Celmer. Self-published, October 2009. 10 1/2 x 11 1/2, 3-ring binder notebook. Author registered with Library of Congress, number of pages unknown. Order directly from the authors at 7 Tuckahoe Rd., West Granby, CT 06026-9621. Check with author about price and shipping costs.**

This book was submitted to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 25th Annual Literary Awards Contest. The cemetery project of the stones in Granby Center Cemetery came about by a need for better visibility and clearer availability for locals who were using the data. Many persons contributed over the years to the identification of these markers but it was through the exhaustive efforts of two volunteering missionaries from the Church of the Latter Day Saints and a volunteering student of East Granby High School. In addition to the report there is a simple to use, accompanying CD containing all of the reports as well as photographs of individual markers. The book has been subdivided into several database sections; narrative; comprehensive; alphabetical, date of death and veteran. This is a thoroughly organized and comprehensive task of stone organization. The book is beautifully printed and assembled and the photographs in the front of the book provide an excellent introduction to the materials which follow. This book is a must have for anyone researching East Granby Center Cemetery.

***One Descendant of Zeri Downs (ca. 1769-1840)* by Claire Ammon. Self-published by the author, P.O. Box 9517, New Haven, CT 06534, publication date unknown. 8 1/2 x 11, softcover, bound with 3 prong fasteners, number of pages unknown. Contact the author for ordering information.**

This book was submitted to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 25th Annual Literary Awards Contest. The three generations of the Downs family are painstakingly portrayed in this story and would be a great asset to any genealogist who is a Downs descendant. The author's diligence is evident in the carefully presented details of these three generations. An easy to read document, it boasts a table of contents and an alphabetical listing of family names. This is a must for those researching their Downs' heritage.

***The Quiet Patriarch, the Life of James Abram Newberry, Native American Pioneer* by D. Suzanne Simonich. Self-published by In-the-Works Publications, Sue Simonich, Kent, Washington, 2006. 8 1/2 x 11, softcover, 182 pages. Order directly from the author at goldpage@aol.com. Cost is \$32.00 plus S&H.**

This book was submitted to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 25th Annual Literary Awards Contest. This extraordinary book portrays an import player in early Mormon historical development. Anyone involved in genealogical research should be aware of the important part the Mormon Church plays in family reconstruction. James Newberry played a significant, but fairly unknown part in the chronology of this family story. The investigation of the Native People of this country make many of us proud that we have a small percentage of their blood flowing in our veins. This is a book of unusual content and entertaining qualities. It is a delightful read to be enjoyed again and again. The reader does not need a vast supply of aids to enjoy this book. The table of contents, thoughtfully written forward, followed by a preface and historical overview were painstakingly annotated by the author. The concluding bibliography provides the reader with a vast selective wealth for further reading. For verification on the genealogy one should contact the author.

***Stamford Town Records: Volume 1, 1641-1723*, transcribed and annotated by Paul R. Finch. Published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS), 99-101 Newbury St., Boston, MA 02116, 2011. 7 1/4 x 10 1/2, hardcover, Library of Congress Control Number 2011934669, ISBN-13: 978-0-88082-251-0, 242 pages. Order directly from NEHGS, Sales Dept., 99-101 Newbury St., Boston, MA 02116 or by phone at 1-888-296-3447 or online at www.AmericanAncestors.org. Cost is \$34.95 plus S&H.**

This book was submitted to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 25th Annual Literary Awards Contest. This is a thoroughly documented source of vital and historical records of Stamford, CT. Mr. Finch as painstakingly consulted various other transcriptions and historical records

Book Reviews (continued)

by Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG # 19174

before repairing the Stamford documents which had so seriously deteriorated. These records had been annotated in the middle 1660's and portrayed a serious side of a life of those times. The index is sorted by the modern spelling of family names as well as the the cross-referencing of the ancient. This is a valuable tool for any researcher of Stamford. An annotated bibliography makes easy researching of any further documentation for the genealogist.

***Greenwood Cemetery*, compiled by David Shortell. Self-published, 2012. 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, softcover, 98 pages. This document may be ordered directly from the compiler at 860-573-6273 or dshortell@comcast.net. Cost is \$29.95 plus S&H.**

This book was submitted to the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 25th Annual Literary Awards Contest. Greenwood Cemetery is just north of Unionville and has been in constant use since the middle of the eighteenth cen-

tury. The documentation detailing the Greenwood Cemetery in Avon, CT is divided into three sections: an introduction to Greenwood, the database and the pictures of stones throughout Greenwood. The portion that makes this project unique is the pictures. This would be an exciting find for someone who has ancestors interred in its beautiful grounds. For those that are researching the Avon area, this book would be well worth it. The significant reader aids are located in the front of the project and highlights an introduction with important charts and graphing. Once the reader is comfortable with the author's style and format, it continues with the above mentioned burials and photographs. A plot location map of Greenwood Cemetery and a CDR disc that requires the Adobe Reader are included.

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Fall 2012

Vol.5, No.3

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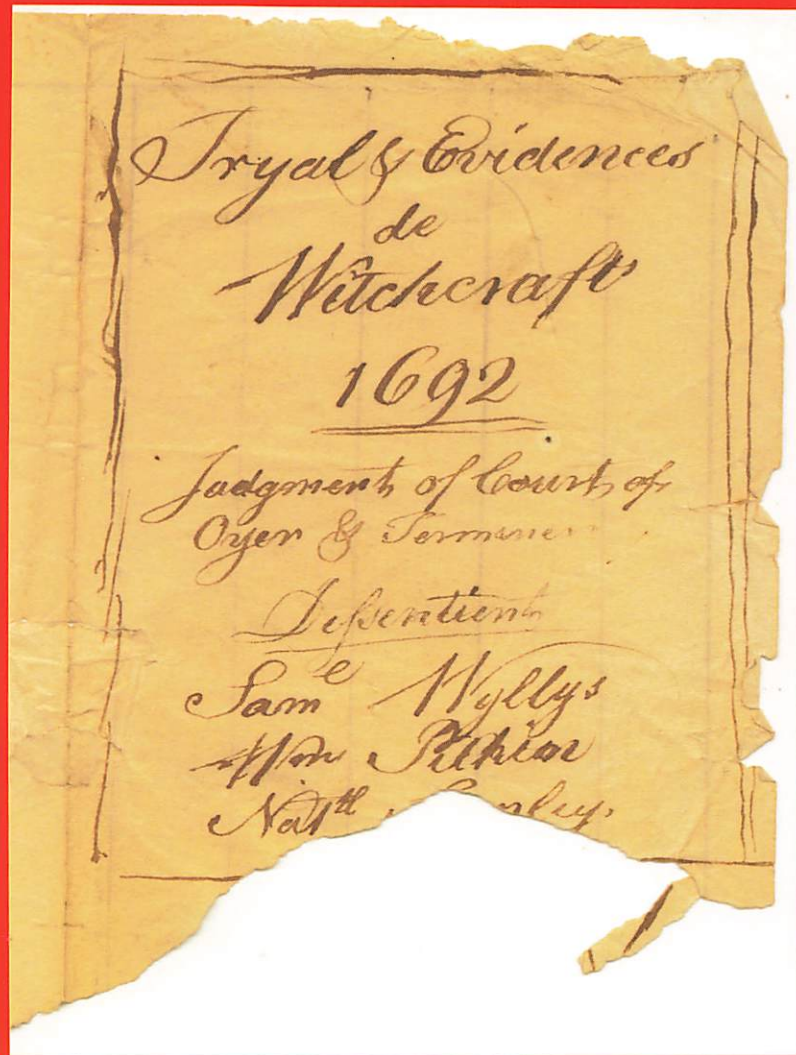
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Laura Prescott on "Timelines: Placing Your Heritage in Historical Perspective" at 9 a.m.
Melvin Smith on "Probate Records: A Gold Mine for Genealogy Research" at 10:30 a.m.

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.

Greg Thompson on "Pilgrim Migration Paths: The Why, Where and Results" at 1:30 p.m.

Joe Camposeo on "Researching at Your Local Town Clerk's Office, A Storehouse of Genealogical Treasures: What's There and How to Access It" at 3 p.m.

~Open to the Public~

See p. 13 for details or visit the CSG website at www.csqinc.org under Events for a Seminar registration brochure.

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

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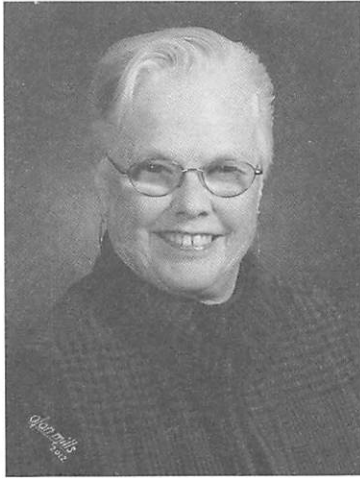
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President's Message

I worked in education most of my life, and summer was our down time—no classes, fewer visitors, fewer meetings—time to re-group. With this thinking in mind, I hope you all had time to do some genealogy research. In my case, I spent time on 2 projects,

(1) scanning photos and (2) trying to organize the information I have.

Although I joined Ancestry.com in January, the first time I spent more than 15 minutes on it, was this summer. They have a tremendous amount of information, but the problem is always determining which person “is really my relative.” My maternal research involves New Haven and Scotland and my paternal research involves New Haven, Bridgeport, NYC and Germany.

At CSG we have been busy this summer, working on updating CSG’s website, to make it more user-friendly. We are also researching databases that we might make available to our members.

At the annual meeting you will remember that we discussed the possibility of changing our name, slightly. This item must be presented to the general membership for their vote. This will be done at the regularly scheduled CSG program on 17 November 2012 to take place at the Connecticut Historical Society, 1 Elizabeth Street, Hartford, CT. For more details on the program, see page 13.

“Volunteer” is a very important word and the key word of all organizations. If you are interested in helping, please do not wait to be asked. Call the office, or any board member, and tell them of your interest. Unfortunately, the board knows only a small percentage of members and we definitely do not know who would be interested in helping. So, should you be interested in helping, please take the lead and volunteer.

Our current project is 2-fold. (1) Entering the data in our Ancestry Service indexes into Excel; (2) once that part is complete, the second part is to check the entries against the original member charts and adding missing information. Both of these projects can be done at home.

On October 20th, we will hold our annual seminar. The speakers are Laura Prescott, Melvin Smith, Greg Thompson and Joe Camposeo. The specific information on the seminar is found in the Central News section of this magazine. We hope to see you there.

If you have any suggestions or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me through the CSG office.

Peg Limbacher, CSG President

Editorial

In this issue we continue our series on the Use of Census Records with a look at the 1860 Federal Census by CSG Governor, Edwin W. Strickland II. We’ll learn about Connecticut’s genealogical pioneer, Charles William Manwaring from Richard Roberts, former head of the History & Genealogy Unit at the Connecticut State Library and Tom Howard, historian and professional genealogist, shares with us his research on his tenth great-grandfather and how he learned about his personality through that research.

We are continuing our series on Connecticut Civil War Medal of Honor Winners (profiles written by CSG Secretary Noreen Manzella) and our spotlight shines on East Haven thanks to CSG volunteer Russell DeGrafft.

Thank you to all who have contributed articles to this issue of Connecticut Genealogy news.

Stephanie Hyland, Editor

About the Cover

The cover shows an original document from the witchcraft trials that occurred in Connecticut in 1692 (contemporaneous to the Salem Witch Panic). This document is from the Wyllys Papers Collection in the John Hay Library at Brown University. It appears to be a cover sheet for the papers with the judgements of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer that tried Elizabeth Clawson and Mercy Disbrow. Only Mercy was convicted and sentenced to be hanged but the three Hartford magistrates, Samuel Wyllys, William Pitkin and Nathaniel Stanley, issued a reprieve that became a pardon. Their reprieve was based on a technicality in the jury composition. This was an unprecedented and astonishing appeal to the sophisticated concept of due process of law.

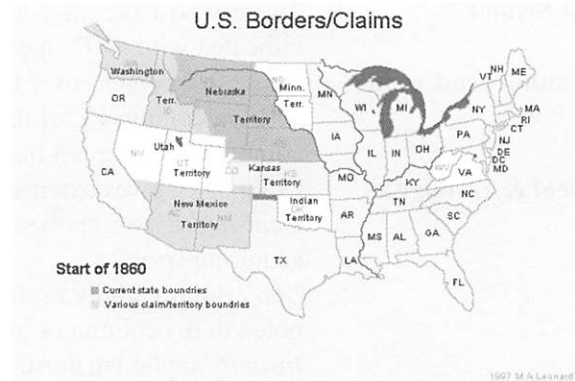


Using the 1860 Federal Census (Schedule No. 1, Free Population)

by Edwin W. Strickland II, CSG #3709L

Census day for the 1860 (Eighth Federal Census) was June 30.¹

Events occurring between that day and the actual date of the visitation of the enumerators (Assistant Marshalls) were not to be included. Additional schedules included Slave Inhabitants (No. 2), Mortality (No. 3), Productions of Agriculture (No. 4), Products of Industry (No. 5) and Social Statistics (No. 6.). Due to the large size of some districts, Enumerators were required to file progress reports by mail every two weeks.² Copies were to be filed with the appropriate county and the Secretary of the State or Territory. It covered the 33 states in the union and the Indian, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Washington and Utah Territories.³ The 1860 census determined the population of the United States was 31,443,321 (including 3,953,761 slaves), an increase of 34.5% over the 1850 census.⁴



Native American families who had renounced tribal rule and exercised the rights of citizenship under their state or territorial law were to be enumerated. Seafarers were to be included in their land based families, while persons living on the inland waterways were to be enumerated with their vessel unless they were listed with their land based families.

INFORMATION GATHERED

The header on each provided space for recording the sheet number; town, ward or borough; county; state; and the name of the Post Office serving the area; enumerator's name and the date of visitation.

Dwelling House	Each dwelling was to be numbered in order of visitation. Vacant dwellings that were inhabitable were to be listed as uninhabited.
Family	Each family was numbered in the order of visitation. Resident inmates of hotels, jails, garrisons, hospitals or other institutions were to be listed as one family.
Individual Names	Following the head of the household was listed all persons whose usual residence was with that household, beginning with the father and/or mother, followed by the children in birth order and finally other members of the household.
Age	The age of each individual as of June 30 was stated. The age of children under one year is stated as a fraction of a year (i.e. 2/12).
Sex	Gender of the individual (m or f).
Color	Recognized races were white (left blank), black (b), mulatto/mixed race (m) and Indian as noted above (Ind).
Profession/Trade	The principal profession, trade or occupation of all persons over 15 years of age was entered in column 7. Owners/operators of farms were listed as farmers, while their employees were listed as laborers. Apprentices were listed as such with the addition of their trade. Clergymen were listed as such, with the addition of an abbreviation for their denomination. Teacher and professors also included the nature of field.
Real Estate	The value (in dollars) of any and all real estate held by the individual regardless of location.

Use Of Census Records

- Personal Property** The value of any personal property held by the individual. This included bonds, notes, mortgages, slaves, livestock, furniture and jewelry.
- Birth Place** The state or country of birth of the individual. Those born in the German states were requested to give the specific state.
- Married during year** Those individuals married within the previous 12 months were indicated with a "1" in column 11.
- At School** Those who have attended educational institutions in the year prior to June 1, were indicated with a "1" in column 12.
- Cannot read/write** Those free persons over the age of 20 who could not read and write were indicated with a "1" in column 13. If they could read and write in a language other than English, the column was to be left blank.
- Deaf & Dumb etc.** Column 14 gives extensive information on those with "social handicaps."
Deaf and Dumb applied to those where were born deaf or lost their hearing before acquiring speech.
Blind did not apply to the partially blind. If known, the cause of blindness was to be noted in the column or margin.
Insanity applied to those whose mental faculties had become impaired. The enumerator was to inquire as to the cause of the insanity (intemperance, grief, heredity, misfortune, etc.) and to note such cause.
Idiocy applied to those who "never possessed vigorous mental faculties, but from birth have manifested aberration."
Pauper was to be applied to those whose means support was alms-begging or public support.
Convict applied to those who had been convicted of a crime within the previous 12 months. The character of the crime was to be noted.

28	1860	Jonathan Norton	64	M	Farmer	11300													
29		John Norton	16	M	Farmer														
30		Warren Mitchell	32	F	None														
31		Luinda West	58	F															
32	1860	Isaac Webster	42	M	Farmer	580	700												
33		Emily	11	F															
34		Helen	8	F															
35		Isaac	6	M															
36		John	2	M															
37		Samuel Mitchell	57	M	Farmer														

CASE STUDY: FAMILIES OF JONATHAN NORTON AND ISAAC WEBSTER OF OTIS, MASSACHUSETTS⁵

The 1860 census did not state the relationship of household members. Although you can frequently guess family connections these are to be taken as clues. Reviewing these two families also shows the importance of reviewing all the members in the household for possible connections.

The header shows that Daniel B. Fenn made his visitation to these two families living under the Otis Post Office in the town of Otis, Berkshire County, Massachusetts in August of 1860 (he did not report the specific date). Otis, at this time, only had one post office. Other communities may have been served by multiple post offices and this can help determine where in a town a family resided.

By the time Mr. Fenn had reached the Norton residence, he had already encountered 73 vacant dwellings, which signifies a community in a time of boom or bust.⁶ The Norton household consisted of Jonathan, age 64;

Jonathan Jr., age 16; Harriet Strickland age 32 and Lucinda Avery, age 53. All were born in Massachusetts. Jonathan Sr. was a farmer with real estate worth \$1300, while Jonathan worked for his father on the farm. The two women were housekeepers, owning no real estate. Nobody held personal property of any value. Jonathan Jr. had apparently not attended school in the past year.

Adjoining the Norton residence, lived the family of Isaac Webster who was age 42. In his household were two Webster females (Emily age 40 and Maria, age 8) and two Webster males (Isaac, age 6 and John age 2). Isaac held real estate worth \$500 with another \$700 in personal property. Only Maria had attended school in the previous 12 months. All of the Webster's were born in Massachusetts. Living with the Webster family was Daniel Strickland, who was age 87 years and born in Connecticut. Although Daniel's occupation was stated as farmer, he held no real or personal property.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

A search for the adult Websters, Nortons and Stricklands in the 1850 census is certainly called for. As Jonathan Norton and Isaac Webster owned land in 1860 a search of the land records before and after is certainly called for. As Daniel Strickland is listed as a farmer (as opposed to laborer), a search for him in the land is also in order.

A search of the Massachusetts vital and church for the Norton family from about 1796 (birth of Jonathan) and for the Webster Family from about 1818 (birth of Isaac) may reveal family connections. Certain local and county histories, maps and gazetteers would be of assistance.



ALL IS REVEALED

In selecting the families for this case study, I admit to loading the bases, in that I wished to point out the dangers in making assumption as to relationships and ignoring those persons who apparently "aren't mine." As I have studied the Strickland and other families of Otis for over 35 years, I will give the connections between these members of the Norton, Webster, Avery and Strickland families. A review of the 1860 census shows Jonathan Norton preceded by that of Sylvester Palmer. Following Isaac Webster are the families of Alonzo Warner and Hiram Strickland. Appended here is an ownership map of the Cold Spring District from 1858 which definitely locates the houses of Palmer, Warner and Hiram Strickland.⁷

Jonathan Norton – father of Jonathan Jr. and Harriet Strickland. In 1870, he and Harriet would be living with his son-in-law, Watson Strickland (son of Daniel Strickland). Watson Strickland was married to Caroline Norton, another daughter of Jonathan.

Jonathan Norton Jr. – son of Jonathan Norton

Harriet Strickland – daughter of Jonathan Norton and widow of Timothy Philo Strickland (son of Daniel Strickland).

Lucinda Avery – daughter of Daniel Strickland and widow of Waitstill Avery. The 1850 and 1870 census show her to be a resident of Wellington, Ohio. On 30 March 1860, Lucinda Avery (daughter of Daniel), Harriet N[orton] Strickland (daughter-in-law of Daniel), Charles J. Carter (son-in-law of Daniel Strickland), Norman J., and Lyman J. Strickland (nephews of Daniel) petitioned the court to have a guardian appointed over Daniel Strickland.⁸

Based on the information gleaned from the 1860 census and this map, it is possible that Jonathan built a house between the Palmer and Webster homes sometime between 1858 and 1860 or that he was living in the Webster

House at the time of the census.

Isaac Webster – husband of Emily (Emeline) and father of Maria, Isaac and John. On 1 May 1860 he was appointed guardian to Daniel Strickland. He lived either in his house as shown in the 1858 map or in Daniel's house. If Daniel's house was vacant it would have been marked as such.

Maria Webster - Isaac had an unnamed daughter born 2 September 1851. In all later records she appears as Alice. She married Giles Peter Strickland (grandson of Daniel).

Daniel Strickland – father of Lucinda Avery and of Hiram Strickland (enumerated as dwelling 2116, family 2043), and father-in-law to Harriet and Caroline Strickland. Daniel is the great-great-great-grandfather of this author. No family deeds indicate Daniel selling property between 1859 (date of his will) and his death 26 July 1860. His being under a guardian may explain why he has no real estate listed. As his house is not listed a vacant, it is conceivable that his guardian's family was living there with him.

Endnotes

- ¹ "1860 Census: Instructions to the Marshals" is found at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/inst1860.shtml>.
- ² "Instructions to the Marshals."
- ³ Ancestry.com, "About the 1860 United States Federal Census. Map found at <http://usgenmap.rootweb.ancestry.com>. Both viewed 30 July 2012.
- ⁴ [Http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1860_United_States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1860_United_States).
- ⁵ 1860 U.S. Census, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, pop. Schedule., Otis, p. 776., dw. 2113, fam. 2040, Jonathan Norton and dw. 2114, fam. 2041 Isaac Webster; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 30 July 2012); citing NARA microfilm publication M643, Roll 487.
- ⁶ The population of Otis was reported as 998 in 1860, down from the all time high of 1224 in 1850. Population would fall to low of 361 in 1920. The Eddy Town Record Fund, *Vital Records of Otis, Massachusetts, to the year 1850*, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts. p. 3
- ⁷ Barry Hawley, *Our Otis Heritage*, (Troy, New York: The Troy Bookmakers) reprint 2009; unpagged. Mr. Hawley does not cite the source of the original 1858 map.
- ⁸ Daniel Strickland (guardianship), Probate Packet #8996. Berkshire Probate District, Pittsfield, MA.

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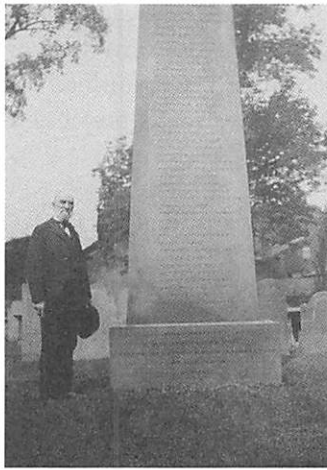
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Connecticut Genealogical Pioneers: Charles William Manwaring

by Richard C. Roberts, CSG #8680



**Charles W. Manwaring,
photographed at
Hartford's Founders
Monument**

Charles William Manwaring was born in Waterford, Connecticut on May 9, 1829, the son of William Hurlburt and Emily (Perkins) Manwaring. According to genealogical notes donated to the Connecticut State Library by his daughter Mary, now in the History and Genealogy Unit's Special Genealogical File, in 1838 Charles' parents moved to Otsego County, New York and later purchased a farm in Sidney Center, Delaware County, New York.

The Manwaring family Bible, as transcribed as part of the State Library's Bible and Family Records series, shows that Charles married, first, September 6, 1853 at Norwich, Connecticut Mary Ann Potter, daughter of Elisha R. and Ruth () Potter. She was born October 15, 1828 and died October 6, 1855 at Norwich. He married, second, December 15, 1856 at Griswold, Connecticut Emily Phillips of Jewitt City, Connecticut, daughter of Eben and Mary (Champlin) Phillips, who was born June 26, 1829 and died January 14, 1913 at Hartford. Charles and Emily had six children, including Mary Emily, born July 10, 1858.

At the time of the 1860 census, Charles was living in Griswold, Connecticut; his occupation was given as "carpenter". According to his obituary notice in the *Hartford Courant*, in 1870 he "came to Hartford to go to work on the Charter Oak Life Insurance building, which was then in the process of construction," and the 1870 census shows him as a resident of Hartford; his occupation was given as "house carpenter."

His obituary notice indicates that following his retirement from construction, Manwaring became interested in genealogy. He was admitted to the Connecticut Historical Society on May 24, 1898. Sometime that year he "began to contemplate compiling a digest of the early Hartford District probate records." About 1900, at the age of 70 or 71, he began actual work on the project. The State Library's finding aid to Record Group 074:027 indicates that "For the remainder of his life, Mr. Manwaring labored under great physical disability as he battled cancer and still succeeded in producing three volumes for *A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records, 1635-1750*." Although his original hope was for the Digest to extend to 1800 to encompass the period of the American Revolution and the years leading up to the Civil War, he died on August 20, 1905, the day after completing the third volume. He, his wives Mary Ann and Emily, and children Carlton, Jane, and William are all buried in Lot 11, Section 3, of the Yantic Cemetery, Norwich according to the family Bible record (but their names do not appear in the State Library's Hale Collection of Connecticut Cemetery Records).

A brief death notice in the Connecticut Historical Society's May 1906 *Annual Report* describes him as "a careful student and transcriber of records."

In his will dated June 24, 1905, Manwaring left his "entire estate" including "all my rights in the work compiled by me, being a Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records" to his wife Emily P. and daughters Mary E. and Fanny J. Manwaring "subject however to all the right and interest which Lucius A. Barbour, Miles W. Graves and Samuel E. Elmore have or may hereafter have under a certain contract or agreement made and entered into ... to supply means to publish the first volume of said digest, as well as the repayment of funds they have furnished for type-writing the same." He appointed Lucius A. Barbour, Miles W. Graves, and his daughter Mary as his executors. A note in the file reads, "No estate."

“MANWARING’S DIGEST” AND CONNECTICUT’S EARLY PROBATE RECORDS

Volume I of Manwaring’s digest covers the period 1635 through 1700. In his introduction to the volume, Manwaring states that it “is made up from the first six original volumes of Probate Records.” For purposes of clarification, the three volumes cited by Manwaring as Volumes I, II, and III, do indeed include “early Connecticut Probate Records,” but it is important to note that he does not include early New Haven Colony probates as New Haven Colony was separate from the Connecticut Colony until December 1664. Further, once counties were established in 1666, each county kept separate probate records, but Manwaring’s project only encompassed those for Hartford County.

The first four volumes in which probate records were recorded cover much more than probate matters. By 1638 Connecticut’s General Court had established the Particular Court (also referred to as the “Quarter Court” when it met quarterly) to handle judicial actions involving establishing rights for or settling differences between particular individuals. As noted by Manwaring in the introduction to Volume I of his *Digest*, until 1649 the early Particular Court records “were kept in the same book as those of the General Court,” *Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, Volume 1, 1636-1649. In his *Digest*, Manwaring shows the page numbers of the manuscript volume in brackets at the top left of each entry.

The *Records of the Colony of Connecticut* were published as *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, J. Hammond Trumbull, ed. (Hartford: Brown and Parsons, 1850), available for use at the Connecticut State Library, the Connecticut Historical Society, and many other libraries as well as online as Colonial Connecticut Records, <http://www.colonialct.uconn.edu/>. Manwaring’s page references without brackets at the top center of his entries refer to the published *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, Volume I.

The volumes that Manwaring cites as Volume II and Volume III are Volumes II and III of the “Colonial Probate Records -- County Court”, also referred to as Volumes 55 and 56 of the manuscript Early General Records in State Archives Record Group I. Generally, transcripts of the documents appear in the front half, and records of court action in the reversed half of these volumes. Manwaring usually refers to the latter as the “court record.”

[253] ——— Reference to manuscript Public Records Page 485. ——— Reference to published Public Records
Sawyer, £7-17-10 ½. Taken by John Bernard, Arthur Smith. 4 July, 1648. Invt. of goodes and estate,
Court Record, Page 169: 17 October, 1648. The Courte gives Mr. Cullick order to administer vppon the estate of his man Richard Sawyer, deceased, there being evidence in Courte that Richard Sawyer said before his death that he had all that he had to the dispose of his Mar Cullick.
Reference to "Court Record"

Particular Court records from 1649 to 1663, including but not limited to those dealing with probate matters, were given the binder’s title “Connecticut Colonial Probate Records -- County Court,” Volume 2 (1649-1663) but are also referenced as Early General Records Volume 55. The volume includes an index to names, and a separate manuscript index to volume 55 is available in the cataloged manuscripts collection [Main Vault 974.6 qC71p Index].

Another transcription of the early Particular Court records is *Records of the Particular Court of Connecticut, 1639-1663, Connecticut Historical Society Collections*, Volume 22 (Hartford, 1928). It covers both “Volume I” (i.e., the *Public Records*, and subsequent Particular Court records from 1649 to 1663 (“Volume II”). In many cases the transcriptions of the records from 1638-1649 included in this work are more faithful to the original than those in the published *Public Records*.

Following receipt of Connecticut's new Charter of 1662, in 1665 the Court of Assistants replaced the Particular Court. In May 1666, the General Assembly established Hartford, New London, New Haven, and Fairfield Counties, created County Courts or "Court of Sessions," and ordered that probate matters would be handled by the County Courts. The title given on the flyleaf of the records of the Particular Court/County Court from 1663-1677 is, "This is the Third Book of the Acts of the County Courts..." but it was given the binder's title "Connecticut Colonial Probate Records -- County Court", Volume 3 (1663-1677). Although in the custody of the Secretary of the State at the time Manwaring compiled his digest, the original volume is now in the State Archives and is also referenced as Early General Records Volume 56 in State Archives Record Group 1, Early General Records. The "court side" of "Volume 3" was transcribed by Helen S. Ullmann and included in her *Hartford County, Connecticut, County Court Minutes, Volumes 3 and 4, 1663-1687, 1697* (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2005). As an example of how Ullmann's published transcription can be used to flesh out the information in Manwaring's *Digest*, the entry on page 250 of Volume I of the *Digest* relating to the estate of Thomas Welles (referencing Court Records on page 79 of "Volume 3") shows:

Adms. to Mrs. Hannah Welles, the Relict. Mr. James Richards, James Ensign and Mr. John Allyn are desired, with Consent of Mrs. Welles, to be Overseers. They are desired to advise with Mr. Anthony Howkins and Mr. Samuel Welles in any difficulty that may fall out in the same.

Helen Ullmann, on page 92, transcribes the court record as:

And Administration is By this Court granted to M^{rs} **Hanna Wells** the relict of the sd M^r **Tho: Wells**. And M^r **James Richards, James Ensign & M^r John Allyn** are desired & appoynted by this Court (wth the consent of the sayd M^{rs} Wells) to Assist her & the children in the management of their affayres as ouerseers to them & their estate whoe are desired to aduise wth M^r **Anthony Hawkins & M^r Sam^l Wells** in any difficulty that shall Fall out in the same.

The original Volumes II and III each have an index to the names found in the volume, and a separate manuscript index to Volume II is in the State Archives' cataloged manuscripts collection [Main Vault 974.6 qC71p Index]. Volumes II and III were microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah [LDS #0004572] and are available at the State Library or through LDS Family History Centers.

After the Particular Court was abolished and probate matters transferred to the County Courts and later the Probate Courts, volumes containing probate information under Hartford's jurisdiction were numbered as a continuation of the former series of Connecticut Colonial Probate Records. The original Volume IV is in State Archives Record Group 4, Probate Records, Records of the Hartford Probate Court. The title page terms it "This is the Fourth Book of the Records of the Acts of the County Courts & Courts of Probates in the County of Hartford, & of Wills and Inventories." As suggested by the title page, as with "Volume 3", it contains much more than probate records. What Manwaring calls the "Court Record" was transcribed by Helen Ullmann (along with other records) and published in *Hartford County, Connecticut, County Court Minutes, Volumes 3 and 4*. Manwaring's citations to "Court Record" pages may be used to locate the page numbers within brackets in Ullmann's book.

The remaining probate volumes digested by Manwaring (his Volume I includes original volumes through Volume VI; his Volume II includes original volumes VII through X, and his Volume III includes original volumes XI through XV) were at Hartford's Hall of Records at the time he prepared his *Digest*, but all original volumes through Volume 50 (ca. 1850) were subsequently transferred to the State Archives. The State Library also holds microfilms of Hartford Probate Court record books through 1917; the microfilms are also available through LDS Family History Centers.

Manwaring's *Digest* does contain errors (be sure to note that some corrections are included at the front of his Volumes II and III). In addition, those utilizing probate estate papers have sometimes found important genealogical information not included in the record books. As wonderful a tool as the *Digest* is, it should be remembered that it is just that -- a tool -- and that as with all good genealogical research, the original sources it cites should be consulted.

Related Collections

For information on how to access the State Archives Record Groups ("RG") listed below, contact the State Library's History and Genealogy Unit, (860) 757-6580, www.cslib.org.

RG 074:027, Charles William Manwaring Genealogical Papers

Includes 34 notebooks of genealogical notes, including one of the Bull family; a few preliminary papers relating to his probate digest; Windsor, Connecticut vital statistics; newspaper clippings; correspondence; a personal ledger; photographs; and some genealogical notes collected by his daughter, Mary Emily Manwaring, on the Avery, Dennisson, Champlin-Hazard, Manwaring, and other Connecticut families.

For the full finding aid, see http://www.cslib.org/archives/finding_aids/RG074_027.html.

RG 074:036, Lucius B. Barbour Genealogical Collection

Although best remembered today for the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, Lucius A. and his son Lucius B. Barbour left an equally important legacy through their transcriptions and compilations of many other genealogical materials. Lucius A. Barbour not only collected genealogical information relating to his own family lines but collated the Hartford probate files and was one of those who helped finance the publication of Charles W. Manwaring's *Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records*. The State Library's Lucius B. Barbour Genealogical Collection includes a number of items relating to Connecticut probates:

- *RG 074:036, no. 72. Abstract of probate records, 1740-1800. One volume, arranged alphabetically.
- *RG 074:036, no. 73. Abstract of Brooklyn Probate Records, 1786-1900. One volume, arranged alphabetically.
- *RG 074:036, no. 75. Genealogical notes compiled from East Hartford and Glastonbury probate records, 1800-1830. One volume, arranged alphabetically. RG 074:036, no. 76. Abstracts of probate records from East Windsor, 1782-1800. 1 volume, arranged alphabetically.
- *RG 074:036, no. 77. Genealogical notes compiled from Hartford District probate records, 1751-1800. One volume, arranged by town.
- *RG 074:036, no. 78. Genealogical notes compiled from Hartford probate records circa 1820. One volume, arranged alphabetically.
- *RG 074:036, no. 79. Index to Hartford probate records, volumes 16-25 and East Windsor probate records, volumes 1-2, 1751-1800. One volume; index arranged by towns.
- *RG 074:036, no. 80. Index to Hartford probate records, 1751-1800. One volume.
- *RG 074:036, no. 81. Notes from probate records, Hartford District, 1635-1750. One volume.
- *RG 074:036, no. 82. Abstract of probate records, Pomfret District, 1752-1906. 2 volumes, arranged alphabetically.
- *RG 074:036, no. 83. Genealogical notes compiled from probate records, Suffield and Windsor, after 1800 (circa 1830). 1 volume, arranged alphabetically.
- *RG 074:036, no. 84. Genealogical notes compiled from probate records from Wethersfield, Conn. after 1800 (circa 1830). One volume, arranged alphabetically.
- *RG 074:036, no. 85. Genealogical notes compiled from probate records, Windham District, 1719-1737. One volume, arranged alphabetically.
- *RG 074:036, no. 86. Abstracts of Probate Records, Pomfret and Woodstock Districts, 1752-1902. Three volumes, arranged alphabetically.

*RG 074:036, no. 161. Index of Volume 1, Manwaring Digest. 1653-1698, One volume, Oversize.

The State Archives holds many additional probate abstracts and digests, as well as original probate records. For more information, see the Research Guide to Probate Records at the Connecticut State Library, <http://www.cslib.org/probintr.htm>. Due to 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 Connecticut's probate courts. A new, comprehensive new research guide is presently being created, but is not yet available. Meanwhile, although updated holdings for many 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 probate 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.

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About the Author

Richard C. Roberts is the former Head of the Connecticut State Library's History and Genealogy Unit. He serves on the Board of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. and 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).

Proposed Modification of Our Name from the “Connecticut Society of Genealogists” to the “Genealogy Society of Connecticut”

by Richard G. Tomlinson CSG # 55L

The idea of changing the name of the organization from the “Connecticut Society of Genealogists” to the “Genealogy Society of Connecticut” has been under discussion for some time, including the winter and summer Board meetings. At the Annual meeting in May 2012, a survey showed no opposition by the members present. The topic was addressed in the summer issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News* and members were invited to respond. Only one response was received that opposed the change. On 16 June 2012 the Board of Governors voted unanimously to endorse the proposed change.

This proposed change would require a modification of the Certificate of Incorporation and of the By-Laws. To become effective, the Board action would require an affirming vote of the membership at a regularly scheduled meeting.

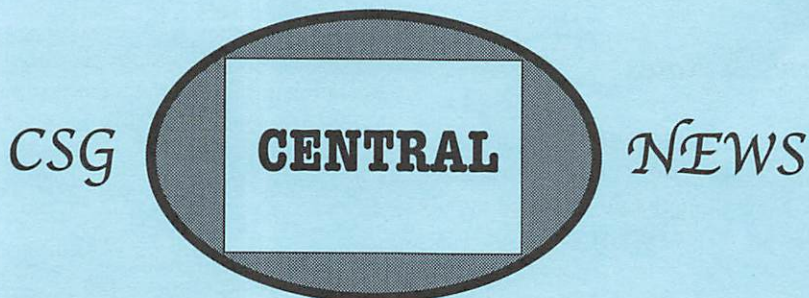
The reasons for the proposed change were presented in the Summer 2012 Issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News* in the article, “What’s In A Name.” These include the following: (1) Since the word “Genealogy” is not the first word in our current name, we find that we do not appear or are remotely placed in lists of genealogy societies. This is a particular problem in the age of electronic databases and Internet communications. (2) Since our current name begins with the word “Connecticut,” some people have been

confused about our relationship to the state. We are not a state or state-sponsored organization. We have had to explain that we are a private, non-profit that depends on its members for support. (3) The use of the word “Genealogists” in our name has caused some people to avoid joining because they thought that the organization was only for professional genealogists and did not embrace those who pursue genealogy as a hobby and/or as a family historian.

As the only remaining founder, I can affirm that we did not consider these issues when we first began in 1968. While we have grown very comfortable with “CSG,” the time has come to consider a change to “GSC.”

The membership will vote on this issue at the at the regular meeting to be held on 17 November 2012 at the Connecticut Historical Society at 1 Elizabeth St. in Hartford, Connecticut at 1:30 p.m.. This is the same location at which CSG was founded on 20 April 1968.

If you are unable to attend the 17 November, but still want to express your opinion, please contact the CSG office at (860) 569-0002.



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 - 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 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.csGINC.org. Members are reminded to invite their friends and watch this space and/or the CSG website for updated information.

20 October - All-Day Family History Seminar

“Enhancing Genealogical Paths” at the North Haven Holiday Inn, 201 Washington St., North Haven, CT.

Cost: \$45 if postmarked by September 30th, \$55 all registrations after September 30th. MasterCard, Visa & Discover accepted by phone.

Pre-Registration required - No Walk-Ins. Deadline to pre-register is 15 October 2012.

The new Seminar Brochure with registration form is out - Please contact the CSG Office if you have not received yours!

17 November - “How Object Collections Complement Paper Records Research” with Elizabeth Abbe, Diana McCain & Carol Whitmer.

Place: CHS, 1 Elizabeth St., Hartford, CT

Time: 1:30 p.m. - **Cost:** FREE

2013

19 January - (Rescheduled from January 2012)

“How I Solved My Brickwall Problems: Discussion of Successful Strategies.” If you have solved a brickwall in your genealogy or if you need a brickwall solved, this is the program for you. Please come and share your strategies or problem. Members of the CSG Board of Governors will be present to help if needed.

Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple Street, East Hartford, CT

Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE

Please pre-register so that we may plan appropriately and in case of inclement weather, we may call you if we need to cancel.

16 February - “Techniques for Interpreting Old Handwriting and Numbers” with Edwin W. Strickland II.

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

Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE

16 March - TBA

30 March - 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

CSG will not hold a program in April - We hope to see you at the NERGC conference in Manchester, NH.

17-21 April - New England Regional Genealogical Conference these dates in Manchester, NH. Please stop by the CSG booth in the vendor hall and say “Hi.” Watch www.NERGC.org for more details and how to register.

18 May - Annual Meeting *SAVE THE DATE ***
WATCH CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS
AND THE CSG WEBSITE FOR UPDATES**

News & Notes

CSG would like to congratulate Richard Tomlinson on publishing his book *Witchcraft Prosecution: Chasing the Devil in Connecticut*. CSG has purchased a limited supply and they are for sale. See the inside back cover of this issue for more details.

The CSG 2012-2013 Annual Appeal is out to members. Please consider making a donation to the Endowment Fund if you haven't already done so. It is only through your generous support that CSG can continue to provide the resources that it does to benefit the genealogical community as a whole.

CSG hosts a Speakers' Bureau which provides speakers to local organizations such as genealogy societies, historical societies, libraries, senior centers, schools, etc. upon request. Genealogy subjects range from but are not limited to Basic through Advanced Genealogy and various Ethnic research for Scottish, Irish, Slavic, etc. If your group is in need of a genealogy speaker contact the CSG Office at 860-569-0002. Donations are accepted.

FamilySearch & Ancestry.com have completed indexing the 1940 Census - thank you to all who volunteered for CSG on the FamilySearch 1940 Census Indexing project.

FamilySearch continues to have indexing projects available for indexers. Please feel free to continue indexing.

26th Annual Literary Awards Contest

The 26th Annual Literary Awards contest for 2013, sponsored by the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc., is officially open. Please see pages 15 & 16 for entry forms for both the Literary Awards contest and for the "Tell Your Family Story" Essay contest.

The prizes remain the same as in previous years except that the L/A committee and the CSG Board of Governors have agreed that the grand prize of \$1000 will be awarded to the best overall work in any of the three categories. The other two categories will each be awarded the \$500 First Prize. The "Tell Your Family Story" Essay contest prize remains at \$250.

Entry is open to anyone except CSG staff and current/sitting CSG Board members or immediate family thereof. Membership in CSG is NOT required.

Categories are: Genealogy, Family History or Genealogical Resource publication. All entries must have some relevance to Connecticut and/or New England.

Entries must have been published after 2008.

There is an entry fee for the Literary Awards contest of \$20 which must accompany the entry form and **TWO** copies of the book. There is no entry fee for the "Tell Your Family Story" Essay contest, but two copies must be submitted. Each copy of the essay must be complete as you would like the judges to see it.

All entries must be received in the CSG Office no later than 15 February 2013.

CDs are acceptable entries, however, they must have a fully searchable and easy to follow index of names with page numbers in pdf format.

All entries will be retained in our library and made available for research. The second copy is normally donated to the Connecticut State Library, however, if the author wants it back or donated elsewhere, that should be noted on the entry form.

Entry winners will be notified by U.S. Mail by 1 April 2013. Winning entries will be formally announced at CSG's Annual Meeting on 18 May 2013. We ask winners not publicize the fact until after we have formally announced the winning entries at our Annual Meeting.

Official rules and entry forms will be posted on the CSG website or may be obtained by requesting them from the CSG Office.

Entry Tips:

Entries will be evaluated on a variety of criteria, but not limited to, the quality of:

- Relevance of title
- Format (logical, readable, interesting arrangement)
- Sentence structure
- Grammar
- Presentation (spelling counts and typographical errors are noted)
- Include a title page, table of contents, index (i.e.: name & place) and page numbers
- Where applicable: the numbering system/genealogical summary
- Quality of references/source citations
- Bibliography
- Narrative as a whole
- Books should be bound - either hard or softcover are acceptable. CDs must be in pdf format.

Entry Form For

LITERARY AWARDS CONTEST MAY 2013
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL LITERARY AWARDS CONTEST

Sponsored by

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

Please Print or Type

 Title of Publication

Category (Circle one): GENEALOGY FAMILY HISTORY RESOURCE PUBLICATION
 (Note: CSG reserves the right to reclassify Category)

 Author's/Authors' Name(s)

 Year of Publication

 Address(es) (including PO Box(es) if applicable)

 Date Submitted

 Town/City, State, Zip+4

 Purchase Price

 Telephone Number(s)

 E-mail Address(es)

 CSG Member Number(s) (if applicable)

 Name(s) of Person(s) Submitting This Entry [if different from Author(s)]

 Address(es) (including PO Box(es) if applicable),

 Town/City, State, Zip+4

 Telephone Number(s)

 E-mail Address(es)

 CSG Member Number(s) (if applicable)

 Publisher

 Address(es) (including PO Box(es) if applicable),

 Town/City, State, Zip+4

 Telephone Number(s)

 E-mail Address(es)

 Contact Person

Photocopies of this Entry Form are welcomed. We encourage you to photocopy this Entry Form and pass it on.

Entry Form for

LITERARY AWARDS CONTEST MAY 2013

“TELL YOUR FAMILY STORY” ESSAY CONTEST

Twenty-Sixth 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.

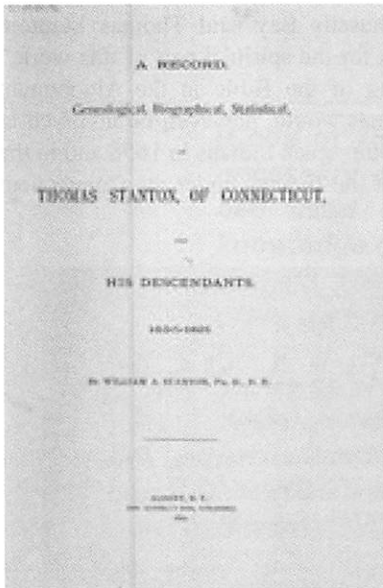
Signature _____ Date _____

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

The Personality of a 17th Century Man: Thomas Stanton (~1615-1677) of Stonington, Connecticut

by Thomas F. Howard CSG # 5777

Wouldn't it be great to know what your ancestor was really like, that is, to learn about his or her personality? It became a reality for me as I prepared a power point presentation on my tenth great-grandfather, Thomas Stanton (~1616-1677), for the Thomas Stanton Society Reunion held in July 2012 at the First Congregational Church (The Road Church) of Stonington that was founded by Thomas in 1674. As I researched the primary sources available on or by Thomas Stanton, a pattern of human attributes emerged.



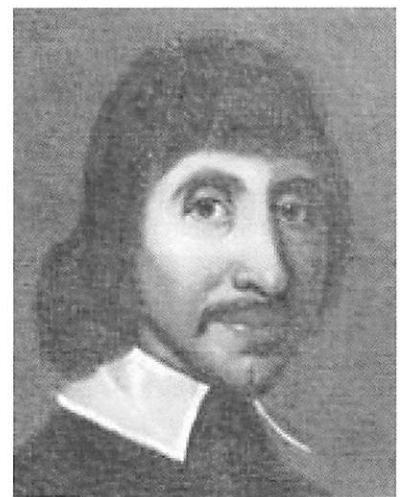
Thomas was an Indian interpreter for New England colonial governments. As a merchant he had access to other merchants with regional and international information. He was very well informed. He was frequently asked by the authorities to handle disputes involving Indians. He was asked to promote Christian missions among the Indians. His personal and private roles put him in touch with all the major players in southern New England throughout his life. He corresponded with these leaders and was often mentioned in their correspondence to others about Indian affairs, settlements, boundary disputes and trade and commerce. These records are the basis for this evaluation of Thomas Stanton's personality.

Dictionaries describe personality as the quality of being human, the complex characteristics of being an individual including character traits, attitudes, habits, mannerisms and the sum of a person's social and emotional tendencies.¹ In addition, we are known by our family, friends and enemies; by what we do and what we say and how we say it; as well as by what others say about us. The sum of all these over a lifetime can really give us the pulse of our ancestor and a solid connection to his or her humanity.

Thomas Stanton and his descendants are written up in: *A Record, Genealogical, Biographical, Statistical of Thomas Stanton, of Connecticut, and His Descendants 1635-1891* by William A. Stanton. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers, 1891. This is an interesting book that offers theories on Thomas Stanton's origins and his arrival in America. It also offers some early documentary evidence of Thomas's activities. The author expressed serious disappointment, however, that many descendants are missing because people didn't respond to his repeated calls for input. My people in particular in the Norwich area are left out. My great-great-grandfather George Stanton, a civil war veteran, is mentioned, but not his descent from Thomas I. This has served as my motivation to contribute something to Stanton family history.

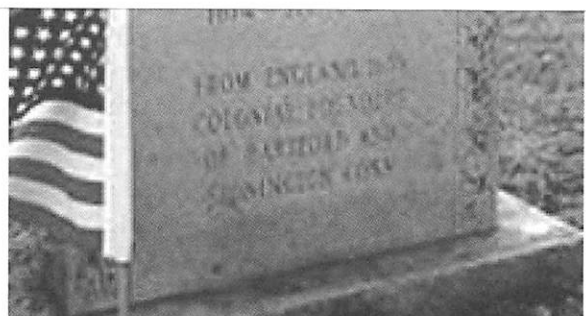
The first time Thomas Stanton was noted in correspondence was in April 1637, just prior to the Pequot War. He, along with Lieutenant Lion Gardiner, was at Saybrook Fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River 'parleying with the Indians'. Inside the fort was John Winthrop, Jr. who we believe conveyed the drama to his father John Winthrop the Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Colonial records have preserved the actual words that Stanton had with unnamed Indians who turned out to be Pequots, but claimed at first to be Niantics. Stanton's words admit he 'does not know one Indian from another' even though authorities noted his experience and knowledge of the Connecticut River and its natives. Emotions show when it was revealed one of the Indians was wearing the coat of a dead Englishman from Wethersfield. Stanton tells Gardiner to "shoot that rogue." Gardiner, wisely, did not fire and a crisis was averted.²

A month later the Pequots were blamed for the death of merchant John Oldham and a war started. Thomas went on a dangerous mission to save lives by entering an



John Winthrop, Jr.

secret. 'Save a place near you' in New London and 'we hope to see you in the spring' of 1650. Thomas was also willing to accompany John Winthrop, Jr. to England and to bring his family: 'my wife is willing' in spite of the illnesses she was having at the time. His communications with John Winthrop, Jr. often involved complex second or third party transactions and moving of multiple commodities with variant types of payments.¹⁴ His handwriting analysis supports this personal skill at handling multiple variables and details. While most of his correspondence is very



Indian encampment to bring out women, children and the elderly. He returned to urge more to come out when they "shott at him so thicke as if, he had not cried out, presently rescued, they had slain him."³ These events give us pause to ponder what personality traits could be ascribed to Thomas in his apparent first year on the public scene? Courageous, bold, impulsive, quick to anger yet self aware to admit 'he does not know one from another'. He had a strong voice to get help and was quick of movement to get out of harm's way. Perhaps he had a lot of luck that held up for him as he

occasions when Anna was very ill. In February 1649/50 and again in November 1653 he wrote to John Winthrop Jr. "wee feare hur departure," meaning her death. You can feel his concern and helplessness at these moments.¹¹ She survived, as did all of their ten children who grew to adulthood, married and had children of their own. Thomas expressed hope of moving to New London by mid-1650.¹²

Thomas was a man of strong faith and belief in God. The United Colonies wanted him to be an instrument of

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**Speaker: Christine Rose
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20 October 2012

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We are always open to new authors of articles on news and information of interest to the genealogical community.

Submit proposed contributions to:
Editor, Connecticut Genealogy News
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Or by e-mail
csginc@csginc.org

We are also pleased to receive:

- * your suggestions for possible authors and topics.
- * letters to the editor
- * news items
- * queries
- * questions for the Q&A column
(this is not for genealogical queries)

**Woven in History:
The Fabric of New England**

The New England Regional Genealogical Consortium, Inc. (NERGC) invites you to join us at our 12th genealogical conference, 17-21 April 2013 at the Radisson Hotel and Expo Center, Manchester, NH.

- * New research methodologies and strategies
- * Our ethnic fabric
- * Finding that thread of truth
- * Immigration and emigration patterns
- * New uses of sources (such as religious, civil, cemetery, military and newspapers)
- * They came to work...
- * Finds in New England's repositories
- * Successful research trip planning
- * Family history writing and publishing

**The excitement for Woven in History
is already building!**

Watch <http://www.nergc.org> for more details

**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.

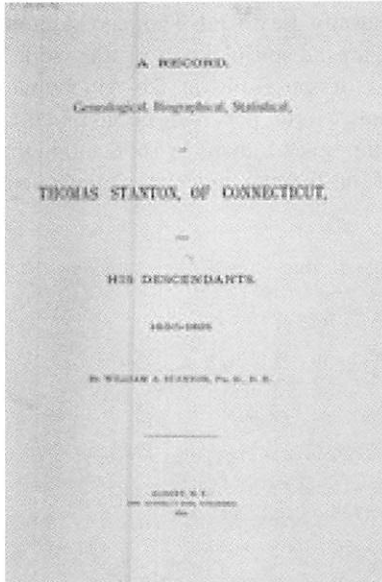
Individual issues - \$3 each
CD of Volume 1 or 2 - \$10 each

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While Supplies Last*

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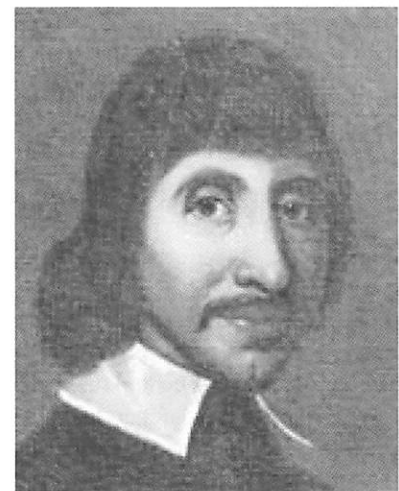
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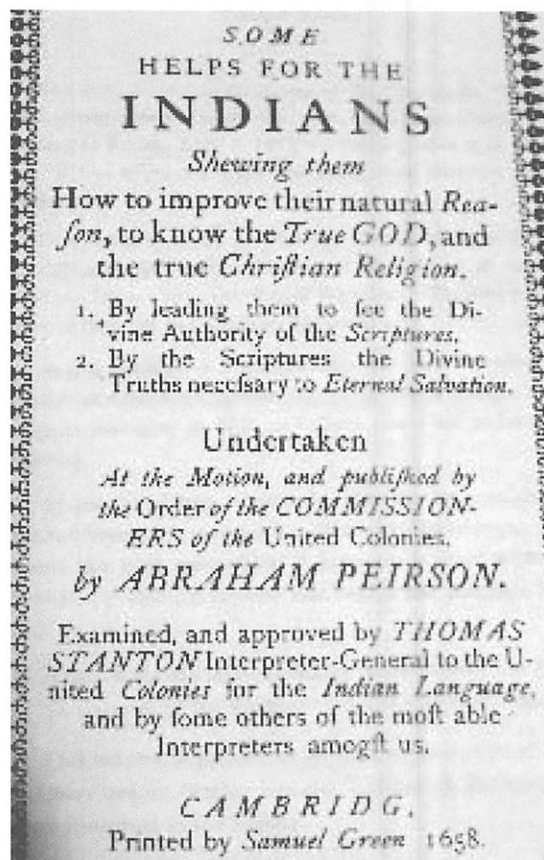
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The year 1637 was a banner year for him as he survived numerous encounters with Indians, was granted property in Hartford, met and married his wife, Anna Lord of Hartford, got a monopoly on beaver hides on behalf of Hartford; and built a solid reputation with the Indians and the colonial authorities. Some Indians and colonials questioned the accuracy of his translations.⁶ For the next thirteen years he resided in Hartford and traveled widely on merchant and Connecticut General Court business. The United Colonies formed a Confederation in 1643 to act in concert to protect themselves, and Thomas was used whenever the Indians were on the annual agenda. It can be said Thomas was held in great respect by the colonial leadership and was called to intercede and negotiate with Indians and colonials on diverse complaints including intertribal conflicts and colonial boundary disputes. He was a fair man, an excellent negotiator, who could make decisions, reason with people and convey trust as well as forcefulness to get closure on disputes. He was trusted by most people and trusted those he knew. He did have enemies, but he carried on with courage and faith. By his intervention and timely warnings he saved lives.⁷ He was a wise man who was loyal to his family and to his friends: English and Indian.

He cared deeply for his wife, Anna, their ten children and their 24 grandchildren. He told John Winthrop, Jr. of his concern for his wife’s safety as “hur caredg” and “singing” was alleged by “her enemies” to be wanton.⁸ Winthrop helped locate witnesses and get affidavits to clear her good name, but Thomas says “he will deal with Wadsworth,”⁹ who was evidently behind these charges and may have been involved with the witchcraft trials in Hartford. Later in the Particular Court Thomas went after Anna’s accusers who had put his wife at risk. He won.¹⁰ Thomas was a fighter and a protector of his family. His emotions surface on two

occasions when Anna was very ill. In February 1649/50 and again in November 1653 he wrote to John Winthrop Jr. “wee feare hur departure,” meaning her death. You can feel his concern and helplessness at these moments.¹¹ She survived, as did all of their ten children who grew to adulthood, married and had children of their own. Thomas expressed hope of moving to New London by mid-1650.¹²

Thomas was a man of strong faith and belief in God. The United Colonies wanted him to be an instrument of missionary instruction in the Christian view of things like John Eliot’s translation of the Bible. However, the famous theologian of Massachusetts Bay said Thomas Stanton, “was not godly enough for the spiritual part of this work,” referring to the writing of the Bible in the Algonquian dialect ~1650’s.¹³ Thomas would, however, be involved in a prayer book for the Quinnipiac Indians in 1658 and in the bi-annual instruction of the Indians under the Connecticut Code of 1650.



He baptized his children, honored the Sabbath and founded the First Church of Stonington. His correspondence was filled with his belief in the Almighty and ‘godes marsie.’ (Which provides a solid clue to his English accent.) Images of Long John Silver and *Treasurer Island* of 1950 come to mind and ear. He was like most merchants, a practical man in constant contact with Indians and foreigners, especially

[Code of 1650] This courte judging it necessary that some means should bee used to convey the light and knowledge of God and his worde to the indians and natives amongst us doe order that one of the teaching elders of the churches in this jurissdiction with the helpe of Thomas Staunton shall bee desired twice at least in every yeare to goe amongst the neighbouring indians and indeavcur to make knowne to them the counclds of the Lord ...

the Dutch. This interaction with others who were not of the faith as practiced by the authorities always posed a potential problem for Thomas and his family; yet he managed to not only survive but also to thrive and prosper in his new home in Stonington, Connecticut on the Pawcatuck River where he had a trading post.

As people we are also known by our children. Four sons of Thomas and Anna Stanton became translators and at least two of them as teenagers were invited to attend the newly established Indian College at Harvard whose mission it was to Christianize the Indians. Thomas's sons, it was reported by the United Colonies commissioners who financed this project were: "not suited for this mission, ... not inclined toward scholarship, ... had no academic inclination or missionary zeal." We picture this frontier generation more at home in the woods wearing deerskins rather than homespun. Their father understood what was going on around him. He was very well informed on local, colonial and international affairs that were always in a state of flux. England had at least three Kings and Cromwell during Thomas' lifetime. Empires of Holland, Spain, France and England often changed sides creating dilemmas for New England merchants involved in the West Indies trade including such merchants as Thomas and his friends.

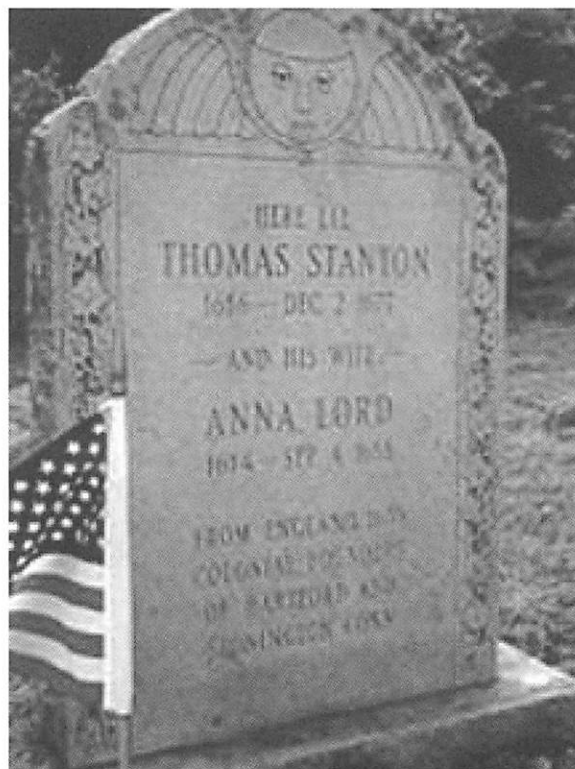
Thomas was a loyal friend and conveyed this in his own words. He was well educated and often expressed his personal sentiments to John Winthrop, Jr. "My heart is with you," Thomas said, as he wished for his friend's success and his plans for England. He promised to keep his friend's secret. 'Save a place near you' in New London and 'we hope to see you in the spring' of 1650. Thomas was also willing to accompany John Winthrop, Jr. to England and to bring his family: 'my wife is willing' in spite of the illnesses she was having at the time. His communications with John Winthrop, Jr. often involved complex second or third party transactions and moving of multiple commodities with variant types of payments.¹⁴ His handwriting analysis supports this personal skill at handling multiple variables and details. While most of his correspondence is very

serious we know Thomas had a good sense of humor. Thomas Minor reported in his diary for July 22nd, 1662 of what trouble his 'pr fessed friends' Thomas Stanton and William Cheesbrough got him into at Shaw's tavern where they later held court as Stonington Commissioners.¹⁵ This tongue in cheek episode suggested perhaps a little too much aged cider or rum for the very serious Mr. Minor. Thomas Stanton was mentioned almost 40 times in the Minor diary including

"december ... 2nd mr Tho: Stanton departed," [died].¹⁶

Thomas Stanton's public life in Connecticut began with the Pequot War and ended just after King Philip's War. His 1675 handwriting suggested he was turning introspective, perhaps worried about something.¹⁷ War was all around him and his death was not far away. He warned the authorities in 1669 and 1675 of unusual happenings among the Indians that were a prelude to King Philip's War. Stonington became a war camp with military units moving to and from the war zones in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. His sons were in this war.

Thomas Stanton was a man, a merchant, a public figure and a strong courageous loving human being who made a



difference in people's lives. He prospered by his hard work as a merchant and Indian interpreter, and as an appointed and elected official interacting with Colonial and Indian leaders. He was a man of strong faith and conviction. He felt strongly about people and the world around him. He survived and left his many descendants a great legacy. Listen to the drumbeat, feel the pulse, the heartbeat, of Thomas Stanton, a man of the 17th century.

Endnotes

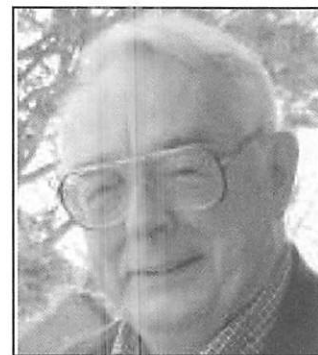
- ¹ *Webster Student Dictionary and The Random House College Dictionary*, 1973.
- ² Correspondence between John Winthrop Governor of Massachusetts Bay and Bradford the Governor of the Plymouth Colony. Information no doubt came from John Winthrop, Jr; who over his lifetime was a close friend and confidant of Thomas Stanton.
- ³ *Bradford's History of Plimouth Plantation From the Original Manuscript*. Boston, 1901, page 428. Also Massachusetts Historical Society *Collections*. 4th Series. Vol. 111. Pg 359.
- ⁴ Roger Williams to John Winthrop. Massachusetts Historical Society *Collections*. Fourth Series. Volume VI, page 220. Winthrop Papers. VI, page 359.
- ⁵ *Winthrop Papers*, Volume V, pp 250-251.
- ⁶ Roger Williams to John Winthrop 1637/8. Massachusetts Historical Society *Collections*, Fourth Series, Volume VI, page 224.
- ⁷ Roger Williams to John Winthrop. Massachusetts Historical Society *Collections*, Fourth Series, Volume VI, page 208.
- ⁸ *Winthrop Papers*. Volume VI, page 14-16; 22-23.
- ⁹ *Ibid*.
- ¹⁰ *Records of the Particular Court of Connecticut 1639-1663*. Hartford, Connecticut Historical Society

and the Society of Colonial Wars in Connecticut, 1929. Page 70-71.

- ¹¹ *Winthrop Papers*, Volume V, page 22-23; 41-42, 345-46.
- ¹² *Winthrop Papers*, Volume V, page 41-42.
- ¹³ *The New England Company of 1649 and John Eliot*. Boston: Prince Society, 1920. Page 34.
- ¹⁴ *Winthrop Papers*, Volume V, pages 14-15; page 344.
- ¹⁵ *The Diary of Thomas Minor of Stonington, Connecticut 1653-1684*. Prepared by Sidney H. Miner and George D. Stanton, Jr. BiblioBazaar reproduction. Page 190.
- ¹⁶ *Minor Diary*. Page 146.
- ¹⁷ Irene P. Lambert, MGA. A preliminary graphoanalysis of two samples of Thomas Stanton's handwriting.

About the Author

Thomas F. Howard, CSG #5777, is a retired high school social studies and history teacher, was a Governor of CSG, President of Connecticut Professional Genealogists Council, President of New England Regional Genealogical Consortium, Co-Chair of the 2007 NERGC conference in Hartford, and has lectured at CSG programs. He is an Independent Historian and professional genealogist specializing in roadblocks, Irish searches and 17th century research. He has eclectic interests and is currently restoring an ancient 18th century smallpox cemetery in East Granby and writing a history of an 1857 Concord stagecoach.



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.

John SMITH "of New London" CT b late 1760s, d 1810, m poss Mary CADWELL of Wintonbury CT. Migrated to Sheldon, Franklin County, VT, d 25Feb1843, Swanton VT. Ch: s John Jr (w Jane), s Martin b 3Dec1796 VT, d 25Feb1843 Swanton VT. s Plin b 5Aug1802 Sheldon VT, d 20Mar1881, burial Conneault, Ashtabula County, OH, m Aurelia Weeks 25Jan1829 Sheldon VT. Need vitals and locations for John Smith of New London to verify parents of Martin and Plin SMITH.

Barbara O. Kerr, CSG # 16015
P.O. Box 370
Oriental, NC 28571-0370
barbarakerr@centurylink.net

PROFILES OF CONNECTICUT'S CIVIL WAR HEROES

by Noreen Manzella, CSG # 15578



**Major William Sully
Beebe**
Ordnance Department,
U.S. Regular Army

William Sully Beebe was born 14 February 1841 in Ithaca, New York to Jeremiah Sullivan Beebe and his second wife, Jessie Casey. Jeremiah Beebe was a successful store owner in Ithaca who later became associated

with milling and manufacturing industries. Mr. Jeremiah Beebe employed Ezra Cornell when Cornell was young. Cornell later founded the university which bears his name. Jeremiah was the son of noted Ithaca businessman, Jedediah Beebe, who served as a colonel in the War of 1812. Jedediah Beebe served as postmaster for Ithaca. The Beebe line connects from Jedediah to Lyme, Connecticut where he had been a shipbuilder. The Beebe line continues back from Jedediah directly back to John, born in England who served in the Indian War and lived in New London as early as 1663.

William Sully Beebe united in marriage with Sophia Sparks on 17 December 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They had two daughters, Jesse Lillian, b. 20 February 1875 in Brooklyn, and Frances Dorothy Beebe, born 19 February 1878 in Brooklyn, New York. It appears that Jesse did not survive after 1900. After his separation from the Army in 1874, William Beebe lived in several locations, among them, Thompson, Connecticut, closer to his Beebe roots. His daughter, Frances Dorothy Beebe remained in Thompson for her entire life. Beebe developed a passionate interest in Biblical philology, South and Central American Indian mythology and languages and related topics. He believed there was a connection between the biblical book of Genesis and the ancient peoples of the Americas. He authored *Cosmic Theory of Primes, Number and Matter* and the William S. Beebe papers can be found in the manuscript collection of Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Beebe reenlisted in the army as a chief ordnance officer and died of yellow fever in Havana, Cuba on 12 October 1898. He is buried in the

United States Military Academy Post Cemetery, West Point, New York.

William S. Beebe procured an appointment to West Point Military Academy in 1858, believed to have been facilitated by his uncle, Captain John C. Casey who was himself a graduate of the academy. Upon his graduation in 1863, he immediately was commissioned a second lieutenant of ordnance and was assigned to the St. Louis Arsenal. He served as a volunteer aid in Kentucky and Indiana, was assigned to Department of the Gulf as assistant to its chief of ordnance, served as chief ordnance officer of the Red River Expedition. At Alexandria, he was able to stay the fire by blowing up the buildings in its path and received the thanks of the town. At the battle of Cane River Crossing on 23 April 1864, he was instrumental in the informing General Dwight, the new chief of staff, of the number of Confederate forces and their intention to advance rather than retreat. Although he had been directed to relay orders for attack to the officers along the river, he twice volunteered to lead an assault, with his second offer accepted. He was the first man inside the confederate lines and they were forced to retreat from this assault. In the space of a short time, about 200 men were lost, but the Confederate troops were forced to retreat their position and Beebe was highly commended by his officers for his actions. He was brevetted a captain from this day forward. During the siege of Fort Morgan at Mobile, Alabama, while running a captured steamer past the fort, he observed the white flag of truce and proceeded to be the first person from the federal side to go inside the fort. He was then brevetted major for his service. Major Beebe was one of several officers sent to Meridian, Mississippi to receive the surrender of General Dick Taylor's army and supplies. The war then ended and Major Beebe was transferred to a number of posts, always serving with commendable efforts until his resignation in 1874.

Major William S. Beebe's commendation for the Medal of Honor awarded 30 June 1897 reads

Voluntarily led a successful assault on a fortified position.

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1st Lieutenant Frederick Clarence Buck
21st Connecticut Infantry
Company A

Frederick Clarence Buck was born about 1844 to Daniel and Mary Elizabeth (Imlay) Buck in Hartford, Connecticut. Siblings included Daniel W. (1840-1863), William J (Abt 1842-1908), Charles E. (Abt 1846-?), Mary E. (Abt.1848- 1914).

Buck's Imlay ancestry can be traced

to John Imlay in colonial New Jersey and his Buck ancestry can be traced to Richard Buck, one of the earliest settlers in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Ezekial Belden, one of Buck's great-grandfathers, fought in the Revolutionary War. His grandmother, Elizabeth Belden Buck lived to the age of 103.

It appears that F. Clarence Buck did not marry, nor did he have children. Frederick Clarence Buck recorded his occupation at various times as hostler, laborer, hackman, and foreman for a stable. Buck lived in the Boston, Massachusetts area during the 1880s. When he entered the Tennessee Mountain Home for disabled soldiers in March 1905, he listed himself as single and did not provide any family contact information. He died at the home on 15 July 1905 and was buried in the Mountain Home National Cemetery.

Frederick Clarence Buck enlisted from Windsor, Connecticut on 17 August 1862 as a private. He mustered in Company A, 21st Connecticut Infantry Volunteers on 5 September 1862. He was promoted to Corporal on 30 January 1863, and lastly to Lieutenant on 1 March 1865. The 21st Connecticut Volunteers participated in many

battles including Fredericksburg, Port Watthal, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm, Petersburg, Cemetery Hill, and Fort Harrison. It was at Chapin's Farm on 29 September 1864, during the Siege of Petersburg, that Buck, a corporal at the time, earned the Medal of Honor for courageous actions. Although he had been shot through the arm, he refused to leave the battlefield until the action was completed. Records show that although Buck applied for a pension as early as 1886, and again as late as 1905 for disabilities, he was never issued a pension. These records show that Buck was transferred for a time to the 18th Army Corps Sharp Shooters, afterwards known as the 3rd Division, 24th Army Corps Sharp Shooters. He mustered out 16 June 1865 in New Haven, Connecticut with his regiment.

Lieutenant Frederick Clarence Buck's Medal of Honor awarded 6 April 1865 reads

*Although wounded, refused to leave
the field until the fight closed.*

Sources:

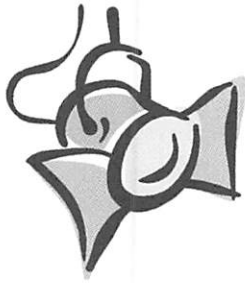
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Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities

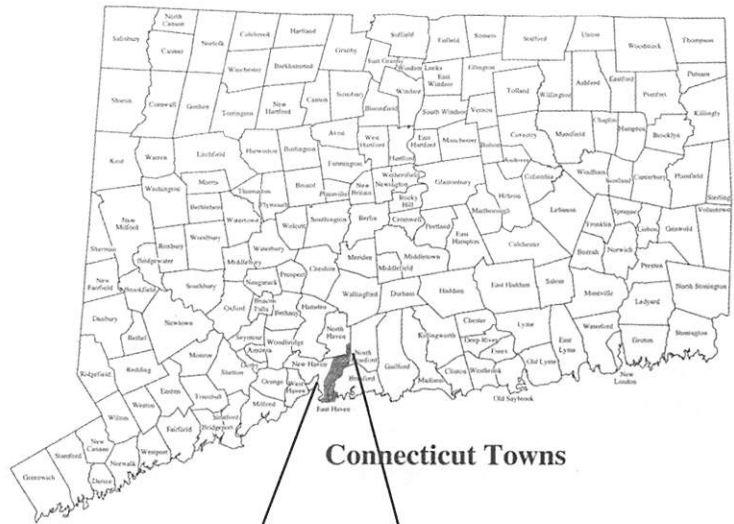


Spotlight on New London

by Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG #19174

Geographic Profile

The town of East Haven was incorporated town in May 1785 and comprises 12.3 square miles. The town is bounded by New Haven on the west, North Haven on the north, North Branford on the east and Long Island Sound on the south. Today East Haven is served by and linked to New Haven and eastern Connecticut by Interstate 95 with local access roads leading directly to highway ramps. Interstate 95 and Connecticut Route 80, located in northern East Haven not only provide easy access to New Haven, but also to Interstate 91 which is the main route to Hartford. East Haven is conveniently located within minutes of the New Haven terminal, a deep water berthing facility. Amtrack owns and maintains tracks in East Haven and provides service to Boston, New York and Washington, D.C. along the northeast corridor shoreline route which passes through East Haven. The Tweed-New Haven Airport on the western boundary of East Haven has regularly scheduled commuter flights to Newark, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. East Haven is approximately one and a half hours travel time from New York City and three hours from Boston. The town is just three minutes from downtown New Haven and a neighbor to prestigious Yale University.



Connecticut Towns

East Haven

Historic Profile



Gas Light Exterior Wall Sconce

On the 26th day of July, 1637, Rev. John Davenport, Mr. Samuel Eaton, Theophilus Eaton, Edward Hopkins, Thomas Gregson and their company arrived from Boston. These men were determined to create a new colony and after an extensive exploration of the countryside, finally fixed on Quinipack as the place for their settlement.

East Haven was settled as a result of two land purchases from the residing Indian sachem Momauguin and Indian chief Montowese. The Town of East Haven eventually became incorporated in May 1785. At the initial town meeting, Isaac Chidsey was named First Selectman.

When the relationship between the United States and Britain deteriorated in the early 19th century, the government decided to refortify Black Rock Fort. The fort was renamed Fort Nathan Hale in honor of the Connecticut patriot. During the War of 1812, the fort successfully defended the area from several British raids. During the Civil War, East Haven lost 15 men, two of whom died at the infamous Anderson Prison in Georgia.

In 1898, technology was improving the lives of the residents. By 1903, four streets were lighted by gas lights. By 1899, the town owned its own telephone company and had 75 customers before selling its holdings. Electric lights made their debut in 1918.

The East Haven Library was established in 1909. With an increase in population, especially citizens of Irish and Italian descent, the first Roman Catholic church opened in 1916.

The downtown area is undergoing another redevelopment effort that started in 2004. The project will transform the downtown area from the 1970s city look back to the look of an old New England town, with period lighting and brick sidewalks.

Genealogical Repositories in East Haven



1. **The Hagaman Memorial Library:** Researching genealogists will find the Hagaman Memorial Library, located at 227 Main Street, East Haven, a vast wealth of searchable information. The staff are most happy to assist a visitor and point them in the desired direction. The exciting collection of East Haven/Branford newspapers has been put on DVD. Most prominent are those for the 20 years between 1930 and 1950. The newspapers begin again in the 1990s with hard copies. Some have been put on DVD. A large collection of genealogies of prominent families of the area are found on the shelves as well as another impressive collection of military records starting with colonial days up to the present era. Local history is a part of the library's general work and will enable the genealogist a colorful flavor of the development of East Haven. Scrapbooks, photo albums, ledgers, deeds headstone inscription and information about East Haven public schools between 1951 and 1956 are seriously collected and available to the researcher. The murals in the library definitely deserve to be mentioned. A visitor to the library will enjoy a few quiet moments enjoying the aesthetic view.

The library hosts a genealogists meeting on the second Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. where all levels of experience are welcome and where members can enjoy chatting with others of similar interest.

2. **East Haven Town Hall:** The town hall is located on Main Street and can be reached by phone by dialing 203-468-3201. The town clerk is currently Stacy Gravino-Piccirillo. Call for an appointment if you plan to visit her office for research purposes. Vital records, land and home purchases can be uncovered in their vaults.

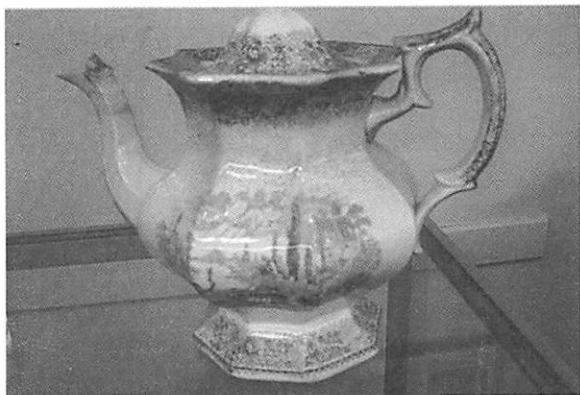


3. **East Haven Historical Society** was initially founded in 1969 and housed at 133 Main Street before its current move in 1999 to what was the old East Haven High School on 200 Tyler Avenue (next to East Haven Academy).



The museum is open Wednesdays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. or by appointment. The staff are most willing to assist the visitor with materials from New Haven County *Registers* and from thousands of newspaper clippings originally found in the *New Haven Register*.

The treasurer of the historical society along with a bevy of volunteers work to collect artifacts and preserve the town's history. An item of pride on display is the Lafayette Teapot which was allegedly used by Rev. Nicholas Street during



Lafayette Teapot

the American Revolution to serve General Lafayette tea during his stay in East Haven in July of 1788. Items from ships builder's tools, old bottles, a spectacular wedding gown to enormous photographs of Cosy Beach and beach attire from c. 1906 are part of the collection.

The current cause of the historical society is their questioning of the State's plan to knock down the 1876 bridge during a road project. Society members told the New Haven Register they don't understand why the Department of Transportation can't incorporate the bridge into the realignment of Routes 1 and 100 which is expected to begin in 2014. The bridge was first built in 1644 as a wooden span with stone supports.

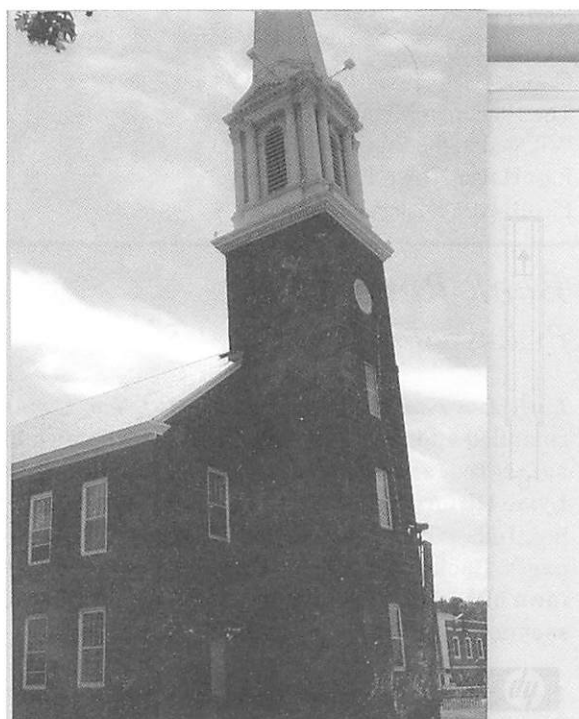
4. East Haven Haven Town Historians: The current co-town historians are Roberta "Kathy" Watts and Bill Jackson. It is suggested they be contacted at the East Haven Historical Society for an appointment before the researcher arrives in East Haven.

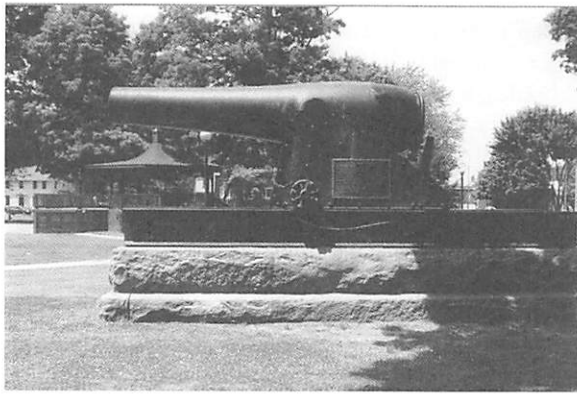
Other Places of Interest

1. **Old Stone Church:** The First Congregational Church of East Haven (also known as the Old Stone Church) is a historic church located at 251 Main Street. It has an active membership of over 600. The church was built in 1711, almost 300 years ago with large blocks of reddish hued sandstone. It is the oldest stone church in New England. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. The new steeple lights help enhance the downtown festive holiday spirit with changing colors every few seconds for about five minutes.

2. **The Old Mill** dates back to 1655 and is the location of the first iron works in Connecticut. It is the third in the nation. In 1706, this building was used as a carding and fulling mill for cloth. In 1840 it was converted into a grist mill to grind grain into flour. Today the Old Mill is a coffee house and store.

3. **The East Haven Town Green**, located in the outskirts of downtown, offers a place to relax, host community events and honor locals who were killed in war. There are two other monuments worth mentioning, one being the site of the Theodore Roosevelt Oak, given by President Theodore Roosevelt to the town on 1 May 1908. The other is the Marquis De Lafayette Encampment Marker which commemorates the place where Lafayette and 2,800 troops camped on their way to Rhode Island.





The old cannon which stands on the Town Green was reportedly used as a harbor defense during the War of 1812.

Sources

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Google
The Hagaman Memorial Library
Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia
East Haven Town Hall
East Haven Historical Society

A Special Thank You

The author feels indebted to Karen Jensen, Director of Hagaman Memorial Library along with Fawn Gillespie and Cynthia Gwiezda also of the Hagaman Memorial Library and members of the East Haven Historical Society for their unquestioning willingness to contribute meaningful materials.

About the Author

Russell A. DeGrafft has been a member of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. for many years. He has also maintained membership in various New England historical organizations. A former educator, and long-time family genealogist, Russ has been consistently a contributing member to Connecticut Genealogy News both as a book reviewer and as author for articles for our Spotlight on Connecticut Towns and Cities series.

Book Reviews

By Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG # 19174

Early Lee Family of Lyme and East Lyme, Connecticut compiled and edited by Wilbur Beckwith, town historian, retired, and Richard Waterman. Published by East Lyme Historical Society, Inc. and by Brodeur Publishing, Ink., Niantic, CT, USA, 2010. 6 x 9, softcover, 86 pages. **Book subject to availability. Contact the current town historian, Elizabeth Kuchta at email: BLKuchta@snet.net. Cost \$15.00 plus S&H.**

This book was written by a long time researcher of the Lee family who contributed his vast knowledge of local history as well as his co-writer who has contributed his wealth of information about the Ezra Lee family and those nurturing Native Americans. The book is an exciting collection of short stories by these men along with the able assistance of Dr. James Mattie who also contributed his own copy of the biography of Dr. Samuel Holden Parsons Lee. The Lee family was prominent in all phases of the early settlement of Lyme. At one time they are said to have owned 1/8th of the land which originally contained Lyme, Old Lyme, East Lyme and sections of Salem and East Haddam. This compact document is an excellent source of short stories and information for any genealogist who wants to flesh out their own family accounts. The usual researcher's aids guide the reader throughout this document. Not only is there a thorough table of contents, but the book has an excellent bibliography which has been separated into four specific categories for easier consultations.

Dear and Affectionate Wife, the Letters of Charles and Mary Chadwick of Lyme, Connecticut, 1828-1851 by Caroline Fraser Zinsser. Published by the East Lyme Public Library, Society Road, Niantic, CT 06357-1100. Designed by Brodeur, Ink., 2005. 6 x 9, softcover. **Contact the East Lyme Public Library for current prices and ordering information.**

This charming book subtly portrays the endearing love of Charles and Mary Rowland Chadwick as he sets sail as the captain of a packet ship [packet ships, packet liners, or simply packets, were sailing ships in the early 1800s which departed port on a regular schedule. The typical packet sailed between American and British ports, and the ships themselves were designed for the North Atlantic, where storms and rough seas were common] between New York and New London. Here they communicate their many marriage and life's pressures through an exchange of letters. His first love letter written in a very small script, in 1828 begins a journey that extends for nearly 25 years. Having read the original letter sent to each other, this reviewer can attest to the facts that they contain a wealth of rich historical information about this period of Lyme's history and a rare source of genealogical data. This book should languish on the shelf of every genealogical researcher to be read and re-read as years of researching opens new avenues. Local pictures, reproduced letters as well as tantalizing drawings highlight the many thoughtfully penned pages. The reader's guide posts are many, beginning with a simple table of contents and ending with a fascinating epilogue and bibliography. What a delightful journey this is for the reader wishing to learn more about local genealogy.

New Englanders in the 1600s, A Guide to Genealogical Research published between 1980-2010, expanded edition, by Martin Hollick. Published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 99-101 Newberry St., Boston, MA 02116-3007. 6 x 9, softcover, 310 pages. Library of Congress Control Number: 2021936269. Order online at www.AmericanAncestors.org, by phone at 1-888-296-3447 or by writing New England Historic Genealogical Society, Attn. Ginevra Morse, Sales Dept., 99-101 Newberry St., Boston, MA 02116. Cost is \$21.95 plus S&H.

This book will assist the genealogist more than ever before when searching for and locating additional early New Englanders. The author has assembled source materials for the location of thousands of early families. All levels of researchers will find this book essential when attempting to locate newspaper articles, single or multi-family genealogies and other scholarly material covering New England immigrants born before 1700. This newly revised book now contains an index of names found in all volumes of the *Massachusetts Society of Genealogists between 1980-2010*, the final three volumes (5-8) of the *Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1634-1635* and lastly the final three volumes of *John Howland of the Mayflower*.

Any genealogist who spends his/her valuable time researching New England ancestors will want this book in their personal library. This easy to read, easy to use book will put a simple document into the hands of a serious researcher. Complete with a section about abbreviations of works cited, index of New Englanders and a supplemental index of family names and pages where they can be found clearly points the way for the reader. This book will be enjoyed.

Puritan Village, the Formation of a New England Town by Sumner Chilton Powell. Published by University Press of New England, Wesleyan University Press, Hanover, NH 03755, 1963. 5 1/2 x 8, softcover, Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 63-8862, ISBN: 0-8195-6014-6, 215 pages. Book is subject to availability. Contact the publisher for current prices and ordering information.

This book is a winner of the Pulitzer Prize for History and is an excellent source of fundamental materials for any genealogist wishing to explore the early government and social organization of a colonial town.

The author based this book on the community of Sudbury, MA where the people and their extraordinary events can be all absorbing. John Sly has recently come to the conclusion that town governments in Massachusetts grew up by trial and error, hopefully ending the many years of scholarly debate concerning the origins of a New England town. This book is fascinating, thought provoking and a unique source

of early Puritan lifestyle. The reader/researcher will find this book an easy read and excellently annotated. The many diagrams and illustrations lend additional visual interests to the material. The book concludes with an excellent Bibliography of Boroughs, Farmlands and multiple Community Records. The author has done an excellent job in presenting his materials.

Decendants of Robert Stockton of Pennsylvania by Robert D. Stockton. Mennonite Press, Inc., Newton, Kansas 67114. 6 1/2 x 9 1/2, hardcover, 339 pages. Library of Congress Control Number: 2011903766. Order directly from the author at Mr. Robert D. Stockton, 1907 W. 24th Ave., Apt. 16A, Emporia, KS 66801 or call at 620-3431623. Price of the book determined by the author and publisher.

The author as attempted to answer the question, "Who am I?" Most genealogists have asked themselves the same question many times, in many different ways an over many years. The Stockton family trace their beginnings back to the early 1700s and through their generations of emigrants as they moved across Pennsylvania. If a person is a Stockton or has a surname from its many descendants such as Ewing, Harvey, Herrick or Keith, etc. this beautifully written book contains a plethora of hidden and little known facts just for you. It is a wealth of detail for any interested genealogist researching this family and its many branches. Not only will the reader find the text easy to follow with its clearly organized table of contents and Index of Individuals, but will be pleasantly surprised to find a liberal display of photographs through its pages. The A yDNA study should fascinate the researcher as its evidence points to a Finnish Viking in the family in its distant past. This is a book of notable researching and entertaining reading.

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**Woven in History:
The Fabric of New England**

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- * New research methodologies and strategies
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- * Finding that thread of truth
- * Immigration and emigration patterns
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Watch <http://www.nergc.org> for more details

**CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY
NEWS**

*Quarterly News Magazine of
The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.
P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033
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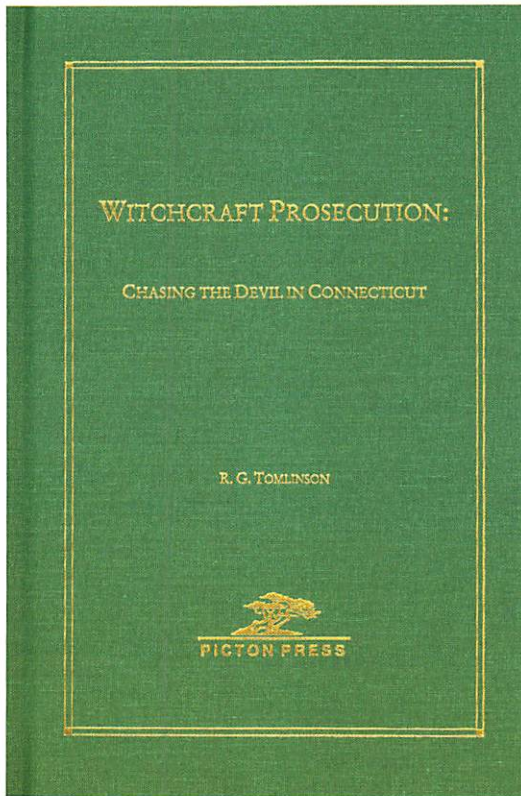
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by *Richard G. Tomlinson*

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Foreword	7.
Introduction	11.
I. The Rule of Law	15.
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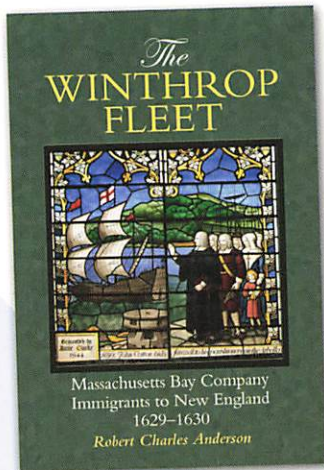
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by Robert Charles Anderson, FASG



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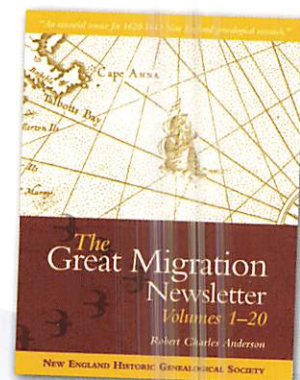
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CONNECTICUT GENEALOGY NEWS

A Publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

Winter 2012

Vol.5, No.4

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

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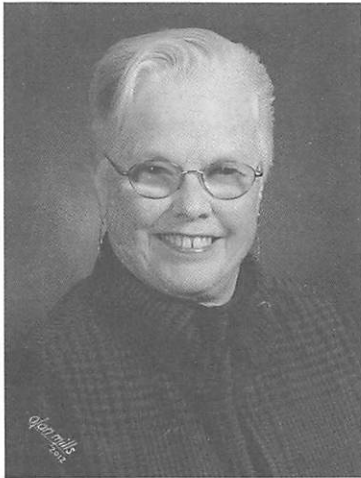
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President's Message



In my last President's letter, I said that I expected to work on my own genealogy during the summer. The Scottish poet, Robert Burns, in his poem "To a Mouse," wrote in 1785, *The best laid schemes o' mice an' men, gang aft a-gley, an' lea'e us nought but grief an' pain, for promis'd joy!* Translated, it reads:

The best laid schemes of mice and men oft go awry, and leave us nothing but grief and pain, for promised joy! And so my plans went awry. It seemed like other things kept getting in the way. As you no doubt realize, doing genealogy is not a hobby that you can simply pick up, work on for a few minutes and move on to something else. It takes time just to decide what you want to look for before you settle down to start the search. Maybe I will be more successful this winter, at least I hope so.

At our November 17th program meeting, to be held at the Connecticut Historical Society, we will be voting on the proposed change of our name to "**Genealogy Society of Connecticut.**" This is a very important meeting and I hope you will make every effort to attend in order to cast your vote. In the last issue of the Connecticut Genealogy News, Dick Tomlinson wrote an article on the reasons for the name proposed change, as follows:

(1) Since the word "genealogy" is not the first word in our current name, we find that we do not appear or are remotely placed in lists of genealogy societies. This is a particular problem in the age of electronic databases and internet communications. (2) Since our current name begins with the word "Connecticut," some people have been confused about our relationship to the State. We are not a state or state-sponsored organization. (3) The use of the word "Genealogists" in our name has caused some people to avoid joining because they thought that the organization was only for professional genealogists and did not embrace those who pursue genealogy as a hobby and/or as a family historian.

On the CSG front, we continue to update the CSG website and hope that it will be completed soon. The programs are complete for the year. We are working on the agenda for our Annual Meeting and we hope you will like the changes. The agenda will appear in this issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News*. Since this is the last issue before the holiday season, the board of governors wishes you a very happy, healthy, peaceful and genealogy-productive 2013.

If you have any suggestions or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me through the CSG office.

Peg Limbacher, President

Editorial

In this issue we explore the 1850 U.S. census, learn about the Church Records located at the Connecticut State Library and the Making Connecticut exhibit at the Connecticut Historical Society. Thank you again to Nora Galvin of Connecticut Ancestry; Dick Roberts, former head of the history and genealogy unit at the Connecticut State Library and CSG Governor; and to Dick Tomlinson, CSG Vice President and Publications Chairman for your contributions and continued support of *Connecticut Genealogy News*. Thank you again to Noreen Manzella, CSG secretary, for providing us with a profile of a Connecticut Civil War Medal of Honor winner. Our spotlight this issue shines on the town of East Hampton, also known as Belltown, USA. If you would like to write a Spotlight article on your Connecticut town and it hasn't already been done, please contact the CSG Office for more details.

There was an error in the last issue. On page 23 the spotlight title should have read East Haven. Some issues went out with corrections.

The editor and staff of *Connecticut Genealogy News* would also like to wish all our readers a very happy holiday season.

Stephanie Hyland, Editor

About the Cover

Last Fall a surprise Halloween storm, Winter Storm Alfred, hit Connecticut with a heavy wet snow. With leaves still on the trees, limbs buckled and broke. Trees fell, bringing down power lines and blocking roads. Nearly 900,000 Connecticut residents were without power, many for more than a week. Life without power was inconvenient for most, fatal for a few. Food, heat and, for some, even water were difficult to obtain. We learned to appreciate the daily difficulties our ancestors faced. We learned how dependent we are on modern conveniences, but we also learned to be resilient like the Norway maple, shown on the cover, which was bowed, but did not break. Photo by R. G. Tomlinson



Using the 1850 Federal Census: the Seventh Enumeration

by Nora Galvin, CSG # 18813

The 1850 census is the earliest census that provides the names of everyone living in a dwelling place. This feature alone makes it a favorite among the many US enumerations. However, there are several other items on this census that are not found on earlier censuses. What's more, in addition to the population schedule, called Schedule 1, these other schedules were included in the 1850 census:

Schedule 2: Slaves

Schedule 3: Mortality (people who died in the 365 days prior to census day)

Schedule 4: Agriculture (information about land, animals and products of the farm)

Schedule 5: Statistics of Industry (manufacturers that earned at least \$500)

Schedule 6: Social Statistics (data about taxes, schools, newspapers, churches and more)

These other schedules, often called "special schedules," are available for most states. This article will discuss only the population schedule.

Enumerators, called assistant marshals, were to notify their supervisor (the marshal) when they began working in a particular district and to send a progress report every two weeks if there were mail facilities in their location. The assistant marshals signed the census sheets, so you can see who visited your ancestors. When the assistant marshals had finished counting a district, they were to create two copies of the document for a total of three copies. Two were to be sent to the marshal and the third was to be sent to the clerk of the county court for archiving.

Schedule 1 has a header that includes the name of the town, county and state; the date the sheet was filled in; and the signature of the assistant marshal. Below the header were columns for entering data on the following 13 categories.

1850 United States Federal Census

ancestry.com

Page: _____ State: _____ County: _____ City: _____
 Call Number/URL: _____ Enumeration Date: _____

Dwelling-house numbers numbered in the order of visitation	Families numbered in the order of visitation	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family	Description			Profession, Occupation or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age	Value of Real Estate owned	Place of Birth Naming the State, Territory or County	Married within the year	Attended School within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read & write	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict
			Age	Sex	Color (White, Black or Mulatto)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

SCHEDULE CATAGORIES

1. Dwelling house number in order of visitation

This has the usual definition. Row houses were counted as separate dwellings as long as they had wooden or brick walls separating them and a separate entrance. Public dwellings, such as hotels or poor houses, were to have their identity written sideways in column 1 below the dwelling number.

2. Family number in order of visitation

3. Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family

This includes free people only, but not Native Americans, who were not enumerated at all in this census. There was a specific order to be followed in entering the names. "The names are to be written beginning with the father and mother; or if either, or both, be dead, begin with some other ostensible head of the family; to be followed, as far as practicable, with the name of the oldest child residing at home, then the next oldest, and so on to the youngest, then the other inmates, lodgers and borders, laborers, domestics, and servants."¹ Students lodging with another family were to be counted with that family.

4. Age

Children under 1 year had their age shown as a fraction, e.g., 1/12 for 1 month.

5. Sex

6. Color: white, black or mulatto.

Only B or M was to be written. A blank space indicates "white."

7. Profession, occupation or trade of each male person over 15 years of age.

The name of the article produced could be substituted for the actual job. Clergymen were to have initials written in indicating their denomination, such as R. C. or Meth.

8. Value of Real Estate owned.

This is immovable property—land and buildings.

9. Place of birth, naming the state, territory, or country.

10. Married within the year.

A mark (1 or /) was made to indicate this.

11. Attended school within the year.

A mark (1 or /) was made to indicate this.

1 "1850 Enumerator Instructions," <http://usa.jpums.org/usa/voliii/inst1850.shtml>.

12. Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read & write.

A mark (l or /) was made to indicate this. A person was considered to be literate if he or she could read and write in any language, not just English.

13. Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.

The relevant term was to be written in this column as necessary. For convicts confined in jails or prisons, the crime for which they were sentenced was to be written here and the year of conviction written in column 3 with the name.

COMMENTS

The full list of people in each household is the biggest change for genealogists. It allows us to positively identify a family and possibly learn about previously unknown members of the family when in earlier censuses we had only the name of the head of household. In addition, we are informed by the inclusion of the exact age, the place of birth and the occupation. Other information helps to round out our knowledge of a family—knowing whether a couple had been married within the year, whether children attended school, whether adults were literate and whether any member of the family had an infirmity or had been convicted of a crime. All in all, this is a fabulous research tool.

EXAMPLE: ELIPHALET BULKELEY FAMILY OF HARTFORD

578

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in City of Hartford in the County of Hartford State of Connecticut enumerated by me, on the 26th day of Sept 1850. Charles Dana Ass't Marshal

Dwelling-house numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year of which enumerated? (l or /)	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.		
			Age.	Sex.	White, Black or Indian.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cornelia A Hauke	15	f				ct	/			
		Margaret B. Murphy	37	f				"	/			
	1432, 2334	Eliphalet A. Bulkeley	46	m		Lawyer	4000	"				
		Lidia H	45	f				"				
		Charles E	16	m				"	/			
		Margaret	12	m				"	/			
		Abm H	10	m				"	/			
		May J	6	f				"	/			
		Sarah J	14	f				"	/			
		Bridget Dillon	21	f				Ireland				
		Charles W Knight	21	m				ct				
	1433, 2335	Henry Henry	14	m		Merchant	5000	"				
		John Chubb	24	m		Labourer		Ireland				
		S. Hamilton	52	f				ct				
		May C. Brown	20	f				Ireland				

Interesting Data from the 1850 Census

By Richard G. Tomlinson, CSG # 55L

In addition to being a list of names, the 1850 census includes data that gives us an insight into the characters of the people. Some of this can be found in the government's abstracts of data from the census. For example, the abstract includes a listing of the churches of Connecticut. The table that follows shows the breakdown. For many decades after its founding, Connecticut had a homogeneous population and both government and civil affairs were dominated by the Congregational Church. As seen in the Table, Connecticut begins to show some religious diversity by 1850, although Congregationalism still dominates. (The names of the churches shown are those designated by the Census Bureau.)

List of Churches in Connecticut in 1850

Church	Number
Congregational	252
Methodist	185
Baptist	114
Episcopal	101
Universalist	22
Presbyterian	17
Roman Catholic	12
Minor Sects	10
Friends	5
Unitarian	5
Christian	4
Union	4
Jewish	2
Free	1
Total	734

The Census shows that 88% of the native-born were born in Connecticut and the bulk of those born in other states came from New England and New York. There is some evidence of a reverse in the tide to move west.

State of Birth of Native-Born Connecticut Residents in 1850

State	Number		State	Number
CT	292,653		MI	80
NY	14,416		IL	80
MA	11,386		AL	74
RI	6,800		LA	64
VT	1,508		DE	58
NJ	1,174		DC	50
PA	1,055		FL	48
NH	795		IN	47
ME	679		KY	41
OH	400		IA	38
MD	265		MO	28
VA	228		CA	25
GA	217		MS	23
SC	116		TX	20
NC	95		TN	13
WI	92		Territories	3
			Total	331,880

Only 10% of Connecticut's residents claimed birth in a foreign country. On the eve of the Civil War, the great tide of immigration from non-English speaking countries had barely begun. In 1850, Ireland was the dominant country of birth (71%) for those Connecticut residents born in foreign countries.

Country of Birth of Foreign-Born Connecticut Residents in 1850

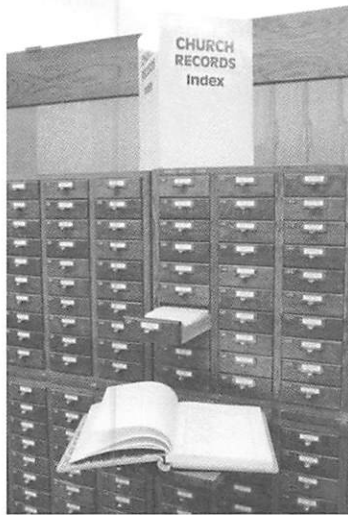
Country	Number	Country	Number
Ireland	26,680	Switzerland	55
England	5,091	Sand. Isles	45
Scotland	1,916	Prussia	42
Germany	1,671	South America	35
Brit. Am.	979	Austria	20
Unknown	332	Holland	19
France	321	Asia	18
West Indies	192	Italy	16
Wales	111	Denmark	16
Portugal	74	Sweden	13
Africa	72	Spain	12
Misc.	71		
		Total	37,510

Church Records at the Connecticut State Library

by Richard C. Roberts, CSG # 8680

In past issues we've highlighted the Connecticut State Library's extensive newspaper collection (see volume 2, number 1) as well as the Library's Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records (see volume 4, number 1), Hale Collection of Connecticut Cemetery Inscriptions (see volume 4, number 2) and Probate Estate Papers Index (see volume 4, number 4). We now turn to another of the Library's "genealogical indexes," the Church Records Index.

Beyond overseeing the State Library's Vital Records project, which ultimately led to the creation of the



"Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records," as Public Records Administrator Lucius B. Barbour was instrumental in insuring the transfer of many additional records to the State Library including probate files, many of which are still housed in what is known as the "Probate Vault." Barbour and State Librarian George Godard also envisioned

the State Library as a repository of church records and some churches actually did deposit records in the early years of the twentieth century. The State Librarian's 1922 report to the Governor, for example, indicates that the Bolton Congregational Church deposited records on January 24, 1922, and in that same report George Godard wrote, "To the minister of our older churches the State Library is a mine of wealth concerning many things which relate to the life and activities of the church in the days of our fathers." However, the collection and indexing of church records remained largely on the back burner as work on the Barbour Collection progressed.

On June 5, 1930, with the Barbour index nearing completion, George Godard sent letters "to the church officials in Connecticut." In it he offered "to co-operate with church officials, the Manuscript Committee of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames of America or any person or group of persons so interested" to have "all of the earlier churches" deposit their original records at the State Library in exchange for either a photostat of those records

or a "bound carbon copy of a typewritten index of the books deposited." Churches not wishing to deposit their original records were encouraged "to enable the library to make a Photostat copy for the state files."

As a follow-up, through the tireless efforts of Florence S. Marcy Crofut, Chairperson of the Manuscript Committee, Connecticut Society, Colonial Dames of America, members of the Colonial Dames were assigned to contact and visit churches "in attempt to interest each in depositing its records with the State Library." Florence Crofut's report of May 17, 1938 provides an interesting window into the state of many records at the time. One church indicated "early records lost" and another "early records burned". Another volunteer noted that the church clerk "keeps records in country store". At another church, the clerk "insists records valueless to Library." Still, through the hard work of the Colonial Dames and State Library staff, the Library was able to acquire original or Photostat copies of the records of hundreds of Connecticut churches.

Although the Library holds no Roman Catholic or Jewish records, there are many Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist records (as well as some other denominations). The majority of the records, however, are Congregational and because in the early days of Connecticut's history the Congregational Church was the established church of the colony, the abundance of Congregational church records provide a means for complimenting and/or filling in gaps in town records.

Prior to 1818, when Connecticut adopted a new state constitution that separated church and state, a community that wanted to start a new church petitioned the General Assembly, the legislative body, and approval would create a local ecclesiastical society. As an example, residents of the north end of the town of Mansfield had for years found it difficult to make their way to the existing church. In May 1737, 23 residents "of the North and Northwestwardly parts of Mansfield" petitioned the General Assembly seeking permission to form "a destince and Seprate menisteral Society." That October the Assembly divided the Town of Mansfield into two parishes -- the North and the South -- by authorizing formation of the Second Ecclesiastical Society, a political entity, in north Mansfield and with it the Second Congregational Church (which, now known as the Storrs Congregational Church, is this year celebrating its 275th anniversary). For information on the Assembly's records relating to "Ecclesiastical Affairs," see "Connecticut Archives, 1629-1820," in this article.

While “churches” had little or no say in financial matters, the selection of a minister and other issues relating to the church would often require the approval of both the members of the church and those of the society. This could and did cause long delays in settling matters such as building maintenance and repairs and even call to a new pastor.

Although the Constitution of 1818 approved disestablishment and ecclesiastical societies could no longer tax non-church members for support, the dual arrangement of governance continued for most Congregational churches in the state for another century or more. For example, the Second Ecclesiastical Society in Mansfield continued until October 5, 1921, when it ceded its property, funds, assets and liabilities to the newly incorporated Storrs Congregational Church and ceased to exist.

Records of the Ecclesiastical Society

The “ecclesiastical society” was responsible for raising funds for the “church” through taxation, the hiring of a pastor and providing a place for worship. Consequently, society records of the ecclesiastical society may include setting of tax rates in support of the church, pew assignments and pew rentals, pledge lists and bequests, hiring and salary issues, building and maintenance of the meetinghouse, Society membership, offices and committee members, and Treasurers books (which can provide information on who rented horse stalls, provided firewood, etc.).

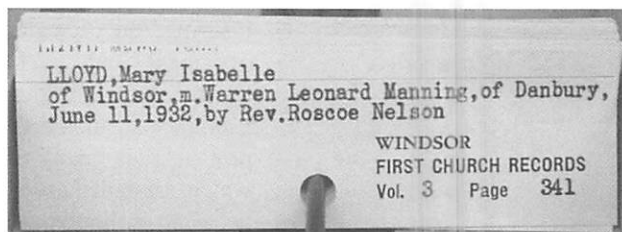
For example, following a series of petitions to the General Assembly, in September 1744 the Lower House approved and the Upper House concurred that the meeting house in North Mansfield be constructed “on the End of the Hill on the Westerly Side of Spring hill road [present Route 195] ... near a Rocky place.” From the North Mansfield Ecclesiastical Society records, we learn that the first meeting held in the new meeting house was held on September 15, 1746 in a plain wooden structure that measured 48 feet by 33 feet. Specifications called for a roof of chestnut, shingled, and stained, with a bare interior: there were no pews or pulpit. Parishioners used benches and preaching was from a desk or table. Proposals to provide pews and a pulpit failed until 1754 when Society records show that it was voted to build a deacon’s seat, a communion table and a pew for the minister’s family. A committee of seven (all named) was appointed to mark out pew “spots” which resulted in the finding that there were spaces for only 17 pews. On March 18, the next meeting of the society approved a proposal to allow parishioners to build pews at their own cost and sixteen parishioners (again, all named) had signed the proposal.

Records of the Church

Records of the “church” include vital records (births, marriages, deaths, burials), but beyond that they provide information that helps “flesh out ancestors’ bones through membership rolls, including records of admission and dismissal, and records relating to disciplinary issues.

The Church Records Index

The efforts of George Godard and the Colonial Dames to create a centralized repository of church records at the State Library ultimately led to the creation of the State Library’s Church Records Index, which covers Congregational “church” (but not “society”) records and corresponding records from other Protestant denominations. Although there is no specific cutoff date for the index, most entries date before 1850. However, entries for some churches extend into the early twentieth century. For example, an entry from the Windsor First Church records shows that Mary Isabelle Lloyd of Windsor married Warren Leonard Manning of Danbury on June 11, 1932.



As with the Barbour Collection, Library staff typed information onto printed forms that were subsequently cut to produce 12 small slips or “cards” from each sheet. Each “card” presents a brief abstract of information found in the original record, such as a baptism, marriage or burial along with a citation to the original source including town, church, volume and page. The slips are arranged alphabetically in drawers by name of individual and within that chronologically.

Also, as with the Barbour Collection, alphabetized volumes were created for most (but not all) churches covered in the slip index. These volumes contain the same information as the slip files, including volume and page references to the original records.

A list of abbreviations is posted at the end of the index drawers and in the bound Church Records Index volumes. An examination of those abbreviations suggests the wealth of information contained within the records:

- adm. ch. Admitted to the church. In some cases the record indicates the individual's previous church, providing a clue as to where to look for earlier information.
- adm. com. Admitted to full communion. Gives the dates at which the individuals joined the church as a full members, making them eligible to participate in communion and (for men) vote.
- bd. Date of burial.
- bp. Baptism. In the Congregational church, baptism usually (but not always) occurred near the date of birth, providing an approximate birth date for individuals for which no birth is recorded in town records.
- conf. Confession.
- ch. discip. Church discipline.
- ch. mem. or mem. ch. Indicates that the name appeared on a membership roll as of a certain date (but note that the person was not necessarily a new member at that time).
- d. Date of death.
- dism. & recom. "Dismissed and recommended." Indicates that the individual was granted permission to leave the church and was recommended for membership in another church. Often the name of the new church is included, providing a clue as to where to look for subsequent information. For example, on June 26, 1887, Nellie D. (Talmadge) Belden was "dism. & recom." from the Congregational church in Bloomfield, Connecticut "to Cong. Church, Gloversville, N.Y."
- excom. Excommunicated. The reason for excommunication usually doesn't appear in the Church Records Index; examining the full record cited and minutes of church meetings may help you determine the reason.
- m. Marriage. The entries are indexed under both the name of the bride as well as the name of the groom.
- mem. com. Member of a committee.
- o.c. "Owned the covenant." In the early Congregational church, the sacrament of baptism was only administered to children whose parent or parents were in "full communion," which required a conversion experience. As a result, many children went unbaptized, a growing concern for some church leaders. In August 1657 a compromise, the "Half-Way Covenant," was introduced in the General Assembly, becoming a focal point of conflict for over a decade before being finally passed by the Assembly May 1669. It allowed children to be baptized if parents had themselves been baptized and "owned the covenant" by accepting the church covenant as their own and promising to set a good Christian example for their children.

[6]

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Much of the indexing was done in the 1930s. Work was halted during World War II, but was resumed after the war. In 1949 the Genealogical Society of Utah ("LDS") received permission from the State Library to microfilm the Church Records Index (as well as the Barbour and Hale Collections), and produced 69 35 mm. rolls. It subsequently microfilmed many of the church records held by the Library.

Although some work on the Church Records Index continued until the 1960s, the high cost of Photostating and wide availability of LDS microfilms led the Library to re-evaluate priorities. In 1962, the Library discontinued photostating records on behalf of churches but continued to copy church records containing vital records and ecclesiastical society records prior to 1900 up until the 1980s. Work on the Index also ceased in the 1960s, leaving slips, but not bound volumes, prepared for some churches (for example, Cheshire Congregational, Hartford First Congregational, Stratford First Congregational and Wolcott Congregational), and some index slips were not interfiled in the main sequence of drawers. In 2008, those slips were finally properly filed and index drawers consolidated so that the LDS microfilms of the Index do not match the physical Index at the Library.

Those using the Church Records Index should keep in mind that as it currently stands it covers, at best, only about one-quarter of the church records held by the Connecticut State Library. For information on what church records were abstracted, ask a librarian to assist you in checking the *Guide to Church Records in the Connecticut State Library*, looking for entries that have been annotated "SLI" which identifies materials from which data was abstracted and slips prepared for the Church Records Index.

Related Records

Microfilmed Church Records

Those wishing to go beyond the Church Records Index to see the original context, verify the accuracy of the transcription or undertake research involving records not included in the Index should begin with the State Library's extensive collection of microfilmed church records (most of which were produced by the Genealogical Society of Utah and are also available through LDS Family History Centers) housed in the History & Genealogy Reading Room. The *Guide to Church Records in the Connecticut State Library* includes the reel numbers of records that have been microfilmed.

Original/Photostat Copies of Church Records

State Archives Record Group 070, Church Records, includes originals or copies of early records (including minutes; membership lists; vital records; financial records; correspondence; and papers of missions, conferences, committees, and clubs) of several hundred Connecticut churches and ecclesiastical societies. Additional records are included in the State Archives Classified Manuscripts. Records which have not been microfilmed are available for use in-house through the History & Genealogy Unit. See the *Guide to Church Records in the Connecticut State Library* for the call number/record group numbers and Using Secured Collections, Archives, and Offsite Materials, <http://www.cslib.org/retrieval.htm>. A more detailed descriptive register to Record Group 070 is also available at the H&G Information Desk.

"Connecticut Archives," 1629-1820

The early papers and correspondence of the General Assembly, the Governor and Council, and other colony or state officials were arranged into 27 broad subject areas and then arranged mostly chronologically. Within the Connecticut Archives, "Ecclesiastical Affairs" includes petitions from members of an existing ecclesiastical society to form a new society, the General Assembly's response to such requests, records relating to locating meetinghouses (what we would today think of as church buildings), documents to the setting of ministers' salaries, church-related disputes and more. See:

Ecclesiastical Affairs, Series I, 1658-1789. Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah and available through LDS Family History Centers as well as in the History & Genealogy Reading Room. A searchable pdf file of the index to Series I (but not the records themselves) is online at: <http://cdm15019.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p128501coll3/id/104>

Ecclesiastical Affairs, Series II, 1666 - 1820. filmed by Micro Media and available for use in the H&G Reading Room. A searchable pdf file of the index (but not the records themselves) is online at: <http://cdm15019.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p128501coll3/id/102>.

The State Library holds many additional church-related resources, including microfilmed records of many Associations and Consociations (governing bodies of Congregational churches and clergy), denominational publications, manuscript and published sermons, compiled biographical information on clergy and more. Contact the History and Genealogy Unit, 860-757-6580.

Bibliography:

Ganz, Carol. "Genealogical Revelations in Church and Related Records at the Connecticut State Library," *Ninth New England Regional Genealogical Conference Conference Syllabus*, pp. 187-190.

Godard, George. Letter "To the Church Officials in Connecticut," June Fifth 1930. Copy in finding aid to RG 070, Connecticut State Library.

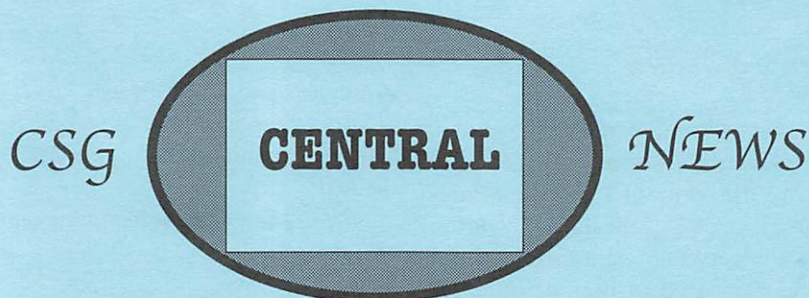
Report of Manuscript Committee, National Society of Colonial Dames in Connecticut, June 1, 1938, RG 012, Box 389, Connecticut State Library.

Report of the State Librarian to the Governor for the Year Ended September 30, 1922. Hartford: City Printing Co.

About the Author

Richard C. Roberts is the former Head of the Connecticut State Library's History and Genealogy Unit. He serves on the Board of Governors of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. and 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).





The logo features the text "CSG" on the left and "NEWS" on the right in a stylized, serif font. In the center, the word "CENTRAL" is written in a bold, sans-serif font inside a white rectangular box. This box is set against a dark, textured oval background.

Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

*** SAVE THIS SECTION ***

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

CALENDAR OF EVENTS - 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 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.csginc.org. Members are reminded to invite their friends and watch this space and/or the CSG website for updated information.

17 November - "How Object Collections Complement Paper Records Research" with Elizabeth Abbe, Diana McCain & Carol Whitmer.

Place: Connecticut Historical Society, 1 Elizabeth St., Hartford, CT

Time: 1:30 p.m. - Cost: FREE

2013

19 January - (Rescheduled from January 2012)

"How I Solved My Brickwall Problems: Discussion of Successful Strategies." If you have solved a brickwall in your genealogy or if you need a brickwall solved, this is the program for you. Please come and share your strategies or problem. Members of the CSG Board of Governors will be present to help if needed.

Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple Street, East Hartford, CT

Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE

Please pre-register so that we may plan appropriately and, in case of inclement weather, call you if we need to cancel.

16 February - "Techniques for Interpreting Old Handwriting and Numbers" with Edwin W. Strickland II.

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

Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE

16 March - "Genograms for Genealogists" with CSG Governor Edwin W. Strickland II. This topic studies patterns of family dynamics, relationships that apply to a pattern and utilizes naming patterns and occupations and neighborhoods to predetermine where to look for information.

Place: CSG Library, 175 Maple Street, East Hartford, CT

Time: 1:30 p.m. **Cost:** FREE

30 March - 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:** CSG Members - \$5, non-members \$10. Pay at the door.

CSG will not hold a program in April - We hope to see you at the NERGC conference in Manchester, NH.

17-21 April - New England Regional Genealogical Conference these dates in Manchester, NH. Please stop by the CSG booth in the vendor hall and say "Hi." Watch www.NERGC.org for more details and how to register.

18 May 2013

45th Anniversary Celebration & Annual Meeting

Please join us and Joseph Camposeo, Manchester Town Clerk for the 45th Anniversary of The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. celebration. **Topic:** "Early Connecticut Mill Towns of the 1820s - 1850s." What was a typical early mill town like? How did the great influx of immigrants change the town, the culture and life? What was it like to be a mill worker in that time period?

Place: Pond House Grille, 2935 Main Street, Glastonbury, CT 06033. **Time:** **Registration begins at 10 a.m.** Come early if you have genealogy questions. From 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. experts will be available to answer genealogy questions on a variety of subjects. Look for a complete schedule of events for the day on page 16 and on the CSG website under Events. **Cost:** \$37 per person

News & Notes

Please join CSG at the Connecticut Historical Society, 1 Elizabeth St., Hartford, CT on 17 November 2012 at 1:30 p.m. to vote on changing the name of "The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc." to "Genealogy Society of Connecticut, Inc." This is a very important meeting in the history of CSG and members need to be present to cast their vote. If you are unable to attend, but want to express your opinion, please contact the CSG Office at 860-569-0002. For more details on the name change, see the article by Richard G. Tomlinson (last surviving founding member still on the Board of Governors) on page 12 of the Volume 5, #3 (Fall 2012) issue of Connecticut Genealogy News.

26th Annual Literary Awards Contest and "Tell Your Family Story" Essay Contest is underway. Please see the CSG website or contact the CSG Office for more information or for an entry form and contest rules. Deadline for entries is February 15, 2013.

CSG hosts a Speakers' Bureau which provides speakers to local organizations such as genealogy societies, historical societies, libraries, senior centers, schools, etc. upon request. Genealogy subjects range from, but are not limited to, Basic through Advanced Genealogy and various Ethnic research for Scottish, Irish, Slavic, etc. If your group is in need of a genealogy speaker, contact the CSG Office at 860-569-0002. Donations are accepted.

HOLIDAY DISCOUNT OFFER

The following is continued list of used books that CSG has for sale. Mention that you saw the book in this issue and we'll give you an extra 10% off as a Holiday gift from us. Please call the CSG Office first at 860-569-0002 (or email to csginc@csginc.org) to make sure that the book is in stock before ordering. Quantities are limited and in most cases there is only one. MasterCard, VISA or Discover cards are accepted. Postage and Handling is \$5 per book plus \$1 for each additional book. Connecticut residents need to add 6.35% sales tax.

For a complete list contact CSG or see our website.

Please note: the holiday discount will not apply if ordering online.

Lacey, *The Year 1000: What Life was like at the turn of the first millennium*. Excellent Condition. Hard Cover. \$10.00

Ledyard Historic District Commission, *Historic Ledyard Volume 1 Gales Ferry Village*. Spiral Bound Soft Cover. Fair Condition. \$15.00

Langston/Buck, *Pedigrees of Some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants* Vol 2 \$35.00

Lantiere, *The Avery Memorial Association 100 Years of History in Newspaper Clippings*. Soft cover/Spiral Bound. Good condition. \$15.00

Larned, *History of Windham County, Connecticut* Vol 1. Hard Cover. Fragile Condition. \$75.00

Leighton, *Addendum to North Yarmouth, Maine Vital Records to 1850*. Soft Cover. \$10.00

Levin, *Ordinary Heroes: The Story of Shaftbury with a Chapter on the Vermont Ghost Town of Glastenbury*. Fair condition. Soft Cover \$10.00

Lloyd, *The Origins of Some Anglo Norman Families*. Excellent Condition. Hard cover. \$15.00

Lockridge, *A New England Town, the First Hundred Years, Dedham, Massachusetts, 1636-1736*. Good Condition. Soft cover. \$15.00

Lutz, *DeMores of Connecticut*. Excellent Condition. Hard cover. \$20.00

McAleer, *Graveyards of North Kingstown, Rhode Island*. Excellent Condition. Soft Cover. \$80.00

MacWethy, *Book of Names-The Early Palatines of Mohawk Valley*. Good Condition. Hardcover. \$5.00

McCausland, *The Diary of Martha Ballard 1785-1812*. Excellent Condition. Hard Cover \$150.00

McGhan (NEHGS), *Suffolk County Wills: Abstracts of the Earliest Wills upon record in the county of Suffolk, Massachusetts, from the New England Historic Genealogy Society Register*. Hard Cover. Excellent Condition. \$20.00

MacGunnigle, *East Greenwich, Rhode Island Historical Cemetery Inscriptions*. Excellent Condition. Soft Cover. \$25.00

Martin, **copies 1 & 2:** *Deacon John Burnham of Ipswich, MA & Ebenezer Martin of Rehoboth, PA*. Hardcover. Excellent condition-Has library markings. \$30.00
3rd copy: New condition. \$40.00

Majdalany & Wicks, *The Early Settlement of Stamford, Connecticut 1941-1700 (Including Genealogies of Stamford Families of the Seventeenth Century)*. \$15.00

Mayhew, *Genealogical Periodical Annual Index Key to Genealogical Literature*, Vol.16, 1977. \$10.00

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.

presents

“How Object Collections Complement
Paper Record Research”

with Elizabeth Abbe, Diana McCain & Carol Whitmer

on 17 November 2012

at The Connecticut Historical Society
1 Elizabeth Street
Hartford, Connecticut

This program will discuss how artifacts in private hands or in museum collections can enhance a researcher's understanding of an individual or a family. Objects made by or owned by a person -- needlework, clocks, hand tools -- can reveal information about education, occupation, or economic and social status. Artifacts not connected directly to a specific individual, but that originate in the same time period, place, and social level -- furniture, household furnishings, clothing, weapons -- can provide insight into the world that person lived in.

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Cost: FREE

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Please contact CSG for more information or to Pre-Register
by Noon on Friday, 16 November 2012

Please pre-register so we may plan appropriately. Thank you.

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

45th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AND ANNUAL MEETING

18 MAY 2013

POND HOUSE GRILLE AND BANQUETS
2941 Main Street, Glastonbury, CT

9:00 a.m. **GENEALOGICAL QUESTIONS?**

Come early and speak with genealogy experts on topics such as "Getting Started/Organizing," "the Census," and "Genealogy Computer programs." Specific topics will be announced in the Spring 2013 issue of *Connecticut Genealogy News*.

10:00 a.m. **REGISTRATION**

Enjoy camaraderie with your fellow genealogists.

10:30 a.m. **BUSINESS MEETING**

President's Welcome, Reading of the Minutes of the 2012 Annual Meeting by the Secretary, Treasurer's Annual Report, Election of Officers

11:30 a.m. **TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL LITERARY AWARDS PRESENTATIONS**

Categories to be awarded are for overall best in: Genealogy, Family History, Genealogical Resource and the "Tell Your Family Story" Essay Contest.

NOON **LUNCHEON**

1:30 p.m. **PROGRAM**

Manchester Town Clerk and past president of the Connecticut Town Clerks Association will present "Early Connecticut Mill Towns of the 1820s to the 1850s." How did the great influx of immigrants change the town, the culture, the life? What was it like to be a mill work in the 1820s-1850s?

- OPEN TO THE PUBLIC - COST: \$37 PER PERSON -

CSG 45th Anniversary Celebration & Annual Meeting - 18 May 2013

Registration Form - Cost: \$37 per person

Please make checks payable to and mail to: CSG, Inc., P.O. Box 435, Glastonbury, CT 06033
(MasterCard, Visa & Discover also accepted)

Name(s): _____ CSG # _____

_____ CSG # _____

Address: _____

Telephone/E-mail _____

Meal Choice (please circle one) **Lemon Thyme Petit Chicken** or **Baked Ziti (vegetarian/gluten free)**

Please let us know if you have special dietary restrictions _____

The Connecticut Historical Society Museum and Research Center – Full of Surprises

by Richard G. Tomlinson CSG # 55L



Connecticut Historical Society Museum

The fortress-like house at the corner of Elizabeth and Asylum Streets in the Historic West End of Hartford may look imposing, but on any given day the building bustles with school children on field trips, tourists exploring museum galleries, and history lovers investigating their favorite topics or family history. The Connecticut Historical Society is a non-profit museum, research center, and education center dedicated to inspiring a life-long interest in history by helping people discover the rich stories of Connecticut's past – including their own.



Curtis Veeder

The original house at One Elizabeth Street was built in 1928 by Curtis Veeder, a successful inventor, engineer, and entrepreneur. His Hartford business, the Veeder Manufacturing Company, produced various counting devices, such as cyclometers (used to measure distance traveled, as on a bicycle). Veeder, who owned 169 patents, designed a home fitting for an inventor and engineer. It included a three-car garage with a built-in car wash, an elevator, a central vacuum system, and a servants' bell system. On the grounds Veeder installed a tennis court and small pond (fed by an underground pump) and planted a variety of trees, including a rare paw-paw, the descendents of which still stand today. The Connecticut Historical Society (CHS) purchased the property from his widow, Mrs. Louise Stutz Veeder, in 1950.

Many people who visit the CHS for the first time comment that they have driven past the building for years but never knew what fun, inspiring, thought-provoking treasures lay inside. Permanent and changing exhibits present Connecticut stories from the past and present through colorful and interactive displays of objects, images, and documents from the vast collection of the CHS, as well as from living artists and other collectors.

Making Connecticut Exhibit

The CHS' signature exhibit, *Making Connecticut*, is a must-see destination for heritage tourists, Connecticut residents, and school groups. Covering 4,000 square feet, *Making Connecticut* is the only overview exhibit of Connecticut history.

The exhibit presents more than 500 historical objects, costumes, images, documents, and film clips from the CHS collection, woven together by stories that bring out both the strange and "foreign" aspects of our history (like beliefs in alchemy or witchcraft) and the familiar and eternal facets of history (the routine of daily life, struggle for rights, need for both work and play) and help connect visitors to the real people whose lives, ideas, and work changed Connecticut over time.



Making Connecticut explores the lives of all the people of Connecticut, moving from Native American Quinnetukut to the modern day, with themes like changing technology in the home, immigration and changing demographics, industrialization, social change, leisure and recreation, fashion, transportation, Connecticut at war, and the struggle for rights running throughout the exhibit.

The exhibit is divided into nine colorful sections, each showcasing a different period in Connecticut's history, and includes many engaging interactive components. A section focusing on jobs in Connecticut invites visitors to test their skills in a chair factory, a textile mill, a World War II assembly line, and on a shade tobacco farm. In a "colonial house" visitors can try on clothes, set a table for dinner, and sweep the floor, then walk across into a 1980s kitchen, open drawers and appliances, and remember their own kitchens of the past and present and consider the changes in how we cook food, get water, keep clean, and what we eat.

As Connecticut State Historian Walter Woodward said at the exhibit opening in May 2011, "At a certain point many of the artifacts... stop being about someone else's experience. You'll find yourself thinking less about how 'they' experienced the past and start remembering how you yourself experienced it. And at that moment you'll understand a central point about *Making Connecticut*... That it really is a story about you and me, and all those who came before us."



The Research Center

Beyond exploring *Making Connecticut* and other exhibits, visitors to the CHS Research Center can access millions more objects, manuscripts, photographs, prints, books, maps, and historical documents to discover their own family stories, as well as those of their towns and the wider world. The Research Center is one of the most comprehensive research libraries in Connecticut, with a locally-, regionally-, and nationally-significant collection. The friendly and knowledgeable staff members are eager to help, whether a visitor is an experienced scholarly researcher or just wants to know more about life in colonial Connecticut. One only has to ask to look at Nathan Hale's diary, see a chair made from the Charter Oak, or read letters written between a patriot soldier and his wife back home.

Resources for Genealogists

The Research Center contains a rich collection of resources for genealogists and family historians. Many people don't realize that this is the home of the original papers of Donald

Lines Jacobus, the Dean of Connecticut genealogy. It also houses the work of Lucius Barnes Barbour, Julius Gay, Edna Rogers and others.

Holdings include over 100,000 printed volumes and 3,000 linear feet of manuscripts. Material is filed by family and town and includes compiled family histories, data sheets, notes, bible records and miscellaneous abstracts of probate, land, church and vital records.

City directories are among the most frequently used books in the Research Center. A grant from the Connecticut Professional Genealogists Council was recently used to make reproductions of the 1883, 1884, 1885, 1889 and 1890 Hartford directories that were crumbling.

Hours of Operation

The Connecticut Historical Society museum galleries are open to the public Tuesday through Friday, 12:00-5:00 pm and Saturday, 9:00 am - 5:00 pm. The Research Center is open Thursday, 12:00-5:00 pm and Friday-Saturday, 9:00 am - 5:00 pm. Admission is \$8 for adults, \$6 for seniors (65+), \$4 for students (with valid ID), and free for members and children 5 and under. As a private not-for-profit organization, the CHS raises funds through memberships and donations and also receives funding from grants, matching gifts, and endowments. The CHS also actively seeks volunteers and interns. If you are interested in volunteering, supporting, or becoming a member, or if you would like more information, please call (860) 236-5621 or visit www.chs.org.

This article was created from material produced by the staff of the Connecticut Historical Society. Credit for all photographs: The Connecticut Historical Society.

Queries

Members may submit up to three queries per issue of Connecticut Genealogy News. Contact the CSG Office for more details.

Would like to hear from descendants of Thomas BONNEY who came over on the *Hercules* from Sandwich England to Duxbury MA in the year 1634.

Benjamin BONNEY m 23OCT1796 Mary STONE. They resided Williamstown MA. Want info on parents of Benjamin Bonney and Mary Stone.

Asa⁷ BONNEY s of Asa⁶ Bonney and Elizabeth BISBEE, b 1828, d 1904, m Caroline FOSS. Need dates and places of birth, marriage, death and burial of Asa and Caroline. Also need info on Caroline's parents

*Richard Whiting Bonney, CSG # 571
373 High Rock Street
Needham, MA 02492-1539*

PROFILES OF CONNECTICUT'S CIVIL WAR HEROES

by Noreen Manzella, CSG # 15578



Private Robert Wright Company G, 14th U.S. Infantry

William Robert Wright was born in Ireland on 3 July 1830. Wright reportedly emigrated from Armagh, Ireland about 1854. Little is known of his family or life there.

Robert Wright married Maria [?] McCue about 1870. It was the second marriage for Maria Wright. While the couple had five children, only three can be identified: Robert R., born c. 1872; Emma, born c.1875; and Joseph, born c.1879. The family lived during the 1870s in Paterson, New Jersey where Wright was employed as a day boss at the Passaic Rolling Mill. On 22 October 1885, Robert Wright died under suspicious circumstances. A coroner ordered an autopsy that determined Wright died from an overdose of laudanum. An inquest was held wherein testimony stated that Mr. Wright was known to suffer from periods of excessive drinking. His wife admitted that she had on many occasions, including this one, administered laudanum to help calm her husband during these episodes. Testimony from others gave a picture of a man who was generally considered a reliable worker and good mechanic, but who was known to drink heavily, albeit sporadically. While Maria Wright was found criminally negligent for her actions, no charges were filed against her. During his life after the war, Robert Wright was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Acquackanonk Tribe of the Improved Order of the Red Men. He received a pension from the government as he lost one of his eyes during his service in the 14th U.S. Infantry. The Holy Communion Church held services on October 25, 1885 with internment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, New Jersey.

(William) Robert Wright entered Company G, 14th Infantry Regiment at Woodstock, Connecticut. The 14th Infantry Regiment was organized at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut in 1862 after President Abraham Lincoln called for the creation of additional regular army forces in preparation for the impending conflict. Among the many battles in which the 14th engaged were The Peninsula Campaign, Gaines Mill (1862), Second Bull Run (1862), Antietam (1862), Fredericksburg (1862), Chancellorsville (1863), Gettysburg (1863), The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Bethesda Church (1864), Second Battle of the Weldon Railroad (1864), Chappell House (Poplar Springs Church), and Boydton

Plank Road (Hatcher's Run – 1864). Wright participated in over 50 individual battles during his enlistment. It was on 1 October 1864 that Robert Wright was recognized for his meritorious actions during the battle at Chappell's House during the battle of Poplar Grove Church.

Private Robert Wright's Medal of Honor citation, awarded 25 November 1869, reads:

Gallantry in action.

Sources:

Wright, Robert. *Home of Heroes* (www.homeofheroes.com): accessed 25 September 2012.

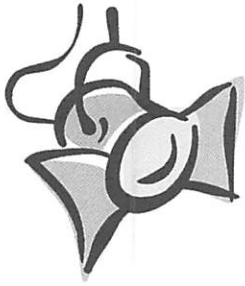
Wright, Robert.. FindaGrave.com, www.findagrave.com: accessed 20 September 2012.

"14th US Regulars – The Guilford Greys," (www.guilfordgreys.com/14th_US-Regiment_and_Battles.htm): accessed 25 September 2012.

1880 U.S. census, Passaic County, New Jersey, population schedule, Paterson, sheet 281A (penned), Enumeration District [ED]163, dwelling 112, family 196, Robert Wright household; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 7 September 2012); from National Archives micropublication T9, roll 796.

"The Suspicious Death of William (Robert) Wright," Passaic County Historical Society Genealogy Club (http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~njpchsgc/mil/wright_wr.htm : accessed 24 September 2012.





Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities



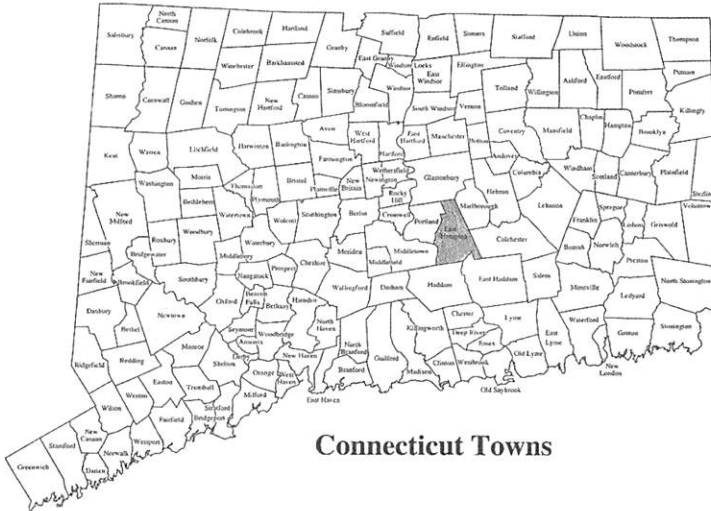
Spotlight on East Hampton

by Stephanie Hyland,
CSG # 19528

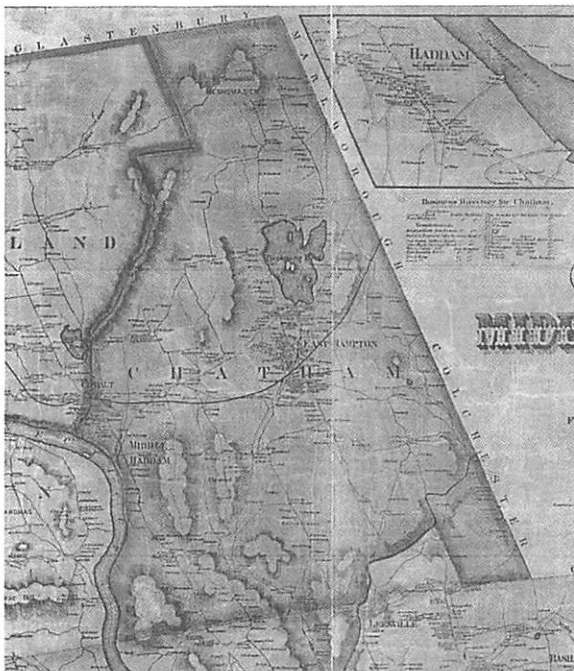
Historic Profile

Ever wonder why East Hampton, Connecticut was actually located west of Hampton, Connecticut? Ever wonder why this town that has been in existence for so many years and has such a rich history was only incorporated in 1915? East Hampton was once part of a larger area of land called Chatham. Chatham was comprised of the villages of East Hampton (the community that settled in the hills surrounding Lake Pocotopaug), Middle Haddam and Cobalt. At one point, even Portland was included and, even further back, it was all part of Middletown.

As with all the early towns, the residents had to attend church and pay taxes to the parish. East Hampton residents had to go to Middletown proper from 1662, when the land was granted, until 1714, when the Third Ecclesiastical Society of Middletown was established in Portland. Another parish was formed in Westchester after that and in 1739 the society formed one in Middle Haddam on Hog Hill. This included Haddam Neck. Last of all, the East Hampton parish was founded in 1746.

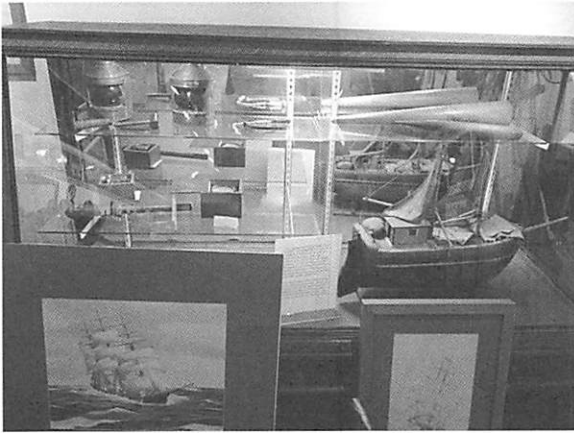


Connecticut Towns



In 1767, the General Assembly granted a petition for a separate town named Chatham. Only one representative to the General Assembly was allowed, despite the different communities that were included. Tradition says the name came from a shipbuilding town in England. There is also a large town on Cape Cod near Eastham, Massachusetts that bears the name. A lot of the early settlers of East Hampton were from Eastham, Massachusetts according to *Long Ago, Not Far Away, An Illustrated History of Six Middlesex County Towns*, published at the request of the Greater Middletown Preservation Trust. Middle Haddam and Portland were both into shipbuilding, being perfectly located on the Connecticut River.

The early settlers of Middle Haddam were primarily farmers, but being close to the Connecticut River, a thriving shipbuilding industry was established at Knowles Landing. This prospered along with other river-based industries in the mid-1700s. Knowles Landing became a major center of trade. Farming was soon lost to shipbuilding and seafaring, where a better living could be made, but the local parish remained on Hog Hill.



Shipbuilding Display - Chatham Historical Society

The Revolutionary War was an opportunity to further develop the seafaring industry at Knowles Landing, but by the early 1800s, shipbuilding had begun to decline due to lack of resources. Middle Haddam became more of a residential and resort community. Ship captains now based elsewhere kept summer homes in Middle Haddam. Steamers still sailed the Connecticut River up until the early 1900s and would stop at Knowles Landing to deliver summer tourists.

The village known as Cobalt is named for the old cobalt mine in Chatham, located on Great Hill. According to Earl V. Shannon in his article "The Old Cobalt Mine in Chatham, Conn.," found in the *American Mineralogist*, volume 6, pages 88-90, 1921, the cobalt mine was first worked in 1762 by three Germans who shipped the ore overseas. Various metals were

found in the mine, but cobalt was the metal sought so it could be converted into oxide and used to make smalt. One of the minerals was named "chathamite" and was described by Shannon as "a dark sandy quartz gneiss containing thin laminas of coarser foliated biotite and garnet." According to *Long Ago, Not Far Away*, Governor John Winthrop, the first Governor of Connecticut, is said to have mined for gold here from 1641 to the 1660s.

At one time the Wangunk Indians inhabited the area and hills surrounding Lake Pocotopaug. There is a legend that says their god Hobomoken was angry with them and caused many of the tribe to die by drowning or plague. Chief Terramuggus (the lake in Marlborough bears the same name) learned that the only way to appease the god was to sacrifice his daughter Namoenee. When she heard of it, she willingly jumped to her death from the heights above Lake Pocotopaug. The legend does say that Hobomoken was appeased and no Wangunk drowned in the lake ever again.



Isaac Smith led the first settlers to East Hampton from Eastham, Massachusetts. They sailed from Eastham, Massachusetts up the Connecticut River, landed in Middle Haddam, and eventually settled in the hills surrounding Lake Pocotopaug. While Middle Haddam enjoyed shipbuilding success, East Hampton continued to farm and, of course, sawmills were a part of virtually every New England town. The most significant early industry, however, was the iron forge, according to *Long Ago, Not Far Away*.

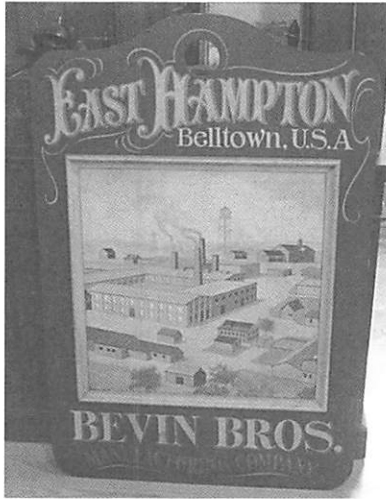


**Gong Bell Display
at the Chatham Historical Society**

In the early 1800s East Hampton became the center for manufacturing bells. The Gong Bell Manufacturing Company, founded in 1866 as a partnership by H. H. Abbe, E. C. Barton, E. G. Cone and A. H. Conklin. They started making toys a few years later. All the toys were made of wood or metal and had a bell on them. The toy telephone was one of their more popular toys, but they made a variety from toy shopping carts to pulling and riding toys. The company lasted for almost 100 years, but went into bankruptcy in the early 1960s. Some collectors say that it was due to the production of plastic toys that made it hard to compete. One local gentleman visiting the Chatham Historical Society said that everyone in the town worked at making toys at one time or another.

In "All About Old Toys" from http://www.oldwoodtoys.com/gong_bell.htm, Richard Mueller, Jr., in an article entitled "Gong Bell," wrote that Barton patented a toy called the "Revolving Chimes," described as "a pair of cast brass gongs, mounted between two malleable iron wheels." This was the beginning of Gong Bell's toy

making history. The company claims the manufacture of the first foot bell ever used on automobiles, a “first” that Bevin Brothers Manufacturing Company also claims.



Bevin Brothers Manufacturing Company was founded in 1832 by three brothers: William, Chauncey and Abner Bevin. They were later joined by a fourth brother, Philo. It claims to be the first company to manufacture the bicycle bell and the foot gong (patented in 1897) used in early automobiles, which have since been replaced by the car horn. It produces sleigh bells, cowbells, door bells and ship’s bells, among others.

Of the more than thirty bell manufacturing companies that East Hampton saw, earning it the nickname “Bell Town,” only Bevin Brothers remains and is still owned by the Bevin family, now in its sixth generation, with Matthew as its president. On 27 May 2012, the Bevin mill was destroyed by fire, but it has remained in operation by renting every space available in East Hampton and remains the oldest manufacturing company in the world that exclusively produces bells.

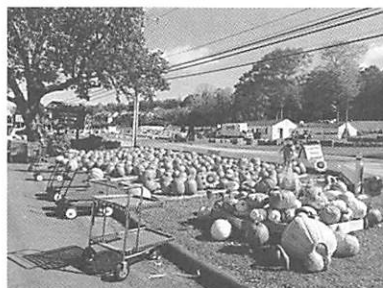
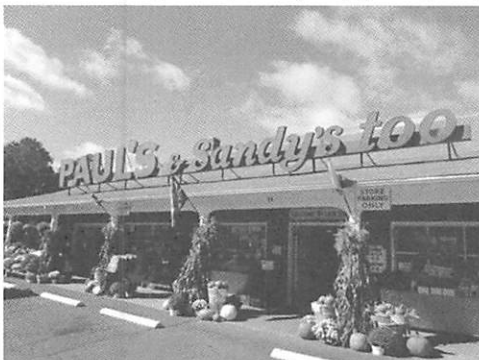
Today, Bevin Bell is ready to ship bells to the Salvation Army for its Christmas fundraising efforts and is again producing cowbells, according to Sandy Doran, the president of the Chatham Historical Society. Bevin Bell produces all of the Salvation Army’s bells; they produced the bell used to indicate the start and finish of the New York Stock Exchange trading; boxing championship bells; the bell aboard the U.S.S. Maine; and the bell used to signify that an angel got its wings in the timeless Christmas classic “It’s a Wonderful Life,” according to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. See <http://bevinbells.com> for more information on Bevin Bells.



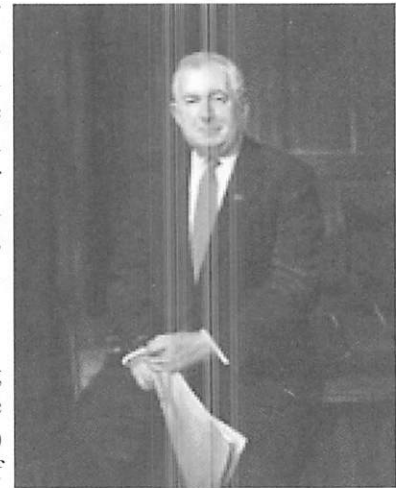
There is one other “village” that is within the East Hampton Township. Pumpkintown USA was established in 1992 (although the pumpkin people could be seen prior to that, according to one employee). Located at 93 East High Street (Rt. 66) at Paul’s and Sandy’s Too, people of all ages enjoy this “Non-Scary Fall Activity.” It is open from late September to Halloween weather permitting, according to its website, <http://pumpkintown.com>. There is a small admission charge, but a portion of it goes to the Sandy Peczynski Breast Cancer



Foundation. Paul’s and Sandy’s Too is a family owned business that has operated in East Hampton for over 35 years consisting of a full service hardware store, a garden center carrying a large variety of annuals, perennials, trees and shrubs; bulk materials (mulch, stone, soil, gravel, etc.) and, of course, Pumpkintown USA. More information can be found at <http://www.paulsandsandys.com>.



One of East Hampton's most prominent citizens was Governor William "Bill" Atchison O'Neill, born on 11 August 1930 in Hartford, Connecticut to Frances and Joseph O'Neill. Governor O'Neill grew up in East Hampton. He later attended New Britain's Teacher's College, now Central Connecticut State University and the University of Hartford. He sold insurance for Prudential Insurance Company and completed a tour of duty as a combat flyer during the Korean War in the U.S. Air Force. Upon returning from duty, he ran the family business, a tavern in East Hampton where "residents and politicians often met and where he, by his own admission, learned to listen" according to the Connecticut State Library website (<http://www.cslib.org/gov/oneillw.htm>).



Portrait of Governor Bill O'Neill at the Connecticut State Library

O'Neill was very active in East Hampton's civic affairs. He served on the Zoning Board of Appeals, the Board of Finance, the Democratic Town Committee and the Fire District Commission. In 1962, at age 32, he married Natalie "Nikki" (Scott) Damon of Leominster, Massachusetts and was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1966. He won the next five elections. He was nominated for Lieutenant Governor in 1978 to serve with Ella Grasso. Due to ill health, Ella Grasso resigned as governor, and O'Neill became the 84th Governor of Connecticut on 31 December 1980 and served until 1991. A \$22 million deficit was turned into a budget with a surplus along with a low unemployment rate, mostly due to O'Neill's efforts.

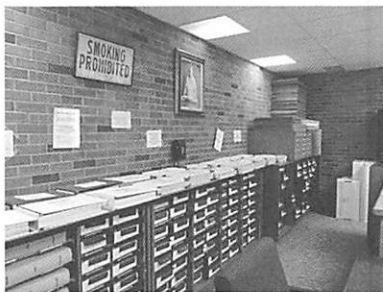
Governor O'Neill passed away on 24 November 2007 and was buried with military honors in the Connecticut State Veteran's Cemetery in Middletown.

Genealogical Resources

The Town Hall, located at 20 East High Street in East Hampton, houses the town manager's office, the tax collector and assessor's offices, police station and, of course, the town clerk's office. For genealogists, no appointment needed to see records during their business hours, which are currently 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday; 8 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. on Tuesdays; and 8 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Fridays. A membership card from a society, such as the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc., that is licensed to do business with the State of Connecticut must be presented along with valid identification (i.e., driver's license). Those wishing to view records are allowed to look at indices and are shown the records permitted by law. Requests for records or information may be sent by email and are answered as time permits.



East Hampton has records that date back to the 1700s, according to Town Clerk, Sandy Wieleba. Records include vital and land records. They have Town Meeting Minutes from 1910 or earlier and cemetery books. Some of their records are in Portland. For a complete list of their holdings, contact the East Hampton town clerk's office. Many of their records have been rebound and are being scanned on laser fiche to preserve them.



The East Hampton Public Library celebrated 100 years in 1998, but the community's first "association library" was founded in the 1780s. In 1898, the Chatham Public Library was officially recognized. S. Mills Bevin was elected as the first president of the library board of directors. The library opened on 18 August 1989 with a collection of 1,000 books. Emma Sage Cone was the first librarian. Stanley A. Bevin borrowed the first book. The original building still stands at 62 Main Street, but the library, renamed the East Hampton Public Library in 1915, is now located at 105 Main Street.



East Hampton Public Library

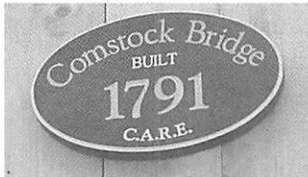
The current library has a vast collection of books and media; about 70% of the materials circulated are books. “We still believe in the serious read,” said Sue Berescik, director. According to the East Hampton town website, the library’s mission is to promote equal access to information and ideas, love of reading and a wide range of community-based educational and cultural programs. For more information about the library, call 860-267-6621 or go to www.easthamptonct.org.

Chatham Historical Society The Historical Society was established in 1963 to “tell the stories of East Hampton, Middle Haddam and Cobalt history” (The Chatham Historical Society website). The society maintains a museum and a one-room schoolhouse at 6 Bevin Blvd.



Highlighted displays are the history of bell making in East Hampton, a part of the original village center post office from the 1820 era, plus photographs and other memorabilia. There is a display dedicated to the Middle Haddam shipbuilding.

The society is open to the public and visitors may visit the museum the first Sunday of each month from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. or by appointment. Admission is free but donations (monetary and artifact) are greatly appreciated. For more information about The Chatham Historical Society, visit their website or call 860-267-8953.



Historic Sites Some other historic sites in East Hampton include the Comstock Covered Bridge and the Joseph N. Goff House. The Comstock Bridge was built in 1791 according to the plaque that hangs on the bridge itself.

Coveredbridgesite.com says it was built in 1873 in the Howe Truss style over the Salmon River. It is located on Route 16 between East Hampton and Westchester (incorrectly named West Winchester at <http://coveredbridgesite.com>). It’s total length is 80 feet. The bridge was recently completely renovated.



The Joseph N. Goff House Museum and Cultural Center is located at 2 Barton Hill Road. According to its website, its mission is “to interpret and display the artistic and historical heritage of our area and to provide a place where people of all ages can experience and celebrate the arts and humanities.” Various activities take place at the Goff House and space there can be rented for events. For more information about the Goff House go to their website.



**Sandy Doran, president
Chatham Historical Society
Bevin Bell Display**

Summary Thank you to Nancy Wieleba and Sandy Doran for providing information for this article. The information in this spotlight only briefly touches on the rich history of the town of East Hampton and its villages and doesn’t nearly do them the justice



they deserve. The amount of information is so vast that it would take pages and pages to publish it all. For a more complete picture, please visit the town hall, the library and the Chatham Historical Society. Please visit the town and see for yourself how much a part of Connecticut's history it is.

Sources not included in the article:

- The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust, *Long Ago, Not Far Away, An Illustrated History of Six Middlesex County Towns* (Virginia Beach, Va.: The Donning

Company/Publishers, 1996), 83-112.

- Carl F. Price, *Yankee Township* (East Hampton, Conn.: East Hampton Bicentennial Committee, 1941, rep. 1975), 3, 13-19.
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Hampton,_Connecticut
- <http://www.easthamptonct.org>
- <http://chathamhistoricalsocietyct.org>
- <http://www.coveredbridgesite.com/ct/comstock.html>
- <http://goffhousehct.blogspot.com/>



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By Russell A. DeGrafft, CSG # 19174

Genealogists Handbook for New England Research, 5th ed., edited by Michael J. LeClerc. Published by New England Historic Genealogical Society, 99-101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116-3007. Library of Congress Control Number 2011932818, 7 x 10, softcover, 430 pages. Order directly from the publisher by writing to the address above, with Attn: Sales Dept, calling call 1-888-296-3447 or going to www.NewEnglandAncestors.org. Cost is \$24.95 plus S&H.

Any genealogical researcher will find this newly updated book a valuable tool when researching for a source, an address or a long sequestered fact. This book is divided into six specific state-wide sections as well as supplemental chapters which will send the genealogist scrambling for additional information. A well-documented historical background of state and military records, as well as immigration and census records, is only a beginning. There is an abundance of included data. Maps, charts, photographs, graphs and drawings were richly printed throughout this document, making it an easy-to-conquer book for the reader. Starting with a clearly laid out table of contents to the greatly appreciated subject index in the conclusion, this book is a simple and packed reference document. Most segments host a "staff pick," directing you to specific readings for further study. An extremely simple and noteworthy book to navigate and own. This book is a must for the library shelf of any serious genealogist.

Kinship, It's All Relative, enlarged, 2nd ed., by Jackie Smith Arnold. Published by Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Rd., Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21221. ISBN 978-0-8063-1953-7, 5 ½ x 8 ½, softcover, 144 pages. Order directly from the publisher or call 1-800-296-6687. Cost is \$14.95 plus S&H.

According to this small-sized, but powerfully packed book, very few of us know very much about our actual kinship. Ms. Arnold answers the question, "Why is blood relationship of great interest to some people, while others couldn't care less?" She calls genealogy a hobby, many of us call it an addiction. This book has been expanded with new chapters devoted to same-sex marriages and their constantly evolving laws as well as additional chapters on the subjects of marriage, names and wills. This is an entertaining and educating read. The usual table of contents and its many charts, graphs and tables are clear guideposts for the reader. This is an easy to read and easy to navigate document.

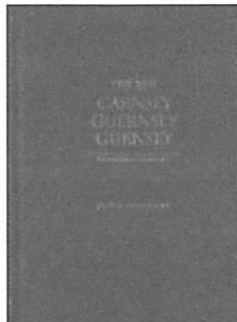
Early American Homes with a Glossary of Colonial Architectural Terms by Norman Morrison Isham. Published by Dover Publications, Inc., 312 East 2nd St., Mineola, NY. ISBN 13:978-0-486-2, 6 x 9, softcover, 143 pages. Contact the publisher for current prices and ordering information. Original price was \$9.95 plus S&H.

This small reference was originally two volumes that have now been bound as one by the Dover Company. It contains over 100 photographs and illustrations that a genealogist can easily use to identify the style of his ancestor's home or early community. This is an excellent, clearly written document for any researcher attempting to flesh out his/her family narrative. Examining Atlantic coast homes built in the early seventeenth century and comparing them to the traditional English and Dutch styles, it develops a visual imagery that later becomes unique to the beauty and charm of today's architectural masterpieces. An easy, to follow researcher's guide is contained between the books pages. A plethora of photographs and handily labeled diagrams assist the reader. Complete with a valuable and simple table of contents and a concluding index, this reference gently leads the genealogist by the hand beginning with the mediaeval period of home construction into his/her own family era. An essential book for any genealogist or historian.

Garnsey, Guernsey, Gurnsey, Genealogical Dictionary

By Judith Young-Thayer

Incorporating all of Square Garnsey's 19th and early 20th century information, Eva Garnsey Card's and Howard Abram Guernsey's 1963 and Eva Garnsey Card's and Judith L. Young-Thayer's 1979 books. Also includes all of the additional G-G-G info sent after the 1979 publication.



The book is arranged in seven sections. Section I contains the descendants of John2 (Henry1) and Elizabeth Garnsey. Section II presents the descendants of his brother, Joseph2 (Henry1) and Hannah (Coley) Garnsey. Section III deals with the descendants of Joseph2 (Joseph1), the only son of Joseph1 and Rose (Lockwood, Waterbury) of Stamford. Section IV includes the descendants of G-G-G women and Section V presents G-G-G entries for which relationships are unknown. Section VI adds an interesting and vital feature by reproducing original G-G-G documents such as the journal of Nathan Garnsey (1772-1843).

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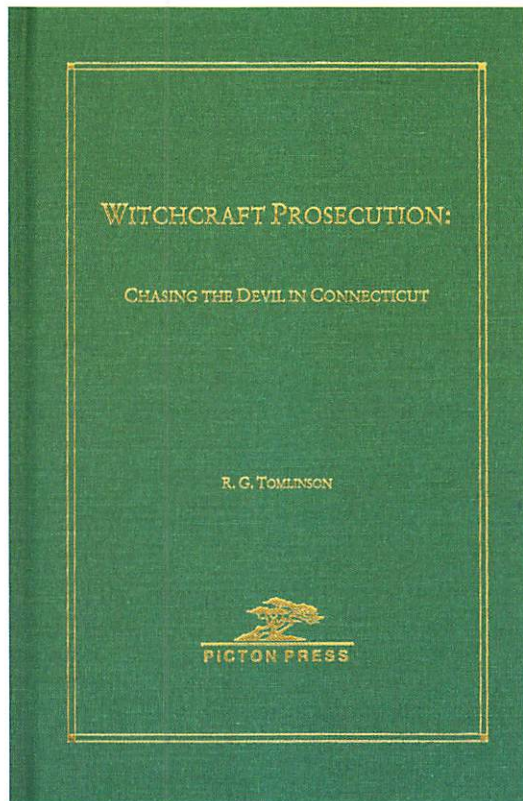
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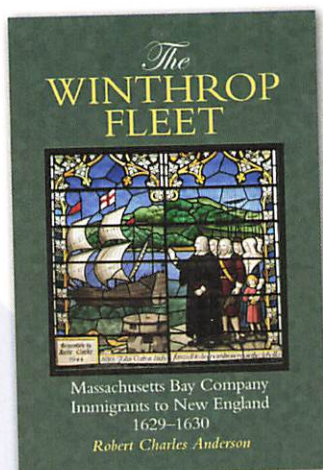
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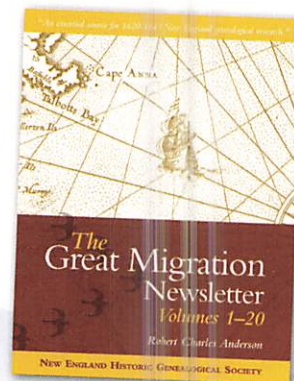
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