



Middlesex Genealogical Society

Newsletter

Volume II, Number 4

December 1985

NEXT MEETING: "REFERENCE RICHES TO EXPLORE"

Wednesday, January 22, 1986
8:00 p.m. at the Darien Library

Our speaker will be Lisbeth Andrews-Zike, Reference Librarian at the Whitney Library of The New Haven Colony Historical Society. She will guide us through the Whitney's collections, which some authorities consider to represent one of the richest veins in Connecticut's mine of genealogical material.

All are welcome and refreshments will be served.
Please bring a friend!

EDITOR'S NOTE

A note of apology - unfortunately, this editor got so involved with her holiday activities that the Newsletter was delayed. However, all is back to "normal" now and it's business as usual.

With Winter in full force now, this is the perfect opportunity for us all to catch up with our genealogical correspondence. If the rest of you are as bad as I am, you have a pile of letters to be answered and a number of new avenues of inquiry to pursue.

Now is a wonderful time to take out all that back-logged paperwork and get back into the swing of your long distance pursuits. Those first letters are the hardest to write, but once you begin to get responses back your enthusiasm will keep the ball rolling.

Just remember a few important rules when engaged in this correspondence:

1. Always enclose a self-addressed

stamped envelope (SASE) with your letter.

2. Keep track of your correspondence, on a separate form for that purpose, with the important data - when the letter was sent, to whom and the full address, the subject of the letter, when the reply was received and what the response was.

3. Offer to pay for photocopying and other costs which might be incurred in supplying you with the information you have requested (I always set a limit so that if the costs exceed that amount, I will first be notified and can decide if the information is worth it. I have had experience with surprises like that!).

4. If at all possible, type your letters. Legibility is a must!

5. Be brief. Clerks, especially, are not interested in all the details of your family's history. Just stick to the facts.

Now - start writing - and see how fast the Winter will go when you have mail to look forward to!

MIDDLESEX GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

OFFICERS:

President: Robert E. Fatherley
 Vice-President:
 Secretary: Ray H. Bartlett
 Treasurer: George T. Cushman

The Middlesex Genealogical Society was established for the purpose of helping those interested in genealogy to pursue the investigation of their family heritage and to provide guidance in research to that end. The Society holds at least four meetings with a program and speaker during the year, has established a Genealogy Section at the Darien Library, provides research assistance on Saturday mornings (10 a.m.-noon) at the Library and publishes a quarterly Newsletter.

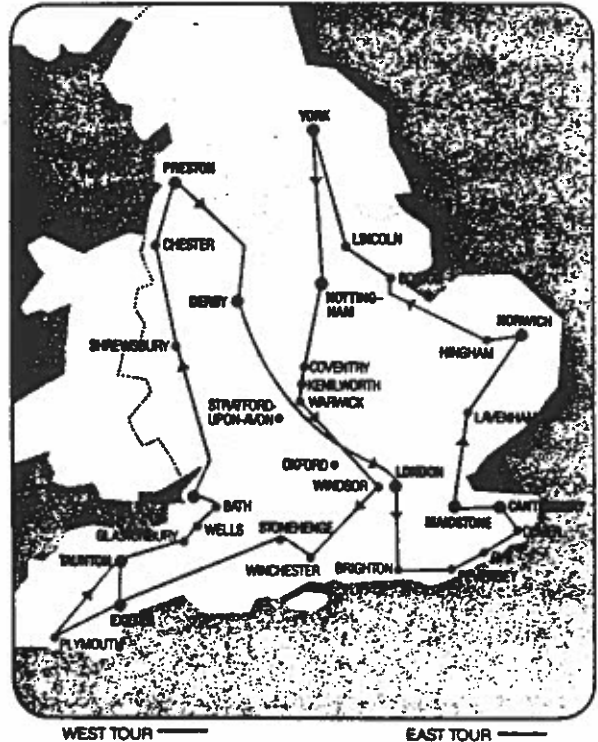
Annual memberships are \$10 Individual and \$15 Couple or Family.

The Newsletter is published in March, June, September and December. We welcome original articles and notices of genealogical interest. The Editor is Marianne W. Sheldon.

Address all correspondence to the Society and the Newsletter to:
 Middlesex Genealogical Society
 45 Old Kings Highway North
 Darien, CT 06820.

genealogists and have the availability of top American and English genealogists available every day.

If you are interested, contact the MGS Newsletter Editor for further information or you can obtain a brochure with the detailed day by day itinerary plus costs from: Family Society Tours, Ltd., 24 Murray Street, Norwalk, CT 06851.



MY KIN

If you could see your ancestors,
 All standing in a row,
 Would you be proud of them or not?
 Or don't you really know?

Some strange discoveries are made
 In climbing family trees,
 And some of them, you know, do not
 Particularly please.

If you could see your ancestors
 All standing in a row,
 There might be some of them, perhaps
 You wouldn't care to know.

But there's another question
 Which requires a different view.
 If you could meet your ancestors,
 Would they be proud of you?

Mrs. Earl Toland

1986 GENEALOGICAL TOURS TO ENGLAND

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists is sponsoring two tours of England

The Connecticut Society of Genealogists will be sponsoring a tour of England in October of 1986. This can be taken as a 24-day tour with four days in London in the middle or as a 15-day "West Tour" starting September 30, or a 15-day "East Tour" starting October 8. The tour will be led by one of America's leading genealogists, Timothy F. Beard, and is designed to assist both the beginner and seasoned genealogist. You will meet some of England's leading

SEPTEMBER PROGRAM

Gary Wait, Catalog Librarian at the Connecticut Historical Society and previously with the Dartmouth College library, spoke on "Preserving Your Heritage" at the Society's meeting on Wednesday, September 25, 1985.

Gary started off by reminding us that genealogy is more than just charts, and includes gathering, preserving and studying materials of all kinds. It is important for us to cherish our family history, its traditions, folklore and stories, and the legacy from the older members of the family. This can be much more precious than just a lot of names and dates on a piece of paper. Talking to the older generations and recording their memories is one of the most important things genealogists and historical societies can do today - before all this information is lost forever.

All families should keep notebooks, tapes, and/or journals to preserve their family history. Family information used to be kept in its correspondence but, today, with the telephone and other means of communication, the art of letter-writing is not as common.

Next, Gary addressed the problem of important family materials becoming lost. You should try to get to all that information before it is too late. All too often, when someone dies, people are afraid to ask about important family memorabilia for fear of upsetting relatives and by the time they do, the items have been lost or destroyed. Get copies, or better still, the originals NOW out of those dusty attics and boxes. Otherwise it might be too late! With all the members in a family, things get scattered with the passing of the generations. Track them down!

Finally, Gary spoke about the actual problems of preserving, physically, those items of family history after you have collected them so future generations will find them in, hopefully, the same condition you did. The two major questions were: 1. How do you care for them while you have them? and 2. What do you do with them after you are gone?

For the first question, depending on the item, there are certain things to remember about storing them. Documents

(which include paper items such as books, letters, etc.) should be stored flat with good circulation. Anything made of paper after 1870, especially, should have as few folds as possible (this is because prior to 1870, paper was made from rag rather than wood pulp which becomes brittle). Store documents in acid-free folders. To display, use mylar sleeves for handling and never put tape on to seal or mend anything valuable. Encapsulating the item in mylar, taping around the outside (leaving space for air circulation), should keep your important documents safe. As to framing, have a professional do it using acid-free matting. Never hang paper where the sun can get to it and fade and discolor it. Laminating is not considered a good idea as it is fairly permanent and will damage the material.

Photos should be stored in a dark place. If you wish to display them, put them where the light cannot fall directly on it to bleach out the color. Beware of dampness. Store photos in chemically treated paper. Remember to write all the information about the picture on the back with a pencil, never a ballpoint pen. If your pictures need cleaning, always let a professional do it. As with any document also, never use a metal paperclip, pin or staple on any of your important information - it will rust.

Newspapers should be stored flat or folded once, if necessary. They should be stored in a cool, dry place. As with documents and the brittleness of paper manufactured after 1870, it might be best to photocopy the newspaper on acid-free paper.

Fabrics should be kept loose and dry. Put them in archival tissue (or a good Christmas tissue) and fold loosely. Keep colors out of the sun. Leather items should be oiled occasionally. Ask an expert on advice for your important pieces. Take precautions against bugs and moths.

The basic thing you should do is to enjoy and share your collection of family memorabilia. Libraries and historical societies are wonderful places to deposit your materials for more people to have access to them. Otherwise, let others know what you have so it won't be lost.

We inherit nothing truly, but what our actions make us worthy of.

-George Chapman

NOVEMBER PROGRAM

"Printing Your Family History" was the topic of the Society's program for the meeting held on November 20, 1985. The speaker for the evening was one of our members, Harold ("Ted") B. Hubbell, who is the man responsible for the publication of The Hubbell Genealogy. He is presently working to update that book for a new genealogy which should be published about 1990. The new book will correct earlier mistakes and add hundreds of new descendants who were not known when the first genealogy was printed.

Ted's interest in the family name began during the 1960's when he was doing a lot of travelling around the country with his job. During the evenings and weekends he would call people named Hubbell in the phone books of towns he was in. Most people were wary and sure he was trying to get something out of them but some did respond to his interest and questions.

Eventually Ted began to acquire a lot of material with his phone notes and correspondence and additional research done in libraries. He realized he had to do something with it because the information it contained was unique and important. In order to determine how best to preserve and protect the material he met with some of his more interested family correspondents and the decision was made to publish a book.

They decided to overhaul a family genealogy written in the late 1800's which contained many errors and update it. The book would contain about 1000 pages so they began to get quotes on cost for that. Now their problems began.

To produce a book which the group felt was acceptable was going to cost a lot of money so the problem of how to get financing was the most pressing one. They got a quote of about \$15,000. for a run of 1000 copies from a printer. In addition, they were going to need money for shipping costs, mailing and for reimbursement of some of their costs (phone, etc.). A list of Hubbells was compiled from phone books and a "begging" letter was sent out. The response was not overwhelming. Of thousands sent out, only about 1% responded to the appeal. Most of the people did not want to spend money (about \$25. was requested for a copy) on

something they had not seen yet and to people they did not know. The next step was to contact some of the more affluent family members who might become patrons and contributors. By being a patron, the person would get a small article and picture about themselves in the book. This worked well and they got enough money to begin to publish the book.

Next the group needed a printer. They called some in New York because it was nearby and got estimates. At this point some choices of the kind of book to be printed have to be made. Types of material to be included and in what kind of format (picture, type size, etc.) are all big considerations to how the finished product will look and also the cost. There are many different types of style of presenting family information and a lot of planning has to be put into it.

Again the Hubbell mailing list was pulled out and another letter went out saying how far the project had proceeded and that if they wanted a Hubbell genealogy to be printed, money from subscriptions was needed. They found a self-mailer helped to get returns.

Suddenly, just as the book was to go to print, about 400 new pages of information was submitted. The book was postponed to include the new material, with a potential cost overrun facing the group.

When the book was finally published, the outcome was an amazing outpouring of positive response. Family members wanted to meet each other and a family society was eventually organized. They now are incorporated and have about 300 members. They publish a newsletter and meet every two years with 3-4 days of meetings with speakers, banquets, etc. As mentioned before, a new updated genealogy is now in the works.

In parting, Ted had a few words of advice. Don't attempt to undertake a project like this without others to share the load with. If it is your idea and material you will probably do most of the actual work yourself on the actual book content but the other problems of money, etc. are best shared. Don't give copies to libraries - make them pay as all the others do. Advertise in genealogical publications. Use acid-free paper in your book - it will last longer. Finally, a PC (personal computer) to store and write your book will make it so much easier and quicker when you are writing your genealogy.

NEW SOURCES FOR NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

by Henry B. Hoff

In the past few years several important sources for New York genealogical research have been published. Two of these are continuing series with an historical, rather than genealogical, emphasis. The others are separate publications.

The longer series is the New York Historic Documents Inventory, known as the "red books" from the color of their covers. As the project title indicates, these consist of a county-by-county descriptive inventory of historic documents and collections in repositories in that county. Volumes for most upstate counties have been published, but only in 1985 has the first volume appeared for a county south of Albany. The other series is the New York Historic Manuscripts, which so far has produced seventeen volumes of 17th century New York records, several of which were translated from Dutch.

In October of 1983 a three-day genealogical conference was held in Albany, and some of the lectures given there have been published in Tree Talks, the quarterly magazine of the Central New York Genealogical Society. The Program Chairman, John D. Austin, Jr., prepared for the conference a bibliography of New York sources. This is available on microfilm through all LDS libraries, and some other libraries received copies from conferees.

Coinciding with the conference was the publication of Jean D. Worden's The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 113 Years, Master Index 1870-1982 (1983). This useful subject index is essential for New York research, but it is riddled with typos and misspellings which in some cases have caused items to be out of alphabetical sequence. Moreover, cross references between variant spellings are inadequate.

Another important source is really a New England source. A few years ago the New England Historic Genealogical Society made available for purchase microfilms of Torrey's Marriage Index, i.e. Clarence Almon Torrey's New England Marriages Prior to 1700. Although the title does not so indicate, Torrey included marriages of residents of parts of Long Island and Westchester County. For each entry Torrey gave abbreviated references which, unfortunately, are omitted from the recent published

version (which is at the Darien Library). The published version does have the advantage of legibility and an index to brides, however.

The most recent important source is a genealogical dictionary of the 847 German Palatine families who arrived in 1710 in the Hudson River Valley. After years of research Henry Z. Jones, Jr. has published The Palatine Families of New York (2 vols., 1985). He gives a complete account of each settler and his children, and for most of the families, he has been able to identify place of origin in Germany.

While New York is a more difficult state for genealogical research than Connecticut, publications such as these are slowly improving the situation.

He that can only boast of a distinguished lineage, boast of that which does not belong to himself; but he that lives worthily of it is always held in the highest honor.

-Junius

NEW MEMBERS

Please add the following names to update the membership list given in the September 1985 issue. Welcome to all those who have recently joined.

Bolles, James E. & Norma F.; 24 Murray St., Norwalk, CT 06851. (rejoined)
 Cavallerano, Carol; 265 Willett Ave., Port Chester, NY 10573.
 Flowers, Patricia Moulton; 31 Brushy Hill Rd., Darien, CT 06820.
 Hubbell, Harold B. & Francine; 16 Roton Ave., Rowayton, CT 06853.
 Lauver, Kay; 609 Carter St., New Canaan 06840.
 Ruehl, Barbara W.; 51 Revere Dr., Ridgefield, CT 06877.
 Walker, Lynn & Bettye; 36 Old Farm Rd., Darien, CT 06820.

Change of address:

Hart, Frederick C., Jr.; 1311 Great Hill Rd., North Guilford, CT 06437.

BUCK-EYE HERITAGE: SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT.

by Jane C. Merchant

Father always took great pride in having been born a "Buck-eye" - a native son of the state of Ohio. He was born in Cleveland in 1885; his father, also a native of Cleveland, born there in 1857. His grandfather, a resident of Cleveland from 1854 until he died in 1888, had been a respected businessman and a leader in the cultural and civic affairs of the city. But, I think the greatest source of my father's pride in being a "Buck-eye" was his "ancestor" - General Moses Cleveland, the Founder of the city which bears his name.

In 1796, as general agent for the Connecticut Land Company, General Cleveland, accompanied by surveyors, made the 65-day journey from Old Connecticut to New Connecticut, arriving at the present site of Cleveland on July 4, 1796. During a long, hot summer, Cleveland surveyed the land along Lake Erie, laying out the street plans for this future city of Ohio. Leaving behind a few hardy settlers, he and his party returned to Connecticut, where he resumed his law practice, and died in 1809 in his native town of Canterbury.

In 1889, when Father was five, a typhoid epidemic swept the city of Cleveland. My grandfather, who was a doctor, exhausted himself caring for so many patients and died at age 34. Grandmother, now alone in a city where she had no ties, took her two small children to New York to be near her family. My father never lived in Ohio again, nor visited there; but, for all of his life, he cherished his "Buck-eye" heritage.

Father was not a genealogist - he loved "family stories" (and, as we all know, some of them, in the telling, tend to confuse relationships). The story of General Cleveland's expedition into the wilderness of Ohio, his encounters with Indian tribes along the way with whom he had to hold "pow-wow" for safe passage to the west, was one of Father's favorites - and always, told with the understanding that "we" were descendants of the General.

A small engraving of General Moses Cleveland hung in our family living room. On the back of the picture, for posterity's sake and for information, Father had written the following:

"General Moses Cleveland⁵, Major-General of the Connecticut Line Continental Army -- 1776-1792. Founder of the City of Cleveland, Ohio. He is buried in Canterbury, Conn. His statue is in the Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio. His nephew, Rufus Cleveland, accompanied him to help establish a Western Reserve for Connecticut in 1795 (sic). From Rufus Cleveland and his grandson, Horace Gillette Cleveland, we are descended." (signed) H.G.C. II
(Father's initials)

It wasn't until some twenty-five years after my father died, when I was filling out my application form to join the New England Historic Genealogical Society, that I discovered I had a problem - not only with my father's definition of an "ancestor", but also with the relationship of General Moses to Rufus Cleveland. The requirement for membership in the NEHGS is to fill out a form showing direct line of paternal descent from the earliest American emigrant ancestor to oneself, including dates of birth and death and sources of reference. As I said, Father was not interested in the finer points of genealogy, i.e.: that an uncle, not being in a "direct" line, could not qualify as an "ancestor". It was in a search through Cleveland Genealogies (incidentally, compiled by my great-grandfather, Horace Gillette Cleveland) that I discovered that the father of Rufus was not a brother of General Moses. So, Rufus was not a nephew of the General - in fact, they were of the same (5) generation from the original emigrant ancestor - (another) Moses¹! As a matter of curiosity, I traced the lineage of General Moses Cleveland and discovered that his relationship to Rufus was as a fourth cousin: their great-great grandfathers had been brothers (Samuel², the forebearer of Rufus⁵, and Josiah², the ancestor of General Moses⁵). The facts were that both Samuel² and his brother, Josiah², arrived in Canterbury in 1694, among the earliest settlers there, and, joined later by three other brothers, all raised large families and farmed there for several generations. The names of Moses and Rufus were used many times.

Genealogy, as we all have discovered, is a strong disciplinarian of "family" stories - especially those which become

cont. on next page

Buckeye cont.

somewhat distorted and embroidered over the years: they soon fall under the cold scrutiny and regard for facts. But in the passage of so many years, it is understandable how errors can occur.

I have yet to discover that it is a fact that Rufus Cleveland ever went with his cousin, General Moses Cleveland on the 1796 Expedition to Ohio. What I did learn, though, was that he moved from Eastern Connecticut in 1787 to the Litchfield town of Barkhamsted, where he had a large farm. He died there in 1838. It was his son, Oren, a middle-aged school teacher, aged 57, who, with his wife and three younger children made the trip West. Leaving behind the older ones already married and settled, they went by Erie Canal boat to Ohio. Their youngest was the grandson of Rufus, mentioned on the back of General Moses's picture: Horace Gillette Cleveland.

There are still other descendants of Oren Cleveland, and of other Clevelands, living in Ohio, but my father's "Buck-eye" line lasted a mere sixty years. However, I am proud, as I know he was, of being descended from early settlers in "New Connecticut" and that he was a "Buck-eye".

ROOT SEARCHING BACK, AS WELL AS FORWARD,
TO THE ANCIENTS

by George Cushman

Since I had found many problems in tracing my genealogy back beyond my great grandfather, I resolved that the rest of my extended family, starting with my generation, would at least be able to start - if they are interested - with a solid foundation of those who are currently alive. That means, for us, three generations. So when we had our first Cushman family reunion, this past June, we decided to collect statistics on the more than thirty persons present, as well as on those who were not able to attend. Unfortunately we did not think to send out genealogical forms to be filled in, and naturally discovered that much of the information needed was not available at the moment. Since then I have collated what material I did manage to gather and, of course, found that much data had been omitted, either because it was not known, or because

no one thought to include it. The basic information which should have been specifically asked for: 1. full name, including middle name; 2. date and place of birth, marriage and death (where applicable in the case of spouse or child); 3. same information for spouse who married into the Cushman line

The total, in our case, for myself and four brothers and sisters, came to 36; and adding the five children and five grandchildren of the lady whom my brother married ex post facto, the number rises to 46. As I do have some information on my father's ancestors and siblings, the grand total of names listed in our five-page table comes to 80! There still is a lot of work to be done to fill in the missing information, both for those who are still alive, as well as, of course, for those who are long since gone.

Some additional comments on pit-falls that I have already encountered. One has already been mentioned in a previous issue of our Newsletter: the fact that the birth certificate for my father listed his mother's maiden name as Hewes. This was no great problem in my case, since I knew that it really was Hermes, but if I hadn't, it would certainly have thrown a monkey wrench into the gears. Another situation occurred in Turner, Maine, where I was investigating a cemetery. I found a headstone with the name of Isaac Cushman, but when I later consulted a map provided by the custodian, I saw the notation "Not listed" in the place where the headstone was located! If I had depended only on the map, I would not have discovered it. Again, in the State Library in Augusta, I found a book on the Cushman genealogy, which seemed to lead me straight back to the MAYFLOWER. My great-great grandfather's name was Hosea, born in Turner, Maine. The book listed a Hosea Cushman living in Hebron, Maine, only a short distance away, at the proper time. Fortunately - or unfortunately, in my case - a cross-check in the Census of 1820 showed that there was a Hosea in Hebron, married to Lydia, and also a Hosea in Turner, married to Polly; and Polly was listed as my great grandfather's mother in the Turner records. So without the double-check I might have assumed that my ancestor was the Hebron Hosea, and happily closed that chapter of my research. Now I have to look for another approach to the problem.

THROCKMORTON OF THROG'S NECK

by Robert E. Fatherley

What's a Throg? Or, in short, why Throg's Neck Bridge?

John Throckmorton came with his wife on the ship, LYON, embarking from Bristol, England on Dec. 1, 1630. They arrived off Nantasket Beach on Feb. 5, 1631. William Pierce, the ship's master reported that also among the passengers was Roger Williams, a "Godley minister" and his wife and 200 tons of goods, probably giving creditability to the tradition that Throckmorton was of a titled and wealthy family.

The company settled in Salem. In January, 1636 Roger Williams fled from the tyranny and persecution of the Salem Church and made "covenants of a peaceable neighborhood" with all the Sachems and Natives "round about" what is now Rhode Island and communicated news of his purchases unto his "Loving Friend", John Throckmorton (and others distressed for conscience) who might desire to take shelter with him. This was probably the summer of 1636 when Mrs. Williams joined her husband.

Roger Williams had turned Baptist and founded the first Baptist church in America. John Throckmorton and his wife were on the original "list of members received in 1638". When news of this re-baptism of adults, who had previously been baptised by sprinkling, reached the Salem Church, they were all promptly excommunicated.

The name Throckmorton appears to have been very susceptible to some corruption. As a consequence, he was occasionally known as Throgmorton, or Throck, or Throg.

In 1642, when John Throckmorton sought permission from the Dutch authorities to make a settlement with 35 English families within three leagues of New Amsterdam. He was granted a long 32 acre point of land jutting out into Long Island Sound. He did so as John Throg.

Among the 35 associates who accompanied him to New Amsterdam were Thomas Cornell and the noted Mrs. Anne Hutchinson. The settlement was of short duration for it was on September 9, 1643 that the Indians set upon these English, cruelly murdering Anne Hutchinson, her

family and all who could not escape by boat.

John Throckmorton, along with Thomas Cornell, was in New Amsterdam at the time. He did not return to the Neck to live after the massacre.

To be continued.

(Editor's note: Our President and the author of this article on John Throckmorton is a descendant of the ninth generation from this man who lent his name to the very familiar Throg's Neck area and bridge. I know of a few of our other members who are descendants of his associate, Thomas Cornell. It is ever amazing to me how, the further we delve back into our history, the closer we find ourselves to those around us in the present.)

GENEALOGY SERIES AT GREENWICH

The Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich is sponsoring a Genealogy Series on Saturday mornings, 9:30 to 11:30, January 18 through February 1, 1986. The fee for members is \$12, non-members \$15, and \$5 for a single lecture. Three different topics and speakers will be offered:

Jan. 18 - Thomas J. Kemp, Head Librarian, Turn of River Library, Stamford (he is past president of The Stamford Genealogical Society, author of Connecticut Researcher's Handbook and Genealogies in the Ferguson Library, and a Director of the MGS) will speak on "Help! I'm Stuck", "Area Libraries You Should Know About".

Jan. 25 - Timothy F. Beard, F.A.S.G. (former Head Reference Librarian, Genealogy and Local History section, New York Public Library, New York City and author of How To Find Your Family Roots) will present "How to Find Your Immigrant Ancestor".

Feb. 1 - David C. Dearborn, F.A.S.G., Reference Librarian, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass. (he is a contributor to the Register and The American Genealogist) will speak on "Migrations from New England to the Mid West" and "Tracing Your Italian Ancestry".

The Historical Society is located at the Bush-Holley House, 39 Strickland Road, Cos Cob and parking is available at the Cos Cob Town Landing. Call them at (203) 869-6899 to reserve a place at one or all of these lectures.

CIVIL WAR REPOSITORY

(This is a reprint of an article in the September-November 1985 issue of the Blair County (PA) Genealogical Society Newsletter.)

On May 21st, Arlene Rainelli, Kathryn Lytle, and your reporter, Ann-Lisa Lower, drove to Carlisle, PA to visit the U.S. Army Military History Institute in Upton Hall on the War College grounds of Carlisle Barracks. Arlene had read that the library was interested in obtaining Civil War pictures and she wanted to donate a picture of one of her ancestors, Michael O'Kief. We were fortunate to talk to the curator who explained in detail the processes involved. If you have a Civil War picture, you can do either of two procedures: If you live in the area, you can take your picture directly to the library and, if they have time, they will immediately photograph it and make up a negative from which an 8"x10" picture will be given to you. The negative will be retained in their files with the information given by the donor. If you cannot take your picture or tintype in person, you can mail it insured to the following address and it, as well as the 8"x10" enlargement, will be returned to you by insured mail. The address is as follows:

Curator

U.S. Army Military History Institute
Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

If a reproduction of a photograph is desired, the check should be made payable to:

F&AO, U.S. Army, Carlisle Barracks,
PA 17013

and directed to the Curator at the above address. An 8"x10" medium weight glossy finish is \$1.25, and an 11"x14" medium weight glossy finish is \$4.20. No more than ten photos will be produced for any one customer. Normal photo reproduction processing time is six weeks. "The photographic holdings in the Institute are extensive. There are 168 volumes, containing over 40,000 images, donated by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In addition to this there are over 10,000 photos in other collections, all dealing with the Civil War. There are views of camp scenes, depots, railroads,

famous buildings, and terrain views. There is almost no limit to uniform, insignia and equipment information. Also, the collection of identified soldiers' portraits is unmatched anywhere. The New England and Middle Atlantic areas are much better represented than the Middle West and West. The holdings of Confederates are very few for those under the rank of general. Also, officers are more often found than enlisted men. Although there is not a photo of every Civil War soldier at the Institute, yet the curators are striving to accomplish exactly that. If you are seeking a photo of a soldier, or soldiers, contact the Military History Institute. They will check their card files for names and/or regiments and send Xerox copies (limit of 10 per patron) of what they have, along with reproduction charges. The Institute is open to the public, weekdays, except Federal holidays, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. You are welcome to stop by for a visit."

In another area are photocopies of Civil War correspondence by regiments. These give an insight into the conditions of battle that prevailed during your ancestor's participation. Here, too, they welcome the opportunity to photocopy your correspondence. Since the Institute attracts people from all over our country and the world, it is a marvelous facility in which to preserve copies of your valuable pictures and letters.

TREASURER'S REPORT

General summary of MGS financial activities for the year ending December 31, 1985:

Balance, Jan. 1, 1985	\$640.86
Income - Dues	865.00 +
Interest	48.85 +
Expenditures - Newsletter	209.70 -
Printing & Mailing	109.47 -
Speakers	75.00 -
Library purchases	162.30 -
Admin. expenses & Postage	96.51 -
Refreshments	19.91 -
Balance, Dec. 31, 1985	881.82.

Respectfully submitted,
George Cushman, Treasurer

WHO WAS THAT FAMILY TREE I SAW YOU WITH?

by Doris McManis Camden

(This article is a reprint which was submitted to the Newsletter, but because there was no other information with it, I am not able to credit the proper magazine.)

There is no such thing as a lukewarm genealogist. It's true that a run-of-the-mill family tree tracer methodically jots down what someone gives or sends to him, doesn't get very excited about the mail and can put genealogy aside in favor of going to lunch with a friend.

But a true family tree nut will hide the telephone bill from the spouse, buy stamps by the sheet, not operate well until mail time, then hate the mail man if nothing genealogical is delivered, beat the typewriter until 2 a.m. and get up the next day ready for more.

A real genealogist will plod through cemeteries looking at tombstones in pouring rain and winter's winds with fingers and toes numbing, flout poison ivy and, after finding that the film was not winding through the camera, as happened to me, travel many miles to return to the same cemetery under the same conditions.

A genealogy bug collects papers full of possible information until that end of the house where they are stored sags, then hesitatingly suggests a room be added, all the while being the steadiest customer of the public library, where he is recognized as the one who resembles a pack horse.

A genealogist dislikes others who want to drone on and on about their family tree and findings, loves anyone who is researching one of his names, even if it is Smith or Jones, is always going to get things filed tomorrow but never does, thinks his knee-high piling system (as opposed to filing system) is justified no matter who has to wade through it or fall over it, likes to drone on and on about his family tree and findings, and can't bear to part with even the tiniest scrap of paper. After all, that might contain the missing link.

A genealogist can best be described as a loner, a meditator, a lover of clutter, a collector of dimes for copy machines and a constant student of history, especially migration routes of his forebears. He tolerates non-genealogists and the people who refer to genealogy as a "hobby" - after all, he is discovering his

personal history and recording it all in one spot. If certain diseases follow from one generation to the next, he can possibly assist a doctor with a diagnosis.

He (or she) abhors those who say they started but found a skeleton in the closet. He knows they never tried. Granted, there may be skeletons, but we can't be responsible for them. He knows, too, that the very person who thinks genealogy is silly will some day eat humble pie and ask, knowing that the answer will be there.

A genealogist thinks exercise is nutty and time-consuming. He believes there is enough exercise in stooping, bending over file drawers and lifting boxes to the table.

A genuine genealogist spends money for gas instead of clothes. He buys expensive books, paper by the ream, envelopes by the hundreds, loose-leaf notebooks, subscriptions to county publications, and some buy home copy machines and microfilm readers. If he feels he is spending too much, he cuts corners until the conscience is cleared.

Most genealogists are amiable. After all, who can argue with a forebear? We put faces on people of long ago, imagine ourselves in their shoes and try to reason why they moved again, at the same time knowing that most married a neighbor because there was no one else to meet.

Much can be learned from "digging" into one's past: perseverance, patience, logic and respect for those who were here before. We feel we will have to live to be a hundred to accomplish all that is necessary.

Counting yourself at No. 1, in 10 generations, you will find 1,023 direct ancestors. This is part of the fascination of genealogy - it is never finished.

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It is fortunate to come of distinguished ancestry. It is not less so to be such that people do not care to inquire whether you are of high descent or not.

-Jean de La Bruyere



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