



Middlesex Genealogical Society

SPRING 1990

Vol VII, No. 1

OUR YEAR IN REVIEW

by Nikki Hollander

As many of you know, the Middlesex Genealogical Society combined with the Darien Historical Society to update the records on the family cemeteries in Darien. The original work was done by Bertha McPherson and her committee for the Darien Historical Society in 1960. Marianne Sheldon has done a terrific job copying records in 13 cemeteries so far. Charlotte Erteldt has made an excellent video by filming in various cemeteries. Work, stopped by inclement weather, will begin again this coming week, and we hope to finish the job by Memorial Day. The Boy Scouts are scheduled to help us with this project.

To illustrate the need for caring for these old family cemeteries, let me tell you a story. Janet Jainschigg was at the Darien Historical Society one afternoon when a young boy, flushed with pride, came to the Homestead to make a presentation of a lovely, small, half-moon shaped stone. Janet was horrified to see that it was a tombstone, but realizing the pride the boy took in his gift, she thanked him profusely. Before she could say more, the boy eagerly said, "I can get more if you want them. There are lots where this one came from."

(continued on Page 2)



Revitalizing The Old Family Photos

by Florence Bates Wyland

We have over one hundred old family photographs. My husband, being an only son, of an only child, son of an only child, inherited boxes of these photos. Last year we decided to get them organized and started a large project of sorting, dating and filing. I bought acid free folders, acid free poly-photo protectors, and acid free cartons with covers, to store them. Luckily, Great Grandmother Wyland had labeled most of the pictures before she died in 1968 at 96 years of age in Rowayton, CT.

There were many of the more recent photos (late 1880's), but fewer as we went back two more generations, (mid 1800's). I put each picture in the poly protector, filed them in the folder, under their own name, and filed these upright in the cardboard cartons. The lid fit down on them snugly, and we carried them to the shelves of the storage room. Oh, how good I felt.

Spring!



MIDDLESEX GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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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 Public Library, provides research assistance on Saturday mornings (10-12) at the Library and publishes a quarterly Newsletter. Annual membership dues are \$10/ Individual and \$15/Couple or Family.

Original articles and notices of genealogical interest are welcomed for the newsletter. Send to the Editor:

Sherrill S. Yates
 9 Wagon Rd
 Bethel, CT 06801.

Correspondence to the Society should be addressed to:

Middlesex Genealogical Society
 45 Old Kings Highway North
 Darien, CT 06820

A year went by and I thought about those photos and those folks often. I even went back and made copies on the copy machine at the local stationary store, to give to our children. I put them into a booklet with a title page and inscriptions with dates under each one.

But, still I didn't feel satisfied. While visiting a fellow genealogist, she showed me some pictures on the wall of her oldest photos. Why couldn't I do that? Re-inspired, I flew to my boxes, picked out the oldest photos we had, and went straight to the Norwalk Photo-Graphics Shop, 21 First Street, East Norwalk,

CT. I had heard he did archive photo work for Mr. Bloom of the Norwalk Historical Society. "Yes," he said, "I can make negatives and prints for you. Even the 1 1/2" x 2 1/2" ambrotype in the little gold frame. I can lighten them up and enlarge them and will do it on acid free paper too! Some of the scratches and old smudges will still show, but they'll be a lot better." So I ordered 12 negatives and 12 prints to be made up. They came out lovely and I was looking squarely into the faces from the past.

Now, I had to protect them. I finally decided the best way would be to frame them, put them behind glass, and I would do it myself. The craft shop on Rt. 7 sold me a large piece of acid free matte for only \$7 and a hand held matte cutter for \$6. Our kitchen table became a frame and save center for two weeks. We even cut two oval frames for the oldest couple, The Rev. Lindley Charles Rutter, born 1807 and his wife, Louisa Margaret Potts, born 1809, of Lancaster, PA. Their old photos were on tintypes, quite large, and originally in oval frames. Oh, how grand they looked again. Our next oldest couple were Robert Chambers, born 1811 and Matilda Smith, born 1815 in Mifflinburg, PA. Their 4" x 5" prints came out beautifully, made from the tiny little 1 1/2" x 2 1/2" ambrotype. (Even the patent date was on the back of the frame, 1856.) Of course, these photos were originally taken of them near the end of their lives, as they appear as older folks in the pictures. Photography was not done in any great amount until the 1850's and later.

But mounting and framing 12 precious prints was quite a job, much more than I ever expected and many times I wished we had let the real Frame & Save shop do it. But, done it is, and my daughter-in-law, Amy, has agreed to help label them in her beautiful calligraphy. I want to be sure future generations will know just who these ancestors are. May they rest peacefully. ☪

(A YEAR IN REVIEW, cont'd)

We have made two successful trips this year. We spent a day at New London, CT and enjoyed an overnight trip to Strawberry Banke, Portsmouth, NH. On Thursday, the 10th of April, we leave for an overnight trip to Newport, RI. We will see the many faces of Newport. These faces will include the first synagogue in the U.S., 18th century houses, a tour of the luxurious "cottage" - The Breakers, and taking the ten mile drive around the island. Luncheons will be held at 18th century Clark Cook House and the White Horse Tavern, the oldest continuously run tavern in the country. Dinner will be at the new New York Yacht Club.

Our annual Washington's Birthday luncheon, organized by Walter Jerige, Bob Fatherley and Ray Bartlett was a great success.

I'm happy to report that all of our meetings have been well attended. I would like to express our deepest gratitude to the Darien Public Library for giving us space to expand our Genealogical Section. One half of Tom Kemp's collection is here and catalogued. Tom was bringing the remaining part of his genealogical library up to us when he had car trouble on I-95 and had to return to NJ. Our collection is slowly growing into a strong Genealogical Library, of which we can all be proud.

We would like to thank Nash Engineering for their gift of a microfiche reader presented to us this year through the auspices of Alan and Florence Wyland. Our Saturday morning workshops, under the leadership of Norman Adams and his committee, continue to be a most successful project. Please feel free to come down on Saturday mornings and join us.

We are starting a surname collection and will be happy to have well documented family material. If you are interested in contributing a copy of your genealogy, please contact Pat Flowers at the Society's address, 45 Old Kings Highway North, Darien, CT 06820. ☪

Prelude to German Research

Pastor Frederick S. Weiser
St. Paul's Lutheran Church
New Oxford, PA

Pastor Weiser was one of the speakers at the *Genealogy Seminar '90* presented by the Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich, the Stamford Historical Society, and the Connecticut Ancestry Society. He spoke on what you need to know *before* beginning a German genealogy research. I took a few notes from his talk and felt they were worth passing on to those of you unable to attend.

HISTORY: There has never been a single Germany. The European borders have, over the years, changed again and again. Your Germany may include parts of France, Austria, Italy, and Poland. And the village names could have had different spellings over the years.

RECORDS IN GERMANY: All of the old German records are in German Script. You must first try to learn the German language, then German script. Finding someone to translate is often difficult. If you are going to spend a lot of time doing German genealogy, the knowledge will be invaluable. The PA Archives, Bethlehem, PA offers a course in June in German Script. However, you must know the German language to take it.

Vital Records: "Stand" - are marriages, births, deaths from 1800's.

"Kirchenbuch" - are the church records before 1800. Most of these still exist, but are in either German Script or Latin.

"Orts Sippenbuch" (Place Family Book) - Records family names of that town and printed in modern type.

Land Records - Some villages have some, some have none, a few were copied by the Mormons.

However, you can often still find relatives in cemeteries and many original houses are still standing with its original address.

RECORDS IN THE U.S.: The greatest reservoir of German Genealogy Records in the U.S. is in Los Angeles at the German Genealogy Library.

German Immigration:

They came in waves from 1683 - 1812. Most came from Southwest Germany - small villages, untitled, poor, shepherds. They received a large tract of land upon arrival. Since they had no strong German identity, America was readily accepted as their new home. Most arrived into Philadelphia ports which, at that time, included ports in Maryland, Virginia, North & South Carolina. Some who came after the Revolutionary War settled in Ohio and Canada.

After 1812, immigration was due in part to the political problems in Germany. The largest immigration was in 1830, 1848, 1920, and, of course, the Jewish Germans in the 1930. Most were Lutheran & Reformed in the 1700's. Almost no Catholics came during this time. Later, when the were Pennsylvania Dutch came, they retained a separate German/American identity.

Identity of specific place of origin is easier after 1830. Printed church records, newspaper notices used to give names and origins of "new people in town," and family papers all exist.

Of church records in Pennsylvania in Lutheran and German Reformed (now United Church of Christ), 90% of baptismal records still exist. There are published guides and some records have been translated. There is no simple list for all of these records.

Name Changes: Many Germans changed their names almost immediately upon arriving in this country. It may be an outright translation, such as Fitzsimmons to Carpenter. It may be a respelling or repronunciation such as Weisser (Viser) to Weiser, or Schlawmacher to Sleighmaker or it may be original, such as Albert.

Other Records: Pennsylvania Germans were far more literate than other immigrants. Family hymn books often have genealogy info in them, baptism certificates were usually drawn by hand containing genealogy information. Congregational matters were read from the pulpit and family info often noted in the church records. The families often kept Family Books noting personal family info, such as what was given to whom, what piece of furniture or item went where, and a final accounting was like a will.

AVAILABLE SOURCES

Eastern part of PA
Lutheran Archives Center,
Lutheran Theological Center,
Germantown Avenue,
Philadelphia

Central part of PA
Lutheran Archives Seminary
Gettysburg, PA 17325

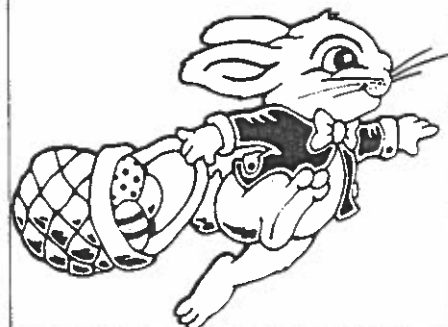
Adams County Historical Society
Drawer A
Gettysburg, PA 17325

German Reform Historical Society
Lancaster Theological Seminary
555 W. James
Lancaster, PA 17603

Lancaster Mennonites Historical Society
2215 Millstream Road
Lancaster, PA 17602

Pennsylvania County Archives
for wills, estates & land records

Pennsylvania Land Office
Harrisburg, PA
Deeds and a published directory for genealogists.



AMISH SOCIETY

by Sherrill Yates

Last spring, my husband and I travelled South to Intercourse, Pennsylvania to meet friends who had travelled North from Raleigh, North Carolina. We met in Intercourse (a few miles East of Lancaster) to take part in an annual Amish auction held to support the local volunteer fire department. Those of you who have said or have heard others say that they never get to see the Amish people up close should attend one of these auctions. We were definitely in the minority. There were at least 2,000 Amish at the auctions—men, women and children. It was, to say the least, fascinating.

There had been some talk over the weekend about how this farmland had been handed down generation to generation and, of course, my genealogy curiosity got the best of me. So, I made a point to look up information on the Amish people and how they came to be here. The lifestyle of these people is very interesting and involved. I will not try to cover it all but only just touch upon their heritage. There are many books written about it. If you are interested in more information, check your local library or better yet, visit the Lancaster area.

taken from *Amish Society* by
John A. Hostetler
John Hopkins University
Press, 3rd Edition, 1980

Driven out of Europe by religious persecution, wars and famine, the Amish came to America as part of a much larger movement of Palatine German-speaking people, including the Mennonites and other religious groups. The Amish of today derive from two peak immigration periods, one in the eighteenth century (1727-1770) and the other in the nineteenth (1815-1860).

Just when the first Amish came to America remains unknown. There is a possibility that some may have arrived with

the Swiss Mennonites in 1710 when they bought from William Penn ten thousand acres of land comprising an area in Lancaster County known as Pequea Colony, but documentation is lacking. This area, however, is heavily populated by the Amish today. Some Amish individuals likely arrived in America between 1717 and 1736. Then, as now, the Amish did not formalize the movement of their members, and as a persecuted group they did not keep formal records. Families were not prevented by church rules from moving if they wished. The Amish as a whole were very reluctant to leave their native Switzerland, a fact which is borne out by a careful study of the sources. It may well be that the first to come to America were those who were least dedicated and more opportunistic.

Arriving in Philadelphia on October 2, 1727, the ship *Adventure* had on its passenger list several typical Amish names. Ten years later, on October 8, 1737, the ship *Charming Nancy* brought numerous families whose residence and genealogy can be established as Amish. As the first "Amish ship," it brought enough Amish to make an assembly or congregation possible. In this group were Jacob Beiler, Christian Burki, Hans Gerber, Christian Hershberger, Christian Kurtz, Jacob Mueller, Hans Schantz, and Hans Zimmerman. Others who likely were Amish were listed as Erb, Garber, Hertzler, Kauffman, Lehman, Lichty, and Mast. The period of heaviest immigration appears to have been 1737-1754. By 1770, with the dawn of the Revolutionary War, Amish immigration had almost ceased, and few new immigrants came until the nineteenth century.

During the colonial period, the Amish formed several settlements in Berks, Chester, and Lancaster counties. Through the use of land records, tax lists, wills, and alms books of the Amish, it is possible to ascertain the location of the early communities. Most were named after a watershed or valley.

Prior to the American War of Independence there were at least

eight small settlements in Pennsylvania. The Amish probably came first to Lancaster County, but seeing that it was already settled by Mennonites, sought land in adjoining Berks County. They were soon faced with problems: assaults by the Indians, proselyting from other religious groups, and internal difficulties.

The Amish families were neighbors to other immigrants of other religions, including German Reformed, French-speaking Huguenots, and various pietistic sects, especially Dunkards. As a result many Amish families joined the Dunkard or Church of the Brethern religion. The Methodist revival movement that swept through Pennsylvania attracted the Amish and some became leaders in that denomination. An Amish minister, Abram Draksel (Troxell) of Lebanon County, was silenced for making "too much of the doctrine of regeneration" and became a leader in the revival movement. When the young began marrying non-Amish, the most devout of the Amish leaders began to regroup. By 1767 the Amish had begun three settlements in Somerset County in southwestern Pennsylvania. Mifflin County had attracted families from most of the early small communities by 1791. The Stoltzfus family, immigrants of 1766, settled in Berks County but soon moved to the Conestoga Valley.

To the Amish community the Revolutionary War was more disruptive than the assaults of the Indians. Amish genealogist Joseph F. Beiler writes: "...most of our initial ancestor families in America have not raised more than one son to remain in the old faith. Some have not kept any sons in the church, some have kept a few... After the war there was a steady flow of Amish converts to the Tunkers or Brethren, German Baptists and even to the Lutherans as well as the Moravians." Before the Revolution, Beiler states, not one family pedigree showed that all the children had remained with the Amish church.

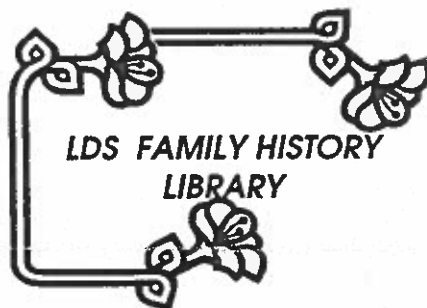
Had the early Amish settlers not relocated in order to solve their problems, such as finding adequate and productive land, stability and unanimity in church discipline, and leaders who were committed to Amish principles, it is doubtful that they would have survived at all. The early settlements are illustrative not of failure but of the trial-and-error process integral to ongoing community-building.

During the War of Independence from Great Britain, the Amish and Mennonites retained the principle of nonresistance. Their opposition to taking the oath of allegiance and joining the militia was interpreted by patriots as an alignment with the British. The Amish, unlike the Quakers, generally paid the war tax but disclaimed any responsibility for its use. In refusing to take the Oath of Renunciation and Allegiance they were told that they would be disqualified from serving on juries, suing at law, holding public office or buying and selling land. The Amish, along with the Mennonites and Quakers refused the oath not only on religious grounds but also because they had promised allegiance to the Crown and feared perjuring themselves. Several Amish people were charged with treason and were held in jail at Reading, Pennsylvania.

The second wave of emigration to North America from Alsace, Lorraine, Bavaria, Waldeck, Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Palatinate began in 1816 and continued until 1860, with a few latecomers arriving in 1880. These settlers formed communities in Butler, Stark, Wayne, and Fulton counties in Ohio; Adams, Allen, and Daviess counties in Indiana; Woodford and Tazewell counties in Illinois; Henry and Washington counties in Iowa; Lewis County, New York; Somerset County, Maryland; and Waterloo and Perth counties in Ontario. Altogether there were possibly three thousand Amish Mennonite immigrants during the nineteenth century, in contrast to an estimated five

hundred in the eighteenth century.

If all the Amish had remained in Europe, it is doubtful they would have survived at all as a cultural group. When they came to America in the eighteenth century, they found conditions favorable for growth and development. Land was available in unlimited quantities. They could live adjacent to one another on family farms and maintain relatively self-sufficient and closely knit communities. Under these conditions an integrated folk culture could develop and maintain an identity. Thus the Amish survived in the New World, emerging as distinctive, small, homogeneous, and self-governing communities. ❁



Most Tuesday and Thursday nights and Wednesday afternoon, Marianne Sheldon helps out at the LDS Family History Library in New Canaan. Marianne keeps me informed of the latest happenings. The Mormon Church continue to increase their already vast array of genealogy information. Below is information taken from a newsletter the main library in Salt Lake puts out to their branches regarding one of their latest projects.

The United States Research Outlines

The Family History Library has published a series of genealogical research outlines for the United States. The series includes outlines for the United States, the District of Columbia, and 48 states (outlines for New York and New Jersey are not yet completed).

Produced by a team of reference specialists, the 550 pages of the outlines contain dates, addresses, source titles, call numbers, and other key facts and strategies for research in the United States.

Fast Facts: If you need information quickly, the outlines offer answers to these kinds of questions:

Does the Family History Library have the 1925 census of Iowa?

Where can I get early Wisconsin birth records? Is there a statewide index?

What years of the New York passenger arrival lists are indexed?

To whom do I write for Quaker records in Pennsylvania? Are they in the Family History Library?

Easy-to-Use Format:

The standard format used in each outline helps experts and non-experts to quickly locate similar information for each state. For example, whether you want to find marriage records of Alabama, Missouri, or Wyoming, you can quickly learn—

1. What marriage records exist.
2. Who has the original records.
3. If there is a statewide index.
4. How to find out whether the records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog.

Subjects Included: The U.S. research outlines describe 24 major types of records in alphabetical order. These are the same subjects used to describe the records in the Family History Library Catalog:

Archives	Land
Bible Records	Maps
Biography	Military Records
Cemeteries	Minorities
Census	Native Races
Church Records	Naturalization & Citizenship
Court Records	Newspapers
Directories	Obituaries
Emigration & Immigration	Periodicals
Gazetteers	Probate Records
Genealogy	Societies
History	Vital Records

Current Information: These outlines were prepared from 1985 to 1988 and therefore include many new sources and facts not available in handbooks and sources published prior to that

time. For example, of the nearly 120 published sources listed in the basic U.S. outline, 70 percent were published after 1980. Each outline gives full bibliographic information for the books cited.

The outlines also describe important new microfilm and microfiche collections now at the Family History Library. The outlines will be updated as needed to include new information and records.

Useful Addresses and Information: Although the outlines emphasize the records available at the Family History Library (and through loan to over 1,300 family history centers), they also include information about records at other repositories. They list several hundred addresses the researcher can use for additional help. The information in the outlines was obtained from published guides and inventories, not from personal visits to other libraries and archives.

Basic United States Outline: The *United States Research Outline* is a 52-page introduction to U.S. records and research. It discusses the basic terminology, contents, and uses of the records. This outline emphasizes federal records such as census, immigration, land, and military records. It also lists important genealogical archives and national genealogy magazines. One of the useful items in the U.S. outline is a one-page record selection table. This table recommends types of records to use for specific research goals.

State Research Outlines: The state research outlines are 8 to 22 pages in length. Each state outline focuses on the specific records of that state. Because the state outlines do not duplicate the information in the U.S. outline, it is best to study the U.S. outline first. The state outlines were designed to be used with the U.S. outline.

Audience: These outlines are not intended for the novice. Neither are they an encyclopedic

catalog of all available records. They do not include illustrations or samples of actual records. They do give the research and librarian a convenient guide to key sources for United States research.

Researchers may notice a similarity between our United States outlines and a non-library publication, *The Library: A Guide to the LDS Family History Library* (Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing, 1988). The United States outlines describe records both at the Family History Library and at other repositories and contain more up-to-date information. *The Library* covers records from many nations found at the Family History Library. As a result, it is not as detailed as the outlines.

Ordering Copies of the Outlines: A set of the outlines is available at each family history center for your use. At some family history centers, you can purchase your own copies. Or you can purchase single copies from the Family History Library (in Salt Lake) at the following prices. Prepayment is required; quantities are limited.

- \$00.25 Each state outline (maximum of four different state outlines per order)
- \$00.75 One *United States Research Outline*
- \$10.00 One set of outlines: all states (except New York and New Jersey), the District of Columbia, and the *United States Research Outline*

Send requests to:
Correspondence Unit
Family History Library
35 North West Temple St.
Salt Lake City, Utah
84150



BIBLE RECORDS

Copied from the
 French Family Bible
 at Darien Historical Society
 (includes Rev. Louis French,
 pastor of St. Lukes Episcopal Church,
 Darien in 1860's)

The following is a note found on the birth pages of this bible: "An account of the ages of the children of Samuel French & Mary Price, his wife, the ancestors of our branch of the family in this country."

Jeremiah French was born at Bradford, County of Dorset, England, July 4th, 1681 and was baptised by his grandfather, July 30th, 1681.

Samuel French was born at Bradford May 15th, 1687 and was baptised by the Rev. Robart Bartlett, June 7th, 1687.

The remainder of the children of Samuel French were born in this country.

Signed by Andrew French,
 Milford, July 30, 1843.

MARRIAGES

Andrew French and Charlotte Glenney were married the 1st day of November 1809.

Andrew W. French and Julia Ann Bristoll were married 25 November 1830.

Ralph W. Chidsey and Susan French were married 6th Sept 1839 by Rev. W. Ives.

Henry Freeman & Mary French were married at New Berlin, State of New York by the Rev. Andrew Hulb?, January the 9th 1842.

Jonas G. French and Susan H. Brooks of Factoryville, PA were married Aug. 30th 1842.

Jonas G. French and Jane C. Miles were married in St. Peters Church, Milford, Octr _____.

Rev. Louis French and Martha A. Beach were married in St. Peters Church, Milford by Rev. J. D. Garder on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1855.

Jonas G. French and Mrs. Frances Matthews were married in Greene, New York by Rev. _____.

Rev. William G. French and Eliza McGeorge were married by Rt. Rev. Horatio Southgate in Zion Church, New York, Dec. 31, 1861.

Andrew W. French and Mrs. Caroline S. Thornton were married in St. Lukes Church, Darien, CT Sept. 2, 1868.

BIRTHS

Children of Andrew French:

Andrew Winton French was born Nov. 11, 1811.

William Glenney French was born June 10, 1814.

Jonas Green French was born July 30, 1817.

Susan French was born May 18, 1819.

Mary French was born August 19, 1821.

Maria Dickinson French was born April 30, 1828.

Lewis French was born Nov. 5, 1831.

Children of Andrew Winston French & Julia Bristol:

Martha Sackett French was born Sept. 22, 1831.

Maria Dickinson French was born Nov. 17, 1834.

Mary G. French was born August 1838.

Julia Cassandana French born Jan. 8, 1841 (or 7).
Children of Ralph Chidsey and Susan French:

Charlott French Chidsey was born November 14, 1841.

Charlotte French Chidsey was born March 1844.

Mary Ella Chidsey was born _____.

Lydia Caroline Chidsey born August, 1849.

Children of Rev. Louis French and Martha A. Beach:

William Freeman French born in Sharon Ct, August 18, 1856.

Louis Wardenbrough French born in Ansonia, November 4, 1857.

Charlotte Mary French born in Ansonia Jan. 26, 1861.

Susan Louise French born in Ansonia CT, March 2, 1863.

Eleanor _____ French born in Darien June 21, 1865.

Helena Edgar French born in Darien, July 21, 1867.

Children of J. G. French and S. H. Brooks:

Andrew A. French was born Sept. 23, 1843.

Ann Elivira? French was born Dec. 25, 1845.

William Atwood French was born Jan. 30, 1848.

Children of Rev. William G. French and Eliza F. McGeorge:

Horatio Glenney French born on Staten Island, N.Y. March 24, 1863.

William Leslie French.

George Herbert French.

DEATHS

Maria Dickinson French, daughter of Andrew and Charlotte French, died Feb. 15th 1833 at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Lewis French, M.D., son of Jonas & Susanna French, died in New York, Aug. 21, 1828.

Mary, wife of Henry Freeman died at Milford, June 9th, 1844.

Susan, wife of Jonas G. French died in Athens, PA, Jan ____.

Jane, wife of Jonas G. French died in Milford, CT, Sept. 5, 1859, aged 35 years.

Susan Chidsey, daughter of Andrew & Charlotte French, died in Milford, Feb. 22, 1881.

Jonas G. French, son of Andrew & Charlotte French died Sept. 1894.

Wm. G. French, son of Andrew & Charlotte French, died May 27, 1895.

Children of Jonas & Susanna French:

Daniel French, died September the 5, 1848.

Andrew French, M.D. died suddenly in Milford, March 22nd 1852 (son of Jonas & Susanna French of Ripton, now Huntington, Conn).

Jeremiah French died in Eranville? Ohio.

Charlotte French, wife of Andrew French, M.D., died in Milford May 5th 1862.

Samuel French, died in Racine Wis. May 1862.



Patricia M. Flowers
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