



Middlesex Genealogical Society

Vol. XV, No. 4

Darien, Fairfield County, CT

November 1999

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As the millennium approaches we may all ponder the subject of millennium resolutions. Here are some ideas:

For those who do not now use a computer for their genealogy work, perhaps it is time to consider computer possibilities anew. More information is available online every day, and we have the opportunity to take advantage of it.

2000

For those who do use a computer, perhaps it is time to become more consistent in backing up data files. Have you recently put a copy of these files in your safe deposit box? If not, consider doing it now and on a regular basis. I am not just concerned with the much-publicized Y2K problems, but also with the more frequent problems that can cause your hard disk to fail.

What about publishing your half-finished genealogy for your family's information? Of course these things are never totally finished, but your family will be grateful for the work that you have done.

Perhaps you have thought of contributing an article about your genealogical research to the *Newsletter*. Now would be a good time to resolve and carry through on this idea. Others are interested in how you have gone about your research and what you have discovered.

Possibly you can make some time available as a volunteer for some activities of the Middlesex Genealogical Society. Thanks to modern computer technology, it is now possible for members thousands of miles away to consider helping in various ways such as data entry or looking up information. Tell us how you might be interested in helping.

Good luck with all your millennium resolutions!

David L. Mordy

MGS AT DARIEN LIBRARY

by David V. Bowley

Two new books have been donated to MGS and are now on shelf 3.2 (929.7). They are: *Royal Blood, Richard III and the Mystery of the Princes* by Bertram Fields; and *The Plantagenet Encyclopedia An Alphabetical Guide to 400 Years of English History*, edited by Elizabeth Hallam.

Vol. 151, No. 4 (October 1997) of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* is missing.

It is important that Saturday Morning Workshop volunteers report their presence to Information Desk staff upon arrival at the library and, if unable to cover their scheduled time slots, arrange a substitute.

It would be nice to see evidence of more members using our computer terminal at the library. The Middlesex Genealogical Society's Webpage at <http://darien.lib.ct.us/mgs> now has a catalog of all of the genealogical holdings in the library by shelf number, which was put together by Chick Scribner some time ago. Hopefully, its presence on the Web will encourage use.

VIDEOTAPE LIFESPAN

SONY estimates the maximum life span of videotape as 15 years under ideal conditions. The tape itself will last about 50 years, but oxide on the surface of the tape, which is what creates the image, disintegrates and separates from the tape in a gradual process. If you have recorded important family memories on videotape, it would be prudent to recopy the videotape at 10-to-12-year intervals.

MIDDLESEX GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

1999-2000 OFFICERS

David L. Mordy	President
Donna Moughty	Vice President
Catherine O'Hara	Treasurer
William H. Atkinson	Secretary

BOARD MEMBERS AT LARGE

R. Geoffrey Blain
Charles Cotter
Jane Edmundson
Emeline Fatherley
Robert E. Kenyon III
Philip Morehouse
Kim Paterson
Richard Sarr
Charles Scribner
Marianne Sheldon

David Bowley Past President & Librarian
Dorothy Shillinglaw Newsletter Editor

TRUSTEES

Mary Freedman
Henry Hoff
Thomas Kemp
Grant Radmall

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 Darien Library and publishes a quarterly newsletter. Annual membership dues are \$15 per individual and \$20 per couple or family.

Original notices of genealogical interest and queries are welcomed for publication in the *Newsletter*.

Middlesex Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 1111
Darien, Fairfield County, CT 06820

Homepage:
<http://www.darien.lib.ct.us/mgs>

E-mail: dbowley@concentric.net

UPCOMING MGS MEETINGS MARK YOUR CALENDARS

MGS continues to offer a double program at its general meetings at Darien Library. Our 1:00 pm introductory session is designed to help novice researchers get started while, at the same time, reviewing sound research procedures for all. Somewhat more specialized material of broad general interest is offered at 2:00 pm. The subjects to be addressed on specific dates are detailed below. Members and guests will derive significant benefits from attending both sessions.

13 NOVEMBER 1999: 1:00PM introductory session, **IMMIGRATION, PASSENGER AND NATURALIZATION RECORDS** will be presented by **DONNA MOUGHTY**. Our speaker at the **2:00 PM** general meeting that follows will be **SUZANNE McVETTY**, who will talk to us about the **NATIONAL ARCHIVES, NEW YORK CITY BRANCH**. She will explain the National Archives and the Regional Archives System, and how to use them to find such things as census, naturalization, passenger arrival, and military records. Particular attention will be given to National Archives Northeast Region at 201 Varick Street in New York City and the Northeast Regional Archives in Waltham, MA.

Suzanne McVetty, Certified Genealogist and a board member of the Association of American Genealogists, is an expert on New York City, Long Island, Irish and Quaker genealogy. She is an accomplished speaker who is comfortable addressing audiences of different ages—with mixed levels of training and varied experiences. Suzanne has an uncanny knack for presenting professionally reliable material in a light and entertaining manner.

5 FEBRUARY 2000: ANNUAL WORKSHOP and INTERNET WORKSHOP, jointly sponsored by MGS and Darien Library

8 APRIL 2000: Introductory session, COURT AND LAND RECORDS. General meeting: **ROGER JOSLYN's** tentative subject is **WRITING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY**. He is a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists and of the Utah Genealogical Assn. and has received an Award of Merit from the Association of Professional Genealogists and a Certificate of Appreciation from the Federation of Genealogical Societies.

13 MAY 2000: Speaker to be announced.

**ALL MEETINGS SATURDAY AT DARIEN LIBRARY:
1:00 PM INTRODUCTORY SESSION; 2:00 PM GENERAL MEETING. COME, AND BRING A FRIEND!** ■

ATTENDING NATIONAL CONFERENCES

by Donna Moughty

The first national conference that I attended was the New England Historical and Genealogical Society's 150th Anniversary Conference in Boston in 1995. I'd only been doing genealogy for a few years, and I wondered if it was going to be too advanced for me. I went by myself, not really knowing what to expect and wondering if I'd meet anyone who was a relative beginner as I was. By the end of that first conference, I was hooked! Now I try to attend at least one national conference each year.

I arrived at the Westin Hotel to register the night before the conference. At registration I was given a canvas bag that was full of material, including an over-300-page syllabus of the entire conference. That evening, NEHGS sponsored a cocktail party and tour of the Boston Public Library. I met people from all over the United States and learned that part of the Boston Public Library is on floats because the land where it stands, directly across from Trinity Church, was originally swamp!

With 118 different sessions over three days, this conference had something for everyone; the biggest problem was deciding which sessions to attend. Having the syllabus with an outline of each session allowed me to review the topics carefully and to select those sessions most appropriate for me. Sometimes two sessions that I wanted to attend were scheduled at the same time, but I discovered that Repeat Performance, an audio recording company, recorded the majority of the sessions. Repeat Performance (www.audiotapes.com), I soon learned, recorded most major genealogical conferences. And so I began my collection of audiotapes, not only of sessions that I was unable to attend, but also of sessions I did attend and that had such great information that I wanted to hear it again.

In between the sessions, luncheons, and dinners, there was the Exhibit Hall with lots of companies selling genealogical materials: new books, old books, republished books, software, charts, photographers, even companies selling shirts and bags that could be customized with your family pedigree. The

sponsoring society for most national conferences also provides an opportunity to research at a local archive. In the case of this conference, it was the New England Historical and Genealogical Society Library, about six blocks away from the conference hotel.

The first session I attended was "Coping With the Common Surname," given by Henry Hoff. In the first 10 minutes Henry gave me a clue that allowed me to isolate and find my Michael Daly in Ireland. This alone was worth the price of the conference!

Each conference is unique. You will always find a conference track (a series of related topics) on methodology. Typically, you will also find a track on the geographic area where the conference is held. Other tracks might include professional, immigration, computers, religions, or society management. Before and after each session you will have an opportunity to talk with your fellow participants and share stories. Surnames are posted on message boards with meeting locations; you might even find a "cousin."

Since that first conference in 1995, I've attended the NEHGS Regional Conference (1996), the NEHGS Irish Conference (1996), the National Genealogical Conference in Valley Forge (1997), the Third Irish Congress in Maynooth, Ireland (1997) and the Federation of Genealogists Conference in St. Louis this past August. Each conference has provided a unique learning opportunity. In addition, I've learned about national presenters who are not to be missed. If you attend a conference and have a chance to hear Helen Leary, Sharon Carmack, Dr. John Phillip Colletta or Marie Melchiori, don't miss them!

We have a unique opportunity this coming year. The National Genealogical Society 2000 Conference in the States is being held in Providence, RI, from 31 May to 3 June (www.ngsgenealogy.org). For us, Providence is less than a three-hour drive, or an easy train ride away. What a remarkable chance this is to spend time together, meet other genealogists and family historians and learn about family history writing, genetics and health history, deciphering early handwriting and lots of other topics! I have checked with the National Society and have learned that the hotels are not blocking rooms until December. In the meantime, I will have a flyer and a sign-up list at our regular meeting so that members who are interested in attending can let me know. I encourage everyone to take advantage of this wonderful event. ■

LOOKING AHEAD TO 2002

IN THE UK:

The 1901 Census for England and Wales, which was taken on 31 March 1901 when the population was somewhat over 32 million, will become available to the public in January 2002 at the Family Records Centre, 1 Myddelton Street, London, England.

Traffic at the FRC has risen steadily and rapidly since it opened in 1997—by 69% in the Public Record Office's reading rooms alone in the first 18 months of operation. At that rate of growth the FRC will soon reach gridlock. To avoid this unhappy event and to prevent long lines and overstressed facilities, a decision has been made to digitise the 1901 census returns with an every-name-index link to images of the actual returns. The hope is that access via the Internet will take considerable strain off the FRC.

This is a huge undertaking—beyond the resources of the PRO—and input from commercial organizations was solicited. Negotiations have been going on with an ever-shortening list of potential partners, and a contract with the successful bidder is expected to be signed soon. Unfortunately but understandably, a fee that has not yet been set must be charged for access.

IN THE USA:

Although the 1930 United States Federal Census will also be released in 2002 (April), no index for it has ever been completed. Production of a soundex index was assigned to the Works Projects Administration in the 1930s, but World War II came along and the task was dropped in order to shift labor to the war effort. No subsequent work has been done and none is planned. Today indexes exist only for the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, part of Kentucky (Bell, Floyd, Harlan, Kenton, Muhlenberg, Perry and Pike Counties), Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and part of West Virginia (Fayette, Harrison, Kanawha, Logan, McDowell, Mercer and Raleigh Counties).

IN SUMMARY

It can be useful to have access to a census after 72 years, rather than having to wait 100, but if you have ever searched *without* an index for an individual census entry in a large city such as New York, you know well the value of a complete and accurate index. The UK's Public Record Office is to be congratulated on attentiveness to the needs of its patrons. ■

A THANKSGIVING FEAST

A book recently read by your editor contains an excellent reminder as we approach this annual holiday of how much we truly owe to those that went before.

The author of the book, Joseph Plumb Martin (1760-1850), enlisted from Milford, CT, early in the American Revolution—at the age of 15—and served from 1776 to 1783. He spent six months in a Connecticut* unit. Then, after discharge and a winter at home, he enlisted again, this time “for the duration,” in the Continental Army.

In a narrative describing his experiences he reported that in 1777 the Congress ordered a “Continental Thanksgiving.” He goes on to say: “We had nothing to eat for two or three days previous, except what the trees of the fields and forests afforded us. But we must now have what Congress said, a sumptuous Thanksgiving to close the year of high living we had now nearly seen brought to a close. Well, to add something extraordinary to our present stock of provisions, our country opened her sympathizing heart so wide... as to give us something to make the world stare... It gave each and every man half a gill [$\frac{1}{4}$ cup] of rice and a tablespoonful of vinegar!



“After we had made sure of this extraordinary superabundant donation, we were ordered out to attend a meeting and hear a sermon delivered upon the happy occasion.” Then, Joseph Martin continues, “I had nothing else to do but to go home [encampment] and make out my supper as usual, upon a leg of nothing and no turnips.”

Joseph Martin's reminiscences were first published anonymously in Hallowell, Maine, in 1830, as *A Narrative of Some of the Adventures, Dangers, and Sufferings of a Revolutionary Soldier, Interspersed With Anecdotes of Incidents That Occurred Within His Own Observation*. As you might imagine, this is a rare book. In 1962, however, Boston, Little, Brown republished the text, edited by George F. Scheer, under the title *Private Yankee Doodle*. Fortunately, this volume is on the circulating shelves at Darien Library (973.3 Martin), allowing us easy access to an account that is truly a gem.

*Of the 13 original colonies, only Massachusetts contributed more men to the struggle for liberty and independence than did Connecticut. ■

A SEARCH REWARDED

by David V. Bowley

For several years I have been looking for the birthplace of my wife's grandfather William Harden. Some of you may remember reading in my May 1998 "Computer Corner" column that while William was serving as a valet to Admiral FitzGeorge, the vessel put into the port of St. Helier, Jersey in the Channel Islands for a visit, and he met and fell in love with one of the local girls, Emily Carrel.

The admiral promised to find Emily a job in England, and she "ran away" from home and subsequently married William in Camberwell, Surrey. Emily's father never spoke to her again (she married an Englishman!).

The family had always said that William had been born on a farm in Surrey. As I was going through the 1881 Census, which I have on CD, I suddenly realized that they had indexed the census to include those serving in the Royal Navy at sea, or in a foreign port.

I put William's name in under this "place," and the search found a William Harden serving on *Salamis* as the commander's servant, age 28, unmarried, born in Midhurst, Sussex. I called the West Sussex County Record Office, and, over the phone, they gave me details of the 1851 and 1861 census records for the Harden family, which in 1861 included William. For £3 they sent me copies of the documents. Then, I called the Family Records Centre at Myddleton Street (011-44-151-471-4800) and, for £10 payable with a credit card, they sent me a copy of his birth certificate, which I received four weeks later. William was born at Selham, Midhurst, Sussex, which, incredibly, is only about five miles from where my great-grandmother Eliza Rapley was born at Kirdford!

This little story emphasizes the great strides that we have made in the genealogical search process during the past few years. Many record centres will give you a certain amount of information over the long distance phone, which is now relatively inexpensive. Others will respond to fax and e-mail queries and, when it comes to paying, will often accept credit cards, which avoids the local currency hassle. Even the Society of Genealogists in London now accepts credit card payment and has a Web site that you can use to purchase material in a similar fashion to amazon.com. This certainly beats traveling long distances, only to find that the County Record Office is closed on Mondays. ■

16 OCTOBER 1999 MEETING

1:00 PM, INTRODUCTION TO GENEALOGY

Donna Moughty discussed some of the varied reasons that impel people to investigate genealogy: religion, lineage societies, transfer of information so successive generations, curiosity, health, etc. She then went on to explain how those who were interested might begin their search. As always, it is necessary to start with oneself, to use what is known to work toward the unknown. Collect whatever documents, newspaper clippings, photographs, memorabilia, medals, family stories, recollections of older relatives, etc. that are available. Summarize what has been learned, showing the source of each piece of information.

Donna explained the difference between primary and secondary sources of information and how some documents can be both. For example, a death certificate is a primary source for the death, but a secondary source for birthplace and names of parents of the decedent. Recognizing that some records have ceased to exist because of various disasters, she suggested some substitutes such as baptismal records, affidavits, family bibles, etc. that might fill in gaps. Each piece of information found must be evaluated and, in all cases, it is necessary to record the source of information in such a way that someone else can duplicate the effort.

She provided samples of a four-generation ancestor chart, family group sheet, and a research log and explained their value and how to use them.

Donna suggested a number of useful repositories, beginning with our own Darien Library, and including additional area resources such as LDS Family History Centers, National Archives in New York City and Waltham and Pittsfield, MA, the New York City Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in East 58th Street, and the Connecticut State Library in Hartford.

Donna also addressed the troublesome task of organizing the heaps of paper that result from ongoing research and explained the system that she uses.

For those who would like to find out more about genealogical research, she recommends joining a genealogical society, subscribing to genealogical publications, using reference books (e.g., *Genealogist's Companion and Sourcebook* by Emily Anne Croom,

Ancestry's Red Book, American State, County & Town Sources edited by Alice Eichholz, and *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian* by Elizabeth Shown Mills), attending conferences, traveling to where ancestors lived, finding a research buddy, and, always, asking questions.

2:00 PM, USING U.S. CENSUSES

In the absence of David Mordy, Donna Moughty also gave this talk and, as always, did an excellent job.

Donna discussed the history of the U.S. Census starting with the first in 1790. Since then a federal census has been taken every 10 years, primarily to aid in apportioning seats in the legislature. While the information requested has changed over the years, the questions asked reflect concerns of the government, not questions that future genealogists might hope to have answered. Nevertheless, censuses are rich in information helpful to genealogists.

Before 1850 the only names found in censuses were those of the "head of household." Beyond that individual, members of each household were summed in age categories. Still, it is enough to enable tracking the household from one census to another and helps to determine household composition. And one of these censuses, the 1840, does give the names and exact ages of Revolutionary War pensioners (including widows).

In 1810 information about manufacturing was requested and in 1820 the number of persons in each household engaged in agriculture, commerce and manufacturing. The 1820 and 1830 censuses asked for the number of "foreigners not naturalized" within the household.

The 1850 and following censuses list every person by name and provide a considerable amount of genealogical information. For example: The 1900 census gives month and year of birth, while the 1850-1880 and 1910-1920 show age. The 1850-1920 censuses indicate state or country of birth. The 1850-1880 censuses show whether a person had been married within the year before the official census day (not always the same in each census). The 1900 and 1910 censuses show how many children were born to each woman, and the 1910 tells how many of those children were still living. The 1870 census has a check mark for "male citizens of the U.S. of 21 years of age and upwards," while 1900-1920 censuses show the year of immigration to the U.S. for immigrants, and

also show the status of steps they may have taken toward naturalization. The 1870-1920 censuses show where an enumerated individual's parents were born. The 1910 census indicates whether a person was a "survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy." The 1890 census was destroyed.

The 1850-1880 censuses show the value of real estate owned, while the 1900-1920 show whether the home or farm was owned or rented and if the property was mortgaged or free of mortgage.

It is worth noting that through 1880 three copies of census schedules were prepared: one for the county, one for the state and one for the federal government. Copies were hand-written and may contain differences.

Agricultural census schedules exist for 1850-1880, manufacturing schedules for 1820 and 1850-1880. If your ancestor was engaged in agriculture or manufacturing in those years, it is well worth checking these schedules.

Donna discussed indexes. The 1790-1860 censuses have been indexed, and these indexes are sometimes available in print. Soundex indexes are available on microfilm for the 1880 (partial), 1900 and 1920 censuses, and Donna explained how to use these. Remember that for the 1880 census only families with children under 10 were indexed. Also remember that some names may have been skipped in any index, and that difficult-to-read handwriting may have placed your ancestor elsewhere in the alphabet. The 1870 and 1910 censuses remain unindexed.

SOME GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS: Find out what is available; read a few pages before and after your ancestor's entry (he may have had an uncle or brother living down the street); and either photocopy the page or write down *everything* (including names that don't appear to be family) *exactly* as it appears.

And do not forget to find out what state censuses are available and consult those that are relevant. ■

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

MGS membership renewal is due 1 January and early renewal, i.e., before 1 January, would save your society the expense of sending renewal notices in the new year. Please consider sending your renewal check (\$15 individual, \$20 family) early—or bring it to our 13 November meeting. ■

QUERIES

Instructions:

Genealogical queries will be published in the *MGS Newsletter*, space permitting, and at the editor's discretion, giving preference to Fairfield County, other Connecticut counties and nearby Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess Counties in New York. Queries that are too vague or general will not be used. Make queries brief, but include known dates, places and other identifying information. Don't abbreviate, as we will do that.

Query Fee: Member queries under 50 words, free. Over 50 words, or nonmembers, \$5.

Address: Query Editor, MGS, P.O. Box 1111, Darien, CT 06820-1111. Please include your name, address, and e-mail address, if any.

Please note: All locations are in Connecticut unless otherwise specified. Queries are also posted on the MGS Website.

107. INGHAM—CHALKER. Need information on Samuel INGHAM and his wife Ruth CHALKER. Their daughter Ruth was born 1722 in Saybrook, Middlesex Co., and married Oliver Booth of Enfield, Hartford Co., about 1750. Ruth and Oliver Booth lived in Lebanon, New London Co., then moved to Lempster, Sullivan Co., NH, date unknown. *Dorothy Shillinglaw, 27 DuBois St., Darien, CT 06820; e-mail sdshillinglaw@prodigy.net*

AN ANSWER TO QUERY 100, WATERBURY—NEWKIRK—COOKE

Frederick C. Hart Jr., CG, of North Guilford writes:

"You may not realize that the Waterbury family of Stamford was outlined quite well by Donald Lines Jacobus in *The American Genealogist*, Vol. 27, pp. 241-53. In this work, performed for Miss Marian G. Banker of Gloversville, NY, he said the following about John³ Waterbury and Susannah Newkirk on p. 249:

'John³ Waterbury (David², John¹), born 25 Jan 1681/82; married 21 Dec 1710, Susannah Newkirk, born around 1690-92, living in 1761, doubtless daughter of that Peter Newkirk, sail-maker, of New York, whose will, dated 26 Nov

1702, proved 20 Dec 1703, mentioned his wife Ann and young children but failed to name them....Susannah named her first child Ann and a younger son was named Peter.'

"I also noted on p. 251 that the children of Silvanus Waterbury the loyalist are given as Peter and George Cook Waterbury, which is not the same as listed in your query. I do agree with you that their mother may have been from the Cook family, but Mr. Jacobus did not speculate on that point.

"A good and complete genealogy of the Waterbury family would be of considerable benefit to all of us who are interested in this Stamford family, but as far as I know, one has not yet been compiled. In the meantime, I have found this discussion by Jacobus to be an excellent reference even though his sources are not explicitly cited." ■

SSDI AT ROOTSWEB

There are several advantages to using the Social Security Death Index at Rootsweb. For one thing, it is updated monthly and after the September update contained 62,259,198 names. In addition, Rootsweb has added a couple of refinements that could be very helpful. When you find someone in Rootsweb's SSDI, you are offered two options in the far-right column:

- One option allows you to print out a letter to the Social Security Administration requesting under the Freedom of Information Act a copy of the original Application for a Social Security Number (SS-5). The SS-5 required the applicant to provide more detailed information about place of birth than would be available on a census, for example. It also required the applicant to fill in his or her mother's maiden name, and this is certainly a more reliable source for this information than a death certificate. With the Social Security number, which Rootsweb provides on the letter, SSA's fee for this service is only \$7.
- A second option allows you to add a "post-em" to attach notes to the records of your relatives. This allows others researching the same name to communicate with you via e-mail and could result in establishing contact with a long-lost cousin.

You will find Rootsweb's SSDI site at:

<http://ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/ssdi.cgi> ■

SSA's LETTER FORWARDING UNIT

Family Tree, Moultrie, GA, has reported on another service offered by the Social Security Administration that can be helpful to genealogists.

If you have lost contact with a relative and would like to renew it, write to the person and include your name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address if you have one. Send your letter in an unsealed, stamped envelope, along with a cover letter, to: Social Security Administration, Letter Forwarding Unit, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235.

Include in your cover letter whatever information you think might help the Social Security Administration to identify your lost relative: name, Social Security number, birth date and place, parents, etc. If SSA can identify the person you are seeking in its files, your letter will be forwarded. It is then up to the recipient to respond.

Even if your information is incomplete, it's worth a try. Naturally, the more information you can provide to the Social Security Administration, the

greater the probability of SSA's identifying your relative and the faster your letter will be on its way to him/her.

CENSUS CONFUSION

The *Fulton County Folk Finder*, Rochester, IN, reports that researchers will find:

- The 1820 and 1830 Wisconsin Territorial Censuses included with the Michigan returns;
- The 1860 Oklahoma census with Arkansas;
- The 1860 Missoula Co., MT, Census with Spokane, WA;
- The rest of Montana, as well as Wyoming, with Nebraska;
- The 1860 Nevada Census with Utah; and
- The 1860 Colorado Census with Kansas. ■

**DEADLINE FOR NEXT NEWSLETTER
11 JANUARY 2000**



Middlesex Genealogical Society
PO Box 1111
Darien CT 06820-1111

MEETING 13 NOV. 1999
1 PM IMMIGRATION+ RECORDS
2 PM NATIONAL ARCHIVES, NYC
DARIEN LIBRARY

