



Middlesex Genealogical Society

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Darien, Fairfield County, CT

March 2002

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

After having served for five years, I am resigning as president of the Middlesex Genealogical Society effective at the conclusion of our Annual General Meeting on May 18th. The board has selected Donna Moughty to succeed me as president for the remaining year of my term in office.

Most of you know Donna from her many presentations at our Saturday meetings and from the articles that she has written for our newsletter. She has also spoken on genealogical topics to various other regional and national groups. We are fortunate to have the benefit of Donna's extremely capable expertise.

On behalf of all the members of our organization, I take this opportunity to repeat our thanks to all of those volunteers who have supported me and who have devoted time and effort to the success of the Middlesex Genealogical Society.

Perhaps you can take a minute to say a word of appreciation to these people when you see them: Vice President Charles Scribner, whose many activities include the care of our collection of books and CDs that are housed at the Darien Library, and who, along with Phil Morehouse, is in charge of refreshments at our meetings; Treasurer Dale Pollart, who is capably managing our finances and our membership list; Secretary Bill Atkinson, who prepares the minutes of our board meetings and deals with administrative matters; Jane Edmundson, who has coordinated our volunteer activities; Marianne Sheldon, who handles the publicity for our speakers; Nancy Malling, who is in the process of improving our internet website; Dick Sarr, who helps with our publicity and mailings; and finally, Dorothy Shillinglaw, the tireless editor of the Middlesex Genealogical Society Newsletter.

As I think about it, I realize that in addition to the various activities mentioned above, all of these people have contributed to our knowledge and understanding of genealogy and family history, and we have learned from them.

In addition to the individuals in our organization who make it a success, we are also indebted to the Darien Library and its staff. The library provides us with various facilities, including an auditorium for our meetings. It provides us with space for our genealogical collection of books and data, and it provides computer facilities for genealogical research.

To everyone who has contributed, I say, "Thank you."

As Donna Moughty takes over the leadership of the society, I know that she is eager for suggestions as to changes and improvements, and I sincerely hope that you will not be bashful in providing feedback to her.

David L. Mordy

MGS AT DARIEN LIBRARY

by C. Scribner

A largely overlooked part of the Middlesex Genealogical Society's section at the Darien Library is the storage cases containing the monthly mail. These cases are filled with monthly publications, newsletters, catalogs and flyers announcing conferences, seminars and meetings.

The newsletters are received from historical societies and genealogical societies all over the country. Besides reports of their own local interests, you will find articles of interest to genealogists from other areas. Also, you will find calendars of coming events, queries and more.

(Continued on page 4)

MIDDLESEX GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

2001-2002 OFFICERS

David L. Mordy	President
Charles Scribner	Vice President
Dale Pollart	Treasurer
William H. Atkinson	Secretary

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Dorothy Shillinglaw Newsletter Editor

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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: mgs2@optonline.net

UPCOMING MGS MEETINGS MARK YOUR CALENDARS

6 APRIL 2002: WHAT'S NEW IN GENEALOGY will be described by three panelists:

PHEBE KIRKHAM, Reader Services and Information Department head at New Canaan Library, will provide tips on **SEARCHING ANCESTRY PLUS, THE LIBRARY EDITION OF ANCESTRY.COM** at the New Canaan Library. She will show you how to search for your ancestors by name, locality or database, and explain how to view Federal Census images online.

FRED C. HART JR., C.G., a professional genealogist, will give a presentation entitled **DNA SEQUENCING MEETS MAINSTREAM GENEALOGY**, an overview of the recent development of practical commercial testing for DNA and the Y-chromosome and how it applies to tracing your family roots.

NANCY MALLING, genealogy teacher at the Lapham Community Center in New Canaan, will talk about **SEARCHING FOR YOUR FAMILY IN THE 1880 U.S. FEDERAL CENSUS**, and will demonstrate use of the 56-disk *FamilySearch 1880 U.S. Federal Census* program (normally stored alongside the genealogy computer on the second floor of the library).

18 MAY 2002, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING: HOW THEY LIVED, PUTTING ANCESTORS IN CONTEXT will be presented by **DAVID L. MORDY**, retiring MGS president, and **KEN REISS**, MGS board member and president of Darien Historical Society. Censuses, town records, pension records, maps, photographs, etc. can all be used to fill out the story of your ancestors' lives. Concrete examples will be given.

FALL MEETINGS: The board is busy working on the schedule for fall when we will be focusing on **REPOSITORY RESEARCH**. We have confirmed **LESLIE CORN**, a Manhattan-based professional genealogist, who will be speaking on **"PROBATES, JUDGMENTS, PROPERTY CONVEYANCES, NAME CHANGES: FASCINATING GLIMPSES INTO OUR ANCESTORS' LIVES, LOVES, AND PERSONALITIES."** Her presentation includes case studies involving probates/administrations, name changes, lawsuits, and property records from Surrogate's/Probate Courts, County Clerk's Offices, and City Registers, demonstrating the extraordinary insights these records, rarely used by genealogists, can reveal. How to search for these documents will be demonstrated.

If you are interested in a specific topic, please let one of the board members know so we can try to work it into the schedule.

**ALL MEETINGS SATURDAY, 2 PM, DARIEN LIBRARY.
COME—AND INVITE A FRIEND TO JOIN US!** ■

THE CENSUS IS COMING! THE CENSUS IS COMING!

by Donna Moughty

We're almost there. Can you feel the anticipation building? On 1 April the Fifteenth Census of the United States (better known as the 1930 Census) is coming to a National Archives Branch near you. We've waited a long 10 years. (Remember, for privacy reasons a 72-year restriction exists on the release of census data.) The Northeast Regional Archives in Waltham, MA will actually have a "midnight madness" opening of the Archives at 12:01 a.m. on 1 April for those of us who just can't wait any longer!

Why the excitement? Most of us will be able to find our parents, or at least our grandparents in this census. Those over 72 will be able to find themselves! And there is a good chance that we have living relatives who can tell us where the family lived in 1930.

Some of the information will be familiar from the 1920 census—street, house number, dwelling number, name of each individual in the household and their relationship to the head of the family. The 1930 census also asks if they own or rent, the value of the home or the monthly rental and if they own a radio (technology is creeping into our records). As part of the personal description of each individual there is sex, race, age at last birthday, marital status and age at first marriage (be careful, it may, or may not be the current marriage). Unfortunately the question on number of children born and number still living has been dropped.

Place of Birth for individuals, their father and mother is still listed. The instructions tell the enumerator to list the State or Territory if born in the U.S. and the country of birth if foreign-born. For countries whose borders were adjusted during World War I (i.e., Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Iraq and kingdoms in Arabia), the enumerator must be more specific, and for the Irish, the distinction must be made between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. The census also asks for the "mother tongue" of the foreign-born. This can be a great clue. In the 1920 census it told me that my "Austrian" grandfather's native language was Polish; so much for the "born in Vienna" legend!

Also for the foreign-born we will see the year of their immigration, and their citizenship status (AL =

alien; PA = first papers; NA = naturalized). Remember, prior to September 22, 1922, women were typically naturalized through their husbands or fathers. After that date, women were required to complete the naturalization process independently.

Some of the final information relates to occupation, both job and industry; employment status (remember, this census took place just seven months after the Crash of '29), and Veteran Status.

I would strongly recommend that you read the enumerator's instructions (see below). This will help you better understand the questions and answers recorded.

Now for the bad news: Unless you had ancestors in ten Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, or Virginia) or certain counties of Kentucky or West Virginia, there is no soundex or index. You must know where your ancestors lived and be able to convert the address into an Enumeration District. As an aside, enumeration districts are now formatted with a number (indicating the county), followed by a dash and the actual enumeration district. NARA (National Archives and Records Administration) will be providing some additional finding aids, including City Directories, Geographic Descriptions of Enumeration Districts, Enumeration District Maps, and for some of the larger cities, street indexes that convert the street address into an enumeration district.

So where do you start? Check out the documents, articles and links listed below to get more information. Review your files to list each family and to identify their location in 1930. For example, I ran a report from my genealogical database, asking for all individuals born before 1930 who died after 1930. (This Boolean search assures me of having all people who were alive in 1930, since they must meet both criteria.) I then exported this information into a spreadsheet for easier manipulation (listing name, birth date, birth place, death date, death place and 1930 expected location. I sorted alphabetically and matched family groups. Now I was ready to check out city directories for addresses. Once I find the addresses, I'll convert them to enumeration districts and I'll be ready to go when the census is released.

Where will you find the census? The first locations where it will be available will be the National Archives branches. In addition, most major repositories have ordered films at least for their area. Most won't be

available on April 1st but should be available within a few weeks. Some places you might want to check are the Family History Library and Centers, Connecticut State Library, the New York City Public Library, N.Y. Genealogical & Biographical Library and the New England Historic Genealogical Society (check their web sites or call for information). In addition, Ancestry has ordered the entire set of films and will begin digitizing as soon as they can get the films to Salt Lake City. They will begin posting on their website (subscription service) within "hours" of the release.

So now it's time to begin. Check out the resources listed below and begin working on your database, so you'll be ready to make use of the 1930 Census as soon as it becomes available.

Bibliography

- 1930 Enumerator Instructions:
<http://www.ipums.umn.edu/~pipums/voliii/inst1930.html>
- 1930 (and other) Census Transcription Forms:
<http://www.ancestry.com/save/charts/census.htm>
- "Ancestry.com to Publish 1930 Census On-Line Within Hours of Official Government Release," *Ancestry Daily News*, 13 March 2002: <http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/news/articles/5411.asp>
- Milliner, Chad R., "Making the 1930 Census Count," *Ancestry Magazine*, March/April 2002, pg. 28, Provo, UT.
- Morgan, George G., "Here Comes the 1930 Census!" *Ancestry Daily News*, Archive, March 8, 2002: <http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/george/5380.asp>
- National Archives 1930 Census Site:
<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/1930cen.html>
- Smolenyak, Megan, "Locating Ancestors in the 1930 Census," *Ancestry Daily News*, 20 February 2002:
<http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/news/articles/5297.asp> ■

LIBRARY

(Continued from page

A good example of the catalogs is the *Heritage Books News*, which lists books and CD-ROMs on history, genealogy and Americana.

The flyers announce coming events of interest to genealogists, with information about the event, speaker, directions and application forms. One from each group is placed on our bulletin board, now located in back of the main reading room near the elevator. A quick check of this mail may lead to information important to your genealogical research.

Copy items of interest to you, and return the original to its place so that others can consult it. ■

DONNA MOUGHTY'S 2 FEBRUARY 2002 PRESENTATIONS TO MGS

by Jane Edmundson

Family History: Putting the Pieces Together

Donna offered excellent suggestions to the beginning genealogist and provided a sound review of basic procedures that is useful to all genealogists.

Always begin with yourself and with what is already known, keeping in mind what needs to be learned. Donna's excellent handout included a pedigree chart, everyone's starting point. Fill out the chart as completely as possible with places and dates of birth, death and marriage (if applicable); and *note your sources*.

Then you might tape interviews of senior family members, which will provide good clues and can be invaluable. By all means prepare a questionnaire ahead of time, but avoid questions that can be answered "yes" or "no." Photographs or videos can help to stir memories, but eventually you must check memories and family stories against other sources.

Types of sources are of particular importance, primary sources always being preferred. Donna explained that a primary document is one that was created as close to the time of the event as possible, giving birth and death certificates as examples. Other than place and date, however, some data on birth and death certificates may be secondary, i.e., information given by relatives who may have been mistaken. Baptismal certificates require knowledge of the customs of the church in question, and may have been poorly transcribed from church records. Other sources that may be of value are:

- Bibles—may be primary evidence *if* the handwriting and inks used vary from entry to entry. If the writing and the ink are the same for all entries, they were probably made by one person long after the events took place.
- Deeds—can position a person in a certain place at a certain time.
- Naturalization papers—*may* be inaccurate if the informant did not know the proper answers. National boundaries change; and the care with which certain countries keep records may vary.

The usefulness and reliability of secondary sources depend on how well they have been compiled and how well they themselves are documented. Insofar as possible, they must be checked against primary records.

Censuses are primary records for time and place, but

may be secondary for other information, e.g., age.

Indexes are wonderful, but their usefulness is dependent on accuracy of transcription, clarity of handwriting, and some knowledge about how they are compiled.

Whatever else you do, taking good notes with careful citation of sources is essential. Conflicting information sometimes turns up, but if you have kept good records, you should be able to evaluate the differing sources and resolve the conflict. Write up what you discover as you go along, as it helps to clarify what you have and where you need to go. A research log is helpful in preventing duplication of effort and should contain all sources consulted/seen and the names of persons interviewed. Information accumulates quickly and can become quite overwhelming if it is not organized.

The genealogy area at Darien Library contains a great many helpful books. There is also a collection of CDs that can be consulted on the genealogy computer—the most recently added resource being the 56-disk nationwide index for the 1880 Federal Census created by the LDS Church.

Donna cautioned that you can't expect to do everything on the internet and that internet information must be carefully weighed, as it has been copied and may not have valid sources. *Never* take a file from the internet and incorporate it with your own records until *all* data have been confirmed.

There are valuable research sites near Darien, which include: the Family History Centers in Stamford and New Canaan; the National Archives, New York Genealogical & Biographical Society, and the New York Public Library in New York City; the Connecticut State Library and Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford; and the New Haven Colony Historical Society in New Haven. Holdings and open hours can be found on the internet.

Family History Bibliography, © 2002 Donna M. Moughty. "(MGS)" indicates item is on MGS shelves at Darien Library.

General Sources

- Croom, Emily Anne, *The Genealogist's Companion & Sourcebook*, Betterway Books, Cincinnati, 1944 (MGS).
- Dollarhide, William, *The Census Book, A Genealogist's Guide to Federal Census Facts, Schedules and Indexes*, Heritage Quest, Bountiful, UT 1999.
- Eicholz, Alice (Ed.), *Ancestry's Red Book, American State, County & Town Sources*, Ancestry, Salt Lake City, 1992 (MGS).
- Mills, Elizabeth Shown, *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the*

Family Historian, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1997 (MGS).

- National Archives Trust Fund, *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives*, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC (MGS).
- Rubicam, Milton (Ed.), *Genealogical Research Methods and Sources*, American Society of Genealogists, Washington, DC, 1960 (MGS).
- Szucs, Loretto Dennis and Luebking, Sandra Hargreaves, (Ed.), *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*, Revised Edition, Ancestry, Salt Lake City, 1997 (MGS).

Video

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, *Using a Branch Genealogy Library, How to Use the U.S. Census* (Darien Library).

Web Sites

- Ancestry: <http://www.ancestry.com>
- Cyndi's List: <http://www.cyndislist.com/>
- Ellis Island: <http://www.ellislandrecords.org/>
- Genealogy.com: <http://www.genealogy.com>
- Heritage Quest: <http://www.heritagequest.com/>
- LDS FamilySearch: <http://www.familysearch.org/>
- National Genealogical Society: <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/>

Getting Started With Irish Research

Where to begin a search for ancestors in Ireland? Again, you start with yourself and go backward in time. There is a myth that all Irish records were lost in the fire at the Public Record Office on 30 June 1922. The reality is that all of the vital records from 1864 to the present survive, as do many other records. The problem is finding the right ones. They might be in any number of places, and finding the right place may be difficult. For instance, there are 60,000 townlands, and many of their names are used more than once. There are, for example, 26 towns named "Irishtown." Other administrative divisions are the parishes (groups of townlands), 869 Poor Law Unions (which became the basic administrative division), counties, and baronies (now obsolete). The correct town might be identified in family records, oral tradition of family members, obituaries, naturalization papers, census records (neighbors often moved together, so you might find that a neighbor knows), newspapers (advertisements for lost relatives), military records, pension files, probate records, obituaries, funeral cards, cemetery records, and passenger lists. From 1846 to 1892 you must know the name of the ship, but from 1892 on there are Ellis Island records on which a contact in Ireland is listed. Naturalization

papers are important and contain more information after the earlier years. Records of fraternal organizations, such as the Hibernian Society, the Knights of Columbus, and the Orangemen should be investigated, too. Griffiths Valuation began in 1848 and gives ownership of land, as well as its valuation based on productive capacity and rent for the buildings. Donna gave many details on the use of Irish records, each type of which has its limitations: county, Poor Law Union, civil parish and townland.

The 1901 census is the oldest to survive, but fragments exist for 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851. Form B1 of the census gives descriptions of dwellings, materials used, number of rooms and so forth. There is a 100-year privacy law, so the 1901 census is the most recent census available to the public.

Irish church records vary dramatically by denomination and location, but they can be good, depending on the local church. If you write to the church, be sure to ask for *everything*. The Church of Ireland was the established church until 1869. Earlier Church of Ireland records were declared public property and were sent to the Public Records Office for safekeeping, and these were destroyed by fire in 1922. Fortunately, some churches copied their records before sending them to the PRO, and these copies still exist. Unfortunately, they are handwritten and difficult to read, and names may have been misspelled because they were recorded the way the priest heard them. Some are on microfilm at the Family History Library, and many may be seen at the National Library in Dublin.

Also in Dublin is Joyce House, the Government Records Office. Reader's cards are required, so take your passport and several photographs—different cards are issued at each institution. And be prepared for stiff fees.

Still more records are Tithe Applotments, wills, manuscripts and estate records.

If you are planning a trip to Ireland, Donna suggests that you do your homework first: learn all that you can before you leave home, and study what you can about the country. Plan time in Dublin as well as local areas, and be realistic—don't expect to find everything. Plan "down time" and, especially, enjoy the beautiful countryside.

Irish Research Bibliography, © 2002 Donna M. Moughty General Sources

- Grenham, John, *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors*, Dublin, 1999,

2nd Edition.

- Leahy, David, *County Longford, Survivors of the Great Famine*, Derryvrin Press, Limerick, 1996.
- Lewis, Samuel, *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, 2 vols., London, 1837.
- Mitchell, Brian, *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1986.
- Ryan, James G., *Irish Records: Sources for Family and Local History*, U.S.A., 1997.
- Smith, Brian, *Tracing Your Mayo Ancestors*, Flyleaf Press, Dublin, 1997.
- *General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland*, Dublin 1861; Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore 1984.
- *Tracing Your Ancestors in Ireland*, Irish Tourist Board.

Audio Tapes Available from Repeat Performances

<http://www.audiotapes.com/>

- Betit, Kyle, *Finding the Irish Place of Origin*, recorded at the NGS 2001 Conference in the States, 5/16/01, Portland (Product Code NGS01-W48).
- McVetty, Susan, *Griffith's Valuation: A Vital Link in Irish Research*, recorded at the Sesquicentennial Conference, 7/1/95, Boston (Product Code NE-66).
- O'Duill, Eileen, *Irish Genealogy: Where Do I Start*, recorded at the NGS 2000 Conference in the States, Providence, 5/31/00 (Product Code 00NGS-W45).
- Whelan, Kevin, *Irish Life 1750-1850: The Context of Emigration—An Illustrated Survey*, recorded at the Sesquicentennial Conference, 7/1/95, Boston (Prod. Code NE-42).

Websites

- Ancestry: <http://www.ancestry.com>
- Cyndi's List: <http://www.cyndislist.com/>
- Ellis Island: <http://www.ellislandrecords.org/>
- Genealogy.com: <http://www.genealogy.com>
- General Records Office, Dublin: <http://www.groireland.ie/research.htm>
- GENUKI: <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/irl/>
- Heritage Quest: <http://www.heritagequest.com/>
- Ireland Genealogy Projects (RootsWeb): <http://irelandgenealogyprojects.rootsweb.com/>
- Irish Family History Foundation: <http://www.irishroots.net/>
- Irish Phone Directory: <http://www.goldenpages.ie/resSearch.asp>
- LDS FamilySearch: <http://www.familysearch.org/>
- National Archives of Ireland: <http://www.nationalarchives.ie/>
- National Genealogical Society: <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/>
- National Library of Ireland: <http://www.nli.ie/>
- Public Records Office of Northern Ireland: <http://proni.nics.gov.uk/index.htm>
- Irish Family History Foundation: <http://www.irishroots.net/>

DID YOU KNOW? The first telephone directory was published in Hartford, Conn., in 1878. (Information from USA Today, 6 February 2002).

RECENT GENEALOGY ARTICLES

Two recent articles in widely distributed publications attest to the growing interest in genealogy within the United States.

"New Routes to Old Roots," by Nancy Shute, *Smithsonian Magazine*, March 2002

According to this article, the number of Americans interested in genealogy has increased by 33% in the last five years and is now at 60% of the population. The article cites some reasons for the increase, which include ethnic pride and the growing availability of genealogical data on the internet, along with the time and financial resources needed for research.

Ms. Shute looked for her grandparents at the Ellis Island website: www.ellisland.org Although she did not find her grandfather, her grandmother's arrival at the age of 9, along with a mother and four siblings, popped up immediately. Ms. Shute pointed out that 40% of Americans have an ancestor that came through Ellis Island and reported that on its first day of operation the website had 27,000 hits *a second*.

A caution by past president of the National Genealogical Society Shirley Wilcox concerning the accuracy of data found on the Internet was included.

The origin of Cyndi's List at: <http://www.cyndislist.com> is described. It began with 1,025 genealogical internet sites that Cyndi Howells listed for her local genealogical society, and now contains over 125,000 links to genealogical sites.

The author touched on the extraordinary efforts of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to make genealogical resources widely available. Their website at www.familysearch.org has 8 million hits a day, and their Family History Library in Salt Lake City is visited by more than 600,000 people each year. The millions of rolls of microfilm they have created can be borrowed for use at Family History Centers throughout the world.

"Genealogy goes beyond all those 'begats,'" by Mary Wiltenburg *Christian Science Monitor*, 6 March 2002

This article describes the dissatisfaction of genealogist Ann James with the bare-bones collection of names and dates for ancestors that she had been gathering for many years, and her decision to look for the stories behind the statistics. She took another look at old family diaries and letters and discovered an

exciting story about her husband's great-grandfather's service in the Mexican-American War and a trip that he made with some friends across the country on the new transcontinental railroad in 1874. She has produced a book based on these events, which is an endeavor seen as a growing trend by Lynn Betlock of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Several approaches to putting together an interesting book (one more likely to find space on library and historical society shelves) are described, and production options for various budgets are explored.

The article ended with a short, but helpful, bibliography. Several of the books mentioned focus on assisting family history authors. ■

UPCOMING SEMINARS

Connecticut Ancestry Society

- 13 April, 11 AM; "Irish Immigrants and How to Find Them," by Laura Murphy DeGrazia, CG; at Fairfield Historical Society.
- 27 April, 2 PM; "Italian Immigrants and How to Find Them," by Marcia D. Melnyk; at Ferguson Library in Stamford.
- 19 May, 2 PM; "Credible Clues from the Incredible Internet," by Leslie Corn; at Fairfield Library.

Godfrey Memorial Library, Middletown, CT

Jake Gehring of Heritage Quest will give an all-day seminar on Saturday, 13 April, at Wesleyan University, Middletown. Subjects covered will be: "Choosing Genealogy Software," "Genealogy on the Internet," "Genealogy on CD-ROM," and "Electronic Genealogical Publishing. The \$45 fee will include a box lunch. For more information, contact Godfrey Memorial Library, 134 Newfield Street, Middletown, CT 06457; telephone (860) 346-4375. ■

QUERY

128. BATES-SQUIRES. Need information on the parents, siblings and children of Ann Bates, born 21 June 1751, Fairfield Co. She married Samuel Squires 10 March 1770. Four children included Samuel and John, plus 2 daughters, names not known. *Herbert W. "Buzz" Squires, 97 General Fellows Rd., Greenwich, NY 12834-4509.* ■

Deadline for next newsletter
August 2002



MEETING
SATURDAY, 6 APRIL 2002, 2 PM
DARIEN LIBRARY

Middlesex Genealogical Society
PO Box 1111
Darien CT 06820-1111



Please consider adding a contribution toward our genealogical resource maintenance and expansion, e.g., FamilySearch, subscriptions, books, CDs, etc.

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2002 MEMBERSHIP ANNUAL DUES

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