Middlesex Genealogical Society NEWSLETTER

The Middlesex Genealogy Society is greatly saddened by the death this month of **CARL K. MOSES**, one of the founding fathers and a director of our organization. Carl was born November 16, 1908 in Carinna, Maine, the son of the late Charles Thomas and Mary Louise Knowles Moses. Carl and his wife Helyn Rorke Moses have been Darien residents for 35 years. Carl was very active in the

CARL K. MOSES
1908 — 1987

Senior Men's Club and the Boy Scout Troup 53 where he served as Organizations Chairman for 25 years. He was also a volunteer for the Darien Book Aid.

As a director in our organization, Carl served as Publications Chairman and was responsible for our Middlesex Genealogical Society Publication No. 1 which was published last year. Carl even asked his son, John E. Moses of New Milford, to draw the graphic of the books and candle we now use on all of our newsletters and bulletins. He was extremely interested in pursuing his own genealogy and was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He had also made application to the Mayflower Society. Our heartfelt sympathy to Helyn and family. Needless to say, Carl will be sorely missed, not only for his stoic presence and subtle sense of humor, but because he was a true friend to all.

A PHILADELPHIA PROMENADE
Courtesy of
The Darien Historical Society
and
The Middlesex Genealogical Society
by Ray Bartlett

A glorious day blossomed September 15th, as 45 eager, bright, smiling and freshly washed faces boarded a land cruiser (actually, a bus) at the Noroton Presbyterian Church. Setting a course for Philadelphia, our driver, assisted by Doris Hollander and Janet Jainschigg, respectively co-pilot and navigator, smoothly glided through the morning traffic and safely passed by the "wilds" of New Jersey toward the "City of Brotherly Love"!

William Penn, former mayor of Philadelphia, atop his lofty perch on the city hall of that metropolis, welcomed us as our bus wiggled and squiggled its way to the headquarters building of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in which resides one of the finest resource centers for genealogical material, The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

The directors of these two prestigious organizations greeted us upon arrival. Then while those more interested in genealogy attended a briefing of the resources available in that building, the historically-minded folks inspected the spectacular exhibit of the writings and artifacts of the history of our United States Constitution.

The entire group then enjoyed a box lunch at the headquarters before experiencing a delightful and informative tour of the

THE MIDDLESEX GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY held its first meeting of the season on Saturday, October 10, 1987 in the Darien Public Library. The program was FINDING YOUR MILITARY ANCESTORS, presented by Alan Aimone, Librarian, Military Affairs Library, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY.

Mr. Aimone began with "articles to spark your curiosity". He brought with him artifacts from the Civil War including a set of cloth officer's bars, a fabric cover for a canteen, and two pictures. If you were to have one of these items which belonged to an ancestor, or even just had the name of an ancestor you knew served in the Civil War or Revolutionary War, then you would want to know more about that person.

Mr. Aimone suggested that the most productive means of obtaining information is to write to the National Archives in Washington, D. C. for copies of your veteran's records. He showed us information received on two different veterans. The records indicated where they served and their pension information (which in one case included a copy of the veteran's marriage license, dependents and their birthdates). Requests are $5 each and must be made on Form GSA #6751. To obtain the form, write:

> Military Service Records
> National Archives
> Washington, DC 20408

Mr. Aimone also brought with him the books he most commonly uses to do his searching. They included:

1)   Tracing Your Civil War Ancestors by Bertram H. Groene.
2)   Register of Federal U.S. Military Records:
      Vol I: 1775 - 1860
      Vol II: Civil War
3)   Official Army Register of the Volunteer Forces of the U.S. Army for the Years 1861, 62, 63, 64, & 65.
4)   Military Archives - International Directory of Military Publications by Sidney Allison.
5)   Struggle for Empire - A Bibliography of French & Indian War by James G. Lydon.
6)   U.S. Army Military History Research Collection - Special Bibliographic Series, U.S. ARmy Unit Histories, A Military R e - search Collection Bibliography, Carlisle Barracks, PA.
7)   War of 1812 Genealogy by George K. Schweitzer, PHD, ScD.

Needless to say, we learned a great deal from Mr. Aimone and he helped spark our curiosity about our veteran ancestors.

"Old Section" of that city. Our guide for the tour was the captivating Director of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Antoinette Segraves, a good friend of our society.
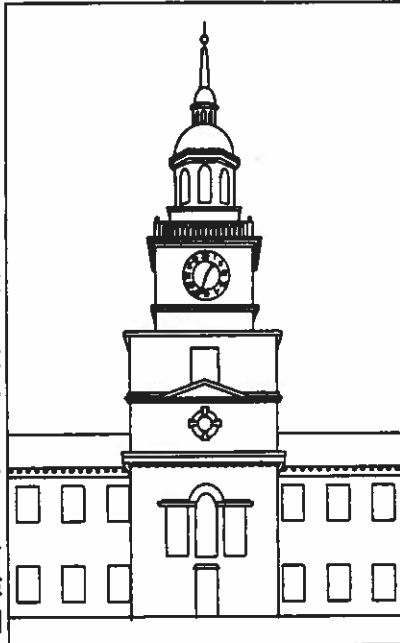
The "Old Philadelphia" tour included a visit to the Old State House (we call "Independence Hall"). And while there, the Goodyear Blimp flew overhead effectively demonstrating the passing of time between 1787 and today! Unfortunately, President Reagan and First Lady, Nancy, were not aware that our visit preceded their presentation there by two days. We felt certain had the President known this, he might have changed his itinerary.

The Liberty Bell Exhibit was inspected by our intrepid group as well as Benjamin Franklin's tomb in the Christ Church yard. Ms. Segraves directed our bus past many of the famous landmarks of "Old Philadelphia" including the residence of Betsy Ross. However, Elfreth's Alley proved too narrow to accommodate our huge bus.

Just before the evening rush hour traffic, our skillful pilot eased his bus onto the homeward highway. The weary travelers were graciously plied with wine, cheese and tidbits, courtesy of Florence Wyland and her assistants. And 10 minutes ahead of schedule, we returned to Darien without losing a single member of our group.

Many thanks are due for the planning and execution of this unique trip (our first) to Doris Hollander, Janet Jainschigg and Emm Fatherley.

GENEALOGICAL LOAN COLLECTION

A circulating collection of 1,600 volumes on New England genealogy and local history, including many rare books to which family researchers often find it difficult to gain access, is maintained by The Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford. A new, completely updated catalogue listing all the titles available in this unusual collection has just been published by the Historical Society.

The books in The Connecticut Historical Society Genealogical Loan Collection may be borrowed either in person or through the mail by members of The Connecticut Historical Society or of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut. The books, which are borrowed for a period of one month, can be mailed anywhere in the United States or Canada. For books borrowed through the mail a fee of $3 per volume is charged to cover postage and handling. Return postage is paid by the borrower.

Copies of the newly published Loan

Rare Book Collection
New England Genealogies

Collection Catalogue costs $5, plus 38 cents sales tax for Connecticut residents, and $1.50 postage and handling for mail orders. Annual membership in the Connecticut Historical Society is $20 for individual Connecticut residents, $18 for individual out-of-state residents, and $15 for senior citizens.

The Society maintains a research library whose holdings include 6,000 genealogies, several thousand local histories, and thousands of genealogical manuscripts. Library hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday. Admission to the library is free to the public.

More information may be obtained by calling the Society at (203) 236-5621.

COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR GENEALOGY

By Robert Selden Barrows

THE CONNECTICUT NUTMEGGER,
Vol. 20, No. 2, September 1987.

We can all dream about the ideal genealogy program, but in the real world we must make compromises with what we want, what is available, and what we can afford.

The computer program to buy is the one that best serves your needs. What are the needs of the serious genealogists who belong to the C.S.G.? Genealogy has four steps:

* SEARCH — Books, court house, cemetery, oral history; get data, records of events.
* STORE — Compile & maintain information in accessible and meaningful files.
* ORGANIZE — Find relationships, assemble relevant data in family groups, charts, or other useful lists.
* DISSEMINATE — Share your findings with others by letters, talks, groups, and publishing.

A computer can help genealogists in each step.

The third, organizing data, will be discussed in detail below. For the other steps we offer brief notes.
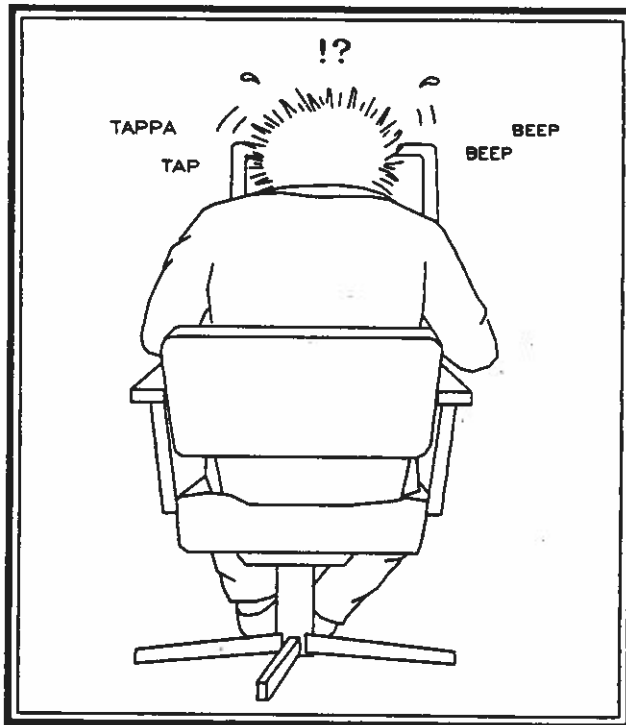
For collecting data on field trips or libraries, a lap computer is the best tool; far better than a typewriter or pen (and much more expensive).

How do you store the notes and Xerox copies you bring home and months later find one of those items? On a computer, database manager program does this well, permitting rapid searches for names, locations, or dates. Expensive software has many features but is complex to learn. Cheaper "file handling" programs are often adequate.

Publishing your work can range from giving Xerox copies to relatives, to a professionally published hard cover book. The computer can help in two ways. A genealogy program enables you to print many FGSs (or other) automatically to a standard format. Then, a good computer printer provides you with camera-ready copy you can take to a print shop.

And remember your computer printer is also a duplicator so you can run off extra copies free, any time you want.

GENEALOGICAL PROGRAMS

In the past year the quality of genealogical programs has increased greatly. Successive revisions now make them attractive to serious genealogists.

The three most popular programs are: FAMILY ROOTS Vers. 3, ROOTS II Vers. 2, and PAF 2. The last, put out by the Mormon Church, at $35 is a bargain if you can accept

its rigidity. The other two cost almost $200. Many other programs are available that might appeal to you. But remember that the cheapest is not always best. A quality program may save you much time and frustration.

The unique feature of a genealogy program is its ability to organize data into

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The key feature of a genealogical program is the organization of the family group sheets.

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special forms, such as family group sheets (FGS) or pedigree charts. To do this, it creates its own relational data base of facts on names it will assemble.

You must distinguish between this data base, and the larger, more general one we mentioned earlier under "storing data." The latter is composed of long strings of facts, with no evident connection between them. This is often referred to as an "EVENT-oriented" data base.

In a genealogy program its own data base is PERSON- (or FAMILY- or MARRIAGE-) centered. You create this data base by typing in the information requested by the computer. Each name is related to others as parent-child or spouse. Doing this takes time, but once done, the record is permanently stored, easy to access and simple to edit.

Before buying a program you should see a demonstration. Unhappily, few stores know or care about genealogy. Another approach is to ask an acquaintance to demonstrate a program he/she has been using. But remember that people who have used only one program feel it is "great," ignorant of greener grass. But you can see how the program works, check the style of its output, and perhaps learn of some frustrations.

HOW DOES A GENEALOGY PROGRAM WORK?

Most genealogy programs have many routines that you select from a menu that is displayed on the screen whenever you hit a specified key. Most programs also set certain keys to do specific things such as deleting or copying an entry, printing a chart, moving to another part of the file or to a different routine. Often this is done by hitting a pair of keys either simultaneously or in sequence. A template is sometimes put on the keyboard to tell you what these specially-defined keys do.

The first time you use a program you must "configure" it to your own computer system. This is usually a simple question-and-answer process, concerning the amount of RAM memory, type of printer, etc.

The next step is to tailor the genealogy program to your own needs, such as number and length of fields for each item to be entered. Once these two steps have been done, you're ready for work.

You would start by choosing the program routine for "entry of data". You then simply answer the queries by typing in the names, dates and locations, etc.

Usually the first item will be the ID number. Most programs supply this automatically; some allow you to enter your own. The ID No. is very important: the computer uses it to identify each person and link families. The actual numbers used do not matter, and need not be in any particular order; they can be random, as far as the computer cares. One program allows you to enter a second ID No. to tie-in with some system you may have previously used.

The data set you have entered for one person is called a "record". After you have entered many records, you select (menu or key) the routine to prepare a FGS, or other, then lean back and let the computer buzz. Within a few seconds (or a minute) the FGS

will be displayed. Hit another key, and it will start appearing on your printer.

FEATURES OF A GOOD GENEALOGY PROGRAM

How fast does the program work? There are trade-offs. Some programs store the entire data-bank in computer memory so access is very fast. But it is limited in scope. Other programs read the data from floppy disks. It is slower, but allows many names to be accessed in an unlimited number of disks. This is where a "hard" or Winchester disk helps: it will store more names than most people will ever collect.

Some programs have a mini-word processor to prepare and append TEXT to a FGS; this feature is helpful but of limited use. Far better is a genealogy program having the ability to interchange output with your word processing program. This means that you can prepare a biography, references, etc., with printer codes, on your word processor, and tack the text file to the FGS and print it.

It should likewise be possible to enter the FGS into your word processor to add headings, page numbers, text, printer codes, or other "pretties" to fit the FGS to a particular format, such as for a book.

To do this, both programs should produce an output in what is called "ASCII text". Most data-handling programs format their files in coded form to save storage space. But only those programs can decode their files. You cannot print those files nor work on them with your word processor because they are in code. "ASCII-text" is not in code.

Another advantage of ASCII-text files is that you can prepare a list or FGS on your word processor, store it on disk, and later, when writing a letter on your word processor, recall this file and insert it into your letter.

PROGRAM LIMITS.

You should know what your own needs are, then check on the LIMITS in a genealogy program.

How many individual records can be stored? Some programs limit you to the program disk; others permit an unlimited number of data disks.

How many marriages and children can be entered for one person? Six and 20 might be an acceptable maximum.

Most programs set up FIELDS having a limited number of spaces for each item in a person's record. The smaller each field, the more records that can be stored, but each field should be long enough to handle 98% of the records.

A name, birth-date, location, death-date, etc., are each successively entered in separate fields. How much space do you need; can you change the length of a field?

Occasionally you will have a very long item that will not fit the available space. A solution to this problem is the "NOTES" routine, for adding extra information in a footnote, or sometimes as an inserted line.

Some questions to ask about FIELDS. Can the NAME field include nicknames, titles, and variant spellings?

Can the DATE field handle Old Style/ New Style dating; "about" or "ca.", "before", etc., or an alternate date? Does it use the standard DD-MMM-YYYY format with the months in letters, not numbers? One program omits the initial "one" from years, but that is too confusing.

Does the LOCATION field allow town, county, and state entries, and use them all in print-outs?

Are extra fields available for user-defined needs such as military record, occupation, church, etc.?

GENERAL FEATURES.

Can the program handle divorces, annulments, adoptions, or a wife whose surname is unknown? A widow who marries again should be listed under three surnames.

Can you choose either upper or lower case letters? Some programs enforce upper case for names to highlight them, but a better way is to use bold face type.

Is it easy to edit existing records to update them by changing, adding, or deleting an entry?

Some programs add the date of creation or latest change to each record. Some add your name & address.

Most printers can be set to "condensed" type at 17 letters per inch. This compact typing is a boon to preparing pedigree charts for five generations. The results are sometimes hard to read and reproduce poorly but are worth it.

A good program has an automatic date checker. This routine will query you on inconsistent dates such as a death date before a birth date for the same person, a man 186 years old, or an 80 year old mother having a child.

All work should have documentation for sources of the data. These citations, names, etc., can be added either as text or footnotes. Will your proposed program do this the way you like?

Actually, each item in a FGS should have its source listed. One way is to use a number or reference code for each item at the end of its line at the right margin. At the bottom of the page, these codes are explained.

All programs should provide complete numerical (ID No.) and alphabetical listing of all people in its data bank, as well as partial lists.

A SEARCH routine is useful to locate in the data bank any one person, or a group, and display the records found on the screen or send to a printer. Some programs can search two or more fields at the same time. For example, find all Smiths born between 1800 and 1860.

A useful search routine is the "partial string" search. If you ask for "Eliz", then this search would return all names containing those letters; e.g., Eliz., Eliza, Elizabeth, etc. Variant spellings are a problem. If you search for "Rebecca" you will not get a "Rebekah," unless you ask for "Reb". Some people will find a SOUNDEX routine useful in searching the program's data base.

All programs have bugs. Most are caught and fixed by a Users' Group. You'll benefit by joining one.

Like any other new adventure, adding a computer to your toolbox takes time to learn new ways and to explore all the features available to help you. After a few months you will wonder how you ever got along without a computer.

BULLETIN BOARD
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• The Middlesex Genealogical Society welcomes **Henry Hoff** as a new Board Member. As most of you know, Henry is very knowledgeable in the genealogical field and will be a great asset to us.

• The Darien Public Library has in its Genealogical Section **ALL** of the English and Irish **IGI** (International Genealogical Index), including London.

• The next meeting of the Middlesex Genealogical Society is scheduled for Wednesday, December 2, 1987. The meeting will take place at 8:15 PM in the Darien Public Library. Mark your calender and plan to attend.

EUREKA

The quest for one's ancestors is rewarding and frustrating. However, with patience, the former prevails. In 1985, I went to Italy to search that 75% of me that is Italian (the other 25% being Slovak, Hungarian and German). I knew that my grandfather had a brother and a sister, and that one of his parents had died and the other had remarried, and there were either step-siblings or half-siblings, but names were unknown. After visiting

A Member's Worldwide Quest

four small Italian villages, where I found various distant cousins, including a woman whose grandfather was my great-grandfather, and (she) worked in the vital statistics office of a town of 800, and a cousin whose grandfather was my great-grandfather's brother, an elderly, ill woman, who got out of her sick bed, I then traveled to the town of Bivongi, where by luck, I met a woman who spoke English, having been educated in Australia, who returned to her native town when she married. With her assistance, we pored through the town hall records, and discovered the names of my grandfather's half-brother. Lo and behold, not only was he now a name, but still living and working in the fields at the age of 75. The irony was that every time someone had emigrated to America, Uncle Antonio had asked that person to help find my grandfather, and that unknown to one individual, my grandfather's daughter only lived two blocks from where that person settled in Stamford; however, my aunt had married, and therefore had a different name. In later years, that same individual established a barber shop in Springdale, a few short blocks from where my grandfather had lived, before he died.

Perhaps the greatest discovery was Uncle Antonio's knowledge of a full brother of my grandfather, whom I discovered in Wentworthville, Australia, about 20 minutes from Sydney. On June 13, 1913, my grandfather sailed from the port of Naples to the United States. One or two days earlier, his five year old brother, Felice, and my great-grandfather had taken my grandfather to the railroad station so he could take the train to the pier. Crying at the station, Felice was told by his older brother Giuseppe that one day he would return; however, in 1929, they lost contact. The promise my grandfather made will be kept, for on June 8, 1987, I depart for Australia, to keep that promise my grandfather made. I will arrive near or to the exact date of the month that five year old Felice last saw 18 year old Giuseppe, except that it is 74 years later.

Discovery of Unknown Great Uncle in Australia

FROM THE EDITOR: I spoke to Kathleen Butterick-Gooley for an update to her fascinating story. She reported that she did indeed go to Australia and had a wonderful reunion with her great uncle, his four children and all of their families adding considerably to her repertoire of relations. Kathleen took with her a video of her family in America and further exchange of videos is in the making. She also acquired more data for her genealogy work and heard many family stories for the first time. She said her great uncle cried when she arrived and cried when she left. It was a heart warming experience.

HAPPY THANKSGIVING!

QUERIES AND CLUES

by Jane C. Merchant

Although our Saturday morning Genealogical Helper office at the Darien Library was closed for the summer, a few letters did come to us, by way of the Library, and one query concerning a family who lived in Darien not so long ago became an interesting challenge to me to answer. A gentleman in Cherry Hill, NJ asked for information about a certain Mr. and Mrs. William George Smith; who were their parents and their children? The only clue was the fact that in June of 1948, they had celebrated their 61st wedding anniversary while living on Old Kings Highway in Darien.

The clue suggested that the Darien Review of that month and year might have a story, and sure enough - a 61st wedding anniversary made the front page. An account of a family party noted that Mr. and Mrs. William George Smith were honored by their guests including William George Smith, Jr., their only son, and two daughters, Mrs. Mary Louise Dumbell of Darien, and Mrs. Walter Anderson, who came with her husband and two sons, Richard and Robert Anderson. Also attending were Mrs. Frank Mills of Norwalk, daughter of William George Smith, Jr. and her daughter.

So much for the Smiths in the year 1948. To find out more about them, I decided to check the membership lists of Darien churches. I found them in the records of the parish of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Noroton. Under "Families" the Smiths were listed as having arrived in Darien in August 1919 - they transferred their church membership from Holy Innocents, Dunellen, New Jersey. Mrs. Smith was listed as Mary Louise Burger Smith, and their two daughters were listed as Belle and Mary Louise - along with son William George, Jr. There were no Smiths of that family under "Births", so I turned the pages to "Marriages", and from the following records learned that the three "children" of the

William George Smiths were young adults in 1919. In 1920, Belle Smith married Eben Scribner of Darien. Under this entry it was noted that this marriage ended in divorce (no date), and that Mrs. Belle Smith Scribner married Walter Anderson of Stamford. (The marriage did not take place at St. Lukes.) In 1922, William George Smith, Jr. was married to Marion Oddy of Noroton, and in 1924, Mary Louise married Henry W. Dumbell of Brooklyn, NY. Mr. Dumbell's father became the Rector of St. Lukes the following year. The young couple moved to Colorado. (At the anniversary party for her parents, Mrs. Mary Louise Dumbell of Darien, not Mrs. Henry W. Dumbell, suggests she was either a widow or divorcee.)

A Sleuth at Work

As 1948 was the 61st year of their marriage, the senior Smiths had married in 1887, so it was possible that they lived on here until their deaths. I consulted the St. Luke's record under Deaths and found an entry for Mrs. Mary Louise Burger Smith. She died in 1952 and was buried in Stamford at the Fairfield Park Memorial Cemetery. Although she had died a widow, I could not find, between 1948 and 1957, any entry for Mr. Smith. Her obituary in the Darien Review did not give any information except that she was survived by her son, two daughters, three grandchildren, and one great grandchild.

I thought the cemetery would be able to help, so I called the Fairfield Memorial Park in Stamford, and gave them the information I had about the death and funeral of Mrs. Smith, and asked whether Mr. Smith was also buried there. This is how I learned that Mr. Smith died in June of 1949, and was buried alongside his wife.

Now that I had the date of his death, I went once more to the Darien Library for the

microfilm of the Darien Review, which would have an obituary for Mr. Smith. This proved to have some very interesting information about William George Sr. He was 91 when he died, he had married Mary Louisa Burger at Hicksville Center, Long Island in 1887, and although they had not moved to Darien with their family until 1919, Mr. Smith was a native of Darien! Unfortunately, the obit did not provide the names of his parents. (His funeral was held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Norwalk - which explained why I found no mention of his death in the St. Luke's records). Now, I had a clue to work on, to find the names of his parents - a native of Darien, he would surely be listed in the birth records at the Town Hall. Sad to say, this important event was not listed. The only male Smith born in the year 1858 (year of his birth) was a George Smith, son of Philip and Mary Smith...a possibility, if William were added later, but it seemed I should look further. A suggestion that I might find this information on his death certificate, which would be on file at Town Hall, because he was living at the Old Kings Highway address when he died, proved to be the solution to this question. The certified death certificate is at the Town Hall in Norwalk, because Mr. Smith died in the Norwalk Hospital, but a copy was at the Darien Town Hall - and gave the names of his parents - William George Smith and wife, Katherine McCoum, both natives of England. Their son was born in Darien 17 May 1858. The certificate listed him as a retired interior decorator, and also stated that he had served in the United States Navy.

The point of this little report on a query and the clues I followed is that I want to show how often these clues can be discovered, queries answered by using the sources so readily available - the library, the churches and the town or city vital records office. It took some time - yes - but it was like being on a trail in a detective novel. I didn't solve all the problems for the gentleman from Cherry Hill, NJ, in fact, I suggested to him in my letter, enclosing alot of xeroxed material from the library, church and town, that he consult a book on immigration passenger lists - and also the Veterans Administration about Mr. Smith's Navy service. I didn't want to deprive him of having some fun too.

EARLY WARS AND THE YEARS THEY WERE FOUGHT

The following article appeared in the magazine "THE ILLUMINATOR" in the July/August 1986 issue.

KING PHILLIP'S WAR - July 1675 to Aug 1675, all central and southeastern New England were involved. It was caused by the encroachment of white settlers on the Indian fishing and hunting grounds. It was named for King Phillip, or Matacomet, and was brought to an end by his death.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR - This was fought in 1689 to 1697 and was an inter-colonial war. Military enterprises were generally on a small scale, with raids in the enemy frontier and the burning of forts and towns. It was closed with the treaty of Ruswick in 1697 with no real settlement. All volunteer.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR - In 1701 and 1714 the American counterpart of the war of the Spanish Succession. Main war was fought simultaneously in Europe. It took place mostly in the West Indies and on the Carolina coast and in New England. The New York border did not suffer attach because of an alliance with the French and Iroquois Indians. Peace negotiations began in 1711 in Europe, resulting in an

armistice in America in October 1712. All volunteer.

KING GEORGE'S WAR - In 1744 to 1748 New Englanders assembled troops and ships at Boston and captured Louisburg on Cape Breton Island. It was part of the struggle for control of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins. It was a fruitless conflict beginning when France and England declared war against each other in the War of the Austrian Succession. Peace following this was only an interlude.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR - This war was fought in 1754 to 1763 in Eastern North America. In Europe it was known as the Seven Years War. It was the last of a long series of wars fought by England and France. The chief issue between the two nations became the Colonies in America and India. The peace of 1763 eliminated France from North America; the land between the Appalachians and the Mississippi and Canada was ceded to England; Louisiana was ceded to Spain.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR - Fought in 1775 to 1783, this is the first time in colonial history where everyone was involved. Young and old, all ages were called to serve. Up to Oct 1777 the bulk of the fighting was in the North, after that most of it was in the South. The American Revolution was complex, beginning after the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, the opposition to Britain's colonial policies grew until 13 of the 22 British Colonies revolted and won independence.

THE WAR OF 1812 - This war was fought from 1812 to 1814 and was a conflict between the United States and Great Britain, arising from the attempt of the United States to maintain the freedom of the seas against British and French interference, and an attempt of the West and South to seize an opportunity to take Canada from Spain. It was during this war that the burning of Washington occurred. Peace treaty signed 24 Dec 1814.

INDIAN WARS - Most of the years of expansion of the U.S. there have been armed conflicts with the Indians. These continued until the late 1880s. The men involved were local residents and the regular army.

MEXICAN WAR - From 1846 to 1848 there was a struggle between the U.S. and Mexico caused by a desire to expand westward. The Mexicans accused the American military and Naval forces of trespassing on their territory. A treaty was signed in 1848 resulting in annexation to the U.S. of territory extending from the Oklahoma panhandle to the Pacific Ocean.

CIVIL WAR - The major war in the history of the U.S. Every age group from 14 years to 70 years was involved. It was fought from 1861 to 1865. Most of the battle grounds were in the South. It was a conflict between the Northern states of the U.S. and the seceding Southern states, extending from a variety of disputes of political, economical and social issues. A great destruction of property and records ensued.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR - This war lasted one year, 1898. The origin was in the Cuban insurrection of February 1895. Called a "splendid little war". The two governments terminated hostilities on 12 August 1898. There were 5,000 casualties but only 400 of them caused by battle, the rest by disease.

The Sons of the American Revolution Library has been moved to Louisville, KY, 1000 S. Fourth St 40203. DAR and SAR members are admitted free. Others must pay a small fee. It is open from nine to four p.m. daily and from nine to two p.m. on Saturday.

45 Old Kings Highway North
Darien, CT   06820