

## RESEARCHING -

**Allen Public Library - Fort Wayne, Indiana****ONE OF THE FINEST GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH FACILITIES  
Rated as second best in the United States**

In the fall of 2002, I was able to utilize the the genealogy library of the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

This library has long been noted for it's extensive genealogical research materials. I was very pleased that our travels this past fall was going to include North Eastern Indiana. With the recent availability of the 1930 Federal Census<sup>1</sup>, I had several families that I wanted to research through this census.

**<http://www.acpl.in.us>  
LIBRARY FACILITIES**

The electronic age is quite prevalent as you observe your surroundings. Computer stations located in almost every space where there are not shelves of books. The genealogical section located on the second floor of the library has 15-20 computer terminals. These terminals may be utilized to access the libraries catalog: <http://catalog.acpl.lib.IN.US>. Additionally you may access anything else you desire on the web. It is expected of you to use these terminals specifically for genealogical research. When accessing the libraries catalog, any genealogical books are retrieved from the shelves by library staff<sup>2</sup>. Patron fills out a call slip and deposits in a pick up box. You record the call number of the book and your current research table. There are approximately 150 research table locations. Where you may leave your note books and other research materials as you delve into the materials. My usual procedure was to determine the books I desired to be retrieved, and while waiting for this to be delivered continue on with my other research, whether it be surfing the internet, browsing the periodical shelves, census records, microfilm and microfiche. The have hard bound indices of all the early census records. Extensive copies of passenger lists, ship arrivals at various incoming ports. Microfiche available for vital records of many of the midwestern/great lakes states.

Library staffing is quite extensive. I found all to be very knowledgeable and helpful. They will demonstrate and show you how to use the computers for retrieving information.

<sup>1</sup> Census records are released 72 years after the dated of the census.

<sup>2</sup> This procedure is scheduled to be changed. The library is going through and extensive remodeling. Some of what I describe here will change. Once remodeling is complete patrons will be able to browse access these materials that are currently only retrievalable by library staff.

They do expect you to be computer literate. They are very busy and do not have the time to train you in using a computer. They will advise you on what materials they have available and possible directions of approach. They of course will not do your research for you.

**1930 FEDERAL CENSUS**

Accessing these records is considerably different then previous census records. Early records have been indexed by surnames, while the years 1880 through 1920 all have an index according to "soundex" and by states.

To utilize the 1930 Census one needs to know where the individual lived. This includes not only the state of residency but actual street location. This might not be a problem for someone that is known to have lived in Ludington, Michigan, a small community, but becomes very difficult if they are known to have lived in Detroit area.

**DONALD CHINNERY**

This was an easy research subject because, as we knew the parents name - Alfred and Alice Chinnery and that they were living in Ludington on either Gaylord Ave or Delia Street in 1930. We located the ED for the first and second wards of Ludington. The possible wards having been previously known information on my part.

This is the information I found listed in the this census<sup>3</sup>.

Chinnery - 502 1/2 North Gaylord entry #29

Alfred age 25 (24)<sup>4</sup> MI MI MI

Alice age 25 (23)<sup>5</sup> MI CAN MI

The locations indicated are in order place of birth, fathers place of birth and mothers place of birth. Additional information being they had assets of \$22 and were renting. Occupation being Mechanic, Automotive.

**ETHEL LOCKHART**

Ethel Lockhart<sup>6</sup>, nee Chinnery was believed to have been living in Wayne county during this period, but where? Before finding the enumeration district, you must know the street address. To scan every film and enumeration districts[ED] would be a momentous chore. There are some

<sup>3</sup> Census Film #1011

<sup>4</sup> Age at marriage. An error as he was 23 at marriage. A good example that all information cannot be taken as gospel.

<sup>5</sup> Her indicated age at marriage, June 14, 1928

<sup>6</sup> Ethel is an aunt of your editor. Sister to Alfred Chinnery.

100 or more ED's in Detroit. The US archives' will provide information as to the ED and applicable film, but you must first locate the street address of the subject. Additionally you must determine the ED that includes your desired street., To find this information it was necessary to go the spmorse web site<sup>8</sup>. This web site provides a cross reference for the particular street address and the ED of the census.

Fortunately, the Allen County Public Library [ACPL] also has available on micro film city directories for many of the cities in the United States. Availability of this information was not limited to large cities like Detroit (Wayne County) but they also had quite a comprehensive listing of city directories for Ludington and Mason County.

Using the 1930 directory, I did find a Mrs. Ethel M. Lockhart<sup>9</sup> listed at 3609 12th in Detroit. Using the spmorse web site, I found that 12th street did not fall entirely within an ED and was included within 48 ED's and spread over three different microfilms. This same information also advised the boundaries of each ED, so I must now try and find a map of the city of Detroit. There was none available, but the same previously used city directory film indicated the cross streets to 12th and the ones that bounded the 3600 block. I then proceeded to make a sketch of what would be an approximate street map of that area of Detroit and again reviewing the ED descriptions determined that the 3600 block was either in ED #202 or ED #203. Ascertain which side of the street the even and odd numbers were I determined that 3609 would be in ED #203, precinct #7 of ward #8.

At this point I felt the rest would be easy, I would again look up in the Archives the film number for ED #203 and look up the entry. It should be noted that even at this point while the ED is known we do not know the page number. So one has to scan the film until we get to precinct #7 of ward #8. As it turned out everything wasn't all that easy. Yes, I did find the enumerators page for that block of 12th, you could observe by the entries that she started at the high end, something like 3615, 3611, 3607, 3603. Note that some numbers were skipped. Later on they picked up 3613, 3605, 3601 but no 3609. The last three were picked up on attempts #2 and #3, but never 3609. Would you believe the one household I really wanted to obtain information for was never counted in the 1930 Census. That's okay I wasn't counted in the 1990 Census as we were classed as homeless (full time RV'ers).

#### **CHARLES FITCH<sup>10</sup>**

Charles Fitch and family were listed at 322 North Rowe street. Charles had assets of \$4000. Wife Ethel was listed along with 5 daughters and a son all living at home. Additionally we find that Charles became a citizen in 1880<sup>11</sup>, was currently a postal carrier. His age was 51, married at age 24 and birth information shown was CAN GER ENG. Being he was born in Canada, his father in Germany, and his

<sup>7</sup> <http://1930census.archives.gov>

<sup>8</sup> <http://home.pacbell.net/spmorse/census>

<sup>9</sup> Ethel M. Lockhart - believed to be my aunt, as she also had a middle name of Marie.

<sup>10</sup> Census Film #1011

<sup>11</sup> Charles was age 2, at this time, so this would be when his father became naturalized and the children automatically became a citizen.

mother in England.

#### **OTHER RESEARCH**

While in Fort Wayne I also researched other families in the 1930 Census. Tried locating information regarding Floras in Bourbon County, IN, Lockharts elsewhere in Michigan to no avail. Researched Geer families in early Michigan and while we haven't anything conclusive believe we have found siblings to Anna Eliza Geer wife of Andrew J. Heath. We expect to review this material in a forthcoming issue of the Four Drive. I followed the Chinnerys through City Directories of Ludington and Mason County.

#### **1930 Census**

#### **Doing your Homework on the Internet.**

##### **Government archives.**

<http://1930census.archives.gov>

The first page of this site gives you an introduction to the 1930 Census and using this site. Continuing you are given on the next page a combo box for choosing the "state" or "major city" of your choice. I chose Michigan. Locating the individual is achieved only by knowing the location of their residence.

##### **What Enumeration District.**

You are now given a choice to search by county or city. Choosing Mason County we find that Mason County has two rolls of film covering the 25 Enumeration Districts, ED's. Numbered 53-1 thru 53-25. Since Mason is small we have a concise listing of the 25 ED's. We find that 53-1 is Amber Township, Custer township less Village of Custer is #53-3, while the township is #53-4. Under #53-11 we find the first ward of Ludington, with its inclusive boundaries. The other Wards follow.

##### **Using the spmorse web site.**

<http://home.pacbell.net/spmorse/census>.

While a small population area like Mason County is relatively easy. A large City, such as Detroit, is much more entailed. The spmorse site is a welcome addition to our search tools. Entering - State - City - Street we are then advised the applicable ED's. In the case of my search for my Aunt Ethel, was complicated by 12th street being a boundary street for the Precinct/Wards of Detroit. I found though when using the site at home with my computer I was given the option to display and even print out a map of the area of her residence. It displays enough cross streets that it would have been much easier to determine the ED applicable to her resident.

#### **The lesson here is when planing to view census films, you can do a considerable amount of preparatory work at home.**

The spmorse census site has links to several of their other indexing sites. One of them is to Ellis Island. Or you can go direct to <http://home.pacbell.net/spmorse/ellis>. In closing who is "spmorse". Dr Morse is one of the early

pioneers of personal computers and computer technology in general. His series of sites developed along with his brothers are provided as a service to the internet community.

### Epilogue

I am attending a 6 week course "Intermediate Genealogy" being conducted at local college for seniors program. One of the students mentioned that the 1930 Census is now being indexed and available on Ancestry.Com. Index has not been completed but those portions that have been are put on line immediately. So for those that subscribe to Ancestry.com you should try it. Please send me any reports on whether it worked for you.

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### Recreational Vehicle Museum

While in the same area we also visit Amish country and made a trip into Elkhart Indiana to visit the **Recreational Vehicle and Motorhome Hall of Fame**. This is a very interesting museum having on display early recreational vehicles - It brought memories when I viewed trailers that reminded me of the trailer my dad made ca. 1940. Many similarities. I tried to ascertain whether in those early days plans or kits were ever available. But to the best knowledge of the docent they were not. I wish I had more details of my dad's trailer but I do not. The best I can offer is the picture enclosed herein. Our trailer was used for many years, summer camping and hunting trips up north. I remember it had varnished veneer interior. This same finish was typical of those we viewed at the museum.



Al Chinnery in front of his homemade trailer

### An update

Charles recorded his daily activities in journal/or diary practically every year of his life. Many of these journals have been found. We are working on transcribing (typing) so that all would be able to read. This is an important project because those of 100 years ago are becoming more difficult to read the writing, as it has started to fade. So far we have transcribed the years of 1900, 1904, 1905, 1908, 1955. We no longer print extra copies of these diaries. They are available on request, at which time we will make copies that have been requested.

I am currently working on a diary that contains portion of 1904/ all of 1905 and portion 1906. 1904 & 1905 have been transcribed. We have several other diaries that need to be transcribed. Others have offered to help transcribe, and hopefully they are progressing with this momentous project. How about you? Interested?

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### RECENT ACQUISITIONS

It's been quite a while since we have included this feature of reporting recent acquisitions.

Family History information (from Dorothy Burdette) regarding the Lano and Clifford families.

Family History information (from Arthur Wuebben) regarding Wuebben and Brandenstein families.

From Christopher Dixon additional finds regarding The Four Drive Tractor: "Fitch No. 1640" from The World of Classic Tractors. Photocopy in color of stock certificate #1198 for The Four Drive Tractor Company dated January 5, 1918. This certificate for 5 shares in the company priced at \$10.00 each. A photocopy of a color postcard showing the plant in Big Rapids, Michigan.

"Courtland and Henry Genealogy", researched and compiled by Elaine Henry Steven's. A very good presentation by Elaine and represents a lot of hard research work.

### Common Genealogical Terms

#### Affinity

A relationship( or rather a connection) through marriage rather than by blood..

#### Agnation

Kinship or relationship on the father's side, or by male descent.

#### Consanguinity

Blood relationship, either lineal or collateral.

#### Natural heirs

Heirs by blood as distinguished from heirs by adoption.

#### Progeny

Descendants of a common ancestor; issue.

## **Fitch Four Drive Tractors- Three More Located**

by Chris Dixon

In August 2000, I received a letter from author and tractor historian from Australia Ian Johnston. Ian included 4 photocopied pages from his book *The World of Classic Tractors* that featured the Fitch Model 20-35 that is on display at the Gunnedah Rural Museum in Gunnedah, Australia. Ian stated in his letter that he had only seen one other Fitch tractor and that was in a museum in New Zealand. My initial searches on the Internet found no leads. This past November, I located the Waikato Vintage Tractor & Machinery Club web site and emailed a request to the club officers on the whereabouts of any Fitch tractors in New Zealand. A former club president John Murray replied and forwarded my e-mail request to Richard Robinson, an author in New Zealand. Richard stated that there were two Fitch tractors in New Zealand and he mailed me three pages that contained information and photos on Fitch tractors from his two books on tractors in New Zealand.

One of the tractors is owned by the Marlborough Vintage Farm Machinery Society and on display at the Marlborough Vintage Farm Machinery Museum at Brayshaw Park in Blenheim, New Zealand. I sent a letter to the museum who forwarded the letter to club member Bob Thoms who restored the tractor. He sent me some photos and clippings of the tractor. This tractor was originally purchased by the McCallum Brothers of Blenheim before 1927. The tractor spent all its working life driving threshing mills and all other farm equipment. Soon after purchasing the tractor, the radiator became clogged up with chaff from the grain husks after separating it from the seed. Since the new radiator was taller than the original, a new hood was fashioned to go from the top of the radiator to the gas tank. As a result, the make-shift hood appeared slanted. At some point early in its life, the Climax engine gave out and was replaced by a Dorman engine. The tractor lay derelict during the

World War II years and then passed into the hands of a sawmiller who used it for a short time. He then sold it to a collector - Mr. Giltrap of Christchurch, NZ. Mr. Giltrap offered the tractor to the Marlborough Vintage Farm Machinery Society in 1985. The Society purchased the tractor in October 1985 and began to restore it in 1986. Society members Ian LeGrice and Bob Thoms (whose late older brother Harry operated the tractor when it was owned by the McCallum Bros.) had completely restored the tractor by 1988. A new hood and panel was handmade by Bob to fully enclose the sides of the engine and the gas tank. The tractor has had many modifications but is a good example of an early Fitch Four Drive Tractor. The tractor is fully operational and is used on most of the Society's Field Days at the Museum and at local tractor rallies.

The other Fitch tractor in New Zealand belongs to Jim Spall of Feilding, New Zealand. His Model 20-35 is fully-restored and features a Climax 4-cylinder. This tractor originally worked in the New Zealand bush and is notably different from other Fitch tractors in that there are no traction devices on the steel wheels. I sent a letter to Jim requesting further information but have not received a reply to date.

This past October, I received an e-mail from a guy in California named Gary who said he knows of a Fitch tractor in California and that his brother was going to take some photos of it for me. On Christmas, received five photos via e-mail of a tractor that is in Modesto, CA and owned by Alan Crocker. I am currently trying to obtain more information on this tractor. Gary stated that Alan said that was a Fitch tractor at a restaurant in Ripon, CA a number of years ago and possibly another in Grass Valley, CA or at the Ponderosa Ranch in the Lake Tahoe area in Nevada.

At the end of November, I finally completed the Four Drive Tractor Company web site and uploaded it to the Internet. I then posted a message at Yesterday's Tractors web site [<http://www.ytmag.com/index.htm>] announcing the web site. I received an e-mail from Dan Crist of

Kansas who said there are parts for a Fitch in Kansas and he forwarded the owner's e-mail address. I got in contact with Wayne Walker of Onaga, KS who owns the front and rear differentials and axles to a Fitch tractor and they are for sale. These are the only parts that remain from a tractor that he got from a farm in Caldwell, KS a number of years ago. He scrapped the rest of the tractor shortly after purchasing the tractor.

In addition to the three recently discovered Fitch tractors, the others are Ken Christensen's 'Fitch' Model 20-35 in Aberdeen, WA; Keith Schuberg's Cat Model F 15-30 in Rodney, MI; and Gunnedah Rural Museum's Fitch Model 20-35 in Gunnedah, Australia. {see Four Drive Newsletter #24, May 28, 2001 pg 10-11}

Shortly before Christmas, I was the high bidder on a black & white 8x10 photo of a Fitch tractor being loaded or unloaded from a flat-bed truck in the 1930's in California taken by J.C. Gordon of San Jose.

#### SURFING THE INTERNET

##### **Four Drive Tractor Company website**

[<http://pages.prodigy.net/cjrmrdixon/index.html>]. Chris Dixon recently completed an Internet website on the Fitch Four Drive Tractor Company website. The website contains eight main pages with links to over 50 more pages as well as 100 photos and graphic images and MP3 audio format of Ken Christensen's tractor recorded in July 2001. The main pages include The Four Drive Tractor - story on how John H. Fitch invented the Four Drive Tractor and formed the company; Four Drive Tractor Company - the history of the company itself; Tractor Models & Specifications - explains the different models with links to detailed specifications and brochures; Research & Questions - theories on what happened to the company, recent research and modern-day books; Tractors sold - a listing of tractors that were sold and who bought them; Existing tractors - a listing of existing tractors; and J.H. Fitch - condensed biography on John H. Fitch. Chris provides many

links to other websites and from a genealogy standpoint, links to your editor's site, Beach, Kistler, and Dixon genealogy.

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#### VITAL RECORDS

##### **BIRTHS**

It's a Girl! **Lauren Stephanie Lyla Bannister** was born at 4:30 P.M. on Thursday, October 24th. She weighed in at 6 lb. 4 1/2 oz and is 20" long.

Proud parents, Bob and Carrie Bannister, and Grandma Marilyn(Bannister) are thrilled!.

##### **DEATHS**

**Doris Lorraine Bates**, nee **Henry** passed away December 12, 2002. Burial was at Riverside Cemetery, Custer, MI alongside her parents Elsie (**Fitch**) and Roy **Henry**. Doris was born February 27, 1931 she is survived by her husband Lee Bates, children - 3 sons Lee Allen, David Wayne, and LaVerne Roy and 3 daughters Debbie Elaine Trevino, Lisa Lenay Clark and Darla Susan Kelley and numerous grandchildren.

#### INTRODUCING

Recently I have been contacted by some new cousins. We have since been exchanging emails and will be following with exchange of information.

##### **Sheila S. Jakel nee Biggs**

Daughter of Floyd Clifton Biggs  
Granddaughter of Carrie Mae Biggs nee Fitch  
Great granddaughter of William Fitch  
2xg granddaughter of John Henry Fitch

##### **Dorothy Burdette nee Rydall**

A descendant of Richard Lano and Martha Weston Fudge by marriage of daughter Martha Lano (sibling to Harriett Lano) to James Clifford. Dottie is mailing some family information to me so I can update my data base and complete the some of the gaps in this family. Includes copies of some old photographs of women believed to be Lano sisters.

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EMAIL ADDRESS

YOUR EDITOR HAS CHANGED - ISP

NEW ADDRESS

IS

[dgc560@gbronline.com](mailto:dgc560@gbronline.com)

website is

<http://www.gbrounline.com/dongeni>

## GENOGRAM

Tired of the old begots depicted by the typical family group sheet and pedigree charts, maybe "Genogram" is for you?

### What is a Genogram?

A **genogram** (pronounced: jen-uh-gram) chart is a method of graphically describing the relationships between individuals. Primarily used by mental health experts, this diagram can help identify positive and negative influences surrounding an individual.

#### Medical History

This same diagram, using a simplified set of rules and images, can also be used to show medical history. The purpose of diagramming your medical history is to show what genetic traits may have been passed from one generation to the next. This provides a view of your own medical history that's easier to understand than the doctor's forms.

Original idea, and introduction to "drawing" my medical history came from Family Diseases - Are You At Risk? by Myra Vanderpool Gormley [Genealogical Publishing Company]. I recommend this book to anyone interested in their family medical history.

#### Genogram Chart

##### Gathering The Data

So, how can you chart your own family medical history? First, you need to gather the information. This is best done, I've found, through interviews. It is a more time consuming method than asking all of your relatives to fill out a form but you're more likely to get the answers this way. Forms bother people in a way that a nice lunch or afternoon chat does not.

Be prepared to find out new things, some surprising and some unpleasant. Roll with it. Make notes or record the interview (but ask permission to record). Also, ask the people you can interview about those who have already died.

Write down the person's name, birth date, and (if deceased) death date and cause of death. Calculate the person's age when they died and write that down. This will help later if you need to look at average age.

You can also include their level of

education (high school graduate, or not; college, etc.) and occupation or occupations. Some jobs can have a significant impact on a person's health; think of the difference between a coal miner and a farmer...

Did the person serve in the military? If he or she served during a war they were probably exposed to less than ideal medical conditions. Viet Nam veterans, for example, have a higher probability of Hepatitis C.

With a medical history you need to look at the siblings of your ancestor too. A genetic condition, such as Huntington's, may not show itself in your direct line but it could appear in your uncle's or great-aunt's lines. Make sure you list the children in birth order (top to bottom or left to right), including miscarriages, infant deaths, etc.

Document the person's marital history... did Aunt Sue have children by different men? If so, you need to realize which of her children are affected by your common genes. Include the marriage and, if applicable, the date of divorce.

Then add any medical information you can learn. Look for chronic illness, heart disease, cancer, alcohol or drug abuse, eating disorders, depression or other mental health problems. You should also get a medical dictionary with obsolete terms when reading death certificates or listening to your relatives. Look at the cause of death and any contributing factors.

#### Interpreting the Data

Don't be too focused on specific problems of one or two family members. The important part of a medical history is trends and probabilities. Did all of your father's people die of heart disease? When was the average onset? Is there a common thread there? What's the likelihood that a problem was passed to the next generation?

#### Creating a Chart

First- you need to decide whose medical history you want to draw. Each medical history genogram is usually limited to three (3) generations. This is due to size limitations on the page, readability, and because probability of a genetic trait occurring reduces with

each successive generation.

Second

Draw the individual on the page following the basic rules:

A male is drawn as a square, a female is drawn as a circle, and a triangle is used when the sex is not known.

A "slash" is drawn through the shape (or you can write an "X" inside the shape) if the person is dead.

Write down the person's medical vitals, etc. as shown below. Leave room to connect this person with others on the chart. Draw the first generation near the bottom of the page since previous generations will appear above this generation (see example). Names are optional.

Draw each of the person's siblings on either side of him/her in order of birth from left to right. Keep the shapes on the same level (or slightly below). Write in the basic vitals for each sibling.

Third,

Draw the second generation (the parents of the group you just finished). The father is drawn to the left of the mother. A straight line is drawn between their shapes to indicate they are the ones who created the children shown already. Another line is drawn from the marriage line to each of the children. Fourth, draw the siblings of each parent. Fifth, draw the grandparents above the parents. Add in their siblings also. Now you have your medical history in chart form! Check out GenoPro, a software package developed specifically for genealogists to chart their medical history!

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The above taken from a web site on the internet.

<http://www.city-net.com>

[/~markd/medical/genogram.htm](http://www.city-net.com/~markd/medical/genogram.htm)

I found it by doing a Google search for "genogram" Thanks to Theresa Chinnery for the suggestion of "genogram" as an alternative for charting.

Try the following for software to draw your family

tree. <http://www.genpro.com>

Genpro allows you to import your family data from genealogy programs that do not provide graphic output capability. Additionally you can substitute the symbology as suggested by geneogram.

A graphic visualization of a genogram is worth a 1000 words, and probably not as boring. For those interested in persuing further, I suggest you go to the GenPro web site for a page depicting the various graphic symbols that may be used, in this example "Genogram for Medical History".

<http://www.genpro.com/genogram/>

There are several very good genealogy software packages that do include various graphic output. I use Reunion on my Macintosh. Probably best software out there. For PC users I suggest a shareware program "Brothers Keeper" [You can link to this site from Chris Dixons web site.].

### Lano information

by Dorothy Burdette

[Editor Comments: Thought this might be of some interest for the many questions it raises.]

Rumor in the Clifford family was that the Lanos were Italians of means. My great aunt Rachel<sup>12</sup> supposedly had a trunk with the important Lano treasures which apparently got sold<sup>13</sup> at auction by her husband after her death. They had no children. It is too bad because a niece spent considerable time in their home and often handled the Lano treasures. As she remembers it there was a beautiful silk shawl, numerous paintings by (supposedly ) Martha Weston Fudge Lano<sup>14</sup>, done on parchment, some small boxes of some kind (forget what) . It is also said that all the girls were given diamond cluster rings. Supposedly Martha Lano Clifford's went to Rachel (although she had an older sister Martha Lydia<sup>15</sup>). It is possible that that ring was handed down to a grand niece but I have been unable to verify it as yet. Have you heard the story of the rings? Imagine Harriet<sup>16</sup> would have had one too, they were supposedly all alike.

<sup>12</sup> Rachel Clifford, daughter of James Clifford & Martha Weston Lano.

<sup>13</sup> DON'T let this happen to your family heirlooms. They might not appear to be such, but once lost they are gone for ever.

<sup>14</sup> Martha Weston Fudge Lano wife of Richard Lano. Does anyone have any information regarding her paintings

<sup>15</sup> Martha Lydia Clifford, older sister of Rachel and thgird record child of James and Martha. My record shows middle initial as E. so Lydia as middle name is new to my record.

<sup>16</sup> Harriett Lano married John Henry Fitch. Does anyone have any information about possible family rings?

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**

Subscriptions for this newsletter are free. If you wish to receive this newsletter, please send your request to the editor. Renewals require an annual request.

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The FOUR DRIVE, a genealogy newsletter brought to you for promoting genealogy of our ancestors and their descendants.

**Need copies of any of the information referenced?** Contact the editor or the author of the material. What about Family Group Sheets? Your editor is most happy to provide what we have available upon request. GEDCOM files can also be provided.

**PUBLISHERS STATEMENT**

The FOUR DRIVE, a genealogy newsletter is published on irregular schedule by DONALD CHINNERY. Please let your family members having an interest in genealogy/family history know of this newsletter.

**Siblings & Other Information**

Your editor accumulates as much information as he can concerning siblings. Family group sheets and other information in many cases is also available. Photocopying cost and postage appreciated.

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**NEW EMAIL ADDRESS - SEE INSIDE**

**FIRST CLASS**