



Middlesex Genealogical Society

Newsletter

Volume I, Number 4

December 1984

NEXT MEETING --- Wednesday, January 16, 1985
8:00 p.m. at the
Darien Historical Society

Dorothy Armistead, Curator of the Whitfield Museum in Guilford, CT and a founder and director of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, will speak on the topic of MIGRATION PATTERNS and their importance to genealogical research.

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

It's almost time for the new year to begin - and New Year's Resolutions!!! Why not decide this year is the time to concentrate on your genealogical goals, instead of some of the unrealistic ones everyone attempts but always seems to fail at within a short period of time.

Everyone's research is at different stages so why doesn't each one of us sit down during the next few cold winter months and evaluate where we are in our research, where we want to go and how do we wish to proceed!

Perhaps you have a dead-end in a particular family line and wish to concentrate on that, or perhaps you decide all of your years of hard work is not helping anyone stuffed in the back of your closet so you are going to get it together and either publish it or donate copies to various repositories. Regardless of your goals, make sure to put down in writing all of your genealogical resolutions. For one thing, you will find you have developed a progressive "battle plan" (If A doesn't succeed in turning up the desired information, then try B, then C,...) and, also, you will remember that plan after some time has elapsed.

I decided to help everyone along with a few resolutions which might get people started...

In 1985, I will:

1. organize my research material for easier access and retrieval (perhaps using a small file cabinet with folders for each family name)
2. go over my research material to make sure all the pertinent information has been extracted and entered onto worksheets
3. make sure I have reached every family member who might have information or mementoes for me
4. decide what persons I want to concentrate on and list all sources from which I will try to obtain information (plan all the visits and correspondence you wish to make - to libraries, town offices and historical societies, cemeteries, etc.)
5. subscribe to at least one genealogical publication in my area of interest
6. keep a log of all correspondence and books researched
7. make a concentrated effort to publish some research, either in an article or in book form.
8. if eligible, join a lineage society so my research is verified and on record for future generations.

Winter is an ideal time to sit down and analyze what you have and your future strategies. I think you'll find by making these genealogical resolutions your work will proceed much more rapidly, and with better results.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!!!

MIDDLESEX GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

The Middlesex Genealogical Society was established for the purpose of helping those interested in genealogy to pursue the investigation of their family heritage and to provide guidance in research to that end. The Society holds at least four meetings with a program and speaker during the year, has established a Genealogy Section at the Darien library, provides research assistance on Saturday mornings (10-12) at the library and publishes a quarterly Newsletter. Yearly dues are \$10. for one person and \$15. for a couple or family. Officers are:

President: Robert E. Fatherley

Vice-President: Leo J. Dunphy

Secretary: Ray H. Bartlett

Treasurer: George T. Cushman

Editor: Marianne W. Sheldon

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

SEPTEMBER MEETING

"Yourself As An Ancestor" was the topic of the evening when Marshall H. Montgomery was the speaker on September 26, 1984. He began his talk by introducing a novel idea - to imagine that "by the grace of St. Peter" we had arranged to have all our ancestors join us at one of the Stamford hotels for a weekend so we could learn more about them as people, first-hand! We would probably have some interesting experiences (their lack of education, bedbug checks, clothing problems, their not understanding modern laws, customs or conveniences, to name a few). These ancestors would appear as they were at the time of their demise, not as we might picture them (Mary Chilton would not be the girl who was the first to step off of the Mayflower but a dowager in her 90's with many hardships behind her). By the end of the weekend we would probably be very glad to see the last of our kin, realising we had more in common with our neighbors, even with their diverse backgrounds, than with our own ancestors.

Next, Marshall spoke on a few sources that persons doing family research tend to overlook. The maps created of towns

which show the location of each family's residence, Censuses (national as well as local) and various libraries in the area with genealogical materials (CT State, CT Historical, NY Genealogical & Biographical, New England Historical & Genealogical, New Haven Colony Historical Society, and area college and university libraries) were presented. He stressed that it is a good idea to introduce yourself to the Directors of these libraries, with a few words of praise for their work, so that "all roads will be opened to you".

Then came the question of what to do with your family documents. Some of them are very valuable to institutions where researchers want material from ordinary people to work with. Your college library is also a good place to deposit material, as are document boxes in the town hall, the Library of Congress - anywhere researchers or your descendants would be likely to look for information in the succeeding generations.

What should you keep for future researchers? Anything which would show your descendants the kind of person you were, what your lifestyle was like and the type of environment you lived in would all be of interest and would "flesh out" the dry statistics. Marshall mentioned saving your auto registrations since researchers will be interested in the 20th Century as the first century of the automobile. Your registration will show, by the type of car you bought and drove, something about your personality and lifestyle.

Lastly, Marshall said that if you want things about your life published where the largest number of people could find out about you in future years, write your own obituary and have it placed in the New York Times at the time of your death. This way you would know it would contain accurate information and researchers of the next generations could readily find information about you.

Oh, could I ask a thought to be
A moment's small reality.
This would I ask, their forms to see
And talk with all the old Grandees.

(This poem was composed by Irving Merritt, while listening to the talk given by Marshall Montgomery at the Sept. meeting.)

SAMPLE FORMS AVAILABLE

A variety of sample genealogical forms will be available in the Genealogy Room of the Darien Library on Saturday mornings. The selection will include generation charts, family group sheets, correspondence and search logs, census forms, vital record search forms and more. Members may photocopy the sample forms at the library (10¢/page). If anyone has any forms they find especially good or useful, please let us have a copy for the file.

MONUMENT TO STAMFORD'S FIRST SETTLERS

by Robert E. Fatherley

In the middle of downtown Stamford, in a small park opposite the Town Hall, stands a memorial to the first twenty-nine settlers of Stamford, CT. They had come from Wethersfield and, before that, had belonged to the group which left the Massachusetts Bay Colony with the famous Thomas Hooker.

Thomas Hooker, called "a Journeyman of God", powerful preacher and statesman, was born in Marfield, England in 1586. He was educated and preached there and in 1633, escaping from powerful enemies, he, with John Cotton, sailed for New England on the GRIFFIN. Part of his congregation had preceded him - others travelled with him. They, The Braintree Company, were assigned to Cambridge, then called Newtown, by the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The group soon became dissatisfied with this arrangement, saying that they suffered "straitness for want of land". Although more land was assigned them they still were not satisfied, leading to the assumption that their real reasons for leaving were philosophical and religious.

1641 found them on the "Old Bay Path" - or "Old Connecticut Path" - bound for the western wilderness. They founded the first three towns in Connecticut - Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor. Mrs. Hooker was carried on a horse litter and they "drove 160 cattle and fed of their milk on the way".

Later that year, the Stamford group left the Wethersfield area to join the New Haven Colony, which assigned them land in this area. Some of the names on the monument should be familiar to persons involved in Darien's history and descendants of these twenty-nine families have now spread over the entire country.

The monument is inscribed as follows:

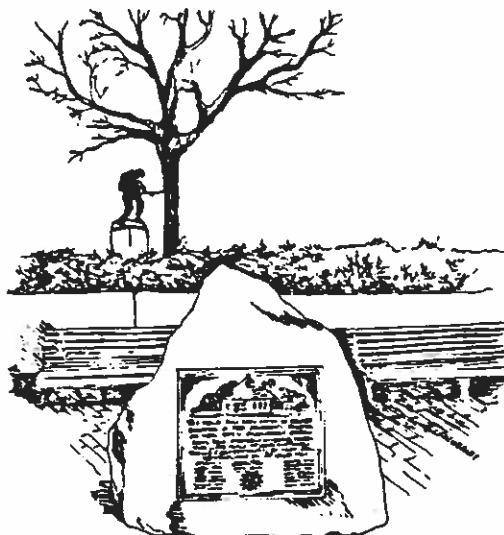
This tablet has been placed by Stamford Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to commemorate
 THE SETTLEMENT OF STAMFORD IN 1641.
 During that year, twenty-nine men and their families came from Wethersfield to this place. Imbued with the spirit of the founders of New England, they built their first meeting house near this spot and around it they made a permanent and enduring settlement of landowners and freemen, the eleventh colony to be founded in Connecticut.

The names of the original settlers are

Robert Bates	John Northend
Francis Bell	Thurston Rainer
Samuel Clark	John Reynoulds
Robert Coe	John Seaman
Richard Crabe	Samuel Sherman
Richard Denton	Vincent Simkins
Jeffry Ferris	Henry Smith
Daniel Finch	Andrew Ward
Robert Fisher	Thomas Weeks
Richard Gildersleve	John Whitmore
Jeremy Jagger	Edmund Wood
John Jissop	Jeremiah Wood
Richard Law	Jonas Wood H.
Matthew Mitchell	Jonas Wood O.
Thomas Morehouse	

November 11, 1931

Next time you are in that part of Stamford, take some time to visit this historic monument. It is interesting to reflect, as you look at the tall buildings surrounding you, just how the area has changed in the 343 years which have passed since these early families decided this would be a good place to settle.



NOVEMBER MEETING

Wednesday, November 14, 1984, was the Society's second meeting of the year, with genealogist Sarah Noonan as speaker on the topic of Using Census Material. Sarah is studying at Western Connecticut State College with a goal of becoming a professor of Genealogy and is the Assistant Librarian at the LDS Library in New Canaan.

In searching for one's ancestors, one must know where they are and what the area looked like. The use of maps is important to see if geographic barriers may have influenced where your family's records were finally placed. County lines were constantly changing, as did some state lines, so surrounding counties should be checked in your search. Also remember, when looking for your particular person or family, copy down all persons with that particular surname - you never know when that information may come in handy when tracing further generations.

1790 was the first federal census, although some states (NY, VA, MD) had made a number of state census' before that date. If you cannot find your person (only heads of household were listed by name) don't be discouraged. There were many people not counted because they lived out too far in the wilderness or the census taker was not very careful or no one was at home that day... You may find this happening with later census' also, depending on how reliable the taker was. The 1800 and 1810 Census' used the same format as 1790's, where all other members of the household were broken down into age groups, male and female.

In 1820, more information was asked for. Whether a person was a foreigner and what his occupation was were important items the government wanted to know at that time because of economic and immigration reasons. Most of the questions added to the census' were placed there because of important problems or changes of the times. With the 1830 Census more spaces to fill in were added so you should be aware that mistakes are possible. In this census the actual date of birth is now narrowed down to a smaller time period. 1840 asks for city and P.O. district and was looking for Revolutionary War and War of 1812 pensioners (a clue to other information sources).

In 1850, for the first time, all names of other persons in the household are asked for. Also requested was house numbers and street name, place of birth, age, sex, color, if married within the year and more. This is probably the most used census because families were now named together. Handwriting should be checked carefully, as with all other census' (look at some other pages written by the same enumerator to see how he makes certain letters you might have a question about). 1860 continues to ask for more information (value of property, whether deaf, dumb, blind, etc.). In 1870's, more signs of the times are visible. It asks if a person is 21 and over (looking to see whether voting rights are being denied because of political connections, mainly in the South) and also requests ethnic background or whether the parents were foreign-born. Pay attention to the date on the top of the page to calculate when a child under 1 year old was born (age is listed as a fraction of 12 then).

1880 is an important census because for the first time the relationship of each person in the house is given. It also lists the birthplace of each person's parents (clues to immigration and migratio patterns) and tells when a person immigrated. The Soundex is an important tool to save time and aggravation - all names are indexed phonetically, using consonants (vowels are eliminated). Almost all the 1890 records were burned, but this period can be supplemented by a special census taken to Civil War pensioners and also the Mortality Schedule (all persons who died in that year). 1900 and 1910 are also available, adding even more information that was asked for.

How can you find someone who is definitely "lost"? Check tax records (everyone had to pay some each year, even if they owned no land, only personal property). Use birth and marriage records and pay attention to delayed birth records (often affidavits had to be given to prove an unrecorded event).

Jot down your questions and doubts when copying your data to analyze later. If possible make a photocopy of the page. Remember, the information may not be completely accurate - often someone with little knowledge of pertinent family information answered the questions if no one was home. Be careful of abbreviations.

(cont. next page)

November meeting cont.

There were special census' done periodically (one was done after the Civil War to enumerate all the Negroes, or if a territory was applying to become a state a census would be taken).

Another aid to census searches is the Accelerated Indexing. It is broken down by the following years: 1607-1819, 1820-1829, 1830-1839, 1840-1840, from 1850 it is broken down by areas of the country (New England, South, etc.) and also indexes Mortality Schedules, as well as all other census'.

Census' are a valuable tool in researching your family history. Use them carefully and evaluate them as a clue to additional sources of information.

Census' can be ordered either through the Darien Library or the LDS Library in New Canaan. Use them!

A LITTLE "SOCIETY NOTE" - 1892
by Jane C. Merchant

The following little "social" item appeared in the New York Herald, November 6, 1892: "Mr. and Mrs. Manzies Cleveland present, and Miss Marguerite Cleveland acted as maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Elizabeth H. Tilley, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Heath Tilley of Darien, Conn. to Frederick Clark Taylor of Stamford, Conn. on the 25th anniversary of the wedding of the bride's parents".

Miss Marguerite Cleveland, who was born in 1886, was only six years old the day she was maid of honor, and her future husband, George Dudley Tilley, the young brother of the bride, also present, who was born in 1881, was then a very young man of eleven years! It would be about two decades later that they would marry and settle in their house at 21 Mansfield Avenue, where they spent all their life together, and had two daughters, Phyllis and Peggy.

So much has been written about Mr. Tilley's reputation as a leading ornithologist, and about the Tilley Bird Farm, I am sure that those who never knew the Tilleys are familiar with the story of this lovable Darien citizen and his family. For those of us who did know and love the family, the vacant spot on Mansfield, where number 21 once stood - a symbol of warm hospitality - and the "Tilley Park",

as the place is now called, are filled with memories of the past, and many happy days. Up on the brow of a small rise, facing West Avenue, on the property, one can see the remains of an old foundation - the house where the senior Tilleys lived.

In Spring Grove Cemetery, overlooking the pond, is a single gravestone, which reads: "George Dudley Tilley, 1881-1946... His Beloved Wife--Marguerite Cleveland, 1886-1971". Behind this grave, at a little distance, are two stones. One is marked: "George Heath Tilley, Born in London, 1841 - Died April 20, 1931". Beside it, the second stone reads: "Harriet Taylor Brown, Wife...Born Hartford, Conn. Sept. 23, 1848, Died Nov. 22, 1931". Nearby is another gravestone, erected for the parents of Marguerite Cleveland Tilley, marked: "Menzies Case Cleveland - Died Oct. 9, 1938...Adelia S. Cleveland, Died Jan. 18, 1925". (Mr. Cleveland, as a widower, made his home at 21 Mansfield Avenue for almost twelve years.)

Genealogies are mostly concerned with dates - of births, marriages and deaths, to whom, and where, etc. It was just by chance that I came across the reprint of the little notice of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Tilley in a genealogy (The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families, compiled by Edmund Janes Cleveland and Horace Gillette Cleveland, Hartford, Conn., 1899.) and felt I would like to share it with the members of the Middlesex Genealogical Society, many of whom, I know, also knew and loved the Tilleys.

MANUSCRIPTS WANTED!

In addition to collecting books for the MGS Genealogy collection at the Darien Library, we would like to start a manuscript file. If you have any papers, Bible records, short genealogies or other genealogical information which could be housed in this file system, please consider making a photocopy of it and donating the copy for our Manuscript File. This way others will be able to use what may just seem to be partial collections of information.

So, go through your family files and see if you have items others might be interested in. Get it into the Manuscript File so the data can be shared by others!

Contact Marianne Sheldon (655-6637) if you have items for the file.

A TALE OF TWO GRAVESTONES
by Jane C. Merchant

When I volunteered to spend some time helping with our Society's project of correcting and reconciling lists of veterans' names for the State of Connecticut with the names on the veterans' graves in the Spring Grove Cemetery, I never dreamed I would make a discovery of two distant cousins!

My first encounter was with a gravestone for William C. Cleveland, a Civil War veteran, of "Co. B, 10th Conn. Vol., Died March 1920, age 77 years". One of the lists gave his middle initial as "C", the other "G". (The incorrect list must be changed to agree with the gravestone.) The next day, in another long row, I found another to check - this was Edmund F. Cleveland, also a Civil War veteran, of "Co. D, 22nd Conn. Vol., Died Nov. 9, 1917.

Before I could look them up in my family's genealogy, I decided I should first find out where they lived at the time of their enlistments. At the Darien Historical Society, I looked in The Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the Army and Navy of the United States During the War of the Rebellion, compiled by Authority of the General Assembly under the Direction of the Adjutant-General, 1899. On page 104, I found William C. Cleveland, Co. B, 10th Infantry Vol., enlisted Sept. 4, 1861, Honorable discharge Sept. 21, 1862. He was a resident of Andover, Conn. The 10th Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles Russell, was assigned to General Burnside's First Brigade and saw action at the Battle of Roanoke Island, Va. and New Bern, N.C.

Now that I knew where William C. Cleveland had lived, I looked in the index of the Cleveland Genealogy to find that eight William C. Clevelands were listed, but only one had lived in Andover, Conn. His full name was William Chauncey Cleveland, born in Bozrah, Conn., 5 Aug. 1842. He was a locksmith, resided in Andover, Conn. prior to enlisting in Co. B, 10th Infantry, Conn. Volunteers. The entry on him also stated he was wounded in battle, discharged because of disability. He married Elizabeth Skinner (no date) after the war. He had two children, Mary Jane, b. 29 Sept. 1865, and George Elliot, b. 24 Nov. 1868. There was no further information. (Cleveland Gen., Vol. II, p. 1969).

I found Edmund F. Cleveland in The Record of Service... which gave his residence as Hartford, Conn. (p. 746). He also was erroneously listed as Edward, which the gravestone and the Cleveland Genealogy show The Record to be wrong. In The Record of Service, it stated he enlisted 23 Aug. 1862, in Co. D., 22nd Conn. Vol. (which agreed with the gravestone citation and also with what I found in the Cleveland Genealogy). His honorable discharge was given July 17, 1863. The history of the 22nd Regiment, according to The Record of Service, shows it was the first to respond to the President's call to arms. They were mustered at Hartford, Conn. under Col. George Burnham, and although in repeated battle engagements, chiefly around Richmond, suffered not one fatality in the war (see "History of the 22nd Regiment", The Record of Service...).

Edmund Freeman Cleveland (his full name) is listed in the Cleveland Genealogy as being the son of Moses and Olive (Burlingham) Cleveland of Willington, Conn. Edmund was born in Willington 24 Aug. 1828. He married first, in Hartford, Olive Pond Hun, April 1853 and they were separated in 1857. He married second, in Hartford, Maria H. Banning, 7 Nov. 1860. In Aug. 1862, Edmund enlisted in Co. D., 22nd Regt. Conn. Volunteers. After the war, this marriage also ended in divorce (1877). There were no children from either marriage. Edmund was a builder in Hartford at the time the Cleveland Genealogy was compiled.

To trace the ancestry of these two veterans back to the first Cleveland to come to America took a bit to time! The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families, which also includes genealogies of allied families, is in three volumes. It contains names of all descendants up to the last decade of the nineteenth century of Moses¹ Cleveland, who came from Ipswich, Suffolk Co., England in 1635 to Woburn, Mass., age 17, an apprentice to a builder, Edward Winn. On Sept. 26, 1648, he married Ann Winn, daughter of Edward and Joanna () Winn, who was also born in England. Moses¹ and Ann had eleven children, seven of them were sons, each of whom had nine or more children - which seemed to be the rule down through succeeding generations well into the nineteenth century. Also, there seemed to be in the family a great fondness for naming sons after uncles and cousins as well as for father or grandfather. Fortunately, the genealogy is well arranged, with a number for each person, so it was possible to work my way back through seven and eight generations.

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A Tale of Two Gravestones cont.

Both William Chauncey and Edmund Freeman turned out to be descended from Edward², the fourth son of Moses¹, who removed to Kingston, R.I., married there in 1684, Deliverance Palmer, where all their children were born. The family later moved to Canterbury, Conn.

William Chauncey⁸ Cleveland's paternal line from Edward² is as follows: Samuel³ (1710-1762) m. Mary Darbe, Canterbury, Conn.; Phinehas⁴ (1727-) m. Sophia Davis, Brooklyn, Conn.; Samuel⁵ (1759-1829) m. Molly Allen, Brooklyn, Conn.; John⁶ (1781-1838), m. Mary Congdon, Brooklyn, Conn.; William Nelson⁷ (1819-1895) m. Pamela Standish, Bozrah to Andover, Conn. They were the parents of William Chauncey⁸, b. 5 Aug. 1842, Bozrah, Conn., later of Andover, Conn.

Edmund Freeman⁷ Cleveland's line of descent from Edward² is: George³ (1706-1756) m. Sarah Hall, Walpole, Mass.; Samuel⁴ (1747-1816) m. Mary Daniels, Medway, Mass.; Moses⁵ (1778-1851) m. Molly Newton, Worcester, Mass. to Willington, Conn.; Moses⁶ (1801-) m. Olive urlingham, resided Willington, then Hartford, Conn. They were the parents of Edmund Freeman⁷ Cleveland, b. 24 Aug. 1828, Willington, Conn., later removed to Hartford.

To explain my relationship to these two Civil War veterans - I am, on the paternal side, descended from the second son of Moses¹ Cleveland, Samuel², who, with his brother, Josiah², was among the first settlers of Canterbury, Conn. about 1694, followed by Isaac² and Edward². For almost two hundred years the descendants of Moses¹ Cleveland remained chiefly in New England, particularly, Mass. and Conn. Only after 1800 were there families who moved to western New York, Penn. and later to the Western Reserve (Ohio).

Because this genealogy I have was printed in 1899, I have no way of knowing, at this point, whether William Chauncey⁸ or Edmund Freeman⁷ Cleveland were later on at the Fitch Home. Perhaps someday, records of all residents will be available. The question is - if they were not living there, how did they happen to be buried at Spring Grove? Meanwhile, I've enjoyed my discovery, and sharing with you my research of these two very distant cousins, which began in the Spring Grove Cemetery.

Reference: The Genealogy of the Cleveland Families, compiled by Edmund Janes⁷

Cleveland and Horace Gillette⁷ Cleveland. 3 Vol. Hartford, Conn. Case, Lockwood & Brainard. 1899. Vol. I: p. 32,47,77,79,154,160,321,339,786,831. Vol. II: p. 1969.

NEW MEMBERS

The MGS would like to welcome its newest members. All have joined since the membership list was published in the September issue of the Newsletter so add the names to that list.

Bell, Robert C., 528 Main St., New Canaan, CT 06840.
Blodgett, Robert B. & Marilyn F., 7 Ridgewood Rd., Rowayton, CT 06853.
Jerige, Walter C., 9 Edelweiss Ln., Darien, CT 06820.
Kemp, Thomas Jay, Box 4050, Stamford, CT 06907.
Lunden, Carol, 11 Old Stone Rd., Darien, CT 06820.
MacCracken, Constable & Harriet, 630 Oenoke Ridge, New Canaan, CT 06840.
Montgomery, Marshall & Prudence, 32 Prides Crossing, New Canaan, CT 06840.
Smith, Raymond A., 4 Kilmer Ave., Poughkeepsie, NY 12601.
Sullivan, Mrs. Jacqueline, 12 West Brother Dr., Greenwich, CT 06830.
Wallace, Anna, 12 Silver Lakes Dr., Darien, CT 06820.
Wyland, Alan & Florence, 228 Westport Rd., Wilton, CT 06897.

ANCESTOR CHARTS

Have you completed your ancestor charts yet and submitted them for use by the MGS?? If not, please do so. The Society would like to have on file all members' lineages (and those of non-members interested in this project). These lineage sheets will be indexed and placed in the MGS Genealogy collection, housed in the Darien Library, for use by researchers.

Don't worry that your research is incomplete - ancestor charts can always be updated at a later time. Just get that research out where others can benefit from it!!

If you need charts and/or instructions, contact Marianne Sheldon, 655-6637. Charts are also available in the Genealogy room at the Darien Library, Saturday mornings, 10-12 a.m.

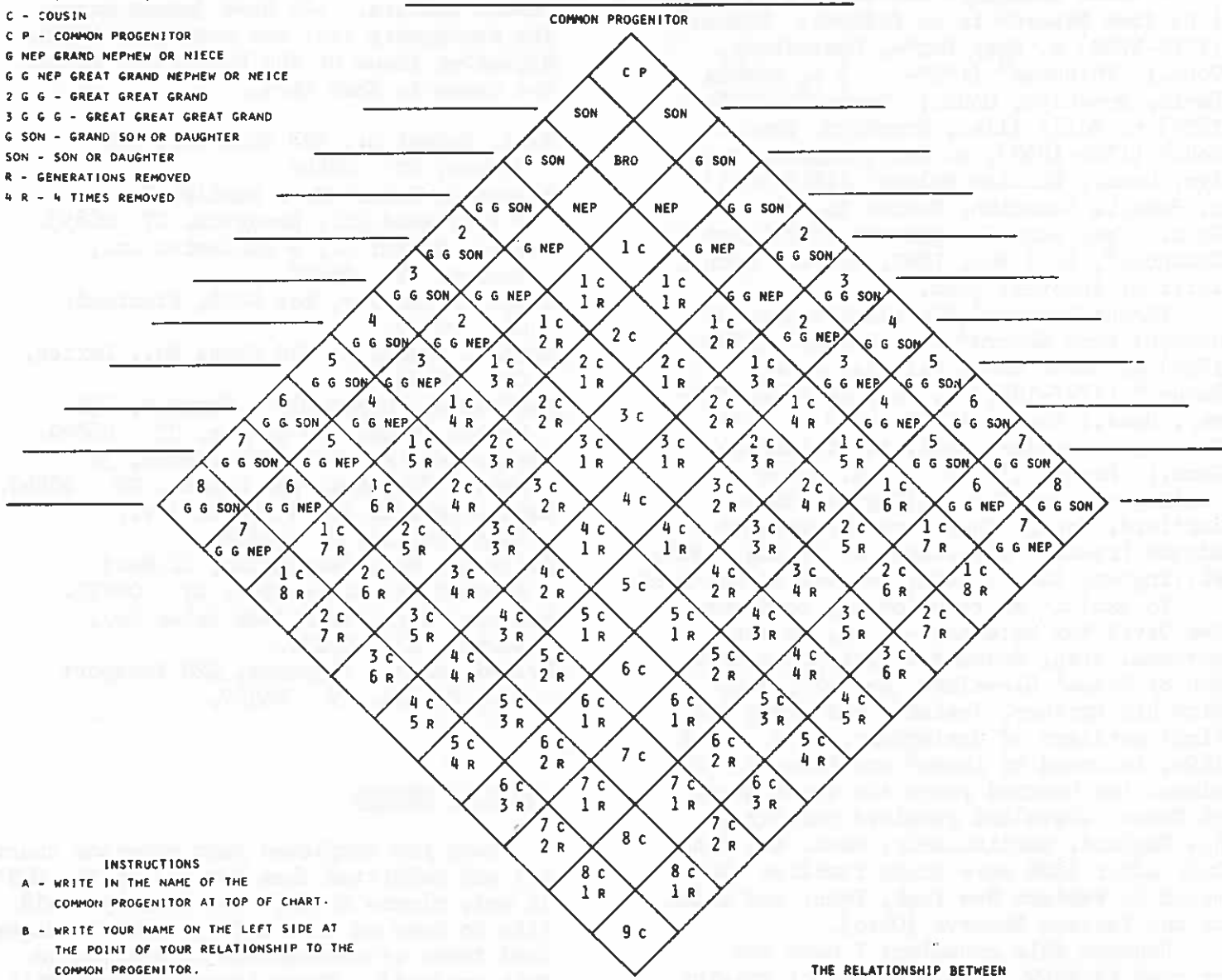
DID YOU KNOW...

Establishing relationships to other family members is often difficult. Try this chart to help you clear up the confusion.

**RELATIONSHIP
(CANNON OR COMMON LAW)**

ABBREVIATIONS

- BRO - BROTHER OR SISTER
- C - COUSIN
- C P - COMMON PROGENITOR
- G NEP GRAND NEPHEW OR NIECE
- G G NEP GREAT GRAND NEPHEW OR NEICE
- 2 G G - GREAT GREAT GRAND
- 3 G G G - GREAT GREAT GREAT GRAND
- G SON - GRAND SON OR DAUGHTER
- SON - SON OR DAUGHTER
- R - GENERATIONS REMOVED
- 4 R - 4 TIMES REMOVED



INSTRUCTIONS

- A - WRITE IN THE NAME OF THE COMMON PROGENITOR AT TOP OF CHART.
- B - WRITE YOUR NAME ON THE LEFT SIDE AT THE POINT OF YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE COMMON PROGENITOR.
- C - WRITE THE NAME OF THE PERSON, FOR WHOM YOU ARE SEEKING THE DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP, ON THE RIGHT SIDE AT THE POINT OF RELATIONSHIP TO THE COMMON PROGENITOR.
- D - TRACE DOWN THE SLANTING PATHS, FROM THE POINT EACH PERSON'S NAME IS WRITTEN. THE BLOCK AT THE POINT WHERE THE TWO PATHS CROSS INDICATES THE RELATIONSHIP.

EXAMPLE -

YOU ARE THE GREAT GREAT GREAT GREAT GRANDCHILD (4 G G SON).
 THE PERSON FOR WHOM YOU ARE SEEKING THE RELATIONSHIP IS
 THE GREAT GREAT GREAT GREAT GREAT GRANDCHILD (5 G G SON).
 FROM 4 G G SON, FOLLOWING THE PATHS, DOWNWARD TO THE RIGHT
 AND FROM 5 G G SON, DOWNWARD TO THE LEFT, IT WILL BE FOUND
 THAT THE PATHS CROSS AT 5TH COUSIN ONCE REMOVED (5C 1R).

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN

AND

IS

WHAT'S NEW AT THE LIBRARY...

"KEEZE" OR "KIZE"?
by Fred W. Farwell

The Darien Library now has the earliest issues of the NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER on microfilm. Published from 1847 to 1906, each roll of film starts out with a cumulative index for the volumes included. Ask at the information desk if you'd like to use the Register.

Estelle F. Feinstein and Joyce S. Pendery's STAMFORD, AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY has just been added to our local history collection. Produced in cooperation with the Stamford Historical Society, it includes many previously unpublished photographs of early Stamford.

On order is THE SOURCE: A GUIDEBOOK OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY, published by Ancestry Publications of Salt Lake City. Beginners and experts alike will find handy information in this volume. It's filled with useful tables and clear explanations of how to use the most intricate genealogical sources. Look for it on the Genealogical Shelf in late January.

The first three volumes of the Mayflower Society's Five Generation Series are now on our shelves. The Mayflower families represented are Soule, More, Chilton, Rogers, Eaton, Fuller and White. The books also include hundreds of other surnames of persons who married descendants of the original Mayflower passengers. In addition to the first three volumes of the Five Generation Series, the library has the Mayflower Ancestral Index, Vol. I.

It is of no consequence of what parents a man is born, so he be a man of merit.
-Horace

Robert Keyes or Keies, who died in Sudbury, Mass. in 1647, was the immigrant ancestor of many people named Keyes today. We don't know how he pronounced his name, and there is a sharp difference of opinion among present-day descendants with that name: some pronounce it to rhyme with sneeze while an apparent minority pronounces it to rhyme with size. In and around Keene, N.H. my maternal grandmother's branch of the family pronounces it "KIZE", pointing to an ancestor's gravestone marked "Abail Kize" as phonetic proof. Abail (1729-1807) was the widow of a great-great-grandson of Robert, and well after her husband's death she moved to Keene to live with her only son, Zebediah Keyes.

Perhaps Zebediah didn't know how to spell his name; or perhaps he did, but wanted to convince posterity of the "proper" pronunciation. Since his time the name has been spelled KEYES and pronounced "KIZE" for five generations, at least in Keene. One of my grandmother's brothers moved to Baltimore, where he and his family finally, but reluctantly, succumbed to persistent local pressure in favor of "KEEZE". Similar switches may have occurred over the years, but who can say which pronunciation is "right"?

Anyone else with KEYES in the family?

Researching our genealogy has confirmed one of my long-held beliefs: Poke around any family tree long enough and you're bound to shake loose a few nuts.

- "Better Homes & Gardens"
Sept. 1984.

I am (We are) interested in joining the membership of the Middlesex Genealogical Society.

NAME _____ (last) _____ (first - both names for couple)

ADDRESS _____ (street) _____ (town or city) _____ (zip)

CLASSIFICATION: Single (\$10./year) _____ PHONE _____
(circle one) Couple or Family (\$15./year)

Mail form and check, made payable to Middlesex Genealogical Society, to:

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



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