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The Journal of American Genealogy

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Funding provided in part by

This publication is supported by a generous endowment from Ruth Chauncey Bishop
Editorial

The Register has a new look — and other genealogical journals have news as well. After twenty-one years as co-editor or editor of The American Genealogist, David L. Greene, Ph.D., FASG, has stepped down and become Consulting Editor. The current editors are now Nathaniel Lane Taylor, Ph.D., FASG; Joseph C. Anderson II, FASG; and Roger D. Joslyn, CG, FASG.

One of David Greene’s interests is the history of genealogical periodicals, and among his articles on the subject are Register articles on the early history of the Register (at 145 [1991]:203–33) and the Civil War years of the Register (at 150 [1996]:437–50).

The January 2015 issue of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record is a tribute to Harry Macy, Jr., FASG, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. There were so many submissions that additional “tribute” articles will appear in subsequent issues. Harry Macy was editor of the Record from 1987 to 2006, and has continued to be involved as a member of its editorial board.

With the October 2014 issue, Karen Mauer Green, CG, became the sole editor of the Record, and in January 2015 she became Karen Mauer Jones, having married Thomas W. Jones, Ph.D., CG, CGL, FASG, co-editor of National Genealogical Society Quarterly.

To celebrate the 350th anniversary of the founding of New Jersey, The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey (edited by Jane Fletcher Fiske, FASG) had a special issue in December 2014, with one superb long article, “Understanding New Jersey’s Geography in the Proprietary Period,” by Joseph R. Klett.

Finally, NEHGS President and CEO D. Brenton Simons announced at the annual meeting on 25 April 2015 that NEHGS would be publishing the Mayflower Descendant for at least the next ten years. Details will be forthcoming.

Our lead article treats a colonial ancestor with an unusual origin: Joseph DeSilva of the Island of Madeira, Colony of New Jersey, and State of New York, and His Wife Hannah Compton, by Steven T. Beckwith and Celia Gammel. According to his 1830 pension application, Joseph was “enticed aboard a British vessel” as a young teenager in 1763 and brought to New York. He escaped from the vessel and made his way to Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he was naturalized in 1775, and then served in the American Revolution. Between 1784 and 1790 he and his wife and children moved to the area that became Schoharie County, New York, where he died in 1831, leaving many descendants.

In Pomfret Proprietor Joseph² Griffin and His Family, Neil E. Mellen corrects previous mistakes about this early settler of Pomfret, Connecticut, and provides a full account of Richard¹ and Mary (_____ ) Griffin of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and their children and Griffin grandchildren.
Starting with a Joseph Whitcomb who moved from Reading, Massachusetts, to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1750, Austin W. Spencer has developed *Joseph 4 and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Whitcomb of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and Some of Their Descendants*. After sorting out the men named Joseph Whitcomb of the right age, the author determined that Joseph, son of Joseph 4 and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Whitcomb, was the settler in Windsor about 1750. Along the way the author also substantially corrected and expanded the two published Whitcomb genealogies.

**Western Massachusetts Families in 1790 Sketch: Salah Barnard of Deerfield**, by Debora Ellen Blodgett, is among the sketches that are appearing on AmericanAncestors.org. Many of these sketches will later be published in a second volume of *Western Massachusetts Families in 1790*. The author has extensively used the Barnard family papers and other sources found only in Deerfield repositories.

**Two Men Named Antoine Chapouil, Emigrants from Meyssac, Corrèze, France, to New England**, by William T. Brunelle and Jonathan A. Shaw, concludes with an account of the eight children and many grandchildren of Antoine and Susanna (Neil) Chapouil. Most stayed in Massachusetts or returned to Massachusetts after living elsewhere. Two sons and a son-in-law were confectioners, as was Antoine. One son and two sons-in-law lived in Sandwich, Massachusetts, where they were involved with the glass industry. Among the great-grandchildren was Thornton W. Burgess, the famous naturalist, conservationist, and author.

**John 5 Eggleston of Watertown, Connecticut, and Broome County, New York**, by Gale Ion Harris concludes in this issue. Fortunately, all the great-grandchildren to survive infancy in this Part 2 were born after 1830 and are in the 1850 and later censuses. Many of them remained in upstate New York, while others moved to Pennsylvania or the Midwest. Not only were there marriages between Eggleston cousins, there were multiple marriages into families named Alexander, English, Lowell, Page, Taft, Ticknor, and Whitney.

Jane Belcher finishes *Elisha, Stephen, Thomas, Isaac, and Samuel: The Five Probable Sons of Elisha 4 Morehouse*, with the two youngest probable sons of Elisha 4 Morehouse, Isaac and Samuel, and their children. Many of the grandchildren remained in Washington County, New York, while others moved to western New York and the upper Midwest. Isaac’s children can be identified from his will; however, no will has been found for Samuel. As a result, only two sons can be assigned to Samuel, even though federal censuses suggests there were others sons as well as daughters. This is a similar situation to the difficulty identifying the children of Samuel’s older brothers.

— Henry B. Hoff and Helen Schatvet Ullmann
Joseph DeSilva of the Island of Madeira, Colony of New Jersey, and State of New York, and His Wife Hannah Compton

Steven T. Beckwith and Celia Gammel

How extraordinary it must have been for the residents of Gilboa, Schoharie County, New York, to watch as their cemetery was dug up and loaded into wagons to be reinterred elsewhere. But that is what happened from about 1918 to 1925 when the Schoharie Reservoir was created to supply water to New York City.\(^1\) While records were made of the reinterments, the name of the wife of Joseph DeSilva was mistakenly recorded as Margaret.\(^2\) A 1925 DeSilva genealogy lists the wife of Joseph as Margaret Wood, and includes other inaccurate information about Joseph’s life and Revolutionary War service.\(^3\) And because of this book, debate about Joseph’s wife has continued to the present day.\(^4\) An examination of the known events in the life of Joseph DeSilva will prove that his wife was Hannah Compton and clarify his Revolutionary War record.

Joseph DeSilva

Ironically, the earliest years of the life of Joseph DeSilva were documented late in his life by Joseph himself, in his last known Revolutionary War pension application. On 25 March 1830 Joseph stated:

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2. City of New York, Department of Environmental Protection, Board of Water Supply, Schoharie Reservoir, Gilboa New York Cemetery Reinterment Register; City of New York, Department of Environmental Protection, Board of Water Supply, Schoharie Reservoir, Record of Interments September 14, 1921. These documents (and others, not cited here) were provided to Steven Beckwith as PDFs, with no official citations.
That your memorialist is a Portuguese by birth, & was born on the Island of Madeira. That at the age of twelve years while sporting in a boat in company with a boy named Moses Lounge of the age of fourteen years, off said island, in the year 1763, they were enticed on board the British frigate Scavus & brought to America – That on arriving in New York Bay, your memorialist escaped from the vessel to Staten Island & from thence to the state of New Jersey – and went to the town of Woodbridge in said state where he resided in the family of Doct Moses Bloomfield, father to the late Governor Joseph Bloomfield, until he was twenty one years of age. That during his residence in the family of Doct. Bloomfield, He was taught to read & write, - & at the age of about sixteen years, renounced the Roman Catholic Religion, and annexed himself with the Prisbyterians church at that place, in which he has ever continued. That afterwards married a girl by the name of Hannah Cumpton with whom he has since lived and raised a family of thirteen children. Eight only of whom are now living. That soon after his marriage, the War of the Revolution commenced in which he took an active part . . .

While the actual birthday for Joseph is not given above, his stated age of 12 in 1763 is consistent with his birth noted in the DeSilva family Bible as 22 May 1750. Temperatures in Madeira in the months leading up to 22 May are typically warm enough for boating.

The earliest record for Joseph DeSilva in America was in April 1775, when he was naturalized in New Jersey. The record states that he was a foreign protestant; that he resided in the province for at least seven years; that he produced a certificate for the sacrament of the lords supper; that he had taken oaths in

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5 U.S., Congress, House, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, Record Group 233; National Archives, Washington, D.C., Joseph DeSilva Pension Claim Testimonial dated 25 March 1830, referred to the Committee on Military Pensions on April 12, 1830, (HR21A-G13.1). DeSilva materials are at the back of the folder “Defore to Desylva” for petitions from the 21st Congress (1829–1831) referred to the Committee on Military Pensions, arranged alphabetically by petitioner. The folder also contains two letters from Joseph Bloomfield to Joseph DeSylva, dated 11 May 1812 and March 1st 1813. Thanks to Rodney A. Ross, Archivist, Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives, for locating these documents in response to a request from Mark Sullivan in 2010. This article would not have been possible otherwise.

6 Joseph DeSilva Family Bible, Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: Newly Translated Out of the Original Greek and with the Former Translation Diligently Compared and Revised By His Majesty Special Command (Oxford, England: Printed by T. Wright and W. Gill, Printers to the University: And sold by R. Baldwin and S. Crowiller(?), in the Paternoster Row, London; and by W. Jackson, in Oxford, 1770). This Bible was owned by Margaret Williams Liska in 2014. Provenance (chain of owners): Joseph DeSilva; Joanna DeSilva Williams; Almon Williams; Edwin Hurlbut Williams; Almon Hurlbut Williams; Margaret Williams Liska. The Bible includes a page of written births and a handwritten page by Almon Williams (1811–1891) explaining that the Bible belonged to his grandfather Joseph DeSilva and was given to Almon by his mother.

7 Weather in Portugal – Madeira – Funchal (timeanddate.com): temperatures in late February and early March reach 65 degrees.
open court; and that he was then admitted to the benefits of naturalization under the Acts of Parliament for naturalizing foreign protestants.\[8\]

The next year Joseph DeSilva, spelled De Sylva, was on a Roster of State Troops, with the following footnote:

Volunteer, later private during the whole war. In August, 1776, escaping from confinement, he swam from Staten Island to New Jersey and gave information of General Howe's intentions. Broome, Schoharie County. A. P. 19-151.\[9\]

Joseph DeSilva also appeared as a private on “A Listing of the Officers and Men of the Middlesex Militia Who Served in the War of the Revolution 1775–1783”\[10\]

Joseph was a New Jersey rateable in May 1778, residing in Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, as a householder.\[11\] In May 1780 “Joseph D Sylve” was a rateable in Perth Amboy (North Ward), Middlesex County, as a householder.\[12\]

Between 1784 (birth of seventh child in New Jersey; see below) and 1790, Joseph DeSilva and family moved to New York State. In 1790 “Joseph D. Silvey” was listed in the census for Freehold, Albany County, New York, as head of a household with one male 16 and over, six males under 16, and four females.\[13\] A case can be made that the far western portion of the town of Freehold included settlers in or near what today is Gilboa, Town of Broome, Schoharie County, New York. A part of Freehold became part of Greene County in 1800 and the town's name was changed to Durham in 1805. In 1836 the far western part of Durham became the Town of Conesville (in Schoharie County), which abuts Gilboa, in the Town of Broome.\[14\]

According to French's Gazetteer, Gilboa was first settled in 1764 by Mathew and Jacob Dise but “these two settlers joined the British and fled to Canada during the Revolution.” While an exact year is not given, French says that “Among the early settlers after the war were Richard Stanley, Joseph Desilva,” and others.\[15\]

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Joseph and Hannah’s youngest child Anne was born in 1793, and was baptized on 4 May 1794 in the Reformed Dutch Church in Gilboa as daughter of Joseph DeSilvi and Hannah Compton.\[16\]

In 1800 Joseph DeSylva was living in the Town of Bristol (later the Town of Broome),\[17\] as follows,\[18\] although he does not appear there in the 1800 census as a head of household:

April 10. Petition of Joseph Desylva relative to his improvement of lands in the county of Schoharie, located and directed to be granted to Henry Schoonmaker, and praying a grant of said land.

June 9. Letter of Joseph Desylva, to the commissioners of the land office, praying that he may not be deprived of the land which he has improved.

June 21. Statement of facts by Elnathan Fitch respecting the lands claimed by Henry Schoonmaker against the granting of which Joseph Desylva, “an alien and a Portugee,” has entered a caveat, and praying a patent for Schoonmaker.

June 16. Affidavit of David Baldwin respecting the survey of land for Elnathan Fitch, and his offer to move his location if Joseph DeSylva would pay him $30.

June 16. Affidavit of Jacob Dice That he showed Elnathan Fitch the State’s land near his manor line, and impeaching Desylva’s character.

The reference to Joseph as “an alien and a Portugee” noted on June 21, 1800 confirms that he is the same person who was enticed on board a British ship in 1763, as summarized above.

The 1805 map of Bristol Tract, map 147B, shows Henry Schoonmaker on lot 21, and Joseph DeSylva on lot 22.\[19\] Another source, the Catalogue of Maps in Land Bureau, has map number 148 for the same Map of Bristol Tract in Schoharie County 1805, p. 235.\[20\]

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17 The town of Broome was first named Bristol in 1797, and was changed to Broome in 1808 (William E Roscoe, History of Schoharie County, New York, With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches [Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason & Co., 1882], 58).


19 New York State Archives, Department of State Field Books, 1762–1845. Series A0452, Book 20 (the 1805 map is online at http://iarchives.nysed.gov/dmsBlue/viewImageData.jsp?id=183360). The map numbers assigned to this collection were taken from David E. E. Mix, Catalogue of Maps and Surveys in the Offices of the Secretary of State, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Comptroller, and the New York State Library (Albany, N.Y.: C. Van Benthuysen, 1859).

Joseph DeSilva next appeared in several entries for a survey of a public highway laid by the Commissioners of Highways for the Town of Broome beginning 12 December 1809.\footnote{Town and Village Records, 1797–1993, Town of Broome, Schoharie County, New York, (New York State Archives, record series number A4533, 1993), microfilm roll 3, pp. 28–29 (see item numbers 52, 53, and 55 within these two pages).} The highway was to run from the burying ground, past David Ellison’s house, to the house of Joseph DeSylva. Also appearing in these records in 1826 were Joseph’s sons, Joseph DeSilva Jr. and Abner DeSilva, in the list of overseers of highways.\footnote{Ibid., listed under overseers of highways in 1826, p. 28.}

Joseph DeSilva was a head of household in Broome in 1810 and 1820,\footnote{1810 U.S. Census, Broome, Schoharie County, New York, roll 36, p. 161; 1820 U.S. Census, Broome, roll 65, p. 4.} but was not a head of household there in 1830.

By 1812 Joseph was attempting to obtain a pension for his Revolutionary War service. The earliest surviving documents in this quest are several handwritten letters from Joseph Bloomfield to Joseph DeSilva, Town of Broome, Schoharie County, New York.\footnote{Letters from Joseph Bloomfield to Joseph DeSylv [note 5].}

\begin{center}
New Jersey, Trenton
11\textsuperscript{th} May 1812.
\end{center}

Mr Joseph DeSylvha,
Sir,

Your letter of 1\textsuperscript{st} instant, solicits me to take the deposition of Dr Bloomfield, respecting your being taken by him, from Blazing Star Ferry, to General Mercer, at Perth Amboy. Dr Bloomfield gave you a certificate, of your swimming across the Sound from Staaten Island to New Jersey, and of his conveying you before General Mercer, the commanding Officer at Perth Amboy. This certificate you left with me, to take the deposition of Dr Bloomfield, but he died in 1806, before I had an opportunity of doing it. The certificate was returned to you or your son;--it is not in my possession.

I was in the Northern army in 1776, and on my return in the spring of 1777, I heard from the Rev’d Dr Roe and others, of your escape from the British fort and swimming the Sound from Staaten Island, to Woodbridge. This fact is well known and I believe the certificate given by my Brother, Dr Bloomfield to be correct.

I recollect that your escape & being taken by Dr. Bloomfield before Gen’l Mercer, was a few days before the battle of Long Island, as he certified--

\begin{center}
I am, your friend
smo ob . . . [illegible]
Joseph Bloomfield
\end{center}

The Dr. Roe mentioned in the above letter was probably Rev. Dr. Azel Roe, who was pastor of the Church of Christ in Woodbridge, New Jersey, from
1763 until his death in 1815.\textsuperscript{25} The author of the letter was Joseph Bloomfield, Governor of New Jersey until about one month after this letter.\textsuperscript{26}

In a further letter to Joseph DeSylva, Joseph Bloomfield writes more on the subject.\textsuperscript{27} This letter also confirms that the Doctor Bloomfield noted above, who died in 1806, was the governor’s brother, Samuel Bloomfield, the man who took Joseph DeSilva to see General Mercer.\textsuperscript{28}

Duplicate Burlington, New Jersey March 1st, 1813

I am to answer your letter of 12\textsuperscript{th} February last respecting your mortgage and for a certificate of your escape from the British Army in 1776.

Lawyer Stranahan of Coopers-town, on 6\textsuperscript{th} August 1810 received your mortgage and my instructions to him and which I have communicated to you & to your son.

Upon my return from Ticonderoga, in the spring of 1777 I was informed of your escape, when a prisoner with the British in 1776 by swimming across the sound, from Staaten-Island and of your having been conducted by my brother Doctor Bloomfield to the head-quarters of General Mercer at Perth-Amboy.

In the winter of 1805, you were at my house on your way to Gloucester, to obtain a certificate from Dr Bloomfield of the above fact, and I saw his certificate, and which you left with me, upon your return, in order to have the same more fully drawn and sworn to–but my brother died before I had an opportunity of having it perfected. The certificate given by him, was sent to you.

Dr Bloomfield certified “that you had been taken prisoner when a volunteer in the Militia, by the British in the summer of 1776, that a little time before the battle of Long- Island, you made your escape from the fort at the Narrows–that you swam across the Sound, between Staaten-Island and New Jersey, to Woodbridge, that he took you to General Mercer who commanded at Perth-Amboy – that the information you gave was very acceptable to Gen’l Mercer who sent an express immediately, with the intelligence you had communicated, to General Washington.”


\textsuperscript{27} Letters from Joseph Bloomfield to Joseph DeSylva [note 5].

Joseph DeSilva of Madeira, New Jersey, and New York

Govenor Tompkins – Quarter- Master- General Lewis- Col Anthony Lamb, and *Richard F. Cooper Esquire are acquainted with my hand-writing.

Joseph Bloomfield

Mr Joseph DeSilva
Broome, Schoharie County
State of New York

*Mr. Cooper resides in Albany

The foregoing a copy of the original sent by mail on the first on March Inst

Joseph Bloomfield
5 March 1813

From the List of Private Claims Presented to the U. S. House of Representatives from the 1st to the 31st Congress, it appears that Joseph DeSilva eventually petitioned Congress for a pension on at least four separate occasions.29 The petitions were submitted to the fifteenth, the nineteenth, the twentieth, and the twenty-first congresses.30 Of these four petitions, the only surviving documents are the Bloomfield letters and the 1830 testimonial below.31

Surviving elsewhere is the recorded appearance of Joseph DeSilva in the Schoharie County Court of Common Pleas on 7 February 1827.32 In this document Joseph DeSilva stated he is “aged seventy seven years.” He also said “My family consists of myself and wife aged about seventy two years who is

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31 Joseph DeSilva Pension Claim Testimonial dated 25 March 1830; letters from Joseph Bloomfield to Joseph DeSylva, dated 11 May 1812 and March 1st 1813 [note 5].
32 Schoharie County, New York, Court of Common Pleas, sworn testimony of Joseph DeSilva, Sworn to & subscribed before me 7th day of February 1827 in open court, A. H. Marsalus, Clerk. Alan DeSilva visited the Schoharie County Courthouse on 22 April 1999 and recalls that the document was folded three times, and to the best of his recollection, was in that folded state in an old envelope, filed in a drawer in a file cabinet. The document was definitely not bound into a volume. The name “Margaret” is written in the margin, clearly added to the document at a later time. The document was not available in 2014 because of damage to documents in the courthouse by Tropical Storm Irene in 2013 (email to Steven T. Beckwith dated 3/17/2014 from Regina Treffiletti, Court Attorney Referee).
now a cripple.” His age statement may indicate he was born in 1749 rather than 1750, as recorded in the family Bible.\[33\]

The 1830 testimonial includes more on his Revolutionary War experience and his residence.

That soon after his marriage, the War of the Revolution commenced in which he took an active part, and was in many battles and skirmishes in defence of his adopted country. In one of which he was taken a prisoner by the British on Staten Island, where while such prisoner, he over-heard the plan for surprising the American army under General Washington on Long Island. That the night after obtaining this knowledge, he made his escape from Staten Island to the main land by swimming. And gave the intelligence to General Mercer who promised him an ample reward, if the army should make a safe retreat, this not being his object, and feeling no wish only to benefit his adopted country. And Gen. Mercer soon after losing his life at the Princeton battle. He never made application to his country for relief till pressed by the most urgent necessity – That after the war he removed to the place of his present residence, then a new & forbidding country – in which he has been barely able to maintain such a large family.\[34\]

Near the bottom of the 1830 testimonial, Joseph mentioned the death of his wife, who at the top he named as “Hannah Cumpton”:

That he is now worn down with toil and age, - and the companion of his youth with whom he has so long lived & who for a long time has been helpless having been a few days since removed by a Divine Providence.

Given the date of the testimonial, 25 March 1830, it would appear that Hannah Compton died in the first two weeks of March 1830.\[35\]

About a year later, Joseph DeSilva died, according to the Schoharie Republican of 19 April 1831:\[36\]

Joseph DeSylva, an aged man, of Blenheim, was drowned in the Schoharie Creek, not long since. He was in pursuit of roots, etc., on a precipice bordering on the creek; and it is supposed, that having ventured near its edge, he lost his foothold and was precipitated into the water below.

About ninety years later, in 1918, the reinterment of Gilboa cemetery began, and was still in progress as late as 1921.\[37\] The reinterments were managed by the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, with participation of

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33 Joseph DeSilva Family Bible [note 6].
34 Joseph DeSilva Pension Claim Testimonial dated 25 March 1830 [note 5].
35 Ibid.
36 “Schoharie: Tuesday, April 19, 1831. Casualties &c.,” Joseph De Sylva “an aged man of Blenheim was drowned” (Schoharie [New York] Republican, April 19, 1831, 3, courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society).
37 Gilboa New York Cemetery Reinterment Register [note 2], 34, 37; Record of Interments September 14, 1921 [note 2], Sheet 8.
families of the deceased. No evidence suggests that a burial register or lot owners book for the cemetery existed in 1918. The surviving gravestones and recollections of the inhabitants and family members were likely relied upon to determine who was buried in each plot. Interestingly, on page 34 of the typewritten reinterments, Margaret DeSilva and Joseph DeSilva are listed in graves 464 and 465 respectively. The names apparently were struck out — but are still readable.

464 Margaret DeSilva, 1755– , fieldstone marker, moved to new grave 291.
465 Joseph DeSilva, 1749–1836, fieldstone marker, moved to new grave 292.

Then these same two names are listed in graves 607 and 608 with no dates of birth or death. The interested party is listed as Grace Dudley Putnam with a relationship as her G.G.Grandparents.

An examination of the webpage, Cemetery Reinterments – Gilboa, on the Schoharie County NYGWebSite, shows it is more likely, given the dates on the gravestones, that Joseph and his wife Hannah are in plots 465 and 464, and not plots 608 and 607.

Since the name of Joseph’s wife is first given as Margaret in the cemetery reinterments in 1921, likely the guess of great-great-grandchildren, the name Margaret was evidently an error.

Hannah Compton

In the will of Eliakim Compton of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey, dated 18 May 1776, proved 6 June 1776, the daughters are listed as “Hannah Silva, Ann, Rachel, and Johanna — but no daughter Margaret.

West Virginia and Its People shows nine children for Eliakim Compton, including Joanna married “Benjamin Elston, of Utica, New York,” Anna

38 Alexander R Thomas, Gilboa Quest for Water [note 1], 82, 85, 112, 113.
39 Gilboa New York Cemetery Reinterment Register [note 2], 34; Record of Interments September 14, 1921 [note 2], Sheet 8.
40 Gilboa New York Cemetery Reinterment Register [note 2], 37; Record of Interments September 14, 1921 [note 2], Sheet 8.
41 The USGenWeb Project, Schoharie County NYGenWeb Site, Cemetery Reinterments-Gilboa (www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyschoha/gilcemrv.html).
42 Middlesex County original wills, #5269–70 [FHL 0,545,475], courtesy of Clifford L. Stott, CG, AG, FASG. The abstract in A. Van Doren Honeyman, ed., Archives of the State of New Jersey, First Series, vol. 34; vol. 5 of Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, etc. (Trenton, N.J.: MacCrelilish & Quigley, 1931), 103, shows Hannah’s married surname as “Ti----(?).” The will does not mention a wife, which suggests Eliakim Compton was a widower in 1776. However, a Johanna Compton was a rateable in May 1778 in Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, with 40 acres of improved land taxed, although not a householder (see note 11). Eliakim Compton left only money and personal property to his daughters, so the Joanna Compton taxed in 1778 was probably not his youngest daughter.
married “Peter Keneskern of Albany, New York,” and Hannah married “a Mr. DeSilva, of Schoharie, New York.”

And finally, in Some of the Descendants of Johann Peter Kniskern of Schoharie County, New York, is further evidence that this Hannah Compton was the wife of Joseph DeSilva. This book describes another book belonging to Anna Compton titled The Saints Everlasting Rest, which she “bought this book Dec. 7th, 1791 before her marriage to Peter Kniskern. She came from Patterson, N. J. with her sister and brother in law Don Jose desilva.” It also says that “Don Jose desilva was stolen by the British in the old revolution when only 8 years old, was brought up by Governor Bloomfield. Never saw his home or friends again. He was a Portugee of [illegible].” As a more accurate portrayal of the facts has been presented herein, “Don Jose desilva” must be the same Joseph DeSilva. However, this Kniskern genealogy repeats the mistake of calling Joseph DeSilva’s wife Margaret, but it does make her Margaret Compton.

**Genealogical Summary**

**Joseph DeSilva** was born on the Portuguese island of Madeira, probably on 22 May 1749 or 22 May 1750, son of unknown parents. He died just before 19 April 1831, in Blenheim, Schoharie County, New York. He married perhaps in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey, about 1775, **Hannah Compton**, born probably in Woodbridge 7 September 1755, daughter of Eliakim Compton. Hannah died in Gilboa, Schoharie County, in early March 1830.

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46 Joseph DeSilva Family Bible [note 6], says 1750; his gravestone (see above) supposedly said 1749.
47 DeSilva, *History of Joseph De Silva* [note 3]. On page 5 the author includes a section titled “History of Joseph DeSilva as told by himself to my parents.” Here Joseph DeSilva is claimed to have said his father was named Manuel. At present, this is neither proved nor disproved, and Joseph’s parents remain unidentified.
48 Joseph DeSilva Family Bible [note 6].
49 Eliakim’s will, cited in note 42, mentions land bought from Daniel Shotwell and later leaves son Eliakim part of the land “adjoining his uncle Daniel.” This wording would suggest that Eliakim’s wife was a Shotwell, and both Daniel Shotwell and his wife Deborah (Shotwell) Shotwell had sisters of the right age to have married Eliakim Compton (Ambrose M. Shotwell, *Annals of Our Colonial Ancestors and Their Descendants* . . . [Lansing, Mich.: Robert Smith & Co., 1895–97], 88, 103). However, Daniel Shotwell’s father did not leave a will, and the 1757 will of Deborah Shotwell’s father, Abraham Shotwell, does not mention a daughter married to a Compton (Middlesex County original wills, #3061–62 [FHL 0,545,473], courtesy of Clifford L. Stott, CC, AG, FASG; A. Van Doren Honeyman, ed., *Archives of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, vol. 32; vol. 3 of *Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, etc.* [Somerville, N.J.: Unionist-Gazette Association, 1924], 291).
Children of Joseph and Hannah (Compton) DeSilva; the family Bible gives date of birth for the first seven children (all born presumably in Middlesex County):[50]

i. Johanna/Ohannah DeSilva, b. 24 Aug. 1776; d. before Sept. 1780 when another Johanna was born.


iii. Mary DeSilva (twin), b. 27 Sept. 1780; d. before Dec. 1782 when another Mary was born.


v. Mary DeSilva, b. 4 Dec. 1782; d. 27 June 1867, bur. Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Shelby, Orleans Co., N.Y.;[60] m. (1) ca. 1804 Nicholas

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[50] Joseph DeSilva Family Bible [note 6].
[51] Mullen, DeSilva Family [note 4], 5 (place of death). The year 1835 is given online in several places with no documentation.
[52] Mullen, DeSilva Family [note 4], 5.
[53] Ibid.
[54] Gilboa New York Cemetery Reinterment Register [note 2], 34; Record of Interments September 14, 1921 [note 2], Sheet 8.
[55] Mullen, DeSilva Family [note 4], 5.
[57] Olathe Mirror Gazette, Olathe, Kansas, 15 March 1888, p. 1, col. 5, death notice for Joseph Williams, which gives his date of birth as 9 August 1802 (microfilm 5764 at Johnson County, Kansas, Archives, viewed and copied by Celia Gammel in August 2003). Joseph was a child of Thomas and Johanna (DeSilva) Williams, perhaps the oldest (see note 59). Indirect evidence that Joseph Williams and Almon Williams (see next note) were sons of Thomas and Johanna (DeSilva) Williams, is given in Ebenezer Foster, “Early Days of the Pioneers, Cuyahoga County and Brooklyn Township,” 12, 16, online at http://brooklyncentre.com/trees/histories/EarlyDays.pdf (original at the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio), and in a letter dated 3 August 1856 from Diana (Williams) Spencer to “Cousin Canfield,” in DeSilva Family Letters Collection, owned by Rogene Thompson.
[58] 1810 U.S. Census, Town of Broome, Schoharie County, New York, roll 36, p. 108, shows Thomas Williams as the head of a household with a male and a female 26–44 and two boys and a girl all under 10. The death record of a known son, Almon Williams, lists his father as Thomas Williams (Record of Death dated 18 April 1891, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, held by the Cuyahoga County Archives, Cleveland, Ohio).
[59] 1880 U.S. Census, Spring Hill Township, Johnson County, Kansas, roll 384, E.D. 103, p. 175. The entry for Joseph Williams, aged 75, lists his father’s birthplace as Connecticut and his mother’s birthplace as New Jersey.
[60] List of burials beginning with “F” in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Town of Shelby, Orleans County, New York, transcribed and contributed by Sharon A. Kerridge, including name, date of birth and date of death, online at http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyorlean/mtplf.htm.

vi. JOSEPH DeSilva (twin), b. 22 March 1784; d. probably Gilboa 9 Sept. 1865,[68] m. (1) possibly SUSAN ______;[69] (2) probably Gilboa 11 Aug. 1811, OLIVE CANFIELD,[70] b. Conn. 15 Aug. 1791,[71] daughter of Samuel and Mary (______) (Waller) Canfield,[72] d. probably Gilboa 5 May 1875.[73]

vii. HANNAH DeSilva (twin), b. 22 March 1784; m. Dyse’s Manor, Town of Bristol, later Broome, Schoharie Co., 14 Nov. 1808, ABRAHAM FULLER.[74]


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61 Dorothea, daughter of Nicholas Freimeyer and Maria, was born 2 June 1806 (Arthur C. M. Kelly, transcr., Baptism Record, St. Paul’s Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York, 1728–1899 (Rhinebeck, N.Y.: the transcriber, 1977), 129.

62 “The Freemire/Frymire/Freemyer Family of Schoharie County,” in the Theodore L. Brownyard Collection, Box 7, Item 2, at the DAR Library; Baptism Record, St. Paul’s Lutheran Church [note 61], 65–66.

63 List of burials beginning with “F” in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery [note 60].


65 Approximate date of birth is from his burial record (see next note). Place of birth is from the 1855 New York State Census, Shelby, Orleans County, household 15 (“John Slight”).

66 List of burials beginning with “S” in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Town of Shelby, Orleans County, New York, transcribed and contributed by Sharon A. Kerridge, including name, date of birth and date of death are online at http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyorlean/mtpls.htm. John’s wife Mary was buried apparently with her first husband.


68 Gilboa New York Cemetery Reinterment Register [note 2], 27; Record of Interments September 14, 1921 [note 2], Sheet 7.

69 Mullen, DeSilva Family [note 4], 9.

70 Ibid., 18.

71 Ibid., 18.

72 Ibid., 9.

73 Gilboa New York Cemetery Reinterment Register [note 2], 27, and Record of Interments September 14, 1921 [note 2], Sheet 7, say 1875; application of Sharon Kay Arntzen Wilkens to National Society Daughters of the American Revolution on Joseph De Silva (1749–1836 [sic], New Jersey), Office of the Registrar General, Washington, D.C., 9 April 2013 (says died 5 May 1875).

74 Vosburgh, Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in Gilboa, Marriage Record, 32 [note 16].

75 Vosburgh, Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in Blenheim, Birth Record, 128 [note 16].

German Van Voorhees,\textsuperscript{77} b. Rensselaer Co., N.Y., ca. 1790–1793,\textsuperscript{78} son of Stephen and Sarah (_____ ) Van Voorhees,\textsuperscript{79} d. Oct. 1869, bur. Waterford Rural Cemetery.\textsuperscript{80}

\textit{Steven T. Beckwith and Celia Gammel are both descended from Joseph DeSilva. Mr. Beckwith may be contacted at steventbeckwith@gmail.com; Ms. Gammel may be contacted at mudhen75@yahoo.com.}

\textsuperscript{77} Their daughter Emeline (Van Voorhees) Lamb was born in 1818; she and her husband are buried with her parents with one gravestone (visit by Joan Hess Mullen on 26 July 2014).

\textsuperscript{78} 1855 New York State Census, Halfmoon, E.D. 1, Saratoga County, household 247 (both age 65); 1860 U.S. Census, Clifton Park, Saratoga County, roll 857, p. 233 (German 66, Anna 60).


Joseph2 Griffin (Richard1) was one of the six original purchasers of the 15,100-acre tract that became the town of Pomfret, Connecticut. The standard histories of the area include three bits of personal information about him: that he was alive at the second division of the tract in May 1719; that he moved to Pomfret soon thereafter; and that he is believed to have been the first person interred in the Sabin Burying Ground in Pomfret, in 1723.[1] But all three of these statements are incorrect. Joseph2 Griffin died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, four years before the second division, so he could not have moved to Pomfret after 1719 or been buried there in 1723. This article is intended to correct the record and to provide information on the parents, siblings, and children of Joseph2 Griffin.

Richard1 Griffin died 28 February 1666/7, probably in Muddy River (now Brookline), Massachusetts.[2] He married by about 1652 (when their first known child was born) Mary ______.

Richard was in Massachusetts Bay by 3 May 1657, when he joined the church in Roxbury.[3] He was admitted as a freeman 6 May 1657.[4] His three oldest children were baptized in Roxbury the same month. Mary Griffin joined the church in Roxbury 7 April 1661.[5]

Richard owned 12½ acres in Muddy River on the Roxbury line.[6] His widow purchased an interest in an adjoining half acre in January 1667/8.[7]

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2 *Roxbury Land and Church Records*, [Sixth] Report of the Record Commissioners (Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, 1881), 178. Richard’s death is in the Roxbury church records, but his land was in Muddy River and the probate records refer to him as “Richard Griffin sometime of Muddy River” (Suffolk County Probate, 9:1; 2 (new series):525).

3 *Roxbury Land and Church Records* [note 2], 87.


5 *Roxbury Land and Church Records* [note 2], 88.

6 Suffolk County Probate, 2 (new series):525.

Richard died intestate. His widow Mary was appointed administrator of his estate 3 May 1667. Then their son Joseph Griffin was appointed 25 March 1680, replacing “Mary his Relict now also dece.”

Children of Richard and Mary (_____) Griffin; all baptized in Roxbury:

i. Mary Griffin, b. ca. 1652 (based on age on death); bp. 17 May 1657; d. 13 Oct. 1732, aged 80, bur. Eliot Cemetery, Roxbury. m. (1) ca. 1670 Nathaniel Hammond, bp. Hingham, Mass., 12 March 1642/3, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cason) Hammond, d. Newton, Mass., 29 May 1691. Mary m. (2) by 1702 Isaac Williams, b. Newton 11 Dec. 1661, son of Isaac (Robert) and Martha (Parke) Williams, and widower of Elizabeth Hyde. He d. 27 June 1739, bur. Eliot Cemetery, having m. (3) Hannah _____.

ii. Elizabeth Griffin, bp. 17 May 1657.

+ iii. Joseph Griffin, bp. 17 May 1657; m. Sarah Devotion.

iv. Abigail Griffin, bp. 18 Sept. 1659. She was “[r]eceived to take hold on the Covenant” in Roxbury 27 June 1675. She may have been the “Sister Griffen” who was dismissed to the First Church in Boston 17 Oct. 1675.

v. Esther Griffin, bp. 5 May 1661.

vi. Samuel Griffin, bp. 25 Jan. 1662/3; d. probably after 25 March 1680.

vii. Benjamin Griffin, bp. 3 April 1664; d. 1690 on the expedition to Canada.

On 12 May 1686, his brother Joseph posted a bond to hold the town of Roxbury harmless by reason of Benjamin’s becoming an inhabitant.

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8 Suffolk County Probate, 5:38.
9 Suffolk County Probate, 9:1.
13 Vital Records of Newton, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston: NEHGS, 1905), 457.
15 Vital Records of Newton [note 14], 213.
18 Vital Records of Roxbury [note 11], 2:670.
20 Roxbury Land and Church Records [note 2], 92.
21 The substitution of Joseph Griffin as executor of his father’s estate on behalf of himself and “his Bn & Sisters” implies that both “brethren” were alive on 25 March 1680 (Suffolk County Probate, 9:1).
Benjamin was received to full communion in the church in Roxbury 30 June 1689.[24]

viii. Hanna Griffin, bp. 4 March 1665.

JOSEPH Griffin (Richard) was baptized in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 17 May 1657. He died in Roxbury 17 February 1714/5[25] and was buried in the Eliot Cemetery in Roxbury.[26] He married by 1686 (when their oldest known child was born) SARAH DEVOTION, baptized in Roxbury 18 March 1665/6,[27] daughter of Edward1 and Mary (Curtis?) Devotion.[28] Sarah died in Newton 8 October 1732[29] and is buried in the Old East Parish Burying Ground in Newton.[30]

Joseph Griffin, a tailor,[31] served in the Turner’s Falls Fight in May 1676 during King Philip’s War.[32] He was elected fence viewer for Roxbury in March 1696/7 and March 1700/1, and constable for Roxbury in March 1704/5.[33]

On 20 April 1681, Joseph Griffin leased ten acres in Muddy River to Robert Harris for a term of five years at a rent of £3 per year.[34]

Joseph “tooke hold on the Covenant” in Roxbury 23 March 1684 and “confessed & was received to full communion” 7 September 1684.[35] His wife Sarah was received to full communion 30 May 1686.[36] He was one of the

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24 Roxbury Land and Church Records [note 2], 100.
27 Vital Records of Roxbury [note 11], 1:102; Roxbury Land and Church Records [note 2], 126.
29 Vital Records of Newton [note 14], 454.
32 George M. Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip’s War (Leominster, Mass.: the author, 1896), 250, 253.
34 Luther M. Harris, Robert Harris and his Descendants (Boston: Henry W. Dutton, 1861), 7.
35 Roxbury Land and Church Records [note 2], 96, 98.
36 Ibid., 99.
founding members of the Second Church of Roxbury in 1712 and participated in a gift of land to its pastor.\[37\]

In May 1686, Joseph Griffin and five other Roxbury residents purchased 15,100 acres of “wilderness and forest Land . . . in the Wabaquasset Country within the Colony of Connecticut” from James Fitch for £30.\[38\] The Connecticut General Court confirmed the proprietors’ title to the tract by patent dated 8 July 1686.\[39\] The first division of the tract — by then known as Mashamoquet — did not occur until 27 March 1694.\[40\]

“In Joseph Griffin of Roxbury . . . and Sarah his wife” sold 100 acres “att a place called Mashamoquet in the colony of Connecticut” to John Payson, Sr., 13 April 1708.\[41\] On 14 May 1713, the General Court ordered that “the said Massamugget shall be called Pomfret.”\[42\]

Letters of administration on Joseph Griffin’s estate were granted to his widow 7 March 1714/5.\[43\] On 27 March 1716, the estate was divided among the widow, “her thirds,” and then to “Samuel, eldest son; Joseph, second son; Benjamin 3rd son; Ebenezer 4th son; Sarah Hama [sic], eldest daughter; Elizabeth Griffin, 2nd daughter; and Abigail Griffin, 3rd daughter.” The estate included “a lot containing 245 acres as also 500 Acres yet to lay out” in Pomfret and about 60 acres in Roxbury and Brookline, Massachusetts.\[44\]

Children of Joseph Griffin and Sarah (Devotion) Griffin; all births and baptisms in Roxbury:\[45\]

i. Sarah Griffin, b. 29 Aug. 1686; bp. 5 Sept. 1686; d. Roxbury 11 Feb. 1687/8.\[46\]

ii. Mary Griffin, bp. 3 June 1688; probably d. young as she is not mentioned in the distribution of her father’s estate.

iii. Sarah Griffin, b. 19 July 1690; d. Newton 30 Sept. 1732; m. Roxbury 30 Dec. 1714 or 30 Feb. 1714 her first cousin Thomas Hammond,\[50\] b.

iv. SAMUEL GRIFFIN, b. 2 Jan. 1692/3; d. probably Roxbury between 5 June 1769 (date of will) and 18 Aug. 1769 (date of probate);[55] m. Cambridge, Mass., 9 Jan. 1716/7, ABIGAIL DANA,[56] b. Concord, Mass., 16 Feb. 1691/2,[57] daughter of Joseph and Mary (Goble) Dana.[58] Abigail d. probably Roxbury between 22 Oct. 1768 (date of will) and 18 Aug. 1769 (appointment of administrator).[59]


1695, son of George and Ann (Tucker) Sumner,[71] d. Pomfret 8 Feb. 1782.[72]

vii. Benjamin Griffin, b. 2 Sept. 1702; d. 18 March 1773 age 70, bur. Hammond or North Cemetery, Hampton, Conn.[73] He apparently never married.


The land in Pomfret that Joseph Griffin received in the First Division was distributed to his sons Joseph and Benjamin Griffin. The land that Joseph expected to receive in the Second Division went to his widow.[82] The seven surviving children of Joseph and Mary Griffin divided the Second Division land on 19 May 1733, after their mother's death.[83]

Five of Joseph Griffin's seven surviving children settled in Windham County, Connecticut: Joseph Griffin by 1720;[84] Elizabeth (Griffin) Sumner and Benjamin Griffin around 1723;[85] Abigail (Griffin) Waldo and

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72 Pomfret Births, Marriages, and Deaths [note 60], 1:41. “Inscriptions in the Wappaquians Burial Ground” [note 60], Register 73:121.
73 Photograph of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com, illegible; Charles R. Hale Collection [of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices of Marriage and Death],” (1933–34), at the Connecticut State Library, Hampton, 35.
74 Hale Collection [note 73], Hampton, 16.
77 Hale Collection [note 73], Hampton, 35, beside Ebenezer's brother Benjamin.
78 Pomfret Births, Marriages, and Deaths [note 60], 1:50; “Inscriptions in the Wappaquians Burial Ground” [note 60], Register 73:121.
81 Pomfret Births, Marriages, and Deaths [note 60], 1:50; “Inscriptions in the Wappaquians Burial Ground” [note 60], Register 73:122.
83 Pomfret Deeds, 2:90, 93, 96; 3:185.
84 Pomfret Deeds, 1:154.
85 Pomfret Births, Marriages, and Deaths [note 60], 1:2; Pomfret Deeds, 2:11.
Ebenezer Griffin by 1728.[86] The two oldest surviving children, Sarah (Griffin) Hammond and Samuel Griffin, remained in the Boston area.

What of the story that Joseph² Griffin was the first person interred in the Sabin Burying Ground? The oldest grave marker in the cemetery bears the initials “I.G.” and the date 1723.[87] This marker cannot be for Joseph² Griffin, who died eight years earlier. Nor can it be for his son Joseph³ Griffin, who died in 1731. The most likely explanation is that it marks the grave of Joseph⁴ Griffin, first child of Joseph³ and Margaret (Morris) Griffin. Joseph⁴ was born 23 January 1722/3 and died the following day.[88]

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86 Pomfret Births, Marriages, and Deaths [note 60], 1:2; Suffolk County Deeds, 53:211; Windham Deeds, G:26.
87 “Inscriptions in the Wappaquians Burial Ground” [note 60], Register 73:105, 110.
88 Pomfret Births, Marriages, and Deaths [note 60], 1:35, 486.
Joseph Whitcomb was living in Reading, Massachusetts, when he purchased land in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1748.[1] He and his wife, Mary, had four recorded children, three in Reading and one in Windsor, between 1741 and 1749.[2] They also had a daughter named Mary, whose birth was unrecorded but who apparently was the only child to survive them and leave descendants. Joseph made a deed of gift to her and her husband in 1765.[3] He is not known to have made any other such gifts.

Most of the American bearers of the surname Whitcomb are descended from one of two immigrants to Massachusetts: John1 Whitcomb of Lancaster and James1 Whitcomb of Boston.[4] Two books cover the descendants of John1 Whitcomb. The 1981 genealogy, by Mary Anne R. Shepherd,[5] is largely derived from the earlier book, but with less consistent biographical information on descendants beyond the second generation in America. For this and other reasons, the 1904 genealogy, by Charlotte Whitcomb,[6] is generally more trustworthy. Nevertheless, the latter gives no information on

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1 Windsor Deeds, 9:143.
2 Thomas W. Baldwin, comp., Vital Records of Reading, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1912), 250; Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Windsor Vital Records, 2:455. All locations mentioned are in Massachusetts unless otherwise specified.
3 Windsor Deeds, 12:266.
5 Mary Anne R. Shepherd, John Whitcomb and Frances Coggin 350 Years Later, 2 vols. (Del Mar, Calif.: Hypercom Electronics, 1981–82). At 1:4, 5, 939, the author places James of Boston as a son of John of Lancaster, a claim effectively disproved by Holman and Wead (see preceding note).
6 Charlotte Whitcomb, The Whitcomb Family in America: A Biographical Genealogy with a Chapter on Our English Forbears “by the Name of Whetcombe” (Minneapolis: the author, 1904). At 34, 40, the author also places James of Boston as a son of John of Lancaster.
Joseph Whitcomb of Reading, while Shepherd identifies him as Joseph⁵, son of Joseph⁴ (Jonathan³, John¹) and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Whitcomb, whose birth on 3 June 1714 was recorded in Littleton, Massachusetts.⁷ Shepherd assigns Joseph of Reading only the three children born in Reading, and not the others. Shepherd also states that he married second on 4 December 1750, Rebecca Towle, and had further issue, based on “strong evidence that the following children were from this marriage, no documentation”.⁸

The entry for the 1750 marriage, originally recorded among the private manuscripts of the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, senior pastor of the First Church in Boston, states that both parties were also of Boston.⁹ Thus, the 1750 groom cannot be identified as Joseph Whitcomb of Reading, who by then had moved to Connecticut.

Shepherd seems to have derived her identification of Joseph of Reading from studying Charlotte Whitcomb’s 1904 genealogy, which names only three men named Joseph Whitcomb who actually or potentially were adults in 1741 (when the first known child of Joseph of Reading was born):¹⁰

- Captain Joseph⁴, son of David¹ (Josiah², John¹) and Mary (Hayward) (Fairbanks) Whitcomb,¹¹ born say 1705, died 12 November 1792, aged 92 [sic], in Swanzey, New Hampshire, who married Damaris Priest. Captain

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⁷ Shepherd, John Whitcomb [note 5], 1:128; Whitcomb, Whitcomb Family [note 6], 189. Both give the date as 3 June 1717, following Records of Littleton, Massachusetts: Printed by Order of the Town (Littleton, Mass.: the town, 1900), 7. The dating here is from Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988, database online at Ancestry.com. The clerk who entered the births on the page (which also includes Samuel Whitcomb, son of Joseph and Elizabeth, in 1718) formed 7 with a downward curve on the top stroke, and formed 4 open at the top. As a result, the two numerals in this hand are easily confused. See note 15 for Elizabeth Wheeler’s identity.

⁸ Shepherd, John Whitcomb [note 5], 1:128.

⁹ Anson Titus, “Marriages of Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, A.M., Boston. 1717–1769,” Register 42 (1888):253. Their intentions, published in Boston, 5 July 1750, also show no other place of residence ([Twenty-Eighth] Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, Containing the Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751 [Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1898], 295). They had a daughter named Rebecca, baptized at the First Church in Boston, 15 September 1751 (Richard D. Pierce, ed., The Records of the First Church in Boston 1630–1868, 3 vols., Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, vols. 39–41 [Boston: By the Society, 1961], 2:416). Shepherd does not assign her to these parents, and conversely there is no record of Rebecca Whitcomb (mother or daughter) in the Barbour Collection for any of the towns in which Joseph lived after 1748. Unfortunately, none of Joseph Whitcomb’s Connecticut deeds was joined by his wife. Much more could be added about the children attributed to this couple (Shepherd, John Whitcomb [note 5], 1:128–35), but we need not catalog further errors here. Eugene Chalmers Fowle, Descendants of George Fowle (1610/11?–1682) of Charlestown, Massachusetts, ed. Gary Boyd Roberts and Neil D. Thompson (Boston: NEHGS, 1990), 62, 63, suggests two possible placements for Rebecca in the Fowle family; and ventures no guess as to Joseph’s parentage.

¹⁰ James Whitcomb of Boston had a son Joseph, born 26 November 1667 (Wead, “James Whetcombe” [note 4], Register 112:160). No further record of this Joseph has been found; he is not named in his father’s will, and is presumed to have died before reaching adulthood.

Joseph resided continuously in Lancaster until he removed to Swanzey about 1760.[12] His children not only were born in Lancaster, but also in some cases baptized in the First Church there between 1728 and 1754.[13] Captain Joseph obviously was in no position to father three sons in Reading in the early to mid-1740s.

- Joseph⁴, son of Jonathan³ (Jonathan², John¹) and Mary (______) Whitcomb,[14] birth date uncertain but married by 1714; death date unknown, married Elizabeth Wheeler, who was born in 1687.[15]
- Joseph⁵, son of Joseph⁴ and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Whitcomb, born 3 June 1714; no further record.

Joseph⁵ is clearly the most likely candidate, on chronological grounds alone. He executed deeds through the mid-1790s,[16] an accomplishment that we could readily credit to a man who was born in 1714, but less likely for a man born early enough to be his father. Nevertheless, the assignment of the Reading and Windsor records to Joseph⁵, though plausible, depends on ruling out their assignment to his father, Joseph⁴. The task is further complicated by the need to distinguish this Joseph⁴ from Captain Joseph⁴, his better-known second cousin, whose involvement in public life was far more extensive.

**Captain Joseph Whitcomb of Lancaster**

According to a purported family Bible, Joseph⁴, son of Jonathan³, did perform military service during the colonial wars. Joseph⁴’s son, Samuel⁵ Whitcomb, had only one known child, a son also named Samuel. The son Samuel kept a Bible in which he named his wife, children, father, and grandfather (but not his mother). The Bible also says of his grandfather: “Joseph Whitcomb was one of the sixty-two composing Captain Lovewell’s Expedition against the Indians in 1724.”[17] Unfortunately, Charlotte Whitcomb does not say whether Captain Joseph Whitcomb of Lancaster performed military service before

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12 Benjamin Read, *The History of Swanzey, New Hampshire, from 1734 to 1890* (Salem, Mass.: Salem Press, 1892), 222, 484; photograph of gravestone on FindaGrave.com. David Whitcomb and Mary Fairbanks were married in Concord, Massachusetts, 31 May 1700 (*Concord, Massachusetts, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 1636–1850* [Boston: the town, 1892], 50).


15 Elizabeth’s maiden name and parentage are not given by Whitcomb, *Whitcomb Family* [note 6], 189, or Shepherd, *John Whitcomb* [note 5], 1:127. Nevertheless, she and her husband are both named in the will of her father, James Wheeler of Stow, dated 24 January 1721/2 (Albert Gallatin Wheeler, *The Genealogical and Encyclopedic History of the Wheeler Family in America* [Boston: American College of Genealogy, 1914], 578–80). See also *Vital Records of Stow, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1911), 93.


17 Whitcomb, *Whitcomb Family* [note 6], 189, 203–04, 224.
or only after he became a commissioned officer. Captain Joseph married Damaris Priest in Lancaster on 20 January 1725[/6?], and they had no son named Samuel.

The participation of 62 men in Lovewell’s second expedition against the Pequakett Indians in the winter of 1724/5 had long been a matter of public knowledge by 1904 when Charlotte Whitcomb’s book was published. A company roster, together with Lovewell’s journal, was published as early as 1853. Another expedition, led by Captain John White, began in April 1725. According to White’s journal, the company reached Dunstable on 6 April, and then traveled up the river about eleven miles. On 9 April, “Our Doctor Joseph Whetcomb that night set his fut into a Ketel of biling broth that he cold trauel no ferther.” A Joseph Whitcomb was also a member of Joseph Blanchard’s company from August to October 1725.

The original proprietors of the new plantation known as Nichawaug were men who had joined one or more of the expeditions of Lovewell and White, or their heirs. They included one Joseph Whitcomb, who eventually entered a series of deeds that clarify his identity. On 12 February 1738/9, Joseph Whitcomb of Lancaster, yeoman, granted to Samuel Sawyer of the same town, yeoman, “all the after Divisions of Land belonging to one Single Reigh[t] or share in a town ship Granted to the officers and soldiers who serv’d, his majesty under the Command of Cap’t. Lovel & Cap’t. White which is Laid out on the Northward side of Rutland and is the whole of the Right that belonged to me the said Joseph Whitcomb in s’d Township saving the first Division of

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18 The services of Capt. Joseph from 1744 forward are documented by Henry S. Nourse, *The Military Annals of Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1740–1865* (Lancaster, Mass.: n.p., 1889), 18, 36, 39, 67. At 18, Nourse also identifies him as a member of John White’s company in 1725, but not Lovewell’s company. Shepherd, *John Whitcomb* [note 5], 1:128, errs in the other direction by asserting that Joseph of Reading “was a Capt. under Col. Timothy Ruggles in King George’s War.”

19 Whitcomb, *Whitcomb Family* [note 6], 402–03. Both the town and county records of this marriage are dated 1725, namely, Nourse, *Registers of Lancaster* [note 13], 19; A. H. Ward, “Lancaster Records,” *Register* 17 (1863):73, from the Middlesex County register, with a note in which Ward interprets the year as 1725/6. No marriage intention exists to decide the date. The records do not preclude Joseph from serving on the expeditions of Lovewell and White, because neither expedition was on the march on 20 January 1724/5 or 20 January 1725/6.

20 Read, *History of Swanzey* [note 12], 484.


22 Nourse, *Early Records of Lancaster* [note 21], 231.

23 Ibid., 242.

upland and the first Division of meadow already Laid out.”[25] On 12 October 1739, Joseph Whitcomb of Lancaster, yeoman, joined with Daniel Houghton, yeoman, and Jonathan Houghton, gentleman, both of Bolton, in granting to Jonathan Prescott of Littleton 80 acres that had been granted to them in Nichawaug for the purpose of erecting a sawmill.[26] Lastly, on 28 December 1742, Joseph Whitcomb of Lancaster, yeoman, conveyed to Samuel Stone of Nitchewagg, husbandman, one first draught of land in the same township, being Lot No. 51.[27] These deeds place the grantor in Lancaster from February 1738/9 forward, but other evidence (see below) suggests that Jonathan’s son Joseph had died earlier. Therefore, the grantor can only be Captain Joseph; and because the original proprietors of Nichawaug included only one man by this name, Captain Joseph had thus served under both Lovewell and White.

**Joseph 4 Whitcomb and His Family**

Before documenting the death of Joseph 4 (Jonathan 3), a review of the records that undoubtedly pertain to him is needed. As long known, the probate of Jonathan 3 names all of his children.[28] By an agreement filed in the Middlesex County probate court on 31 July 1718, Joseph, the second son of Jonathan, received from the estate a lot of land and meadow in Groton located by Black Pond, and an acre and a half right in the town common, and he was ordered to pay specified amounts to his sisters Martha Whitcomb and Mary Whitcomb. On the same day, Joseph entered a bond with Samuel Dudley, also of Littleton, as security to pay these sums, and with Eleazar Lawrence and William Gould as witnesses.[29]

Joseph apparently found these expenses too great to bear. On 17 November 1719, Joseph Whetcomb of Littleton, husbandman, sold to Samuel Dudley, yeoman, for £50, the “Land and town Right and premises [which] were formerly Jonathan Whetcombs deced.”[30] On 1 June 1722, after Martha Whitcomb had died unmarried, her brothers and sisters made an agreement to divide her estate, with each receiving £2–9.[31] Joseph Whitcomb and his wife Elizabeth were legatees in the will of her father, James Wheeler of Stow, dated 24 January 1721/2.[32] During the years 1714–1728, Joseph is also documented by the births of his children: two recorded in Littleton, two in Stow, and four in Lancaster.[33]

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26 Worcester County Deeds, 13:154. Sawyer and the Houghtons were also among the original proprietors of Nichawaug.
28 Whitcomb, *Whitcomb Family* [note 6], 189.
29 Middlesex County Probate, File 24433.
30 Middlesex County Deeds, 22:322. Apparently Joseph’s brother Nathaniel also sold his portion of their father’s estate to Dudley, by a deed that also was registered on 7 Aug. 1723 (ibid., 317–21). The brothers seemingly had no family relationship with Dudley.
31 Middlesex County Probate, File 24447.
Joseph probably moved back to Stow before he died. On 16 January 1738/9, Timothy Whitcomb, “a minor In the Fifteenth year of his age son of mr John Whitcomb late of Stow,” appeared before Benj: Woods, Justice of the Peace for Middlesex County, and chose Thomas How of Marlborough as guardian. How entered his bond with the probate judge two days later, on 18 January 1738/[9].[34] Although the child’s father was called John here, the only Timothy Whitcomb then living in Massachusetts was Joseph’s son Timothy, born in July 1724.[35] Timothy lived in Marlborough as an adult, along with his younger sisters.

Charlotte Whitcomb correctly placed Timothy of Marlborough as the son of Joseph and grandson of Jonathan. This placement seems to have been based on an absence of other candidates, and independently of any consultation of the guardianship record.[36] If we accept that Timothy’s father was Joseph, not John, and that Joseph died before Timothy selected a guardian, then this Joseph, Joseph⁴, cannot be the man who moved to Reading and Windsor. The only remaining candidate to be Joseph of Reading and Windsor is Timothy’s oldest brother, Joseph⁵, born in 1714.

**Genealogical Summary**

1. **JOSEPH⁴ WHITCOMB** (*Jonathan³⁻², John¹*) was born by say 1692, and died apparently in Stow before 16 January 1738/9.[37] He was married by 3 June 1714 (birth of first known child) to **ELIZABETH WHEELER**. She was born in Stow 7 December 1687, daughter of James and Sarah (Randall) Wheeler,[38] and was living in Lancaster 21 March 1727/8, when her last child was born. Nothing indicates that she survived Joseph or that she acted as the guardian of her younger children.

   Children of Joseph⁴ and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Whitcomb, the births of the first two recorded in Littleton, the next two in Stow, and the last four in Lancaster:[39]

   2. i. **JOSEPH⁵ WHITCOMB**, b. 3 June 1714; m. Mary ____.

   3. ii. **SAMUEL WHITCOMB**, b. 7 July 1718; m. **SUBMIT ATHERTON**.


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34 Middlesex County Probate, File 24425.
35 Nourse, *Registers of Lancaster* [note 13], 57.
36 Whitcomb, *Whitcomb Family* [note 6], 189, 204.
37 Middlesex County Probate, File 24425.
39 See note 33.
40 Vital Records of Stow [note 15], 258.
41 Ibid., 219.
42 Ibid., 74 (birth), 197 (parents’ intentions).
43 Ibid., 258.
Children of Joseph and Martha (Whitcomb) Skinner, born in Stow.  


3. Oliver Skinner, b. 22 Sept. 1761; d. 16 Sept. 1775 in his 14th year, bur. Stow.

4. v. Timothy Whitcomb, b. 1 July 1724; m. Martha Robinson.
   vi. Sarah Whitcomb (twin), b. 6 March 1725/6; d. Nova Scotia between 1765 and 1776; m. Marlborough 15 Nov. 1745, Robert Sprule/Sproul, b. co. Tyrone, Ireland, ca. 1725, d. Granville, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia, 1802. Between 1759 (birth of son John) and 1763 (birth of son James),...
Robert and his family moved to Nova Scotia, perhaps in 1760 as part of a large group known as the New England Planters. Robert Sproul m. (2) by 1776 Jane _____.

Children of Robert and Sarah (Whitcomb) Sprule/Sproul, the first seven baptized in Marlborough:

1. Martha Sproul, bp. 10 May 1747.
2. Elizabeth Sproul, bp. 22 May 1748.
3. Andrew Sproul, bp. 6 May 1750.
5. Elliot Sproul, bp. 25 Aug. 1754.
6. Andrew Sproul (again), bp. 8 Aug. 1756; d. in or after 1800; m. Granville 11 Dec. 1778, Sarah Burgoyne, d. in or after 1800.
7. John Sproul, bp. 23 Sept. 1759; d. 31 May 1820, bur. Paradise, Annapolis Co.; m. 1778 Hannah Parker, d. after 27 April 1820.

56 See, for example, R. S. Longley, “The Coming of the New England Planters to the Annapolis Valley,” paper read before the Nova Scotia Historical Society, April 1960, online at http://journals.hil.unb.ca/static_content/ACAD/acadpress/theyplantedwell/014-028Longley.pdf.
58 Daly, Descendants of Robert Sproul [note 54], locations 15–35.
59 Vital Records of Marlborough [note 55], 170.
62 Daly, Descendants of Robert Sproul [note 54], locations 23–24, 41–42, shows Bathsheba’s marriage date as 16 December 1778; however, she was called "Bathsheba Ricketson" in the 25 March 1779 administration of her father’s estate (Wayne W. Walker, comp., Abstracts from the Court of Probate Records for Annapolis County, Nova Scotia (1763–1938) [Ottawa: the compiler, 1994], 53). She was called Bathsheba Sproul, widow, on 17 January 1835 (ibid., 74).
64 Daly, Descendants of Robert Sproul [note 54], locations 27, 72–73.
66 Daly, Descendants of Robert Sproul [note 54], locations 29–30, 99–100, claims Hannah’s parents were Abijah and Miriam (Ricketson) Parker, but this appears to be incorrect, based on Abijah Parker’s 1780 administration listing daughter Hannah as the wife of Jordon Ricketson (Walker, Abstracts for Annapolis County [note 62], 53).
67 Walker, Abstracts for Annapolis County [note 62], 425.


Children of Abraham and Hannah (Whitcomb) Amsden, the first four born in Southborough;[70] Benjamin, Abraham, Abel, and Adam Amsden all served in the American Revolution.[71]

1. Lucy Amsden, b. 11 July 1747; d. Plainfield, N. H., 15 March 1839;[72] m. April 1776, Benjamin Amsden of Groton, her first cousin, b. Marlborough 24 Nov. 1751, d. Plainfield 10 July 1837, son of Uriah and Abigail (_____). Lucy Amsden, widow of Benjamin Amsden, testified on 24 Dec. 1837 that she was present at the marriage of her brother, Abraham Amsden, and Submit Morse, in support of the latter’s pension claim, and Submit reciprocated by giving multiple depositions in support of Lucy’s claim.


3. Abraham Amsden, b. 20 Feb. 1752; d. Ashtabula, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, 20 March 1833, aged 81; m. Marlborough 28 April 1773,

[68] W. A. Calnek, ed., History of the County of Annapolis (Toronto: William Briggs, 1897), 605, says this James Sproul was the founder of the family in New Brunswick. However, Daly, Descendants of Robert Sproul [note 54], locations 72–73, shows the founder as James, son of Andrew and Sarah (Burgoyne) Sproul (see above).


[71] Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors [note 52], 1:227, 228, 230. Abraham’s service is not listed, but his widow filed a pension application (see text below).


[73] Revolutionary War Pension File, W15977, Benjamin Amsden; Andrew H. Ward, “Amsden Family,” Register 15 (1861):22; Vital Records of Marlborough [note 55], 11 (Benjamin’s birth). Uriah was the son of Abraham and Hannah (Newton) Amsden (ibid.).

[74] Photograph of her gravestone on FindaGrave.com.

[75] Vital Records of Southborough [note 70], 35 (birth), 109 (parents’ marriage); Orlin P. Fay, Fay Genealogy: John Fay of Marlborough… (Cleveland: J. B. Savage, 1898), 228–29, 231.

[76] Photograph of his gravestone on FindaGrave.com.


5. viii. Cyrus Whitcomb, b. 21 Mar. 1727/8; m. (1) Susannah Wood; (2) Lydia (Dix) Bemis; (3) Eunice (Broughton) Hatch.

(to be continued)

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77 Revolutionary War Pension File, W4115, Abraham Amsden.
78 Vital Records of Marlborough [note 55], 135 (birth), 288 (parents’ marriage); J. Howard Morse and Emily W. Leavitt, comp., Morse Genealogy . . . (New York: Morse Society, 1903), Joseph Morse section, p. 42.
85 Vital Records of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849 (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1912), 51 (her birth), 145 (marriage; groom of Temple, New Hampshire, according to intentions); Morgan Hewitt Stafford, A Genealogy of the Kidder Family . . . (Rutland, Vt.: Tuttle, 1941), 52.
87 Revolutionary War Pension File, W25349, Adam Amsden.
Western Massachusetts Families in 1790 Sketch: Salah Barnard of Deerfield

Debora Ellen Blodgett

[Editors’ note: This article is an example of the sketches in the Western Massachusetts Families in 1790 project sponsored by NEHGS. The first fifty sketches were published in 2012, and so far about 100 more appear on AmericanAncestors.org].

**Barnard, Salah, Esq. 3 – 3 – 4 – 0 – 0**

Deerfield, Hampshire County[^1]

Major Salah Barnard, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Foster) Barnard, was born in Roxbury, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, on 27 January 1725[^2]. He died in Deerfield on 22 December 1795, aged 70, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery there.[^3]

Salah married on 30 May 1765, Elizabeth Nims.[^4] She was born in Deerfield on 18 December 1745, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Cooley) Nims.[^5] She died in Deerfield on 13 January 1827, aged 81, and was buried in

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1 1790 U.S. Census, Deerfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, roll 4, p. 169, three males 16 or over, three males under 16, and four females. Deerfield is now in Franklin County, which was formed in 1811.
3 Vital Records of Deerfield, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston: NEHGS, 1920), 264, from town records and Laurel Hill Cemetery; Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988, Deerfield Vital Records, 32, image online at Ancestry.com; Edith Clark Nyman, “Cemeteries of Deerfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts” (Greenfield, Mass., 1981), 16, manuscript at the Henry N. Flynt Memorial Library, Deerfield; photograph of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com, partially illegible.
4 Sheldon, History of Deerfield [note 2], 2:69, 252.
Laurel Hill Cemetery. It was said that before going off to war, Salah stopped in on the Nims household to wish them farewell. When seeing Jeremiah Nims's little girl Elizabeth lying in her cradle, Salah said to Mrs. Nims, “Keep her until the wars are over, and I will marry her.”

Salah served in the French and Indian Wars [King George's War, 1744–1748 and the French and Indian War, 1754–1763]. In 1746 he served as a private at Fort Massachusetts [in present-day North Adams, Massachusetts]. In 1748–49, he served at the Fort at Plantation No. 4 [in present-day Charlestown, New Hampshire]. By 1755, now as a lieutenant, he served again at Fort Massachusetts until 1756. By early 1757 he was at Fort William Henry [at present-day Lake George, New York]. Following the fall of the latter fort to the French on August 9 of that year, and under the terms of surrender, Salah, together with about 2300 other soldiers serving under Lieutenant Colonel George Monro, marched under French escort toward Fort Edward [in present-day Fort Edward, New York]. On the march, the soldiers were attacked by French-allied Indians and Salah was captured by two of them. It was reported that Salah managed to escape because he “swung the heads of the Indians together with such force as to stun them both.” After escaping he made his way to Fort Edward. On 22 August 1757, Salah, as a lieutenant, was assigned a marching company of fifty men to be employed in the defense of the “Western Frontiers” [New York] under command of Captain John Catlin, and he continued to serve in this region until October of that year. For most of 1758, he served in the Canada expedition, now in the capacity of captain, and during that year served again at the western frontiers. From 1759 to 1761, Vital Records of Deerfield [note 3], 263, from Laurel Hill Cemetery; Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988 [note 2], Deerfield Vital Records, 32; Nyman, “Cemeteries of Deerfield” [note 3], 16.

Sheldon, History of Deerfield [note 2], 2:69.

Ibid., 1:542; 2:69.


Voye, Massachusetts Officers, 1748–1763 [note 10], 42.

Sheldon, History of Deerfield [note 2], 1:652.

Appointment to Lieutenant Salah Barnard dated 22 August 1757, original document, Barnard Family Papers – Salah Barnard, at the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association Library, Deerfield; Voye, Massachusetts Officers, 1748–1763 [note 10], 42.

Salah again served at the “Westward” [New York]. An orderly book kept by Salah for the year 1759 documents his orders during the Campaign of 1759 at Ticonderoga and Crown Point [New York], under the command of General Jeffrey Amherst and Brigadier General Timothy Ruggles. Salah participated in one of the last campaigns of the war in 1760 to capture Montreal. In April 1761, Salah, as a major, was assigned a “Regiment of Foot” under Colonel Richard Saltonstall, and he served in this capacity until the end of his service that year.

Salah owned land on the old street in Deerfield. On 15 March 1753, he purchased the South End Lot, Lot 20 (Town Lot II), and built a house for his father Ebenezer and himself. He sold the lot in 1768. On 29 March 1763, Salah purchased a dwelling on the old street which would become his primary residence until his death. The property [Lot 29-I, the “Frary” lot] was purchased from David Arms of Deerfield and contained approximately 3 acres together with a dwelling house and barn. This home lot bordered that of his future father-in-law, Jeremiah Nims. An account book kept by Salah included the purchase of building supplies and labor which suggests that he made substantial improvements to the dwelling on the lot built by Nathaniel Frary. Between 1763 and 1765, presumably while the house was being improved, Salah boarded with several individuals in town, including his brother Joseph Barnard and his future father-in-law Jeremiah Nims. In 1771, in addition to his home lot, Salah owned 1 acre of pasture land, 18 acres of tillage land, and 8 acres of mowing land. Salah operated a tavern at his residence prior to the Revolutionary War. It is said that Colonel Benedict Arnold stopped at this tavern on 6 May 1775 on his way to Fort Ticonderoga. Wishing to create additional space in which to operate a tavern, Salah built a large addition to the south side of his house.

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15 See notes 11 and 14; Sheldon, History of Deerfield [note 2], 1:659.
16 “Captain Salah Barnard’s Orderly Book for the year 1759,” original manuscript, Barnard Family Papers – Salah Barnard [note 13]. Other locations mentioned in this orderly book include Lake George, Albany, and Fort Edward, all in New York.
17 Sheldon, History of Deerfield [note 2], 1:668.
18 Appointment to Major Salah Barnard dated April 1761, original document, Barnard Family Papers – Salah Barnard [note 13]; Voye, Massachusetts Officers, 1748–1763 [note 10], 42, 50.
19 Susan McGowan and Amelia F. Miller, Family and Landscape, Deerfield Homelots from 1671 (Deerfield, Mass.: Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, 1996), xviii, xix, 50, Homelot numbers on the approximately one mile “old street” correspond to the lot numbers appearing on the original Proprietor’s Map, the original survey laying out the settlement of Deerfield, drawn in 1671; Sheldon, History of Deerfield [note 2], 1:612–14, refers to this lot as “The Church Lott.”
20 Deed from David Arms to Salah Barnard, original document, Barnard Family Papers – Salah Barnard [note 13]; Hampden County Deeds [formerly in Hampshire County], 6:537; Sheldon, History of Deerfield [note 2], 1:618–19.
21 “Salah Barnard His Book of Accounts,” original manuscript covering the years 1749 to 1774, Barnard Family Papers – Salah Barnard [note 13]; McGowan and Miller, Family and Landscape [note 19], 142–44.
22 McGowan and Miller, Family and Landscape [note 19], 142–44.
24 Sheldon, History of Deerfield [note 2], 1:618; 2:705.
of his house. Following his death, when his real estate was distributed, the “new house” [new tavern portion] was given to his son Erastus who operated a tavern in that space for eight years.[25]

Salah’s father Ebenezer, a clothier in Deerfield, died on 20 July 1764.[26] Entries in Salah’s orderly book, mentioned above, record “Work Done after My Father’s Death.” Notations from 24 July 1764 to 3 December 1764 document customer names, items woven, and sums, which suggests Salah oversaw the completion of the outstanding orders from his father’s business.[27]

Salah was actively involved in the town affairs of Deerfield. He served as a selectman from 1764 to 1778.[28] He also served as moderator of town meetings from 1775 to 1780.[29] During the Revolutionary War years, Salah was appointed to the Committee of Inspection, its purpose being to ensure that the resolves of the Continental Congress were observed in the town of Deerfield.[30] He was also appointed to the town’s Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety.[31] Despite serving on these two important committees, a report “damaging to the character of Maj. Salah Barnard” was circulated to the effect that Salah sent a message to British General Thomas Gage that “his Heart was with them altho he was absent.” Witnesses were called, and after an investigation into the claim, the Committee declared the report untrue stating “on the contrary it fully appears to this joint Committee that ye Maj. Barnard’s Character respecting his Principles and Conduct in y e unhappy Dispute between Great Britain & y e colonies, stands unimpeachable, notwithstanding anything that has appeared against him.”[32]

After Salah’s death in 1795, son Ebenezer acted as executor of his estate. An inventory of Salah’s property was taken on 5 April 1796, the value of his personal estate being about $1,106. The value of his real estate, consisting of acreage in various locations, was about $8,077.[33]

On the first Tuesday of August 1797, the distribution of Salah’s real estate, consisting of over 1100 acres, was presented in court. Widow Elizabeth received land and the family home, except the “new house” [new tavern portion] given to Erastus. Sons Ebenezer, Erastus, Salah, and Lemuel received real estate. Daughters Elizabeth Upham, Electa Faxon, and Experience Barnard received land. Daughter Eunice Barnard received money rather than land.[34]

Widow Elizabeth’s dwelling house and lots of land were valued at $2,856.25 in 1798.[35] She continued to live in the family home until her death in 1827.

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25 McGowan and Miller, *Family and Landscape* [note 19], 143–44.
26 Sheldon, *History of Deerfield* [note 2], 2:67; *Vital Records of Deerfield* [note 3], 263.
27 See note 16.
29 Ibid., 2:855.
30 Ibid., 2:696.
31 Ibid., 2:711–12.
32 Ibid., 2:713.
Her dower was distributed to her children in accordance with Salah's will. The administrator of Elizabeth's estate, Seth Nims, determined her estate to be insolvent. To pay debts, Elizabeth's personal property was sold at public vendue. Her son, Salah Barnard, sold the family home to Elisha Wells of Deerfield on 9 May 1827.

Children of Salah and Elizabeth (Nims) Barnard all born in Deerfield:


Ebenezer was appointed postmaster for Deerfield in 1801 and operated a post office at Lot 26 on the old street. He was listed in the census for Deerfield in 1790 and 1800. He then removed to Northampton and appeared in the census there for 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840.
was employed in the office of the clerk of courts in Northampton for about thirty years.\[49\]


Upon his father's death, Erastus inherited the “new house” [the new tavern portion] from Salah and operated a tavern there from 1796 to 1804.\[60\] The first meeting of the trustees of Deerfield Academy was held

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\[50\] Oathout et al., *Nims Family* [note 5], 135.


\[53\] Vermont State Vital Records, two cards, one from the cemetery; photographs of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com, cropped image illegible, but the full image illegible. Selah Barnard Upham, who died in 1835, is buried in the same cemetery.


\[55\] “Marriages and Deaths from Ontario County Messenger, Published Canandaigua - Ontario County - NY” 7 January 1852, online at http://ontario.nygenweb.net/marrieddeathnotice-ontariomessenger1852.htm.

\[56\] *Vital Records of Deerfield* [note 3], 158.

\[57\] *New Hampshire: Births to 1901, Deaths and Marriages to 1937*, database online at AmericanAncestors.org; Sheldon, *History of Deerfield* [note 2], 2:71, who incorrectly says 9 January 1799.


\[59\] Stearns, *Memoranda of the Stearns Family* [note 58], 33–34.

\[60\] McGowan and Miller, *Family and Landscape* [note 19], 143–44.
at the tavern on 18 April 1797. Erastus appeared in the 1800 census for Deerfield but is said to have removed to Canandaigua about 1805. He appeared in the census for Farmington, Ontario Co., N.Y., in 1810 and for Canandaigua in 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850.


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61 Sheldon, *History of Deerfield* [note 2], 2:843; McGowan and Miller, *Family and Landscape* [note 19], 144.
63 McGowan and Miller, *Family and Landscape* [note 19], 144; “Marriages and Deaths from Ontario County Messenger” [note 55], 7 January 1852, says he moved shortly after 1808.
64 1810 U.S. Census, Farmington, Ontario County, New York, roll 33, p. 694.
67 *Vital Records of Deerfield* [note 3], 157; Faxon, *History of the Faxon Family* [note 66], 92–93, says 3 April 1790.
69 Faxon, *History of the Faxon Family* [note 66], 92–93.
70 1800 U.S. Census, Deerfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, roll 15, p. 769.
71 1810 U.S. Census, Bennington, Bennington County, Vermont, roll 64, p. 83; 1820 U.S. Census, Bennington, roll 126, p. 215.
74 Massachusetts, *Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988* [note 2], Warwick Deaths, 14 (7 October), Cemetery records, 13 (6 October); Sheldon, *History of Deerfield* [note 2], 2:69, says 3 October 1857; photograph of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com, says 6 October 1857.
75 *Vital Records of Deerfield* [note 3], 158; Sheldon, *History of Deerfield* [note 2], 2:69, says 21 July 1799. Henry Barnard was the son of Major Salah’s brother Lemuel Barnard.
Warwick Burial Ground. [77] Henry appeared in the census for Warwick in 1820, 1830, and 1850. [78]


viii. Elihu Barnard (again), b. 21 July 1781; d. Deerfield 18 March 1782, aged 7 months, 27 days, bur. Old Burying Ground, Deerfield. [85]


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77 Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988 [note 2], Warwick Deaths, 8 (says 5 June), Cemetery Records, 13 (says 26 June); photograph of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com, says 26 June 1852, aged 84; Sheldon, History of Deerfield [note 2], 2:69, says 26 June.


80 Nyman, “Cemeteries of Deerfield” [note 3], 16; photograph of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com.

81 Connecticut State Library Index of Church Records, Hartland, 2:60, Experience of Deerfield, Samuel of Whately, Massachusetts.

82 Oathout et al., Nims Family [note 5], 136; Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988 [note 2], Whately Vital Records, 96 (birth, the year unclear, 1770 or 1773); James M. Crafts, History of the Town of Whately, Mass. (Orange, Mass.: D. L. Crandall, 1899), 516–17, says 1773.

83 Experience Mather was listed as head of household in the 1840 U.S. Census, Deerfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts, roll 183, p. 177.

84 Oathout et al., Nims Family [note 5], 136.

85 Vital Records of Deerfield [note 3], 263; Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988 [note 2], Deerfield Vital Records, 32; Baker and Coleman, Epitaphs in the Old Burying Ground at Deerfield [note 73], 11.

86 Photograph of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com, partially illegible, the date of death is from the unsourced annotation.

87 Oathout et al., Nims Family [note 5], 136, as Selah; Sheldon, History of Deerfield [note 2], 2:69, as Selah, 340–41.


90 Sheldon, History of Deerfield [note 2], 2:69.

91 Franklin County Deeds, 65:198, residence listed for Salah as grantor.

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February 2015

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93 Photograph of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com.

94 Sheldon, *History of Deerfield* [note 2], 2:71, 341; a biography of Lemuel transcribed from the *Ontario County Times* [note 92], which implies Lemuel married in Canandaigua.


96 Sheldon, *History of Deerfield* [note 2], 2:71, says died 18 June 1824; biography of Lemuel transcribed from the *Ontario County Times* [note 92]; photograph of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com, the image unclear, the death date taken from the annotation.

97 Biography of Lemuel transcribed from the *Ontario County Times* [note 92].

98 1820 U.S. Census, Dansville, Steuben County, New York, roll 74, p. 205.


100 1855 New York State Census, E.D. 1, Canandaigua, household [of William P. Baker] 373, Lemuel Barnard, father-in-law, age 70, born Massachusetts.
Two Men Named Antoine Chapouil, Emigrants from Meyssac, Corrèze, France, to New England

William T. Brunelle and Jonathan A. Shaw

(concluded from Register 169 [2015]:80)

Authors’ Note: As seen above, Antoine Chapouil, the elder (no. 4), died in Lynn, Massachusetts, 6 March 1812. Later that year, [his daughter] Charlotte Chapouil of Lynn and “Daniel S. Houghton, Esq. of Pomfret, State of New York,” had their intention to marry posted in Lynn on 30 August 1812.[116] Just 8½ months after this posting, Daniel S. Houghton, who other records show was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, 25 November 1788, son of Simon and Martha (Stearns) Houghton,[117] married Lydia C. Cushing, daughter of Zattu and Rachel (Buckingham) Cushing, 13 May 1813 in Fredonia (a town adjacent to Pomfret), Chautauqua County, New York.[118] No record or mention of Charlotte Chapouil or Charlotte Houghton subsequent to her marriage intention has yet been found in Chautauqua County or Lynn records. Perhaps the intended marriage never took place or possibly she died just before marriage or soon after.

116 Charlotte Chapouil appears as “Charlotta Chanpanel,” in the Vital Records of Lynn [note 11], 2:88. However, the town’s clerk’s original manuscript record almost certainly reads: “Charlotte Chaupaul” or “Chaupawl” (Massachusetts, Town Clerk, Vital and Town Records, 1627–2001, Intentions of Marriage, Lynn, 1807–1828, 30, online at FamilySearch.org, image 18 of 91). Our suggestion (Part 2, footnote 79 and adjacent text) that Charlotte may have been a sister of the brothers Antoine Chapouil is implausible since in 1812 their youngest eligible sister was 35 and Daniel S. Houghton was 24 then. Charlotte Chapouil’s presence in 1812 in Lynn, the death of Antoine Chapouil, the elder, there in 1812, and the departure in 1807 of Antoine Chapouil, the elder, and Charlotte Chapouil from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, strongly support the identification of Charlotte Chapouil as the daughter of Antoine Chapouil, the elder.


6. **Susanna Lucy Chapouil** (*Antoine*, Pierre, Jean) was born in Boston 3 October 1802 and was baptized there 3 September 1803. She died probably in Brooklyn, New York, in January 1872, for she was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, 21 January 1872. She married at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston 11 April 1820, **Augustus Peverelly**. Augustus was born about 1801 (from age at death), probably in or near Boston, son of Charles and Mary (______) Peverelly. He died in Brooklyn 30 November 1880, aged 79, and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery. Augustus's father, Charles Peverelly, was listed in the 1810 and 1813 *Boston Directory* as a confectioner at “30 Marlboro’ street,” Boston.

Augustus Peverelly appeared in the 1822 *Boston Directory*, located at Antoine Chapouil's confectionery at 4 Hanover Street and described as a “confectioner food/drink.” By 1830 Augustus had a shop of his own at 15 School Street, Boston, and by 1836 he had moved to New York City where he is found in the 1837 city directory listed as a cordial distiller and the following year as a confectioner. He was living in New York City in 1840 and in 1850.

In 1860 he and his family were living in Darien, Connecticut, with his occupation recorded as a farmer, but by the end of the decade they had moved to Brooklyn. In the 1880 census, taken at 35 Madison Street,

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119 *Burial Records of Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y.*, accessed at green-wood.com. Susan L. Peverelly was the first to be buried in the family plot, #20270, section 188, where at least twenty members of the Peverelly family are also buried.

120 Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Baptisms, Confirmations & Marriages, 1810–1823 [see note 85], 162. The ceremony was conducted by Reverend Bishop Cheverus. Witnesses were: Mary Peverally; John and Johanna Peverally; Anthony and Susanna Chapouille. Mary Peverelly was Augustus’ mother; she died in Boston in 1837, and in her will (Suffolk County Probate, docket 31447, 135:66) she mentioned her son Augustus and her daughter-in-law “Susan.”

121 Note also Suffolk County Probate, 395:122, guardianship bond posted by [Roman Catholic Bishop and later Cardinal] John Cheverus, Doctor of Divinity, 24 January 1814: Augustus, “under 14 years of age,” and “son of Charles Peverelly.”


128 1840 U.S. Census, Ward 2, New York, New York County, New York, roll 299, p. 62; 1850 U.S Census, Ward 9, District 1, New York, roll 543, p. 76A, shows all the Peverelly children born in Massachusetts; Augustus's surname was recorded unclearly, indexed at Ancestry.com as “Wivesley.”


130 1870 U.S. Census, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, roll 961, p. 520B.
Brooklyn, he was recorded as 77, widower, born in Massachusetts, father born in Italy, mother in Germany.\textsuperscript{131}

Children of Augustus and Susanna\textsuperscript{2} (Chapouil) Peverelly:

i. Charles A. Peverelly, b. Mass. ca. 1822;\textsuperscript{132} d. Nov. 1905, bur. Green-Wood Cemetery;\textsuperscript{133} m., probably New York City, Mary Frances ______, b. N.Y. ca. 1827;\textsuperscript{134} d. Dec. 1921, bur. Green-Wood Cemetery.\textsuperscript{135} Charles was a reporter, editor, and author of one of the earliest books about baseball.\textsuperscript{136}

ii. Anthony Peverelly, b. probably Boston ca. 1823;\textsuperscript{137} d. New York City 11 April 1878, bur. Green-Wood Cemetery;\textsuperscript{138} m. (1), probably New York City, Mary ______, b. Dutchess Co., N.Y., ca. 1825;\textsuperscript{140} d. New York City 9 Nov. 1856;\textsuperscript{141} m. (2) probably Poughkeepsie, N.Y., ca. 1866, Margaret ______, b. Ireland ca. 1836;\textsuperscript{142} d. 12 Feb. 1894, bur. Green-Wood Cemetery.\textsuperscript{143}

Like his father and both grandfathers before him, Anthony became a confectioner and was listed in the New York City directory of 1849 as Anthony Peverelly, confectioner, at 287 Bleecker.\textsuperscript{144}

iii. Mary Susan Peverelly, b. probably Boston ca. July 1824 (from age at death); d. Boston 2 May 1825, aged 10 months, bur. Strangers Vault, Chapel Church Cemetery, Boston.\textsuperscript{145}

iv. Annie Louise Peverelly, b. probably Boston ca. 1831;\textsuperscript{146} d. Jan. 1884, bur. Green-Wood Cemetery.\textsuperscript{147}

\textsuperscript{131} 1880 U.S. Census, Brooklyn, roll 856, E.D. 243, p. 11A.
\textsuperscript{132} 1860 U.S. Census, New York, Ward 9, District 4, roll 796, p. 115.
\textsuperscript{133} Burial Records of Green-Wood Cemetery [note 119], interred 10 November 1905.
\textsuperscript{134} 1860 U.S. Census [note 128].
\textsuperscript{135} Burial Records of Green-Wood Cemetery [note 119], interred 18 December 1921.
\textsuperscript{137} 1870 U.S. Census, Ward 3, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, roll 927, p. 644A.
\textsuperscript{138} New York Herald, New York, N.Y., 13 April 1878, p. 9; Burial Records of Green-Wood Cemetery [note 119], interred 13 April 1878.
\textsuperscript{139} 1850 U.S. Census, Ward 9, District 3, New York City, roll 544, p. 467A, recorded as “Arthur Peverely.”
\textsuperscript{140} 1855 New York State Census, Ward 16, New York City, E.D. 7, family 307, Anthony 35, confectioner, Mary 29, and Louis Meat or Meal, age 10, child [? unclear], Louis resident in New York City ten years but Anthony and Mary only three years.
\textsuperscript{141} New York Deaths and Burials, 1795–1952, accessed at FamilySearch.org.
\textsuperscript{142} See note 137.
\textsuperscript{143} Burial Records of Green-Wood Cemetery [note 119], interred 15 February 1894.
\textsuperscript{145} Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988, Boston Vital Records [note 116].
\textsuperscript{146} 1875 New York State Census, Ward 25, Brooklyn, Kings County, E.D. 2, accessed at FamilySearch.org (image 24 of 42).
\textsuperscript{147} Burial Records of Green-Wood Cemetery [note 119], interred 23 January 1884. In 1880 Annie was single and unmarried (see note 131).


vii. Susan Chapouil Peverelly, b. possibly N.Y. ca. 1840;\footnote{153} d. after 1921, possibly in Fall River, Mass., for the city directory of 1921 records her as Susan Lockwood, widow of Stephen, boarding at 155 Grant;\footnote{154} m. Darien, Conn. 20 March 1861, Stephen Smith Lockwood, b. N.Y. 20 March 1832,\footnote{155} son of William and Ann (Collins) Lockwood,\footnote{156} d. probably Bridgeport, Conn., ca. 1910.\footnote{157} In 1900 Stephen Lockwood was a sign painter.\footnote{158}

viii. Charlotte W. Peverelly, b. N.Y. ca. 1841;\footnote{159} m. by 1860 Alfred J. Bell,\footnote{160} b. Sodus, Wayne Co., N.Y., ca. 1837.\footnote{161}

7. Anthony² Chapouil (Antoine¹, Pierre⁰, Jean⁸-C) was born in Boston 30 January 1804 and baptized there 29 April 1804. He died in Sandwich,
Massachusetts, 11 January 1892.\(^{162}\) He married first in Nashville, Tennessee, 7 March 1832, MARY HUMRICKHOUSE.\(^{163}\) By the spring or early summer of 1842 Anthony and Mary were divorced. “Mary Chapoul” remarried in Saint Louis, Missouri, 14 July 1842, William Burchstrad.\(^{164}\) Anthony married second in Macoupin County, Illinois, 5 June 1842, THAOLIN H. (HARTWELL) KIPP,\(^{165}\) born 26 November 1808, daughter of Stephen and Lucy H. (Estabrook) Hartwell,\(^{166}\) and widow of Hiram Kipp.\(^{167}\) She died in Macoupin County on 4 January 1850, aged 42, and was buried there in the Gillespie City Cemetery.\(^{168}\) Anthony married third in Sandwich 21 November 1852, MARY N. (FISH) GIFFORD\(^{169}\) She was born in Sandwich about May 1812,\(^{170}\) daughter of Silas and Keziah (Nye) Fish,\(^{171}\) and widow of Josiah Gifford.\(^{172}\) She died in Sandwich 19 October 1900, aged 88 years, 5 months.\(^{173}\)

Anthony Chapouil appears only once in the Boston Directory of 1827, “Chapouil, Anthony Jr., confectioner, 273 Washington Street.”\(^{174}\) By the late 1820s or early 1830s he had moved to Nashville, Tennessee, perhaps to join or accompany his brother Peter who had also moved to Nashville. In the National Banner & Daily Advertiser, issue of 26 February 1834 and later issues, he describes the relocation of his Coffee-House on Market Street where friends and customers “will find refreshments at all hours and all kinds of liquors of the best quality - Anthony Chapouil.”\(^{175}\)

Anthony Chapouil next appears in the St. Louis City Directory of 1838, “Chapouil, Anthony confectioner, 33 Market.”\(^{176}\) By 1841 Anthony and his wife Mary had separated, for she is found in November 1841 operating,
presumably alone, her husband's confectionery business on Market Street, St. Louis.\textsuperscript{[177]}

Within a year or two of the death of Thaolin Chapouil in 1850, Anthony had moved to Sandwich, Massachusetts, where several of his siblings lived and where in 1852 he married the widow Mary N. (Fish) Gifford. In September 1854 he was operating a “refreshment saloon” in Sandwich.\textsuperscript{[178]} In the 1855 Massachusetts census he is recorded as a merchant in Sandwich and in the 1860 census as a confectioner in Sandwich.\textsuperscript{[179]} In later years he owned the Federal House on Water Street and commercial property on Jarves Street, Sandwich, Massachusetts.\textsuperscript{[180]}

In his will, dated 6 April 1887 and proved 8 March 1892, Anthony Chapouil of Sandwich, gives the sole use of his homestead to his wife Mary N. Chapouil during her life and at her decease to his step-daughter Abby Bicknell and her children Mary Thaolin Pierce and William A. Bicknell. Other recipients of bequests are his brother Charles H. Chapouil and Fred Chapouil Pierce, son of Mary Thaolin Pierce, and Fred E. Pierce in recognition that he bears the name Chapouil, with Fred E. Pierce to be the executor of his estate.\textsuperscript{[181]}

8. CHARLOTTE\textsuperscript{2} CHAPOUIL (Antoine\textsuperscript{1}, Pierre\textsuperscript{A}, Jean\textsuperscript{B–C}) was born in Boston 21 March 1805 and was baptized there 21 September 1805. She died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, 4 September 1887 and was buried there in the Bay View Cemetery.\textsuperscript{[182]} She married in Newton, Massachusetts, 4 September 1822, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY WATERMAN.\textsuperscript{[183]} Charles was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, 18 January 1801, son of Barnabas and Sally (Thatcher) Waterman.\textsuperscript{[184]} He died in Sandwich 22 November 1884 and was buried there in the Bay View Cemetery.\textsuperscript{[185]}

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Waterman was paymaster for the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company of Sandwich for many years, a glass-grinding patentee,
a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the author of a History of Sandwich, Mass. His own Waterman research was utilized in Edgar Francis Waterman’s and Donald Lines Jacobus’s Waterman Genealogy.\textsuperscript{186}

Children of Charles and Charlotte\textsuperscript{2} (Chapouil) Waterman, recorded in Sandwich, Massachusetts:\textsuperscript{187}

i. Charles Anthony Waterman, b. Hanover, Mass.,\textsuperscript{188} 5 May 1823; d. Sandwich or Boston 6 Jan. 1825.\textsuperscript{189}

ii. Augustus Waterman, b. Hudson, N.Y.,\textsuperscript{190} 17 June 1824; d. Sandwich or Boston 19 Dec. 1824.\textsuperscript{191}

iii. William Henry Waterman, b. 24 Sept. 1825; d. Sandwich 24 Oct. 1826.\textsuperscript{192}

iv. Sarah “Sally” Stutson Waterman, b. 9 Aug. 1827; d. Riverside, R.I., Jan. 1907;\textsuperscript{193} m. Sandwich 27 June 1849, Howard S. Williams of Roxbury, Mass.,\textsuperscript{194} b. ca. 1825, son of Joshua and Margaret (_____) Williams.\textsuperscript{195}


vii. Louisa Maria Waterman, b. 10 May 1835; d. Sandwich 12 July 1874;\textsuperscript{201} m. Sandwich 3 or 4 June 1862, Albert Graves of New Jersey, b. N.Y. ca. 1832, son of Rhodolphus and Catherine (_______) Graves.\textsuperscript{202}


\textsuperscript{187} Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:236; Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 409, 1497.

\textsuperscript{188} Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:236.

\textsuperscript{189} Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 409; Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:236, says he died in Boston.

\textsuperscript{190} Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:236.

\textsuperscript{191} Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 409; Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:236, says he died in Boston.

\textsuperscript{192} Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 409.

\textsuperscript{193} Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:237.

\textsuperscript{194} Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 928.

\textsuperscript{195} Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:237.

\textsuperscript{196} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{197} Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 611.

\textsuperscript{198} Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:237.

\textsuperscript{199} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{200} Ibid., 2:238.

\textsuperscript{201} Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 1197, “of Springfield, New Jersey.”

\textsuperscript{202} Ibid., 633, 976.


9. Peter² Chapouil (Antoine¹, PierreA, JeanB–C) was born in Boston 21 November 1806, and he died in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee, 11 September 1836.[218] He married in Nashville 8 October 1829, Emeline Jennings.[219] She was born about 1814 in Tennessee (from age at death), daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth (Woodfork) Jennings,[220] and died in Nashville 26 March 1877, aged 63.[221] Emeline married second in Davidson County 22 December 1844, Ichabod Hill, who was recorded in 1850 as a steam

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203 Ibid., 409 [name only]; Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:236, 240; Charlotte (Chapouil) Waterman’s family register, in the possession of Jonathan A. Shaw.
204 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 504:33.
205 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 952; Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:240.
206 Family register of John W. Jarves, in the possession of Jonathan A. Shaw.
208 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 167:63.
209 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 1008.
210 Ibid., 355.
211 Ibid., 247.
212 Ibid., 1226.
213 Ibid., 409 [date not recorded], 1480 (baptized Sandwich 31 October 1841); Charlotte (Chapouil) Waterman’s family register [note 203].
215 Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:236.
216 1900 U.S. Census, Ward 3, Somerville, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, roll 665, E.D.934, p. 13B.
218 National Banner and Nashville Whig, Nashville, Tenn., 16 September 1836, p. 3; Saturday Morning Transcript, Boston, 8 October 1836, p. 23. Emeline Chapouil, administratrix of Peter’s estate, obtained letters of administration and subsequently provided an inventory of the estate and its sale (Records of Davidson County Court, Minute Book B, 19 October 1835–7 September 1841, p. 189, dated 7 November 1836, and p. 201, dated 6 December 1836, accessed at Rootsweb.com).
220 Unsourced Betty’s-Jennings/Bobbitt Family Tree, accessed at Ancestry.com; Emeline is shown as born about 1816 in Tennessee; parents: Edmund Jennings and Elizabeth Woolfolk.
221 Tennessee, Deaths and Burials Index, 1874–1955, database online at Ancestry.com.

Peter Chapouil left the family home sometime in the mid to late 1820s, and settled in Nashville, where in 1830 a family headed by “Peter Chappouil” is recorded. He followed the family profession. In 1834 two advertisements appear in Nashville’s National Banner & Daily Advertiser, issue of 25 February 1834, and were repeated throughout the year. In the first, entitled “Restorateur & Coffee-House,” Peter Chapouil writes, “The subscriber … begs leave to assure the public that his house, on Union Street is still open, and constantly supplied with the choicest of refreshments.” In the second, we learn he was also a confectioner: “Peter Chapouil, confectioner and distiller of cordials, Union Street, Nashville, . . . will supply families at the shortest notice, with Ice-Cream Pyramids, Almond Pyramids, Cocoa Nut Pyramids, and Cakes in every variety - Candies and Confectionaries of all kinds, constantly on hand.”

Children of Peter and Emeline (Jennings) Chapouil:

i. Louisa Ann Chapouil, b. probably Nashville ca. 1832; d. there 13 Oct. 1888 aged 56, bur. Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Davidson Co. 20 Sept. 1864, James Turner, who died between 1865, when Louisa and James had a son Charles, and 1870 when Louisa and her son Charles are found living in Davidson County with Louisa’s mother Emeline.


10. Louisa Chapouil (Antoine, Pierre, Jean) was born in Boston 14 September 1808 and was baptized there 24 July 1811. She died in Brooklyn, New York, 16 January 1898. She married in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 28 April 1830, Henry Vose Spurr. He was born in Boston 12 December

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225 National Banner and Daily Advertiser, Nashville, Tenn., 25 February 1834, p. 3.


227 Tennessee County Marriages, 1790–1950, image online at FamilySearch.org, her name indexed as “Chaponil” but can be read as “Chapouil.”

228 1870 U.S. Census, District 10, Davidson County, Tennessee, roll 1521, p. 342A. Louisa is found in the 1860 census in Nashville [note 226] as “Louisa Chapene,” 30, recorded with a personal estate estimated at $1,800, far more than that of her stepfather, Ichabod Hill. This was, almost certainly, her inheritance in or about 1857 from her grandfather, Antoine Chapouil. Louisa is also found in the 1880 census (1880 U.S. Census, District 10, Davidson County, roll 1251, E.D. 70, p. 137B) as “Lucee Turner,” age 49, her father born in Massachusetts.

229 National Banner and Nashville Whig, Nashville, Tenn., 14 October 1835, p. 3.


231 Vital Records of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston: NEHGS, 1914), 2:366; Ellen F. Vose, Robert Vose and His Descendants (Boston: the author, 1932), 133.
1808, son of Zephaniah and Margaret (Vose) Spurr, and died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, 20 March 1880. Both are buried in the Bay View Cemetery in Sandwich.

Henry Spurr of Sandwich is variously described in census and other records as a laborer, glass cutter, glass inspector, grocer, and trader, and in 1850 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

At the Calvinistic Congregational Church of Sandwich on 26 November 1848, seven of the children of “H. V. & Louisa Spurr” were baptized: Henry Francis, Amah Estella, Edward Zephaniah, Louisa Chapouil, Charles Waterman, Howard Williams, and Margaretta Williams.

Children of Henry and Louisa (Chapouil) Spurr:


ii. Amy Estelle Spurr, b. Cambridge, 16 March 1834; d. after 1920, probably Brooklyn, N.Y.; m. Sandwich 7 May 1856, Gustavus Bassett Tobey; b. Sandwich 18 May 1832, son of Robert and Nancy Ball (Fessenden) Tobey; d. Brooklyn 24 March 1915.

232 Vital Records of Cambridge [note 231], 2:73; Vose, Robert Vose [note 2315], 133.
234 Photograph of the monument online at FindaGrave.com.
236 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 1481.
237 Evelyn Davis Fincher, Spurr Genealogy . . . (Burlington, Vt.: Chedwato Service, 1966), 40, 57; the place of birth from his death record.
238 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, Deaths, 1914, 65:43.
239 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 8:385 (amended).
241 Fincher, Spurr Genealogy [note 237], 41; the place of birth from her marriage record.
242 According to Fincher, Spurr Genealogy [note 237], 41, she died in Auburndale 11 February 1906; however, this was the death of her sister-in-law Mary Louise (Waterman) Spurr. Amy Estella was recorded as Amie Tobey, an 85-year-old widow in the home of her daughter Ethel Giberson and family in Brooklyn in 1920 (1920 U.S. Census, Brooklyn Assembly District 11, Kings County, New York, roll 1161, E.D. 626, p. 6A).
243 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 954; Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 99:15.
244 Ibid., 419.
245 Rufus Babcock Tobey and Charles Henry Pope, Tobey (Tobie, Toby) Genealogy . . . (Boston: Charles H. Pope, 1905), 165–66, 220;
246 Fincher, Spurr Genealogy [note 237], 41.


vii. Anne C./Lottie Spurr, b. Sandwich 18 April 1846; d. there 14 Sept. 1847.

247 Ibid., 41; the place from his death record.
249 Fincher, Spurr Genealogy [note 237], 58.
250 Vose, Robert Vose [note 231], 134.
251 Waterman and Jacobus, Waterman Family [note 1], 2:242, 244.
252 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, Deaths, 1906, 68:467; Vose, Robert Vose [note 231], 134.
253 Fincher, Spurr Genealogy [note 237], 41; Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 162:19; the place of birth from her marriage record.
254 Fincher, Spurr Genealogy [note 237], 41, the date is unclear, but appears to be 23 June 1922.
255 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 982; Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 162:19.
257 Fincher, Spurr Genealogy [note 237], 41; Vose, Robert Vose [note 231], 134.
258 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 484.
260 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 988; Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 171:19.
261 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 686.
263 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, Deaths, 1915, 2:726.
264 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 689.
265 Fincher, Spurr Genealogy [note 237], 59.
266 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 228:83.
267 Fincher, Spurr Genealogy [note 237], 59.
269 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 700 (birth), 1662 (death).

ix. Anna L. Spurr, b. Sandwich 1 or 3 Dec. 1849; d. there 1 or 3 Dec. 1849.[274]


11. Anna Maria2 Chapouil (Antoine1, PierreA, JeanB–C) was born on or about 25 December 1813 in Boston, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 20 August 1871, aged 57 years, 7 months, 26 days. She married in Cambridgeport (part of Cambridge) 26 December 1835, Charles Mason Hovey.[279] He was born in Cambridge 26 October 1810, son of Phineas Brown and Sarah (Stone) Hovey,[280] and died there 1 September 1887.[281]

A noted horticulturist and successful journalist and author, Charles Mason Hovey was twenty-four when he established the American Gardeners’ Magazine, later re-named the Magazine of Horticulture; he founded a nationally famous nursery in Cambridge and in 1836 developed the Hovey strawberry, the starting point of American strawberry production. He was president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and an honorary member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.[282]
In 1886, it was noted that “During the past six or eight years, [Hovey] has suffered by the loss of wife, three daughters, daughter-in-law, and four grandchildren.”[283]

Children of Charles Mason and Anna Maria2 (Chapouil) Hovey, all born probably in Cambridge:


ii. **Anna M. Hovey**, b. ca. 28 April 1839;[288] d. Cambridge 1 June 1872, aged 33 years, 1 month, 4 days.[289]


iv. **Charles H. Hovey**, b. Mass. ca. 1849;[293] alive in 1870, 1880, and probably 1900.[294]

v. **____ Hovey**, b. 26 Feb. 1851;[295] d. probably at birth or soon after.[296]

12. **Charles Henry² Chapouil** (Antoine¹, Pierre³, Jean⁴–⁵) was born in Boston on or about 25 January 1816, and died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, 6 March 1899, aged 83 years, 1 month, 9 days. He may have married first in Sandwich 29 June 1839 (intention only), Sarah Dillingham, though no marriage record is known. However, his marriage in Sandwich to Caroline M. T. Perry is described in their marriage record as his “2nd marr.”⁶ He married second, or perhaps first, in Sandwich 14 April 1842, Mahala F. Nye.⁷ She was baptized in Sandwich 22 September 1816, daughter of Joseph and Mahala (Fish) Nye, and died in Sandwich on 6 August 1883. He married third, or perhaps second, in Sandwich 2 October 1884, Caroline M. T. Perry.⁸ She was born in Sandwich 15 July 1841, daughter of Rev. Heman and Mary (Perry) Perry.⁹ She died in Boston 28 January 1916 and was buried in Sandwich.¹⁰

For sixty years Charles Henry Chapouil was clerk and book-keeper for the Boston & Sandwich and Cape Cod Glass Companies of Sandwich.¹¹

In his will, Charles H. Chapouil of Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, dated 23 June 1897, gave $1.00 to Isabella G. Hartwell of Ashland, Massachusetts, and the remainder of his estate to his dearly beloved wife Caroline M. T. Chapouil, she to be sole executrix of his estate.¹²

Children of Charles Henry² and Mahala F. (Nye) Chapouil:

i. Joseph Anthony Chapouil, b. Sandwich 29 May 1844; d. there 4 Oct. 1845.¹³

ii. Isabella Graham Chapouil, adopted say 1849, b. Sandwich or Boston Feb 1848 (from age at death), natural parents not known; d. Wellesley, Massachusetts.¹⁴

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²⁹⁹ Calculated from her age at death.
³⁰⁰ Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 302:54.
³⁰¹ Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 581.
³⁰² Ibid., 682.
³⁰⁴ Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 1233.
³⁰⁹ Barnstable County Probate, File 12713, 5:413.
³¹⁰ Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 691.
³¹¹ Ibid., 1067, 1573.
³¹² Calculated from her age at death; Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 1009, when she married 18 June 1868 recorded as age 19, born Sandwich, adopted daughter of Charles H. Chapouil and wife Mahala.

13. CAROLINE2 CHAPOUIL (Antoine1, PierreA, JeanB–C) was born, probably in Boston or perhaps Newton, Massachusetts, about 1817, and died in Montréal, Canada, 3 November 1856.[318] She married in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 27 June 1843, MATHER HAYWARD, JR.[319] He was born in Bedford, Massachusetts, 12 April 1811, son of Mather and Lucy (Page) Hayward,[320] and died in Montréal 17 December 1857.[321]

A carpenter and housewright, Mather Hayward, Jr.’s carpenter shop on the corner of Harvard and Norfolk Streets in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire on the evening of 15 March 1854.[322] In the 1850 census, Mather and Caroline and three of their children were living in the household of Caroline’s parents Anthony Chapouil, 83, and Susanna, his wife, 64, in Cambridge.[323]

Children of Mather and Caroline2 (Chapouil) Hayward, born Cambridge:

i. FRANCIS CHAPOUIL HAYWARD, b. 3 June 1844;[324] d. Cambridge 1 Dec. 1849.[325]


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[315] Place of birth is from his death record. His age at death places his birth about August 1838, but Hartwell, Hartwells of America [note 166], 2:70, 125, shows his date of birth as 30 June 1838.
[316] Hartwell, Hartwells of America [note 166], 2:70.
[320] Vital Records of Bedford, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston: NEHGS, 1903), 29 (birth), 81 (parents’ marriage); Paul D. Hayward, George Hayward of Concord (Denver, Colo.: the author, 1985), 22, 23.
[323] 1850 U.S. Census, Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, roll 325, p. 61B.
[329] Ibid., 419, 1190.


iv. Eva Estella Hayward, b. 5 Feb. 1854; [342] d. Cambridge 4 Oct. 1866. [343]

(concluded)

331 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 1190.
332 Ibid., 1060.
333 Ibid., 331, 467; Barnstable, MA: Vital Records, 1625–1903 [transcribed by Robert J. Dunkle from the Gustavus Adolphus Hinckley Collection], accessed at AmericanAncestors.org, 6:373, 420.
334 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 247:18.
335 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 43:44.
336 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, Deaths, 1912, 92:227.
337 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 1024.
338 Ibid., 721.
339 Katharine W. Haim, Burgess Genealogy . . . (Boston: NEHGS, 1997), 244.
340 Kardell and Lovell, Vital Records of Sandwich [note 90], 1587, 1645.
342 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 82:54.
343 Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 193:95.
John\textsuperscript{5} Eggleston of Watertown, Connecticut, and Broome County, New York

Gale Ion Harris

(concluded from Register 169 [2015]:70)

4. John S.\textsuperscript{6} Eggleston (John\textsuperscript{5}, Ambrose\textsuperscript{4}, Ebenezer\textsuperscript{3}, Samuel\textsuperscript{2}, Bigod\textsuperscript{1}) was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, 12 July 1778.\textsuperscript{166} He died 21 May 1866 and was buried in South Street Cemetery, Triangle, Broome County, New York, aged 89 \textit{sic}.\textsuperscript{167} He married, probably by about 1805 (birth of first child), Irene Edwards\textsuperscript{168} born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, ca. 17 October 1786, died in Triangle 27 September 1869, aged 82 years, 11 months, 10 days, and buried beside her husband.\textsuperscript{169}

John, as “eldest son,” was left a half-share of the farm and named as executor in his father’s 1827 will. John’s household was enumerated in each of the federal censuses in Lisle or Triangle from 1820 through 1860. The state census of 1855 shows that at age 77 he had been a resident of Triangle for 50 years,\textsuperscript{170} thus arriving there about 1805. John’s will, dated 13 March 1857 and proved 21 July 1866, mentions his wife Irene; daughter Mariah wife of Fred English; son Harry; son Frederick (executor); son Julius; and grandsons Merritt (son of Harry) and Sylvester (son of Joseph deceased). Lester Chase and Robert P. Barnard of Greene, New York, witnessed. The probate record names widow Irene, sons Frederick (executor) and Julius of Triangle, and several children of his deceased sons Joseph and Harry.\textsuperscript{171}

\textsuperscript{166} Barbour Collection, citing Waterbury Vital Records, 2:107.
\textsuperscript{167} Photograph of gravestone on FindaGrave.com.
\textsuperscript{168} Her maiden name is from Smith, \textit{History of Broome County} [note 46], 276, 579.
\textsuperscript{169} Photograph of gravestone on FindaGrave.com, birthplace also inscribed; 1870 U.S. Census, Mortality Schedule, Triangle, Broome County, New York, roll M5, p. 169 (died “September,” aged 83, a widow). The inscription and the mortality schedule agree on her death year, 1869, but she is inexplicably listed with her son Frederick in Triangle in 1870 (1870 U.S. Census, Triangle, P.O. Whitneys Point, Broome County, N.Y., roll 907, p. 463A).
\textsuperscript{170} 1855 New York State Census, Triangle, Broome County, family 166.
\textsuperscript{171} Broome County Wills, 1:256 (abstract from Shirley L. Woodward, Broome County Historian).
Children of John S.6 and Irene (Edwards) Eggleston:[172]

i. (probably) Harmon7 Eggleston, b. Conn. ca. 1805, who was living with John and Irene in 1850, aged 45.[173] He would be accounted for as one of the three boys aged 10–15 in their household in 1820. He is not mentioned in John's 1857 will.

ii. Joseph Eggleston, b. say 1807, was mentioned as deceased in his father’s 1857 will. In 1830 Joseph’s household was listed next to his father’s in Lisle and consisted of a male and female aged 20–29 and a boy under 5.[174]

Child of Joseph7 Eggleston (from grandfather’s will):

1. Sylvester H.8 Eggleston, b. Broome Co. 30 April 1830, a carpenter; d. 18 Nov. 1876, bur. South Street Cemetery, Triangle;[175] m. 25 April 1850 his second cousin Laura Eggleston, b. 13 Aug. 1830, d. 16 Aug. 1896, bur. South Street Cemetery, daughter of Frederick C. and Lora (Warner) Eggleston (no. 3.i.4). Sylvester and Laura were residing with her parents on the date of the 1850 census.[176]

iii. Harry Eggleston, b. N.Y. ca. 1810 (aged 40 in 1850); d. 1858; m. Parmelia Drake,[177] b. N.Y. ca. 1812, living in Windsor, Broome Co., in 1860, aged 48.[178] Their household in Windsor in 1850 included six children with ages from 3 to 17.[179] Harry “located first between Windsor and Bartonville [in Broome Co.], and then removed to the locality where his son Merritt now lives [1885]. Harry was a noted hunter of early times.”[180]

Children of Harry7 and Parmelia (Drake) Eggleston, all born N.Y.:[181]


2. Susan Irene Eggleston, b. ca. 1836, living with her parents in 1850; m. Windsor 10 Sept. 1853, William Oscar Markham,[186] an engineer.

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[172] Census entries include an additional male, b. 1810–15, in the household in 1820 and 1830.
[173] 1850 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 477, p. 253B.
[175] Photograph of gravestone on FindaGrave.com; Robbins Manuscript [note 3], no. 158A, including marriage date.
[176] 1850 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 477, p. 253A.
[177] Smith, History of Broome County [note 46], 579, under “Windsor.”
[179] 1850 U.S. Census, Windsor, roll 477, p. 223A.
[180] Smith, History of Broome County [note 46], 276.
[181] All named in the probate of their grandfather Eggleston’s estate and in a sketch of Merritt Eggleston in Smith, History of Broome County [note 46], 579.
[182] New York State Vital Records Index, Deaths, 1897, no. 30278.
[184] Smith, History of Broome County [note 46], 579.
[185] Civil War Muster Roll Abstracts [note 78].
b. N.Y. ca. 1842, with whom she was living in Colesville, Broome Co., in 1880.[187]

3. *Sarah Eggleston*, b. ca. 1838, living with her parents in 1850; probably the Sarah who m. *Herman Baldwin*, a brick mason, b. N.Y., ca. 1824, with whom she was living in Windsor in 1880.[188]

4. *John H. Eggleston*, b. ca. 1843, living with his mother in 1860, served in the Civil War with his brother Thomas as a private in Company F, 137th N.Y. Infantry Regiment.[189]

5. *Thomas W. Eggleston*, b. Windsor 28 Feb. 1844; d. there 28 Nov. 1927,[190] bur. Hazardville Cemetery, Windsor,[191] m. (1) Triangle 26 May 1868, his first cousin, *Arvilla Delia Eggleston* (no. 4.v.2), b. 21 May 1848, d. 6 Feb. 1877; (2) 11 Nov. 1888, *Emma (Fish) Teuxbury* (divorced in 1891); (3) Halstead, Pa., 21 June 1924 *Helen (_____ ) Hoadley*. He served in the Civil War as a private in Company F, 137th N.Y. Infantry Regiment, and was discharged at Aquia Creek, Va., 20 May 1863 with “a disease of the lungs.” Described as 5’ 6” tall, light complexion, blue mixed eyes, with dark brown hair, he then served as a corporal in the 25th N.Y. Veteran Cavalry from 20 Oct. 1863 to 18 July 1865.[192]


7. *Ruth M. Eggles ton*, b. ca. 1852, living with her mother in 1860. In 1870 Ruth Eggleston, aged 20 [sic], was in the Broome County Alms House in Binghamton, an “idiot,” with a 3-month-old girl, Emma Eggleston, presumably her daughter, b. that February.[193]

iv. Mariah Eggleston, b. Broome Co. 7 June 1814; d. 15 Jan. 1891, bur. Upper Ganegantslet Cemetery, Greene, Chenango Co., N.Y.; m. *Frederick English*, b. Broome Co. 24 Jan. 1816, d. 30 March 1880, bur. Upper Ganegantslet Cemetery,[194] son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Barber) English, and brother of Nathaniel English who m. Roxanna Eggleston (no. 3.i.3) and Julia Ann English who m. Rossiter Eggleston (no. 3.i.2).[195]
Children of Frederick and Mariah\textsuperscript{7} (Eggleston) English, based on 1850, 1855, and 1860 census entries, all born Broome Co.\textsuperscript{196}

1. \textit{Adelia English}, b. ca. 1838; d. 1911; m. ca. 1864 \textit{George W. Squires}.\textsuperscript{197}
2. \textit{Anne Marie English}, b. 14 April 1840; d. 1929, bur. Sylvan Lawn Cemetery, Greene;\textsuperscript{198} m. ca. 1863 \textit{Lewis Fayette Ticknor}, b. N.Y. 29 May 1836, d. 14 Sept. 1917.\textsuperscript{199} In 1880 Lewis F. Ticknor, aged 43, and Ann Marie, 40, were living in Triangle, Broome Co.\textsuperscript{200} In 1900 Ann M. Ticknor, b. April 1840, was head of a household nearby in Greene, but shown as married (not a widow).\textsuperscript{201} In 1910 Annie M. Ticknor, aged 70, and husband \textit{Luther [sic] F. (or T.) Ticknor}, aged 73, married 47 years, were living in their daughter Ada Ticknor's household in Smithville, Chenango Co.\textsuperscript{202}
3. \textit{John English}, b. 27 March 1842; d. 30 May 1900, bur. Upper Ganegantslet Cemetery; m. ca. 1861 \textit{Jane Barnum}, b. 2 Oct. 1842, d. 11 Feb. 1914.\textsuperscript{203}
4. \textit{Merritt Edward English}, b. ca. 1844; d. 1911; m. ca. 1870 \textit{Caroline Lowell}, daughter of Martin and Phebe (____) Lowell.\textsuperscript{204}
5. \textit{Susan E. English}, b. ca. 1846; d. 1922; m. by 1873 \textit{George E. Lowell}, son of Martin and Phebe (____) Lowell.\textsuperscript{205}
6. \textit{Caroline A. English}, b. 11 March 1850;\textsuperscript{206} d. 1942; m. (1) \textit{William John Moncrieff}; (2) \textit{Frank Gould}.\textsuperscript{207}

\textsuperscript{196} 1850 U.S. Census, Greene, roll 488, p. 357B; 1855 New York State Census, Greene, household 135; 1860 U.S. Census, Greene, roll 734, p. 420. Not found in the 1870 census.
\textsuperscript{197} “\textit{Descendants of Luke English}” [note 195], no. 303.
\textsuperscript{198} Photograph of gravestone on FindaGrave.com; birth date from James Melville Hunnewell, \textit{The Ticknor Family in America . . .} (Boston: the author, 1919), 90.
\textsuperscript{199} Hunnewell, \textit{Ticknor Family} [note 198], 90.
\textsuperscript{200} 1880 U.S. Census, Triangle, Broome County, New York, roll 811, E.D. 56, p. 9.
\textsuperscript{201} 1900 U.S. Census, Greene, roll 1017, E.D. 62, p. 3B.
\textsuperscript{202} 1910 U.S. Census, Smithville, Chenango County, roll 924, E.D. 105, p. 2A. Their daughter, Ada May Ticknor, had married Charles Ticknor (Hunnewell, \textit{Ticknor Family} [note 198], 90).
\textsuperscript{203} Transcriptions from Upper Ganegantslet Cemetery [note 194]. Their approximate year of marriage and Jane's maiden name are from “\textit{Descendants of Luke English}” [note 195], no. 305.
\textsuperscript{204} “\textit{Descendants of Luke English}” [note 195], no. 306.
\textsuperscript{205} Ib., no. 307.
\textsuperscript{206} Cochrane, \textit{History of the Town of Greene} [note 195], 263.
\textsuperscript{207} “\textit{Descendants of Luke English}” [note 195], no. 8.vi.
v. Julius W. Eggleston, b. Broome Co., 8 Sept. 1819; d. 22 July 1907; m. 21 Nov. 1839, Abigail Sparrow, b. Mass. 1819, d. Lisle 11 July 1889, daughter of Solomon Sparrow of Lisle, both bur. South Street Cemetery in Triangle. Julius was either a “farmer” or “stone mason” in all available census entries from 1850 through 1900. In 1860 his household was listed next after that of his parents in Triangle, his entry for that year annotated: “Convict, Imp [imprisoned?] for riot.” In Nov. 1889, after his wife, Abigail, died that July, Julius “sold his house and lot in this village [Lisle] to Jas. Simms.” In 1900 he was residing as “grand pa,” aged 80, in the home of Thurber J. Eggleston (b. 1872) in Triangle.

Children of Julius and Abigail (Sparrow) Eggleston, based on census entries, all born N.Y.:


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208 Birthplaces for Julius and wife Abigail are from the 1855 New York State Census, Triangle, Broome County, family 165.
209 New York State Vital Records Index, Deaths, 1907, no. 32580.
210 Robbins Manuscript [note 3], no. 362.
211 “Mrs. Julius Eggleston died at her home in this village on Thursday night of last week. She had been sick for a long time” (news items under “Lisle, July 18,” in Broome Republican [Binghamton], 25 July 1889); New York State Vital Records Index, Deaths, 1889, no. 23825.
212 Woodward correspondence [note 6], citing “Lisle Notes” by O. B. Walker (1939).
216 1900 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 1010, E.D. 46, p. 3A.
218 Certificate of Death, State of Michigan, Registered No. 116, stamped no. 256 (widowed, b. N.Y., parents Julius Eggleston and Ablegle Parrow [sic]; informant, “Mr. Russell” of Escanaba). The certificate gives Lorenzo’s date of birth as 12 October 1838, but he was listed as born in October 1840 in the 1900 census (see below).
220 Cochrane, History of the Town of Greene [note 195], 259.
222 “Descendants of Oliver Sackett,” online at freepages.books.rootsweb.ancestry.com/ eking/orphans/oliver/pafg01.htm and –pafg02.htm#22982.
2. Arvilla Delia Eggleston, b. Broome Co. 21 May 1848;[224] d. 6 Feb. 1877; m. Triangle 26 May 1868, her first cousin, Thomas W. Eggleston (no. 4.iii.5). His Civil War pension file shows that they had a son, Thurber J. Eggleston, b. 7 Jan. 1872,[225] with whom Arvilla's father was residing in 1900.

3. Mary A. Eggleston, b. Broome Co. ca. 1850 (after the census date), living with her parents in 1860.

4. Alberto Eggleston, b. Broome Co. ca. 1853, living with his parents in 1860. He was probably that “son [unnamed] of Mr. Julius Eggleston of Triangle,” who, “on Monday forenoon,” 1 Feb. 1864, “jumped on behind a wagon which was passing thro’ that village, and in so doing, caught his leg in the wheel, the first revolution of which broke his neck.”[226]


vi. Frederick Eggleston, b. Broome Co. 14 March 1823; d. 30 July 1883, bur. South Street Cemetery, Triangle;[234] m. by 1848 Electa Ticknor, b. Broome Co. 28 Jan. 1823, d. Triangle 21 Sept. 1897, bur. South Street Cemetery, daughter of Samuel and Christina (Smith) Ticknor of Triangle.[235]

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225 Thomas W. Eggleston Civil War Pension File [note 192].
226 “Fatal Accident, a Warning to Boys,” Broome Republican [Binghamton], 4 February 1864.
227 New York State Vital Records Index, Deaths, 1929, no. 21609.
228 1900 U.S. Census, Greene, Chenango County, roll 1017, E.D. 60, p. 2B (Frank Eggleston household, including “mother-in-law” Orillia Alexander, aged 82).
231 Woodward correspondence [note 6], citing “Lisle Methodist Church Records.”
233 Photographs of gravestones on FindaGrave.com, Jesse’s death date not inscribed.
234 Photograph of gravestone on FindaGrave.com.
235 New York State Vital Records Index, Deaths, 1897, no. 39123, says she died 24 September. Hunnewell, Ticknor Family [note 198], 22–23, gives the year of her death as 1888, but she was living with her son Franz in 1892 (1892 New York State Census, Triangle, image 17, online at Ancestry.com).
Children of Frederick7 and Electa (Ticknor) Eggleston, based on entries in the 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, and 1880 censuses, all born Broome Co.:236

1. James Delano8 Eggleston, b. 17 April 1848;237 d. Triangle 10 March 1930,238 bur. South Street Cemetery, Triangle;239 m. (1) by 1870 Maria/Mary Holcomb,240 b. N.Y. 1842; d. 1882, bur. South Street Cemetery;241 (2) ca. 1884 Rose L. Foster, b. N.Y. Aug. 1859,242 d. 22 Aug. 1940.243

2. Alvira D. Eggleston, b. ca. 1852, living with her parents in 1855, not in 1860.

3. Velina D. Eggleston, b. ca. 1855, living with her parents in 1855, 1860, and 1870.

4. Franz Elmer Eggleston,244 b. Jan. 1862, living in Cortland, Cortland Co., N.Y., in 1900, a mechanic;245 m. ca. 1881 his cousin Nettie J./I. Page, daughter of Leander and Lora Matilda (Eggleston) Page (3. i.7);246 b. Triangle April 1863, d. 2 March 1924, bur. Cortland Rural Cemetery, Cortland.247 Their household in Triangle in 1892 included three children (aged 7–11) and Franz’s mother, Electa Eggleston, aged 69.248 Nettie was living in Cortland in 1910, a dressmaker, “divorced.”249

vii. Susan A. Eggleston, b. ca. 1826; d. 8 Jan. 1842, aged 16, bur. South Street Cemetery.250

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238 New York State Vital Records Index, Deaths, 1930, no. 16939.
239 Photograph of gravestone on FindaGrave.com (“J. Delano Eggleston”).
240 Maria’s family name provided by descendant Pam Moffat of Tijeras, New Mexico, in a letter to the author dated 9 April 2001.
241 Undocumented annotation on FindaGrave.com; 1870 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 907, p. 463A; 1880 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 811, E.D. 56, p. 441C.
243 Ellerson letter, 28 February 1987 [note 242].
244 “Elmer” in 1870 census, “Franz” in 1880 and later.
245 1900 U.S. Census, Ward 2, Cortland, Cortland County, New York, roll 1020, E.D. 90, p. 2A.
246 1865 New York State Census, Triangle, family 248; Ellerson letter, 28 February 1987 [note 242], “This Franz married my grandfather Page’s sister Nettie.”
247 Obituary, The Cortland Democrat, 7 March 1924, transcription online at FindaGrave.com.
248 1892 New York State Census, Triangle, image 17, online at Ancestry.com.
249 1910 U.S. Census, Ward 2, Cortland, roll 934, E.D. 110, p. 6A.
250 Photograph of gravestone on FindaGrave.com, “dau. of John & Irene Eggleston.”
5. Seth\(^6\) Eggleston (John\(^5\), Ambrose\(^4\), Ebenezer\(^3\), Samuel\(^2\), Bigod\(^1\)) was born 15 January 1787\(^{[251]}\) and died in Broome County, New York, in July 1829. He married by about 1809 (birth of first child) Anna Whitney,\(^{[252]}\) of undetermined parentage.\(^{[253]}\) Anna appears to have died about the same time as Seth; she is not mentioned in the settlement of his estate. Seth's placement in the Robbins manuscript as a son of John\(^5\) Eggleston\(^{[254]}\) is supported by his age, associations, and by his purchase of adjoining land on the same day, 8 March 1809, that John\(^5\) and his wife Sarah made their first purchase of land in Broome County.\(^{[255]}\)

Seth's household in Lisle (now Triangle) in 1820 consisted of a male and a female aged 26-44, a male 10-15, and two boys and three girls under 10, with one person in agriculture.\(^{[256]}\) On 6 August 1829, Levi Farr of Greene, New York, was appointed as executor of Seth's estate. On 17 October 1829, to enable the sale of real estate, Asa Taft of Broome County was appointed guardian of Seth's minor children (all under age 21): Ransom, Ruloff, Mahala, Amanda, Horace, and Sarah Eggleston.\(^{[257]}\)

Children of Seth\(^6\) and Anna (Whitney) Eggleston, all except no. vii accounted for in the 1820 census and named in the guardianship appointment of Oct. 1829:

i. Ransom\(^7\) Eggleston, b. Broome Co.\(^{[258]}\) ca. 1809, living in Tioga Co., Pa., in 1870.\(^{[259]}\) m. (1) Broome Co. by 1830 Rhoda Blakesly,\(^{[260]}\) b. Conn. ca. 1809, living in Nelson, Pa., with her husband in 1860;\(^{[261]}\) (2) in Pa. by 1870 Margaret (_____) Harrower, b. Pa. ca. 1813, living in Tioga

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\(^{[251]}\) Robbins Manuscript [note 3], no. 157, apparently from a Bible record.

\(^{[252]}\) Robbins Manuscript [note 3], no. 157, her name probably from the Bible record.

\(^{[253]}\) She probably was related somewhat to Asa Whitney, who owned property adjoining that of Seth Eggleston in 1822 (Broome County Deeds, 13:282), and to Asa’s daughter Mary Whitney, wife of Seth’s brother Orlando (no. 6). Asa Whitney and Joanna Jackson had declared their marriage intentions in Peru, Massachusetts, on 31 October 1791 (Vital Records of Peru [note 46], 93) and came to Triangle (then Lisle, Tioga County; see note 1) by 1800 (U.S. Census, Lisle, Toga County, roll 24, pp. 215–16). However, the partly unreadable census entry on microfilm does not clearly indicate the presence of a young female then in their home who could be Anna. Asa Whitney, William Porter, and Warren Gray “commenced business [in nearby Greene] under the name of Whitney, Porter and Gray about 1822, and continued about a year” (James H. Smith, History of Chenango and Madison Counties, New York [Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason, 1880], 203, 204). The Whitney Research Group, whose valuable work is accessible online at http://wiki.whitneygen.org/wrg/index.php/Main_Page, does not identify any daughters of Asa Whitney.

\(^{[254]}\) Robbins Manuscript [note 3], no. 157, citing Seth’s descendant Katherine Dodge Eggleston.

\(^{[255]}\) Seth’s purchase of adjoining property is mentioned in the deed from Elisha Smith to John Eggleston (Broome County Deeds, 2:257).

\(^{[256]}\) 1820 U.S. Census, Lisle, roll 65, p. 5.

\(^{[257]}\) Broome County Wills and Administrations, C:59–60, 73–74.


\(^{[259]}\) 1870 U.S. Census, Elkland, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, roll 1456, p. 204B.

\(^{[260]}\) “Egleston” sketch [note 258], 3:1175.

\(^{[261]}\) 1860 U.S. Census, Nelson, Tioga County, roll 1187, p. 517.
Co. in 1880.\textsuperscript{262} He moved to Pa. between about 1846 and 1850, based on his children’s birthplaces, and was a lumberman in Tioga Co. in 1850 and a farmer in 1860 and 1870.

Children of Ransom\textsuperscript{7} and Rhoda (Blakesly) Eggleston:\textsuperscript{263}

1. \textit{Elizabeth M.}\textsuperscript{8} Eggleston, b. N.Y. in Nov. 1835; d. Dickinson Co., Kans., 12 June 1927, bur. Gypsum Hill Cemetery, Salina, Saline Co., Kans.\textsuperscript{264} She m. in 1853 \textit{Stewart Daily}, b. Pa. ca. 1827, d. Saline Co. 23 Feb. 1890.\textsuperscript{265} Their household in Elkland, Tioga Co., Pa., in 1860 included Melinda Eggleston, 17, b. N.Y., presumably Elizabeth’s sister.\textsuperscript{266} Elizabeth “Betsy,” 64, b. N.Y., was listed in 1900 as “mother” in the household of John Daily, 44, a farmer in Saline Co.\textsuperscript{267}

2. \textit{Miles Eggleston}, b. Broome Co. 12 June 1839; d. 30 June 1902, bur. Highland Cemetery, Elkland, Pa.;\textsuperscript{268} m. \textit{Helen Barnhart}, b. Delaware Co., N.Y., 6 May 1840, d. 1930, bur. Highland Cemetery, daughter of Harrison and Ann (Merritt) Barnhart.\textsuperscript{269} Miles and Helen were living with his parents in 1860.

3. \textit{Mary Lodesa Eggleston}, b. N.Y. ca. 1841; m. \textit{Roy/Horatio Secord}, b. N.Y. ca. 1833. They were listed next after her parents in 1860.

4. \textit{Melinda Eggleston}, b. N.Y. ca. 1843, living in Corry, Erie Co., Pa., in 1910;\textsuperscript{270} m. \textit{Charles B. Brooks}, b. N.Y. ca. 1844, living in Corry in 1880.\textsuperscript{271}

5. \textit{Adeline/Adalaide L. Eggleston}, b. N.Y. 4 Dec. 1844; d. Elkland 27 June 1893, bur. Highland Cemetery, Elkland;\textsuperscript{272} m. 1861 \textit{John G. Hammond}, b. Elmira, N.Y., 1 Aug. 1820, son of John and Marilla (Stull) Hammond, and widower of Salome Lamb. He d. Elkland 24 or 25 Nov. 1900, bur. Highland Cemetery.\textsuperscript{273} They were living in Elkland in 1880.\textsuperscript{274}


\textsuperscript{263} From “Egleston” sketch [note 258], 3:1175, unless otherwise indicated.

\textsuperscript{264} Photograph of gravestones and photocopy of her obituary from \textit{The Herington [Kansas] Times} (date omitted), online at FindaGrave.com, stating that she had been living for the past ten years with her son Steward Daily in Herington.

\textsuperscript{265} Undocumented annotation on FindaGrave.com. The date of marriage is from her obituary (see preceding note).

\textsuperscript{266} 1860 U.S. Census, Elkland, roll 1187, p. 273.

\textsuperscript{267} 1900 U.S. Census, Greeley, Saline County, Kansas, roll 498, E.D. 117, p. 1A.


\textsuperscript{269} “Egleston” sketch [note 258], 3:1176.

\textsuperscript{270} 1910 U.S. Census, Corry, Erie County, Pennsylvania, roll 1341, E.D. 61, p. 7B.

\textsuperscript{271} 1880 U.S. Census, 1st Ward, Corry, roll 1127, E.D. 142, p. 49A.


\textsuperscript{273} Hammond, \textit{Hammond Families} [note 272], 2:345–46, 450; undocumented annotation on FindaGrave.com.

\textsuperscript{274} 1880 U.S. Census, Elkland, roll 1198, E.D. 162, p. 162.


8. Electa Eggleston, b. Pa. in Sept. 1851, living in Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y., in 1900; m. ca. 1868 George Wescott, b. Mich. in May 1837, living in Ithaca in 1900.[279]

ii. Ruloff Eggleston, b. N.Y. ca. 7 May 1810; d. Broome Co. 27 June 1851, aged 41 years, 1 month, 20 days, bur. Hazard Corners Cemetery, Triangle.[280] He m. by ca. 1832 Esther _____, b. Broome Co. in June 1812,[281] who was living with their son Ruloff Jr. in Wright Co., Iowa, in 1900.[282] Ruloff, the father, was a head of household of five persons in Triangle in 1840 and seven persons in 1850.[283] On 13 Sept. 1851, widow Esther Eggleston of Triangle was appointed administrator of his estate.[284] Esther and children appear there in the state census of 1855.[285] By 1860 Esther and her sons Seth, Ruloff, and William had moved to Fillmore Co., Minn.,[286] and by 1870 to Wright Co., Iowa.[287]

Children of Ruloff7 and Esther (_____ ) Eggleston, all born N.Y.:

2. Lovina [Lovira?] Eggleston, b. ca. 1835, living with her parents in 1850, aged 15, and with her mother in 1855, aged 20.

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275 Photograph of joint gravestone on FindaGrave.com.
276 1880 U.S. Census, Nelson, Tioga County, roll 1198, E.D. 161, p. 338A; 1900 U.S. Census, Nelson, roll 1490, E.D. 147, p. 3B.
277 Photograph of joint gravestone on FindaGrave.com. His year of birth is given incorrectly as 1852 on the gravestone.
279 1900 U.S. Census, Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, roll 1169, E.D. 158, p. 1B.
280 Woodward, inscription data [note 6]. Data provided by Bernice Ellerson, Endicott, New York, in a letter to the author dated 8 February 1988, give the transcription as “d. 6/27/1851.”
281 Place and year from 1855 census (see note 285); month from 1900 census (see next note).
282 1900 U.S. Census, Liberty Township, Wright County, Iowa, roll 468, E.D. 159, p. 14A. Esther’s age is illegible; her year of birth is given as 1823, which is clearly incorrect.
283 1840 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 266, p. 421; 1850 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 477, p. 256A.
284 Broome County Wills and Administrations, C:503.
285 1855 New York State Census, Triangle, family 293.
287 1870 U.S. Census, Liberty Twp., Goldfield P.O., Wright County, Iowa, roll 427, pp. 473A, 474B.
289 1880 U.S. Census, Liberty Township, roll 371, E.D. 251, p. 528B.


Children of Elias and Mahala7 (Eggleston) Ticknor, all born Triangle:[300]

1. *Horace Ticknor*, b. 11 Dec. 1836, served in the Civil War, killed 16 or 18 June 1864, Mud Creek, Ga. In 1860, at age 24, he was with his uncle Olney Ticknor in Morgan Co. Ill.[301]


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290 Photograph of joint gravestone on FindaGrave.com.

291 Mary’s surname is from a compilation of Wright County birth records showing the birth of a daughter of R. J. and Mary (Benedict) Eggleston on 24 March 1882, online at http://files.usgwarchives.net/ia/wright/vitals/births/wribirth.txt.

292 1900 U.S. Census, Liberty Township, roll 468, E.D. 159, p. 14A.


294 1880 U.S. Census, Liberty Township, roll 371, E.D. 251, p. 528B.


296 Hunnewell, *Ticknor Family* [note 198] 48, which names Elias Jr’s first wife as Mary Covey.

297 Photograph of gravestone on FindaGrave.com; Hunnewell, *Ticknor Family* [note 198], 48.

298 1850 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 477, p. 257A; 1855 New York State Census, Triangle, family 297; 1860 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 724, p. 70; 1865 New York State Census, Triangle, family 149.

299 1870 U.S. Census, Smithville, P.O. Smithville Flats, Chenango County, roll 917, p. 488B.

300 Hunnewell, *Ticknor Family* [note 198], 48–49, unless noted otherwise.


302 1870 U.S. Census, Willett, Cortland County, roll 922, p. 933A.

303 1900 U.S. Census, Smithville, roll 1017, E.D. 82, p. 1A (M. F. Ticknor household, including “father-in-law” Uriah Hazard).
served in the Civil War.\textsuperscript{304} Marion and Delcina are bur. in Maple Grove Cemetery, Smithville Center, Chenango Co.\textsuperscript{305}

5. **Sarah Margaret Ticknor**, b. 7 Jan. 1845; d. 12 Sept. 1891, aged 45, bur. South Street Cemetery, Triangle.\textsuperscript{306} m. **Martin Luther Fox**, b. N.Y. ca. 1835,\textsuperscript{307} d. 4 July 1908, aged 73, South Street Cemetery.

6. **Caroline Eliza Ticknor**, b. 19 July 1847; d. 1907, bur. Floral Park Cemetery, Johnson City, Broome Co.;\textsuperscript{308} m. 24 Dec. 1872, **Charles Milo Mack**, b. N.Y. ca. 1838, d. 1916, bur. Floral Park Cemetery. They were in Triangle in 1880.\textsuperscript{309}

7. **John Henry Ticknor**, b. 9 July 1848;\textsuperscript{310} d. Smithville Flats 29 Jan. 1879; m. in Jan. 1870 **Elizabeth Whitlock**.


9. **Charles Linton Ticknor**, b. 4 Oct. 1854, living in Binghamton, N.Y., in 1920; m. (1) Summerdale, Chautauqua Co., N.Y., 5 June 1880, **Addie Ann Van Dyke**, b. ca. 1861, d. Binghamton 11 Sept. 1910, aged 49, daughter of Lester and Altha (Graves) Van Dyke;\textsuperscript{313} m. (2) Binghamton 3 July 1914, **Lucy Jane Montrose**, b. England ca. 1857, living in 1920.\textsuperscript{314}


iv. **Amanda Eggleston**, b. say 1815, living in 1829.


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\textsuperscript{304} *New York, Town Clerks' Registers of Men Who Served in the Civil War* [note 135].

\textsuperscript{305} Undocumented annotations on FindaGrave.com.

\textsuperscript{306} Photograph of joint gravestone on FindaGrave.com.

\textsuperscript{307} 1870 U.S. Census, Triangle, P.O. Whitneys Point, Broome County, roll 907, p. 461A; 1880 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 811, E.D. 56, p. 440B (“Luther” Fox household both years).

\textsuperscript{308} Photograph of gravestone on FindaGrave.com.

\textsuperscript{309} 1880 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 811, E.D. 56, p. 442A, “Chas M. Mack” household.


\textsuperscript{311} Photograph of joint gravestone on FindaGrave.com.


\textsuperscript{313} Addie, aged 49, was a patient in Binghamton State Hospital on 14 May 1910 (1910 U.S. Census, Binghamton, Broome County, roll 925, E.D. 35, p. 14B).

\textsuperscript{314} 1920 U.S. Census, Ward 6, Binghamton, roll 1086, E.D. 33, p. 4B.

\textsuperscript{315} The year given for Elizabeth’s marriage, 1882, is doubtful as we find “E. McBirney,” aged 23, married, a “servant,” residing in Triangle in 1880 as “sister-in-law” in the household of Charles M. and Caroline E. Mack, no. 5.iii.6 above.

\textsuperscript{316} Birthplaces from 1855 New York State Census, Triangle, family 150.
Triangle, daughter of Abram and Abigail (Taft) Monk. Mariah had m. (1) her cousin John Ordway Taft, with whom she had a child Seymour Taft, b. ca. 1839 (who appears as Seymour “Eggleston” in Horace’s household in 1850 and 1855). In addition to Seymour and the first three children listed below, Horace’s household in 1850 included Edgar Harris, aged 21, and Merritt Eggleston (no. 4.iii.1), aged 17, laborers. On 12 July 1864, letters for administration of Horace’s estate were granted to his widow, Maria Eggleston, and Wesley Jackson. On 7 April 1866, Maria Eggleston of Triangle was appointed guardian of [her children] William E., Horace, and Ida O. Eggleston. In 1880 widow Mariah Eggleston was living in Triangle with her son Horace.

Children of Horace and Mariah (Monk) (Taft) Eggleston, birthplaces, except for Amos, shown as Broome Co. in the state census of 1855:


317 Woodward, inscription data [note 6]; New York State Vital Records Index, Deaths, 1896, no. 27529.
318 “Taft Family Genealogy” [note 46], vol. 1 #1645 (“Mary”: Monk). Note 46 should have shown the authors as Russell Smith Taft and Russell Wales Taft.
319 Ibid., vol. 1 #1665 (John Ordway Taft).
320 1850 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 477, p. 253B. For Edgar Harris, whose middle name was Eggleston, apparently by adoption, see Gale Ion Harris, Harrises of Connecticut: Scattered Descendants (Saline, Mich.: McNaughton & Gunn, 2012), 126–30.
321 Broome County Wills and Letters, L:348.
322 Woodward correspondence [note 6], letter of 11 October 1977.
323 1880 U.S. Census, Triangle, roll 811, E.D. 56, p. 441D.
324 Widow Maria and children 1–4 and 6, “all of Triangle,” named in the probate of Horace’s estate (Broome County Wills and Letters, L:348). Birth dates from Robbins Manuscript [note 3], no. 364.
325 Photograph of gravestone on FindaGrave.com.
326 1900 U.S. Census, Rising City, Reading Township, Butler County, Nebraska, roll 918, E.D. 11, p. 1B.
328 1930 U.S. Census, Elk City, Beckham County, Oklahoma, roll 1893, E.D. 7, p. 5A.
329 1910 U.S. Census, Fonda, Mohawk, Montgomery County, New York, roll 994, E.D. 86, p. 2A.
3. William E. Eggleston, b. Triangle 12 June 1848; d. Triangle 28 Sept. 1929. m. ca. 1871 Julia T. Meacham, b. 1854, d. 1952, both bur. Upper Lisle Cemetery, Broome Co.


5. Amos Ransom Eggleston, b. 30 Dec. 1850 [sic, perhaps a misreading of 1851], d. aged 1 month, 26 days.


vi. Sarah Eggleston, b. say 1819, living 1829.

vii. Rhoda Ann Eggleston, b. say 1821; d. “aged 3–4 years.”

6. Orlando Eggleston (John, Ambrose, Ebenezer, Samuel, Bigod) was born in Connecticut about 1799, and died after 1880 when he was living with his son Othello in Triangle, Broome County, New York, aged 81. Orlando married by about 1823 (birth of first known child) Mary M./Mariah Whitney, born in Greene County or Albany County, New York, about 1797, died apparently in the 1870s, probably a daughter of Asa and Joanna (Jackson) Whitney of Triangle. Orlando is placed in the Robbins

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332 New York State Vital Records Index, Deaths, 1929, no. 58237.

333 Photographs of joint gravestone on FindaGrave.com.


335 Data in Ellerson letter, 29 August 1987 [note 238], date of death not stated.


337 Robbins Manuscript [note 3], no. 157.vi.

338 1880 U.S. Census, Village of Triangle, Triangle, roll 811, E.D. 56, p. 445C.

339 1855 New York State Census, Triangle, family 144.

340 1865 New York State Census, Triangle, family 169.

341 She was living with Orlando in 1870 (1870 U.S. Census, Triangle, P.O. Whitneys Point, roll 907, p. 465B), but not in 1880.

342 Smith, History of Broome County [note 46], 349, under “Town of Triangle,” mentions Asa Whitney’s “grandsons, O. [presumably Othello] Eggleston and L. [presumably Leander] Page.” Asa Whitney and Joanna Jackson had published their marriage intentions in Peru, Massachusetts, on 31 October 1791 (see note 253) regarding Anna Whitney, wife of Orlando’s brother Seth [no. 5]). The family name, Jackson, for Asa’s wife is mentioned in the biography of their grandson Dolphus S. Whitney in Biographical Review . . . Broome County [note 35], 688–89, which states that Asa Whitney and his wife were “among the very first settlers in this part of the country” and that he “died in Ohio at an advanced age.”
manuscript as “probably” a son of John⁵ Eggleston, which is followed here with the same qualification.

Children of Orlando⁶ and Mary M./Mariah (Whitney) Eggleston:

i. Alton M.⁷ Eggleston, b. Greene Co., N.Y., ca. 1823, living with his parents 1850. He d. probably by 1865 when his children were living with his brothers. He m. by 1855 Sarah ____, b. Yates Co., N.Y., ca. 1835. They moved briefly to Iowa, then to Mich. by 1860 when “A. M. Eggleston,” aged 36, and Sarah Eggleston, aged 26, both b. N.Y., with child Mary, aged 1, b. Iowa, were in Lowell, Kent Co., Mich.

Children of Alton M.⁷ and Sarah (____) Eggleston:

1. Harlen⁸ Eggleston, b. Broome Co. ca. 1854, living with his parents in 1855 but not in 1860.
2. Mary Eggleston, b. Iowa ca. 1859. She was living with her parents in 1860, but in 1865 she was a “niece,” aged 6, b. Iowa, in the household of her uncle Othello Eggleston in Triangle.

ii. Othello Eggleston, b. Broome Co. in Sept. 1826, living Triangle, Broome Co., 1900, aged 73; d. Triangle 16 Aug. 1906; m. Triangle 20 March 1848, LUCY ANN/LUCINA BENSON, b. Broome Co. in Dec. 1825, living with Othello in 1900 at age 74. Both bur. Triangle Cemetery, death dates not inscribed on their gravestone. Othello was a tanner in 1855 and a farmer in later census entries.

Children of Othello⁷ and Lucy Ann/Lucina (Benson) Eggleston, both bur. Triangle Cemetery with parents:

1. George Morrell⁸ Eggleston, b. Broome Co. 1851; d. 1857; living with his parents in 1855.
2. **Eva J. Eggleston**, b. N.Y. 1856; d. 1885; living with her parents in all census enumerations from 1860 to 1880 when she was aged 24.[356]

iii. **Ambrose Eggleston**, b. Broome Co. ca. 1830, living unmarried at age 50 with his father and brother Othello in 1880.

iv. **Charles W. Eggleston**, b. Broome Co. 1832; d. 1875; m. by ca. 1857 (birth of first child) **Amy A. Manning**,[357] b. Oneida Co., N.Y., 1835, d. Feb. 1922, both bur. South Street Cemetery, Triangle.[358] They were living in Whitneys Point in 1870.[359] Amy m. (2) Triangle 22 March 1877, Peter Johnson,[360] b. N.Y. ca. 1812, with whom she was living at Whitneys Point in 1880.[361]

Children of Charles W.7 and Amy A. (Manning) Eggleston:

1. **Edward8 Eggleston**, b. N.Y. in March 1857; d. 30 May 1863, bur. South Street Cemetery.[362] He was living with his parents in 1860.[363]

2. **Morris/Maurice O. Eggleston**, b. Broome Co.[364] 1859 (aged 9 months on the 1860 census date), living with his parents in 1865 and 1870, and with his mother and stepfather in 1880; m. **Edith Leona Thurston**, b. 5 Dec. 1860, daughter of Alfred and Laura (Osborne) Thurston of Whitneys Point.[365]

3. **Nellie M. Eggleston**, b. N.Y. in Feb. 1867, living in Whitneys Point in 1900,[366] m. 29 June 1886, **Amos M. Johnson**, b. Whitneys Point 30 April 1861,[367] d. 1933, both bur. Riverside Cemetery, Whitneys Point.[368]

v. **Susan Eggleston**, b. N.Y. ca. 1833, living with her parents in 1850 but not in 1855.

*(concluded)*
Elisha, Stephen, Thomas, Isaac, and Samuel: The Five Probable Sons of Elisha Morehouse

Jane Belcher

(concluded from Register 169 [2015]:32)

5. ISAAC MOREHOUSE was born in Southeast, Dutchess County, New York, on 7 June 1756.[133] He died on 7 August 1839, aged 85, and was buried in Morehouse Cemetery, Hebron, Washington County, New York.[134] About 1778 Isaac married THANKFUL GRAY, born in 1758, died on 24 March 1835, aged 77, buried with her husband.[135]

According to Isaac's pension deposition, he was living in Southeast in Dutchess County when he entered Revolutionary War service for several terms of service. In 1775 Isaac was a minuteman for six weeks, in 1776 he served for twelve months under Capt. Billings and Capt. Pelton, in 1777 he served two terms under Capt. Scribner and Capt. Post guarding the artificers in Fredericksburg [Dutchess County], and in 1778 he served for ten months under Capt. William Pierce in Col. Graham's Regiment.[136]

133 Revolutionary War Pension File, Isaac Morehouse, S13983, deposition of 29 August 1832.
136 A deposition from Capt. Benjamin Pelton dated 2 July 1829 confirmed Isaac's service in 1776 and is part of Revolutionary War Pension File, Isaac Morehouse, S13983. Isaac was on the payroll of Capt. William Pearce's Company, Col. Morris Graham's Regiment, from
Isaac moved to Hebron from Southeast about 1786. He was listed as a head of household in Hebron in every census between 1790 and 1835. Between 1788 and 1818 Isaac was frequently appointed district path master in Hebron. His farm was often listed as a boundary when road and school districts were described. Isaac Morehouse of Hebron was owed $200 when Samuel Morehouse of Johnsburg became insolvent in 1816. The Hebron Overseers of the Poor records make frequent reference to a note against Isaac Morehouse between 1818 and 1820. In transactions that often involved family members, Isaac bought and sold land in Hebron eight times between 1808 and 1839. In 1817 he purchased 50 acres from his son Archibald, and in 1822 Isaac and Thankful sold the 50 acres back to him. In another 1822 transaction, Isaac and Thankful with their son Thomas and Thomas’s wife Hepzibah sold land to John, David and Henry Green. Toward the end of his life Isaac twice sold land to his son-in-law David Duel.

Isaac had a connection to Thomas Gray, a Hebron resident and former Revolutionary War soldier from Dutchess County. It is not known whether Isaac’s relationship was only that of a former comrade in arms or if Thomas was also related to Isaac’s wife Thankful. In 1818 Thomas Gray of Hebron, age 64, who had enlisted in Fredericksburg in 1777 under Capt. Pelton and served in the same “corps” until the end of the War, made an application for and was granted a Revolutionary War Pension. In response to the Act of 1 May 1820, Thomas Gray deposed that he was feeble and totally incapable of supporting himself and had no family. A reply to his request for reinstatement of his pension was to be directed to Isaac Morehouse. Thomas Gray died 31 March 1821. On 6 August 1825, Isaac Morehouse was appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Gray, “late a pensioner

August until 18 September 1778 (Revolutionary War Rolls, 106, p. 82, online at Fold3.com). Isaac’s brother Stephen is found next to him on the same roll.

Revolutionary War Pension File, Isaac Morehouse, S13983. Isaac deposed on 29 August 1832 that his move had occurred forty-six years previously. However the move may have occurred earlier, as the 1865 state census indicates his daughter Elizabeth was born in Washington County in 1782 (1865 New York State Census, Greenwich, Washington County, dwelling 111, family 107). The first mention of Isaac in Hebron Town Records was 13 May 1788 (Hebron First Town Book [note 21], 42).


Hebron First Town Book [note 21], 59, 73, 97, 116, 299, 370, 382.


Insolvent Papers of Samuel Morehouse [note 106].

Overseers of the Poor, Town of Hebron, 1792–1832 [on microfilms A4520-95 and 75-58-1 at New York State Archives], pp. 122, 123, 125 and two additional pages without numbers.


Revolutionary War Pension File, Thomas Gray, S43636.
of the United States.”[145] The final payment of Thomas Gray’s pension was made in the fourth quarter of 1825.[146]

On 2 September 1829, Isaac appointed David Corey as his attorney to assist him in securing a pension as a soldier of the Revolutionary War. According to Isaac’s deposition of 8 December 1831, he had been limited in his ability to labor for the past eight years due to a rupture and his wife had been insane and helpless for the past three years. Isaac’s assets at that time totaled $181, all livestock. Isaac was issued a pension certificate on 20 June 1832 under the Acts of 18 March 1818 and 1 May 1820, but chose not to collect benefits. He made a new application under the Act of 7 June 1832 and collected greater benefits than he would have received under the earlier Acts.[147]

Isaac made his will on 2 January 1836, leaving bequests to six of his eight living children and mentioning the children of his deceased son Horace, the widow of his deceased son Seneca, and his grandson George E. Morehouse, who was the son of his deceased son Peter, although not so identified. Isaac’s sons Archibald and William were not mentioned in his will nor were the daughters of his deceased son Peter. The unnamed children of his deceased son Seneca were to inherit only if their mother failed to meet a number of conditions. Isaac named as executors his son Thomas, William Button, and John Button.[148] Two days after Isaac’s death, on 9 August 1839, his executors filed a petition listing all of the heirs and asking that John Button be appointed “to collect and preserve the said personal estate” of Isaac, which was estimated to have a value of $1000. The same day William W. Bliven was appointed guardian for Isaac’s minor grandchildren who were listed as heirs.[149] On 22 October 1839, after testimony was taken from the witnesses, Isaac’s will was proved and administrators were appointed.[150] On 27 April 1840, the court ordered that all persons having claims against Isaac’s estate present the same to John Button, one of the executors, before 27 November 1840.[151] Isaac’s land was sold at public vendue to his son-in-law David Duel and also to his daughter-in-law Hannah Morehouse, widow of his son Seneca.[152]

Children of Isaac5 and Thankful (Gray) Morehouse:[153]

i. William6 Morehouse, b. before 1780; d. Menominee, Waukesha Co., Wisc., ca. 2 July 1846;[154] m. by Thomas Hitchcock, Justice of the Peace,

145 Washington County Probate, Letters of Administration, 1787–1825, 1:323.
146 Final Payment Vouchers Index for Military Pensions 1818–1864, online at Fold3.com. Thomas Gray’s date of death is listed in the Index.
147 Revolutionary War Pension File, Isaac Morehouse, S13983.
149 Washington County Probate, Minutes, D:23–26; Washington County Probate, Letters of Administration, C:201.
150 Washington County Probate, Wills, B1:378–379; Washington County Probate, Minutes, D:53–54; Washington County Probate, Letters of Administration, C:81.
151 Washington County Probate, Minutes, D:160.
152 Washington County Deeds, 1:34, 36; Washington County Mortgage Deeds, JJ:113; WW:105.
Hebron, N.Y., 1801, Naomi Utter, b. N.Y. ca. 1780, d. probably Barton, Washington Co., Wisc., after 4 Feb. 1857. In the 1800 census William was in Hebron with one male and one female 16–25 and one female under 10. William may have been counted twice in the 1810 census, once in Hebron near his father and once in Luzerne next to his brother Archibald. William served in the War of 1812 as a private in Col. Abram Hardenbergh’s New York regiment, the same regiment in which his brothers Thomas and Horace served. William was a resident of Johnsburgh, Warren Co., N.Y., between 1816 and 1821. He was living in Hebron at the time of the 1830 census and deposed there on 26 Nov. 1834 that Reuben Hibbard “sustained a good character for truth.” Reuben had deposed in support of William’s uncle Samuel’s application for a Revolutionary War pension. William was of Wayne Co., N.Y., when he was listed as an heir of his father on 9 Aug. 1839 and in 1840 at the time of the census.

ii. Thomas Morehouse, b. Fredericksburg, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 11 Nov. 1780; d. 8 Sept. 1859, bur. Johnsburgh Methodist Churchyard; m. (1) Hebron 5 Dec. 1805, Louise Hewitt; m. (2) Hebron 18 Dec. 1808, Hepsibeth Ware, b. Buckland, Hampshire Co., Mass., 3 March 1786, d. 2 May 1863,
bur. with her husband.\footnote{165} Hepsibeth is said to have been the daughter of Abijah and Jerusha (Ellis) Ware.\footnote{166} Thomas was living in Hebron in 1810.\footnote{167} During the War of 1812, Thomas served as a sergeant in Col. Abram Hardenbergh’s Salem (Washington Co., N.Y.) Artillery Company from 13 Sept. 1813 to 28 Oct. 1813 and also as a sergeant in the 50th Regiment of New York Militia (McCleary’s).\footnote{168} Thomas may have been of Johnsburg by 1816 when either he or his uncle Thomas was owed $100 as a creditor of Samuel Morehouse.\footnote{169} Between 1819 and 1823 Thomas’s residence in Johnsburg can be documented.\footnote{170} By 1829 Thomas had returned to Hebron where he remained until 1842.\footnote{171} Thomas was living in Johnsburg in 1850 and 1855.\footnote{172} On 29 Aug. 1859, Thomas and Hepsibah deeded their home lot to their son Lewis, reserving to themselves the right to reside there during their natural lives and requiring Lewis to “well and comfortably support and maintain” them.\footnote{173}

iii. Elizabeth Morehouse, b. Washington Co. ca. 1782; d. Greenwich, Washington Co., 10 March 1880, aged 98, bur. Morehouse Cemetery, 

\footnote{165}{Birth and marriage information from Thomas Morehouse Bible [note 134]; death information online at FindaGrave.com, which has a photograph of her gravestone.}

\footnote{166}{An unsourced annotation at FindaGrave.com provides the names of Hepsibeth’s parents. Abijah Ware of Buckland and Mrs. Jerusha Ellis of Medway had intentions to marry in Medway, Massachusetts on 20 February 1783 (Vital Records of Medway, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 [Boston: NEHGS, 1905], 270). Abijah Ware was living in Buckland in 1790 (1790 U.S. Census, Buckland, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, roll 4, p. 125), but the births of his children were not recorded there.}

\footnote{167}{1810 U.S. Census, Hebron, Washington County, New York, roll 30, p. 382.}

\footnote{168}{War of 1812 Service Records, online at Ancestry.com; depositions dated 24 April 1851 and 4 April 1855 for bounty land. In 1858 Thomas received 40 acres of bounty land in Wisconsin (Warrant #39,733) under the Act of Congress approved 28 September 1850. In 1859 Thomas received 120 acres of bounty land in Wisconsin (Warrant #25,459) under the Act of Congress approved 3 March 1855. (www.glorecords.blm.gov). He was also reimbursed $39 for the clothing and equipment he supplied to perform his military service ([New York]: Index of Awards of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, online at Ancestry.com). Both of the bounty land warrants were for Thomas’s service under Col. Hardenbergh.}

\footnote{169}{Insolvent Papers of Samuel Morehouse [note 106].}

\footnote{170}{In 1819 Thomas Morehouse, Jr. was second constable; an 1820 recording of roads described a road as running on the north line of Thomas Morehouse 2nd; in 1822 Thomas was living in School District 7; in 1820 and 1823 Thomas was path master in Beat 4 (Minutes of Town Board Meetings, Johnsburg, New York, 1807–1824 [note 107]; reference to his service as second constable is on p. 48 and all other entries are on pages without numbers); 1820 U.S. Census, Johnsburg, Warren County, New York, roll 76, p. 101; Washington County Deeds, PP:143, dated 1 July 1822.}

\footnote{171}{In April 1829 Thomas was overseer of highways in Hebron’s District 36 (Hebron First Town Book [note 21], 446); 1830 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 111, p. 239; 1840 U.S. Census, roll 348, p. 178; Washington County Deeds, OO:242; 1:38; 3:367; Washington County Mortgage Deeds, JJ:114. In 1855 Thomas indicated he had been a resident of Johnsburg for thirteen years (1855 New York State Census, Johnsburg, Warren County, dwelling 315, family 348).}

\footnote{172}{1850 U.S. Census, Johnsburg, roll 609, p. 177A; 1855 New York State Census, Johnsburg, dwelling 315, family 348.}

\footnote{173}{Warren County Deeds, 6:28.}
Hebron;\textsuperscript{174} m. (1) by 1801 (death of oldest known child), Nathaniel Lee, d. 11 March 1829 in his 42nd year \textsuperscript{[sic]}, bur. with his wife;\textsuperscript{175} (2) by Jan. 1836, Levi Weaver,\textsuperscript{176} b. Rensselaer Co., N.Y., ca. 1784, d. 17 Sept. 1857 in his 74th year, bur. Cossayuna Cemetery, Greenwich,\textsuperscript{177} evidently a widower.\textsuperscript{178} Nathaniel Lee was listed in Hebron in 1810, 1820, and 1825.\textsuperscript{179} In 1824 Nathaniel agreed not to seek damages for a road constructed between his home and that of John McColl.\textsuperscript{180} Samuel Foster was appointed to administer Nathaniel’s intestate estate on 27 April 1829.\textsuperscript{181} In 1830 Elizabeth Lee was the head of a household in Hebron.\textsuperscript{182} At the time of her father’s death in 1839, “Betsy wife of Levi Weaver residing in the county of Saratoga” was listed as an heir.\textsuperscript{183} Levi Weaver was living in Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N.Y., in 1840.\textsuperscript{184} By 1842 Elizabeth and Levi had moved to Greenwich where they would remain for the rest of their lives.\textsuperscript{185} In 1857 Levi Weaver died testate, leaving his entire estate to his wife Elizabeth.\textsuperscript{186} In 1859 under the Act of Congress of 3 March 1855, Levi Weaver was

\textsuperscript{174} Birth place is from 1865 New York State Census, Greenwich, Washington County, dwelling 111, family 107. Date and place of death are given in Elizabeth’s probate (Probate of Wills Inv. #13084, folder 401, loose papers roll #552 location B-0089, at the Washington County Archives). Her gravestone reads “Elizabeth Morehouse wife of Nathaniel Lee died Mar 10—ae 98 yrs” (author’s visit of 23 August 2012). Moore, Cemetery Records of Hebron \textsuperscript{[note 43]}, 25, shows the date as 1 March 1880.

\textsuperscript{175} Lucinda Lee, daughter of Elizabeth and Nathaniel, died 11 July 1801 and is buried with her parents (Moore, Cemetery Records of Hebron \textsuperscript{[note 43]}, 25). Gravestones of both Nathaniel and Lucinda Lee were seen by the author on 23 August 2012; Lucinda’s date of death appears to be 14 July 1801.

\textsuperscript{176} “Betsey” Weaver was mentioned in the will of her father dated 2 January 1836 (Washington County Wills, B1:375–77).

\textsuperscript{177} Birth place from 1855 New York State Census, Greenwich, 2nd District, Washington County, p. 63, dwelling 11, family 11; Charles B. Moore, Cemetery Records of the Town of Greenwich, Washington County, New York (Glens Falls, N.Y.: Historical Data Services, 2001), 20; photograph of gravestone at FindAGrave.com (in “Lakeville Baptist Church Cemetery”).


\textsuperscript{180} Hebron First Town Book \textsuperscript{[note 21]}, 416.

\textsuperscript{181} Washington County Probate, Letters of Administration, A:109.

\textsuperscript{182} 1830 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 111, p. 237.

\textsuperscript{183} Washington County Probate, Minutes, D:23.

\textsuperscript{184} 1840 U.S. Census, Northumberland, Saratoga County, New York, roll 336, p. 155.

\textsuperscript{185} 1850 U.S. Census, Greenwich, roll 611, p. 243B; 1855 New York State Census, Greenwich, 2nd District, p. 63, dwelling 99, family 99 (Elizabeth and Levi Weaver had been residents of Greenwich for thirteen years); 1860 U.S. Census, Greenwich, roll 874, p. 217; 1865 New York State Census, Greenwich, 2nd District, p. 17, dwelling 111, family 107; 1870 U.S. Census, Greenwich, roll 1110, p. 282B. Levi Weaver had a number of deeds in Washington County including at 8:458; 19:131; 23:280; 23:478 (note also Washington County Mortgage Deeds, OO:486; TT:152). Elizabeth Weaver executed deeds including one at 48:93.

\textsuperscript{186} Washington County Probate, Wills, G:502–03.
posthumously awarded 160 acres of bounty land in Wisconsin for his service in the War of 1812. Elizabeth made her will 18 May 1877, directing that Nathaniel Lee of Rensselaer Co. be her executor and granting specific bequests to persons who were not her legal heirs. Elizabeth's heirs were the "descendants of brothers and sisters and their descendants." Mr. Lee made "diligent inquiry" and presented the surrogate court with a list of heirs and their places of residence where known, noting that there were probably others whose names and places of residence were not known. Elizabeth's heirs were notified to attend the probate of her will on 17 May 1880.

iv. Judith Morehouse, d. 22 Sept. 1838; m. prior to 7 June 1831, Abner Carter, b. N.Y. between 1788 and 1800, d. probably Livingston, Co., Ill., after the 1860 census, son of Jedediah and Armilla (Burch) Carter. Abner m. (2) prior to the 1850 census, Elizabeth _____, d. 22 Feb. 1855, aged 52 years, 10 months, 13 days, bur. Hubbard Cemetery, Butler, Wayne Co., N.Y. m. (3) before the 1860 census, Mary A. (______) Baker, b. N.Y. ca. 1817, d. after the 1870 census. Abner Carter may have been the man of that name who served with the Pliny Adams Regiment of New York militia during the War of 1812. Abner was a head of household in Hebron in 1820 and 1830, and in Butler, Wayne Co., N.Y., in 1850. In 1860 he was a head of household in Belle Prairie, Livingston Co., Ill.

187 Warrant #13915 (www.glorecords.blm.gov). Levi served in the 50th Regiment of New York Militia (McCleary's) (War of 1812 Service Records, online at Ancestry.com). Levi was reimbursed $14 for the clothing and equipment he supplied to perform military service ([New York]; Index of Awards of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, online at Ancestry.com).

188 Washington County Probate, Wills, Q:88–89.

189 Elizabeth Weaver Estate, Washington County Probate, inventory #13084, folder 401, microfilm #552, location B0089 at Washington County Archives.


191 Thomas Morehouse Bible [note 134].

192 Washington County Deeds, DD:290 (dated 7 June 1831); GG:272.

193 The author thanks Rick Grant of the Washington County Archives staff for sharing his summary of this Carter family. Abner's date and place of birth and death are from the 1820 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 76, p. 198; 1825 New York State Census, Granville, Washington County, p. 14; 1830 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 111, p. 234; 1850 U.S. Census, Butler, Wayne County, New York, roll 613, p. 323A; 1860 U.S. Census, Belle Prairie, Livingston County, Illinois, roll 199, p. 958. Abner was probably dead by 1865 when Mary A. Carter was a head of household in Indian Grove, Livingston County (Illinois State Census, 1865, p. 86, database online at FamilySearch.org).

194 1850 U.S. Census (see note 193); undocumented annotation on FindaGrave.com.

195 In 1860 Abner Carter was head of a household with Mary A., 43, Martin Baker, 17, and Addison Baker, 12, all born New York (1860 U.S. Census, see note 193). In 1850 Morris Baker was head of a household with Mary A. Baker, age 33, Martin Baker, 7, and Addison Baker, 2 (1850 U.S. Census, Huron, Wayne County, New York, roll 613, p. 388B).

196 1870 U.S. Census, Indian Grove, Livingston County, Illinois, roll 247, p. 146A.


198 See note 193 for all censuses.
v. Archibald Morehouse, b. before 1790; d. West Almond, Allegany Co., N.Y., 17 March 1849, bur. Phillips Creek Cemetery, Ward, Allegany Co.; m. 1804 Mary Parish, b. Hebron ca. 22 April 1785, d. West Almond 25 May 1847, aged 62 years, 1 month, 3 days, bur. with her husband. Archibald was living in Luzerne, Washington Co., next to William in 1810. During the War of 1812, Archibald served in the 50th Regiment of New York Militia (McCleary’s). In 1812 Archibald purchased a 50-acre farm in Hebron and resided there until 1835 when he sold the farm and moved to West Almond. Archibald Morehouse of Allegany Co. was listed as an heir of Isaac Morehouse in 1839. At the time of his death in 1849, Archibald possessed personal property valued at about $600. Andrew Baker was appointed to administer Archibald’s estate and to divide it among his six living children and the five children of his deceased daughter.

vi. Samuel Morehouse, b. ca. 1785; d. 21 Aug. 1854 aged 69, bur. Jones Road Cemetery, Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N.Y.; m. before 1810 Jane Harvey, b. 1786, d. 3 Dec. 1848, bur. with her husband, probably the daughter of long-lived Revolutionary War pensioner Benjamin Harvey. Samuel lived in Hebron between 1810 and 1820, but was

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199 Age from census records (1830 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 111, p. 237; 1840 U.S. Census, Almond, Allegany County, New York, roll 265, p. 197). Gonseth, from “family records and letters,” provides the date as 22 March 1784 (Gonseth, “Descendants of Isaac and Thankful (Gray) Morehouse” [note 135], DSGRM 20:16).

200 Allegany County Probate, Decrees, Minutes, Order, E:454. The cemetery transcription indicates Archibald died 18 April 1849 (Phillips Creek Cemetery transcribed at www.alleganycountynylocalhistory.com/CemeteryPages/PhillipsCreekCem%20Ward%2025.1/PhillipsCreekCem-Ward25.1.htm from records in the Allegany County Historian’s Office).

201 Albany Evening Journal, Albany, N.Y., 7 June 1847, p. 2, col. 8. The cemetery transcription (see preceding note) indicates Mary died 5 April 1847, aged 62. Gonseth, from “family records and letters,” provides a marriage date of 29 June 1805, Mary Parish’s birth date of 2 April 1785, and her death date of 3 May 1847 (Gonseth, “Descendants of Isaac and Thankful (Gray) Morehouse” [note 135], DSGRM 20:16).


205 Washington County Probate, Minutes, D:223.

206 Allegany County Decrees, Minutes, Orders, E:454–55, 467, 528, 561–63.

207 A transcription by Laura Perkins in September 1998 is online at http://herkimer.ngenweb.net/cemeteries/weavercem.html

208 Ibid., “Jane, wife of Samuel Morehouse, died Dec 3, ___ (stone broken), aged ___ yrs and 9 mos”; birth and death years from the application of Beverly Balch Price on Benjamin
not a head of household there in 1825.\[209\] During the War of 1812 Samuel served as a gunner in the 50th Regiment of New York Militia (McCleary’s).\[210\] He was listed in the census for Frankfort between 1830 and 1850.\[211\] Samuel of Herkimer Co. was recorded as an heir of his father in 1839.\[212\]

vii. Horace Morehouse, b. probably Hebron ca. 1791; d. 1818, aged 27, bur. Morehouse Cemetery, Hebron;\[213\] m. an unknown wife.\[214\] Horace served in the War of 1812 as a gunner in the 50th Regiment of New York Militia (McCleary’s) and also as a private in the New York Militia under Col. Abram Hardenbergh.\[215\] Horace was the father of three children, Horace, Warren, and Agnes, who were all mentioned in the will of his father.\[216\] When the heirs of Isaac Morehouse were listed on 9 Aug. 1839, Horace [Jr.] was of Washington Co., and the places of residence of Warren and Agnes were not known. All three children were over 21 at that time.\[217\]

Harvey (1734 [sic]–1848 [sic], New York), National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Office of the Registrar General, Washington, D.C. 18 October 1971. Gonseth identified Samuel’s wife as Patty Harvey (Gonseth, “Descendants of Isaac and Thankful (Gray) Morehouse” [note 135], DSGRM 20:15) and suggested the relationship between Patty and her father Benjamin based on information she received from Mr. R. Rossman Lawrence of Hillsdale, N.Y. (Gonseth, “Descendants of Isaac (1758–1839)” [note 1], 18). Samuel Morehouse lived next to Benjamin Harvey in Hebron in 1810 with one male and one female 26–45 and three children under 10. He lived near Benjamin and other Harvey family members in Frankfort in 1830 and 1840. Samuel named a son Harvey. In his deposition of 14 August 1832, Benjamin Harvey stated that since the Revolutionary War he had lived in Hebron, White Creek, Argyle and Frankfort, New York (Revolutionary War Pension File, Benjamin Hervey [sic], S10832).

1810 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 30, p. 387. In an 1815 description of the bounds of school districts, the lot “now occupied by Saml Morehouse” was mentioned (Hebron First Town Book [note 21], 320); 1820 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 76, p. 198.

War of 1812 Service Records, online at Ancestry.com.

1830 U.S. Census, Frankfort, Herkimer County, New York, roll 91, p. 158; 1840 U.S. Census, Frankfort, roll 290, p. 227; 1850 U.S. Census, Frankfort, roll 512, p. 94B. Note that in 1830 and 1840 Samuel was living next to his presumed son Squire Morehouse, probably the Squire Morehouse who was named as an heir of Elizabeth Weaver in 1880 (see note 188). Samuel owned land in Frankfort on Great Lots 65, 66, and 67 of Cosby’s Manor as subdivided by C. C. Brodhead in 1819 (Herkimer County Deeds, 43:145; 53:587; 57:569; 59:481; 63:502). Samuel’s sons Squire, Harvey, Daniel, and Samuel Jr., and his son-in-law Oramel Nichols were also landowners in Cosby’s Manor.

Washington County Probate, Minutes, D:23.

Death date May 1818 (Thomas Morehouse Bible [note 134]). Horace’s gravestone appears to read died “June 18” ae 27 y’s (author’s visit of 23 August 2012). The transcribed entry for Horace says he died 18 June 18__, aged 25 years, and notes that the stone was broken at the date (Moore, Cemetery Records of Hebron, [note 43], 25).

Horace’s wife has been identified as Hannah ____ (Gonseth, “Descendants of Isaac and Thankful (Gray) Morehouse” [note 135], DSGRM 20:15).

War of 1812 Service Records, online at Ancestry.com.


Washington County Probate, Minutes, D:23.
viii. Peter Morehouse, b. probably Hebron ca. 1795; d. 12 Jan. 1833, bur. Morehouse Cemetery, Hebron;[218] m. Sarah Johnston, b. Argyle, Washington Co., N.Y., d. Bethany, Genesee Co., N.Y., Oct. 1825, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Stewart) Johnston.[219] Peter served in the War of 1812 as a gunner in the 50th Regiment of New York Militia (McCleary’s).[220] Peter was living in Hebron in 1820.[221] Peter’s son George E. Morehouse, identified only as “my grandson,” received a bequest in the will of Isaac Morehouse made in 1836.[222] The 1839 listing of Isaac’s heirs included George E. and his sisters Betsy and Nancy. William W. Bliven “was appointed guardian ad litem for the sole purpose of appearing for and taking care of” the interests of all of Isaac’s heirs who were minors.[223] On 19 Oct. 1839, on the petition of George E. Morehouse “minor, above the age of fourteen years and resident of the said county of Allegany,” James Johnston of Amity, Allegany Co., N.Y., was appointed his guardian.[224] James Johnston, guardian of the person and estate of George E. Morehouse, was granted authority to administer the goods, chattels and credits of George’s deceased father Peter on 9 Nov. 1839.[225]

ix. Isaac Morehouse, b. probably Hebron between 1795 and 1800; d. after 2 Jan. 1836;[226] m. an unknown wife.[227] Isaac [Jr.] was living in Hebron between 1820 and 1830.[228] When the full listing of his father’s heirs was made on 9 Aug. 1839, the younger Isaac’s place of residence was unknown.[229]

x. Seneca Morehouse, b. probably Hebron 1798; d. 16 July 1833, aged 35, bur. Morehouse Cemetery, Hebron;[230] m. before 1822 Hannah Smith,

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218 Death date from Thomas Morehouse Bible [note 134]. The entry for Peter in Moore, Cemetery Records of Hebron [note 43], 25, indicates he died 11 January 1834, aged 39. This information was confirmed by the author in a visit on 23 August 2012.

219 Gonseth, “Descendants of Isaac and Thankful (Gray) Morehouse” [note 135], DSGRM 20:16). Gonseth provides no source for this information, but one might presume that is was Greenleaf S. VanGorder (1855–1933), grandson of Peter and Sarah. Gonseth frequently mentions the genealogical work of VanGorder in her “Descendants of Isaac (1758–1839)” [note 1].


221 1820 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 76, p. 199.


223 Washington County Probate, Minutes, D:23–24.

224 Allegany County Probate, Guardianship Records, 2:7–8; Allegany County Probate, Decrees, Minutes, Orders, I:43.

225 Washington County Probate, Letters of Administration, C:274.

226 Birth date based on census records (1820 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 76, p. 198; 1830 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 111, p. 233). “My son Isaac Morehouse” was mentioned in the will of his father dated 2 January 1836 (Washington County Probate, Wills, B1:375–77).

227 Gonseth identified Isaac’s wife as Anna Carter (Gonseth, “Descendants of Isaac and Thankful (Gray) Morehouse” [note 135], DSGRM 20:15). Census records indicate a female of comparable age in Isaac’s household; in 1825 the female was noted as married (see next note).


229 Washington County Probate, Minutes, D:23.

230 Thomas Morehouse Family Bible [note 134]; Moore, Cemetery Records of Hebron [note 43], 25. This information was confirmed by the author in a visit on 23 August 2012.
b. Washington Co. ca. 1798, d. after 8 Aug. 1870, daughter of Ebenezer Smith. Under the terms of Isaac Morehouse's 1836 will, Seneca's widow Hannah was to receive the premises where Seneca had lived if she remained his widow. She was also to receive $300 if she served as Isaac's housekeeper during his natural life, was not wasteful of his goods and did not remarry without his consent. Seneca's five minor children were listed as heirs 9 Aug. 1839, and William W. Bliven was “appointed guardian ad litem for the sole purpose of appearing for and taking care of their interests.”

Hannah, a farmer, was head of a household in Hebron between 1835 and 1870, and made two land purchases there.

xi. Polly Morehouse, b. probably Hebron ca. 1801; d. 2 April 1843 aged 42, bur. Morehouse Cemetery, Hebron; m. before 1825 David Duel, b. Washington Co. ca. 1796, d. Hebron 1 March 1859, aged 63, bur. with his wife. David was probably a son of Jonathan and Patience (Milk) Duel.

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231 Hannah's birth place is from the 1865 New York State Census, Hebron, pp. 8–9; her birth date is based on census records; Hannah's maiden name is from the death record of her oldest son Oliver H. Morehouse, born 1822 (Vermont Vital Records, online at FamilySearch.org). Hannah Morehouse was mentioned in the 1855 will of her father Ebenezer Smith (Washington County Probate, Wills G:512–14). Hannah was living at the time of the 1870 U.S. Census (Hebron, roll 111, p. 384A). Gonseth indicates Hannah was the daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Jenkins) Smith and died 18 September 1872 (Gonseth, “Descendants of Isaac and Thankful (Gray) Morehouse” [note 135], DSGRM 20:17).

232 1825 New York State Census, Hebron, p. 6.


234 Washington County Probate, Minutes, D:23–24.


236 Hannah purchased 40 acres at public vendue from the executors of the estate of Isaac Morehouse in 1840 and another 20 acres in 1844 (Washington County Deeds, 1:36; 11:419; JJ:113).

237 Moore, Cemetery Records of Hebron [note 43], 25; death date confirmed by the author in a visit on 23 August 2012. Gonseth provides a birth date of 2 April 1801 (Gonseth, “Descendants of Isaac and Thankful (Gray) Morehouse” [note 135], DSGRM 20:15).

238 Birth place is from the 1855 New York State Census, Hebron, 2nd District, p. 64, dwelling 5, family 5. David Duel's household in 1825 included a married female under 25 (1825 New York State Census, Hebron, p. 6). David's death date is from Moore, Cemetery Records of Hebron [note 43], 25; the death date is no longer legible (author's visit of 23 August 2012).

239 David Duel with wife Polly and Abner Duel with wife Sarah sold land together in 1830 (Washington County Deeds, CC:239), and David and Abner bought and sold land together without their wives (CC:236, 238; Washington County Mortgage Deeds, W:346). Abner and David Duel are shown as among the eleven children of Jonathan and Patience (Milk) Duel of Hebron online at www.genealogy.com/tm/d/u/e/Elizabeth-K-Duel/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0965.html. Jonathan and Patience, both of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, were married with intentions dated 9 June 1775 (Vital Records of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850, 3 vols.; [Boston: NEHGS, 1929–30], 2:317). Patience Duel, widow, and William Duel were administrators of Jonathan Duel's estate in 1802 (William A. D. Eardeley, Abstracts of Wills, Administration and Guardianships in NY State, 1787–1835, database online at...
as a resident of Hebron between 1825 and 1855.[240] David purchased land from Polly’s father Isaac twice, and after Isaac’s death David purchased additional land from Isaac’s estate at public vendue.[241] In 1840 David and Polly Duel sold land to her brother Thomas.[242]

6. SAMUEL MOREHOUSE was born in Fredericksburg, Dutchess County, New York, on 6 March 1764, and died after 7 April 1835 when William Bridges of St. Albans, Vermont, forwarded two affidavits in support of Samuel’s pension application to the Pension Department. Mr. Bridges asked that the Department’s answer be directed to himself or to “the applicant” at St. Albans.[243] Samuel appears to have married twice, the first time prior to the 1790 census.[244] Samuel’s second wife was MARTHA _____, whom he married prior to 21 April 1821 when their son Frederic D. was born.[245]


240 David was highway supervisor in District 44 in 1831, 1838, and 1844 (Hebron First Town Book [note 21], 479, 513; for 1844 there is no page number), and in 1849 (Hebron Town Records 1846–1886 [on microfilms A4510–95 and 75–58–1 at New York State Archives], 25); 1825 New York State Census, Hebron, p. 6; 1830 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 111, p. 234; 1835 New York State Census, Hebron, p. 10; 1840 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 348, p. 178; 1850 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 610, p. 279B; 1855 New York State Census, Hebron, 2nd District, p. 64, dwelling 5, family 5; Washington County Deeds, II:36.

241 Washington County Deeds, OO:321; XX:299 (see note 143); 1:34.

242 Washington County Deeds, 1:36.

243 Revolutionary War Pension File, Samuel Morehouse, R7366, his birth date and place are from his second deposition dated 28 September 1833.

244 1790 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 6, p. 205. Unsourced information posted at FindaGrave.com with the entry for Samuel’s son Samuel, Jr. identifies Samuel Jr.’s mother as Anna Agur.

245 “Frederic D. Morehouse the son of Samuel Morehouse and Martha Morehouse of Georgia State of Vermont was born April 1st 1821. Received for record, Georgia 21st March 1833 and recorded at length in a book Kept for that purpose by Ira Hinckley, Town Clerk” (Georgia, Vermont, Vital Records, Town Records, Etc. [film 1605 at Vermont State Records Center, Middlesex, Vermont], Book 1 (Births and Deaths), 45; Gonseth, citing a 1922 letter “loaned by a friend to a friend of mine” identifies Samuel’s second wife as possibly “Mrs. Jordan” (Gonsenth, “Descendants of Isaac (1758–1839)” [note 1], addenda, 14).

246 Revolutionary War Pension File, Samuel Morehouse, R7366. His pension file includes a deposition from Isaac Morehouse dated 8 April 1833, confirming that Samuel had completed this seven-month term of service under Capt. Calkins. Revolutionary War Service Records attest to the enlistment of Stephen and Samuel Morehouse in 1776 in Capt. Mott’s Company, Col. Swartwout’s New York Regiment (online at Fold3.com). Revolutionary War Rolls of 3 August (year torn away) list both Stephen and Samuel Morehouse in Capt. Mott’s Company with Lt. “Colkin” and Lt. Crane. Samuel’s age was 16 (146, p. 22, online at Fold3.com).
After the close of his “first campaign,” Samuel moved to Litchfield, Connecticut, where in 1778 he enlisted for a term of three years as a teamster under Capt. Porter in Col. Hay’s regiment. During those three years Samuel stayed with Nathan Hibbard of Litchfield when he was on furlough, and after Samuel’s service ended, he lived with Nathan for “a number of Months.”[247]

Samuel moved from Litchfield to Hebron, Washington County, New York, where he was counted in the 1790 census with one male over 16 and three females.[248] In 1795 a road in Hebron was laid out at the west end of his dwelling house, and he served as a district path master or highway overseer in 1797 and 1798.[249]

In 1800 Samuel was enumerated in Thurman, Washington County, with two males and three females under 10, two females 10–16 and one male and one female 26–45.[250] He was one of the earliest settlers of Johnsburg, which was set off from Thurman in 1805.[251] In 1855 his son Samuel reported that he had been living in Johnsburg for fifty-two years.[252] Samuel remained in Johnsburg through 1817, and every year between 1807 and 1817 Samuel was elected at town meetings to serve variously as constable, collector, path master, fence viewer, or pound keeper.[253] In 1810 Samuel was listed in the Johnsburg census with one male and three females under 10, one male and one female 10–15, and one male and one female 45 and over.[254] Samuel was also in John Thurman’s inventory as a debtor.[255] Samuel was included in a list of “jurors” dated 4 May 1813. On 17 September 1816, he gave recognizance as an innkeeper in the amount of $125 that he would not “keep a disorderly inn or tavern or suffer or permit any Cockfighting gaming or playing with cards or dice or keep any bilyard Table or other gaming table or shuffle bord.”[256]

On 1 November 1816, Samuel Morehouse declared insolvency and presented the Court of Common Pleas with a list of his assets and his credits. According to his statement, “from many unfortunate circumstances” Samuel had “become Insolvent and utterly incompetent to the payment of his debts.” Creditors were notified to appear 28 December 1816 in the office of the judge of Common Pleas of Warren County where Samuel’s assets except some items included in the list of jurors dated 4 May 1813. On 17 September 1816, he gave recognizance as an innkeeper in the amount of $125 that he would not “keep a disorderly inn or tavern or suffer or permit any Cockfighting gaming or playing with cards or dice or keep any bilyard Table or other gaming table or shuffle bord.”

247 Revolutionary War Pension file, Samuel Morehouse, R7366. Nathan Hibbard of Georgia, Vermont, and his son Reuben Hibbard of Ellisburg, New York, deposed to the truth of Samuel’s service and residence.
248 1790 U.S. Census, Hebron, roll 6, p. 205.
249 Hebron First Town Book [note 21], 114, 122, 177.
250 1800 U.S. Census, Thurman, Washington County, roll 26, p. 386.
251 Smith, History of Warren County [note 100], 552.
252 1855 New York State Census, Johnsburg, Warren County, dwelling 186, family 191.
253 Minutes of Town Board Meetings, Johnsburgh, New York, 1807–1824 [note 107], 9, 12, 18, 21, 25, 27, 28, 33, 35, 36, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45. The 1807 meeting is on an unnumbered page. The town meetings in 1817 and 1818 were to have been at Samuel’s home (pp. 43, 45). Beat [road district] 8 began “neigh Samuel Morehouse Inn” in 1817 (p. 44). Samuel and Thomas Morehouse were part of School District 3 in 1814 (unnumbered page).
255 John Thurman estate [note 105].
256 Index of Original Juror Lists and Index of Innkeepers’ Recognizance, both at the Warren County Records Center.
“adjudged to be reasonable for the said Insolvent and his family to retain” were to be distributed among his creditors “in discharge of his debts so far as the same will extend.” Samuel had accrued debt of nearly $3000 by borrowing money and purchasing land, cattle, sheep, “woled cloath,” liquors, sugar, goods, blacksmith work, etc. As stated above, his creditors included his brother Isaac Morehouse of Hebron, his nephew William Morehouse of Johnsburg, and Thomas Morehouse of Johnsburg, who was either his brother or his nephew. Samuel’s assets included household and farm items, small notes due, crops, and clothing including “1 suit of clothes for each of my two boys” and “1 suit of clothes for each of my four small girls.”[257]

In 1820 Samuel was living in Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont, with one male under 10 and a male and a female 45 and over, next to Nathan Hibbard, the man with whom he had lived while on furlough from the Revolutionary War and for several months after the war ended.[258] On 4 March 1822, Nathan Hibbard sold 53 acres of land in Georgia to Samuel for $500. About six weeks later Samuel sold the land back to Hibbard for the same amount.[259]

In September 1826 Samuel entered into a memorandum of agreement with widow Sabrina Hibbard concerning her thirds of the farm belonging to her late husband Isaac Hibbard. Samuel was to come into possession of the land on 1 October next and to “occupy said land in suitable manner each and every year during her natural life excepting the first year wherefore the said Samuel is to repair the house now on said land” and after the first year pay $7.80 annually while Sabrina continued to live. The agreement was acknowledged by Samuel the following May and by the two witnesses to the agreement who said they had seen Sabrina Hibbard execute the same.[260]

In 1832 Samuel quitclaimed all of his right to the farm of Isaac Hibbard to Nelson Corbet.[261] Samuel was recorded on the 1830 census in Georgia with one male 60–69, one male 5–9, and one female 50–59.[262] Samuel was a defendant in a court action regarding the differences in the balances on his books with those of Jedediah Crichet in 1832.[263]

On 28 July 1832 in Georgia, Samuel made the first of two depositions in his nearly three-year unsuccessful quest for a Revolutionary War pension, saying that he had no documentary evidence of his service. However, he did obtain a supporting deposition from Isaac Morehouse dated 8 April 1833. After the Commissioner of Pensions sent a form letter requesting proof of Samuel’s service, Samuel again deposed on 28 September 1833 and obtained two additional depositions concerning his service, one from fellow soldier Amasa Scott of Montgomery County, New York, and the other from Nathan Hibbard. On 18 June 1834, a rejection letter from the Pension Commissioner

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257 Insolvent Papers of Samuel Morehouse [note 106].
258 1820 U.S. Census, Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont, roll 127, p. 72.
261 Georgia Deeds, 6:370.
262 1830 U.S. Census, Georgia, roll 183, p. 19.
263 Franklin County, Vermont, Court Sessions, O:337, at the Vermont State Archives, Middlesex, Vermont.
was directed to Samuel's representative, William Bridges of St. Albans, Vermont. Later in 1834 Samuel obtained two more depositions concerning his military service, one from fellow soldier Janna Griswold of Montgomery County, New York, and the other from Nathan Hibbard's son Reuben of Jefferson County, New York. Reuben Hibbard, who had known of Samuel's work as a teamster during the war, made his deposition in Washington County, New York. It was supported by Samuel's nephew William Morehouse and by Abner Duel, who both said they had known Reuben Hibbard "thirty years ago" and that he had a reputation for being truthful. In early 1835 Samuel traveled to Washington County, New York, where he conferred with Isaac about the length of his first term of military service and they both decided it had been for five months rather than seven. Samuel wrote a letter from Hebron, perhaps to his representative Mr. Bridges, concerning this change on 5 March 1835. As stated above, on 7 April 1835 William Bridges of St. Albans sent Samuel's two most recently obtained depositions to the Pension Commissioner. Samuel's application was rejected on 16 April 1835. Nearly eighteen years later Samuel's son Samuel deposed on 4 January 1853 that he was a child of Samuel and that his father had been an applicant for a pension which "was probably due him." Samuel, Jr. appointed Arad Joy as his lawful attorney on behalf of himself "and also for and in behalf of all others interested in this claim."[264]

Known child of Samuel5 Morehouse, presumably by his first wife:[265]

i. SAMUEL6 MOREHOUSE, b. Washington Co. 12 March 1796; d. 25 March 1882, aged 86 years, 12 days, bur. Bates Cemetery, Johnsburg;[266] m. (1) say 1823 BETSEY _____, b. 8 Oct. 1803, d. 19 Jan. 1842, aged 38 years,

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264 Revolutionary War Pension File, Samuel Morehouse, R7366.
265 From census records and Samuel's insolvent papers, he had two or three sons and four or five daughters born prior to his move to Vermont. Only his sons Samuel and Frederic D. can be associated with him in surviving records. Three Morehouse women (Sally, Roxana/Roxy, and Armida/Mida), who were of the correct age to have been daughters of Samuel, Stephen, or Thomas, can be identified from the Civil War enlistments of their sons in Warren County (New York, Town Clerks' Registers of Men Who Served in the Civil War, ca. 1861–1865, online at Ancestry.com). Sally Morehouse, born in Connecticut ca. 1786, was the wife of John Ward and mother of Thomas Jefferson Ward (1850 U.S. Census, Johnsburg, Warren County, roll 609, p. 176B). Roxana Morehouse, born in Washington County, New York ca. 1795, was the wife of Benjamin L. Thomson/Thompson and mother of Frederic J. Thomson/Thompson (1855 New York State Census, Chester, Warren County, dwelling 329, family 355). Armida Morehouse, born in New York ca. 1803, was the wife of Ephraim Smith and the mother of Fones, Ephraim, and John Holmes Smith (1850 U.S. Census, Horicon, Warren County, roll 609, p. 153B).
266 The Samuel Morehouse Bible provides birth and death dates. A copy of typed information copied from this Bible by Ella (Reynolds) Morehouse, wife of Samuel's son Samuel Francis Morehouse, is in the Morehouse biography folder at the Folklife Center, Crandall Public Library, Glens Falls, New York. His birth place is from census records (1855 New York State Census, Johnsburg, dwelling 159, family 176; 1865 New York State Census, Johnsburg, 1st District, p. 45, dwelling 186, family 191). A photograph of Samuel's gravestone is at FindaGrave.com.
3 months, 13 days, bur. with her husband.\textsuperscript{267} He m. (2) 25 May 1843, Frances (Perkins) Smith, b. Mass. 13 April 1803, d. Johnsburg 10 Sept. 1884, aged 82 years, 5 months \textsuperscript{sic}.\textsuperscript{268} Frances was the widow of Arden Smith, b. 1795, d. 19 Jan. 1843, age 48, bur. Johnsburg Methodist Churchyard.\textsuperscript{269} Samuel was consistently of record in Johnsburg from the time he purchased land in 1821 from his cousin William until shortly before his death in 1882 when he and his wife sold land for a second time to their son Samuel Francis.\textsuperscript{270}

Known child of Samuel\textsuperscript{5} and Martha (_____) Morehouse:

ii. Frederic D.\textsuperscript{6} Morehouse, b. Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt., 1 April 1821,\textsuperscript{271} d. Brown and Prime Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 14 April 1863,\textsuperscript{272} bur. Brick Church Cemetery, Wilton, Saratoga Co., N.Y., aged 43 years, 14 days \textsuperscript{sic},\textsuperscript{273} m. say 1840 Mary Ann Stiles, b. Wilton 21 April 1822, d. 17 Feb. 1896, bur. with her first husband, daughter of Isaac and Laura (Sherman) Stiles.\textsuperscript{274} Mary Ann m. (2) before 1 Feb. 1868.

\textsuperscript{267} Birth date calculated from age at death (FindaGrave.com with photograph of Betsey's gravestone). The Samuel Morehouse Bible [note 266] provides alternative birth and death dates for Betsey: birth November 1803 and death 19 January 1841, aged 38 years, 3 months, 10 days, and says that Miles Morehouse, oldest child of Samuel and Betsey, was born in 1824. Samuel Morehouse Bible [note 263] gives Frances's dates of birth and death, adding that she was 85 years and 2 months at death, and that this was a second marriage for both Samuel and Frances. Vital Records Index cards at the Folklife Center at the Crandall Public Library in Glens Falls say she died in Johnsburg 10 September 1884, aged 81 years, and 5 months. Frances's birth place is consistently listed as Massachusetts in census records. Her maiden name is from the death record of her son Thomas F. Smith, who died in Johnsburg 28 February 1885 (death record from William E. Rawson, Johnsburg Town Clerk, dated 18 May 2012).

\textsuperscript{269} Undocumented annotation on Findagrave.com. Samuel and Frances Morehouse sold land "owned occupied by Ardon Smith late of Johnsburg deceased" to her son Linus P. Smith (Warren County Deeds, V:566), and gave him a mortgage (Washington County Mortgage Deeds, S:502).

\textsuperscript{270} Samuel or Samuel with his wife Frances had six deeds in Warren County: Warren County Deeds, G:78; 42:301; V:566: 40:291; 41:438; 42:136. Samuel's wife Frances also executed deeds without him: Warren County Deeds, X:192; 14:418. Samuel is of record in the following censuses: 1830 U.S. Census, Johnsburg, Warren County, New York, roll 111, p. 48; 1840 U.S. Census, Johnsburg, roll 349, p. 341; 1850 U.S. Census, Johnsburg, roll 609, p. 186B; 1855 New York State Census, Johnsburg, dwelling 159, family 176; 1860 U.S. Census, Johnsburg, roll 873, p. 434; 1865 New York State Census, Johnsburg, 1st District, p. 45, dwelling 186, family 191; 1870 U.S. Census, Johnsburg, roll 1109, p. 628B; 1880 U.S. Census, Johnsburg, roll 941, E.D. 117, p. 91B. Samuel has not been found in the 1875 New York State Census. Note that Samuel was living alone in 1850, and while some of his children can be found living with families in Johnsburg, his son Nelson was apparently living with Samuel's cousin Elizabeth Weaver and her husband in Greenwich (1850 U.S. Census, Greenwich, Washington County, roll 611, p. 243B).

\textsuperscript{271} Georgia Vital Records, Town Records, Etc., Book 1 (Births and Deaths), 45. See note 245.

\textsuperscript{272} \textit{Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, City Death Certificates, 1803–1915}, database online at FamilySearch.org. Cause of death was chronic diarrhea.

\textsuperscript{273} Photograph of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com.

\textsuperscript{274} The oldest child of Frederick and Mary Ann was age 9 in 1850 (1850 U.S. census, Northumberland, Saratoga County, New York, roll 592, p. 143B); Mary A. Stiles Paul Guild,
Miles E. Ingersoll, b. N.Y. 1812, d. 21 Jan. 1872, aged 60, bur. Louden Cemetery, Wilton.[275] Frederic Morehouse was a boatman living in Northumberland, Saratoga Co., in 1850, a sawyer living in Saratoga, Saratoga Co., in 1855, and a mill wright living in Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., in 1860.[276] Frederic enlisted as a private in Company B of the 77th Infantry for three years at Wilton on 2 Sept. 1862. He mustered in on 18 Sept. 1862 and received a disability discharge on 26 March 1863 at Belle Plain, Va. His record notes that he had been discharged 9 March 1863 from the Hospital Unit at Oak Church, Va.[277] Frederic’s widow, Mary A. Morehouse, filed for a pension 3 Aug. 1863 and again as Mary A. Ingersoll on 1 Feb. 1868 as guardian of their minor child, Merwin E. Morehouse, who was eligible for benefits until he turned 16 on 13 Oct. 1872.[278] After the death of Frederic, Mary Ann continued to live in Saratoga Co.[279]

(concluded)


1850 U.S. Census, Northumberland, roll 592, p. 143B; 1855 New York State Census, Saratoga, Saratoga County, E.D. 2, dwelling 479, family 490; 1860 U.S. Census, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, roll 856, p. 293. In 1855 Frederick was shown as having been a resident of Saratoga for fourteen years.

New York Civil War Muster Roll Abstracts, 1861–1900, database online at Ancestry.com. This database also contains a record for “Fredrick L. Morehouse,” born in Georgia, Vermont, age 42, who enlisted and was assigned to the 30th Infantry on 9 September 1862.

Mary A. Morehouse application 29590 and Mary A. Ingersoll, “Gdn,” certificate #111743, both in Civil War Pension Index, database online at Ancestry.com, Frederick D. Morehouse. See also Civil War Widows’ Pensions, New York Volunteers, Regiment 77, Company B, Morehouse, Frederick D. (WC20540), online at Fold3.com.

Reviews of Books*

*New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer*, by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 2014. x + 840 pp., tables, maps, index to places. Softcover, $65.00 members/$85.00 non-members/$75.00 libraries and societies, all plus $10.00 shipping and handling). Order from the publisher online at NewYorkFamilyHistory.myshopify.com/collections/products or at 212-755-8532.

This is a volume that every library and New York researcher should have, and indeed *must* have. It is excellent, easy to use, nicely printed, reasonably priced, and has good graphics and running footers identifying the chapters. Although a few published county guides exist, and FamilySearch.org has wikis covering the state, there is nothing comparable to the *Research Guide and Gazetteer*, which has all the essential information in one volume.

The cover says “First Edition,” with the knowledge that many additions and corrections will be sent in to NYGuide@nygbs.org. Indeed the second printing already incorporates many updates.

Part 1 (pages 1–274) contains the following chapters, all excellent: Colonial Era; Vital Records; Census Records; Immigration, Migration, and Naturalization; Court Records; Probate Records; Land Records and Maps; Military Records; Cemetery Records; Business, Institutional, and Organizational Records; City Directories and Other Directories; Newspapers and Periodicals; Tax Records; Peoples of New York; Religious Records; National and Statewide Repositories & Resources; and Reference Shelf for New York Research.

Part 2 (pages 275–840) contains a guide and gazetteer for each county, sections on New York City and Long Island, and an index of place names in the gazetteers. For each county there is:

- A gazetteer of past and present cities, towns, and “villages and other settlements,” with extensive notes;
- A map of the county showing present cities and towns, and listing major land transactions and Indian territories;
- A list of repositories and resources for that county; and
- A list of selected print and online resources.

* Unsigned reviews are by the editor.
The last two categories are uneven for upstate counties, with some inconsistencies and omissions. The guides for downstate counties and areas are much better. However, this is a minor criticism of an invaluable work that, as stated above, every library and New York researcher should have!


This latest volume from the General Society of Mayflower Descendants is the long-awaited first “silver book” on William Brewster and his descendants, through the birth and marriages of the fifth generation. Future parts will treat the fifth generation and their families.

This book is beautifully presented, with much explanatory material, especially on claimed but disproved or doubtful Brewster descendants. Two unplaced Brewster descendants are the subject of two appendices. The table of contents lists the number, beginning page, and spouses of each of the Brewster descendants treated through Generation 4. As a result, the table of contents can often be used instead of the every-name index (by Jane Fletcher Fiske).

Full documentation is given, with a footnote supporting every statement that is not common knowledge (early volumes in this series had less precise documentation). Journal articles are frequently cited, even one as recent as the January 2014 Register.

One particularly useful feature in this book is the listing of “step or nearly-related children, but not Brewster descendants.” This type of connection has often been the basis of claimed but disproved Brewster descents. One of William Brewster’s daughters married Mayflower passenger Isaac Allerton. Their son, also named Isaac, moved to Virginia, where he left descendants, traced here with extensive detail, including the marriages of his second wife (and her children by each husband) and all the marriages of her former husbands (and their children, too). This may seem excessive, but it is useful here to clarify the documentation.

This book deserves the highest praise for the scholarly attention to detail and the meticulous documentation.
Ingham Genealogy, the Descendants of Joseph Ingham (c1630–1710) of Saybrook, Connecticut, by Norman W. Ingham (Rockland, Maine: Picton Press, 2014). xix + 598 pp., illustrations, key to abbreviated sources, index. Softcover, $99.95 + $12.00 shipping by priority mail ($111.95 by check, $116.95 by credit card). Order from pictonpress.com.

This is an impressive work. Although it is not his own family, Mr. Ingham collected information on the descendants of Joseph of Saybrook for many years, writing in Register format as he researched. After his stroke, he was no longer able to complete the book, but Peter Salmon prepared it for publication. The Preface explains that earlier publications on the family repeated errors of the first (1871) work. An appendix titled “Errors, Legends, and Misdeeds” deals with the major errors, especially that some of Joseph’s children have been mistakenly attributed to his son, Joseph2 Ingham. Other appendices focus on several different related subjects.

The original intent was to include all descendants for five generations, but Joseph1 had an unidentified daughter, making that goal impossible. Daughters are not carried forward, although in the first four generations their children are usually listed. As is common with works that deal with many descendants (there are twelve generations here), the family of Joseph1 is treated in detail in seventeen pages, often citing New London County court records, a particular interest of the author. The second generation is also lengthy. Then with each succeeding generation biographical detail becomes shorter but still carefully documented. While early generations are based on original records as far as possible, there is a gradual transition to correspondence with descendants. The meticulous documentation appears in endnotes at the end of each generation, since Ingham’s often lengthy explanations would have been cumbersome in footnotes. Indeed, his analyses both in the text and endnotes are eloquent and readable.

– Helen Schatvet Ullmann


The author, who has written six genealogies, has turned her skills to the genealogy of her neighborhood in Scituate, Massachusetts. The result is a charming and informative local history. The author must have been persuasive, since only seven out of fifty-three households declined to be interviewed.

The author first reviews the history of First Cliff and the seventeenth-century owners, some of whose descendants still owned property there in the late nineteenth-century. Then she lists the properties with a chronology of the
owners of each. So, for example, we see that the author’s address, 13 Circuit Avenue, belonged to descendants of the 1640 purchaser until 1871, passing to three other owners before the author’s husband’s family bought the property in 1923.

Most the book consists of biographies of the families who lived in First Cliff, with a great deal of twentieth-century data. The documentation is based on personal interviews, with footnotes citing censuses, directories, deeds, etc. In the case of the Doherty family (in First Cliff since 1854), the author has included a fairly complete genealogy with several illustrations and many footnotes. It is clear that those residents who have stayed in First Cliff like living there!

They Lived in Windsor: A Reconstruction of the 1890 Census for Windsor, Connecticut, researched and compiled by Elaine D. Brophy (Windsor, Conn.: Windsor Historical Society, 2014, xiv + 262 pp., tables, maps. Softcover, $45.00 plus $10.00 shipping). Order from Barbara Goodwin, Windsor Historical Society, 96 Palisado Ave., Windsor, CT 06095; bgoodwin@windsorhistoricalsociety.org.

Since the 1890 census for most of the country was destroyed by fire in 1921, various attempts have been made to compensate. This study of the town of Windsor, Connecticut, is a thorough compilation of various sources. The author began with 1890 tax lists, then continued with voter registration in 1890 and 1895. Vital records came next, then funeral home and church records. While in July 1890 the Hartford Courant said that there were 3010 inhabitants in Windsor, this study has identified more than 3800 individuals who may have been there. Some may have left shortly before. Others died in the 1890s but were likely there at the time of the 1 June 1890 enumeration.

There are four tables listing information from the different sources and then an alphabetical master list correlating all individuals, detailing “the sex, race, birthplace, age, marital status, and occupation of each individual as would have been recorded by census enumerators in 1890.” Hopefully this work may inspire similar efforts elsewhere.

– Helen Schatvet Ullmann
Quarterly News

Please note these recent NEHGS developments important for your genealogical research. For more news, and more detail, read American Ancestors magazine and, of course, consult AmericanAncestors.org, your portal to all that NEHGS has to offer.

NEW ONLINE! Early Vermont Settlers to 1784
NEHGS welcomes this new endeavor to our lineup of scholarly study projects. Overseen by Scott Andrew Bartley, the aim of this project is to include every identifiable head of household who has been proved to reside within the present-day borders of Vermont by the year 1784. Many of these children later moved to New York, Ohio, and farther west. More than thirty sketches have been uploaded so far to the Early Vermont Settlers database, totaling approximately 2,175 records.

Databases
In addition to Early Vermont Settlers to 1784, you’ll find the following among the new and updated databases at AmericanAncestors.org:
- Organized Jewish Group Activity in 19th-Century Massachusetts: Nineteenth-century Jewish organizations in Massachusetts, including names of prominent members and officials.
- Early New England Families and Western Massachusetts Families in 1790: additional sketches.
- The Great Migration Newsletter, vols. 1–20: the latest in our collection of Great Migration databases.

Publications
- Print volumes from study projects are in the works! The Great Migration Directory will be available in late June (see back cover). Also look for a first print volume of Early New England Families and a second volume of Western Massachusetts Families in 1790, due later this year.

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