

AN AMERICAN FAMILY

BOTSFORD-MARBLE ANCESTRAL LINES

COMPILED FOR

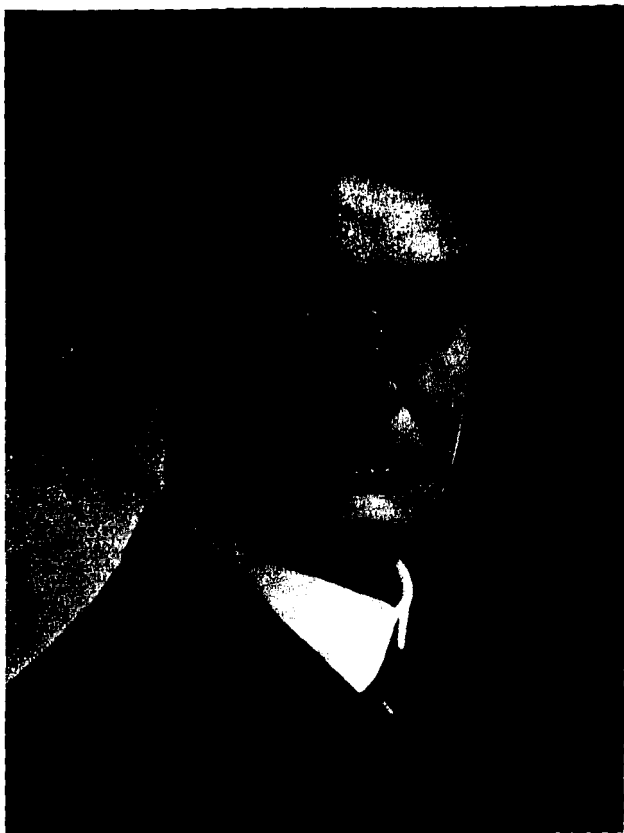
OTIS MARBLE BOTSFORD
OF WINONA, MINNESOTA

BY

DONALD LINES JACOBUS
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OTIS MARBLE BOTSFORD
(circa 1900)

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ERRATUM

Page 61, line 2. For Perry, read Ferry.



MEMORIAL BRIDGE, MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

Showing memorial stones, one of which is to the memory of
Henry Botsford and his wife Elizabeth

ENGLISH ORIGIN OF THE BOTSFORDS

Henry Botsford came to New England without leaving us any very definite trail as to his antecedents in England. We have found no mention of his name prior to 1639, when he became one of the original proprietors of Milford, Connecticut. Proof is lacking that he came with the Eaton-Prudden company in 1637, but absence of any mention of his name in records of Massachusetts or Wethersfield suggests that he came with the New Haven and Milford settlers rather than that he came earlier and joined them here. We do not know his age at death, and the only clue to his date of birth is the fact that his wife joined the church in 1640 and that their first (known) child was baptized ten months later. It is a fair deduction that he came as an unmarried man and was only recently married when his wife joined the church; and if this was his first marriage, and if he married at the usual age, we should expect to find his birth falling between the years 1610 and 1615, perhaps closer to the later date.

The surname in the early generations in this country was usually spelled Botsford by members of the family, but the forms Botchford and Boxford appear in the records. In seeking the origin of the family, however, we must be prepared to find even wider variation in spelling. Vowels are notably unstable, and even in the early American generations we find the name Thorp customarily written Tharp, and Brockett often written Brackett, so it need not surprise us if Botsford was sometimes rendered as Batsford. Crossing the ocean seems to have affected the pronunciation of names rather frequently; the prominent Treat family of Connecticut, for example, had been known in England as *Trott*.

Miss Lilian J. Redstone, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, who acted as our commissioner in England, was accordingly instructed to watch for all possible variations of the name. While she has not succeeded in definitely identifying our Henry Botsford, she has traced the name in several counties with great diligence and her records, which we have arranged for publication, should prove a great help

to future investigators and a sound basis for any research that may subsequently be undertaken. Our reason for publishing these records so fully is, in part, to show the early history of the surname abroad, but chiefly to aid others and to save duplication of effort in research abroad.

Before coming to Miss Redstone's records, we must say a word regarding the origin of the name. It is undoubtedly a place name. Bottesford in Leicestershire seems quite generally to have been assumed as the origin of the name. It does not occur, however, in Domesday Book, hence Bottesford in Lincolnshire (which appears in Domesday Book as Buddlesforde) must be as old a settlement if not more ancient. Nor should we entirely overlook Battisford in Suffolk; nor the English towns of Boxford, a form which was sometimes applied to our Botsford family in early records; nor, finally, Batt's ford in Bedford.

While the name Botsford (in that form) seems to have been quite rare in England, variant forms were fairly numerous, and we are offered a wide choice as to the particular village or town from which our family derived its name. It is to be guessed that the original place name (of all these places, probably) was Botolph's Ford, which was corrupted to Bottlesford, then to Bottesford and the other forms. We shall see that Miss Redstone found early references to the surname in the form Bottlesford, which helps to bear out this theory.

A final variation, doubtless rather surprising to our readers, should be mentioned. The parish registers of Layston, co. Hertford, where a Batsford family resided in which the name of Henry was common, show that earlier spellings of the name there were Batesford and (earliest of all) *Batesworth*. The suffixes "ford" and "worth" are interchangeable in some East Anglian place names; for instance, Worlingford is one form of the place Worlingworth in Suffolk. Surprising as it may be, a common *word ancestry* or relationship can be claimed for the names Botsford, Batsford, Basford, and Bosworth, though of course it would be foolhardy to claim *blood* relationship for families bearing those names.

We shall now set forth Miss Redstone's records, arranged by counties, telling what sources have been covered, and preserving the interesting and important facts discovered.

GENERAL SOURCES

Calendars of various local courts now deposited at Somerset House, London, were consulted. These include the Courts for Oxfordshire and the diocese of Salisbury, besides the Courts for Rochester diocese in Kent and Surrey. No Botsford was found, but there is an unregistered will of a Richard Bouchforth who died in 1528 (buried at Shorne) in the Consistory Court of Rochester.

Calendars of Close Rolls were searched under the grantors and grantees, 1 James I (1603) and 14 Charles I (1638).

Calendars of Indentures brought to light the name Robert Batisford in 8 Charles I (1632).

Calendars of Chancery Proceedings were used under names of plaintiffs only, time of James I and Charles I. The following are found during the reign of James I (1603-1625):

- B 12/60. Batisford vs. Ventriss.
- B 27/64. Batisford vs. Thurston.
- B 28/6. Batisford vs. Bussard.
- B 41/2. Basford vs. Staley.
- B 41/51. Batisford vs. Thurston et al.

The following, under Charles I (1625-1649), were examined:

- BB 20/65. Batisford (John, Robert and Elizabeth, of Chesterton, Cambridge) vs. Revett.
- BB 26/33. Batisford vs. Lisle et al.
- BB 31/33. Batisford vs. Berisford et al.
- BB 35/15. Batisford vs. Gresham et al.*
- BB 35/38. Batisford vs. Berisford et al. [The same Batisfords of Chesterton, *vide supra*.]
- BB 77/37. Batisford et al. vs. Revett et al. [Chesterton, Cambridge.]
- BB 93/55. Batisford vs. Batisford. [Bildeston, Suff., and Chesterton, Cambr.]
- BB 123/30. Basford vs. Heron. [Venice, Italy.]
- BB 143/4. Batisford vs. Rivett. [Chesterton, Cambr.]
- BB 150/15. Basford vs. Basford.

Chancery Affidavits in the Calendars, 1611 to 1640, were also searched. Entries under Batisford and Basford were found. Chancery Depositions, reigns of Elizabeth to Charles I, yielded only a couple of Batisford references.

Muster Rolls for Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Kent,

* The name is wrongly calendared, and is really Botsford; this case will be mentioned below under *Middlesex and London*.

Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Middlesex, and Oxford, in the reign of Elizabeth, were examined without result; as well as the Ms. Calendar of Feet of Fines for the same counties, 1635 to 1638.

Calendars to Deeds Enrolled in Court of Hustings contain no Botsford entries, but there are references to Sir William de Batesford, clerk, 1295-1308; and Sir William Battsford or Battesford, rector of St. Mary Maydewell, co. Northants, 1394. The Calendar of Wills proved in Court of Hustings mentions in 1399 a Sir William Battsford, rector of All Hallows at the Hay.

LINCOLNSHIRE

There is a parish named Bottesford in the Wapentake of Manlake in Lindsey. The place is called Buddlesforde in Domesday Book; in 13 Hen. III is referred to as Batelesford, and in 26 Hen. III as Botlesford in Lindsey [*Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, VI. 41, 210, 21]. In 1146, the church of Bottesford was confirmed to the Cathedral church of Lincoln by Pope Eugenius III as *ecclesiam de Bodesford* [Lincoln Record Soc. XXVII. 199]. This same place name in the Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1666, was spelled Bosford. In the subsidy of Armour from the clergy, 1590, we find the spelling Bottisforthe [Lincoln Record Soc. XXIII. 155].

These variations of spelling in the place name, from Buddlesforde and Botlesford through Bottesford to Bosford, indicate that the surname derived therefrom may have passed through similar changes, and that we should not neglect these variant spellings.

Bourne Parish Registers [Lincoln Record Soc. VII. i. 25]: Elyzabethe Botesworth, dau. of Roger, baptized 19 Mar. 1586/7.

Lincoln Marriage Licenses [Harl. Soc.], 1598-1628: Arthur Hutton of Trusthorpe, clerk, aged 25, to Ellinor Battesford of the same, spinster, aged 22, 15 Jan. 1618/19; his father consents, her parents are dead.

Eagle Parish Registers [Phillimore, Linc. IV. 1]: William Stoory and Jane Bosforthe married 23 Oct. 1592. The name Basworth occurs at Moulton, 1801 [*Ib.*, V. 124].

Lincoln Wills (Index Library), Consistory Court Records, 1506 to 1652, contain no entry of Bottesford or its variant forms; neither does the Calendar of wills and administrations, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, 1534 to 1666; and the Lincolnshire Subsidies

for Lindsey (to cover the parish of Bottesford and vicinity) was searched for several years during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I with equally negative results.

ESSEX

The name Botlesford, which was of early occurrence in Leicestershire, is also found in Essex in the 14th century. William Venour of London sued John Botilisford of Colchester, dyer, for debt (£6) in 1380 [C. P. 40/480 m. 349^d, Mich. 4 Ric. II]. The Oath Book of Colchester shows that John Botesforde, dyer, was admitted burgess of Colchester 1370/1, and the Rental of Colchester, 1387/8 and in subsequent years, shows that John Botesford, dyer, had two plots of land near North Bridge. William Botelesford, dyer, was admitted burgess, 1385/6. The will of Richard Botysford of Colchester is listed among those enrolled in the Corporation Records in 1432/3.

Thomas de Batesford, Knt., was of Boxted, Essex, in 1346 [Feudal Aids, II. 171].

No Botsford entries were found in the Malden Corporation Records, which were searched for a long period.

In the parish of St. Leonard Colchester, a Stephen Busferd was taxed in 1604 [Wyre Collections 4, fo. 1, Essex Arch. Soc.].

The Nicholas Camp family of Milford, Conn., was from Nasing, Essex. Edward Camp was called cousin [nephew] by John Burwell, whose family seems to have been rather closely associated with Henry Botsford at Milford. The Lay Subsidies for Waltham Hundred (including Nasing) for 1624 and 1628, as well as Ship-money Returns for 1636, were therefore examined. The expected Camp names appeared therein, but neither Burwells nor Botsfords. The wills in the Archdeaconry of Essex (including Nasing) unfortunately are missing for the period desired, and the calendars of the other Essex Courts show few Nasing wills proved in them.

The Archdeaconry of Colchester has no Botsford (Batsford) wills, 1585 to 1640, nor has the Archdeaconry of Essex, 1604 to 1725. Many Colchester records were searched without result.

The will of Robert Batsford of Hatfield Regis, co. Essex, gardener, dated 11 May 1649, proved 4 Aug. 1651 [P. C. C., 156 Grey], mentioned his son Thomas Batsford, grandchildren Robert and Sarah Batsford, children of son Thomas; Jaquish Mitchell,

Jr., son of Jaquish Mitchell of Hatfield Broadoak; sister Frances Brewster of Much Hallingbury, widow; executor, son Thomas; overseer, William Mann; witnesses, John Man and Tobias Fletcher.

Hatfield Regis is also called Hatfield Broadoak. The Sanfords of Milford were from this parish, hence the discovery of a Batsford residing there seemed worth investigation. Robert Batsford was the only one of the name there in Essex Shipmoney Return, 1636. The Court Rolls of Barringtons in Hatfield Regis are accessible at Colchester Public Library, and there are deeds and other documents in the Barrington Collections at the British Museum, both of which were searched. The name Batisford first appears with the purchase of a tenement on Woodrow Green in Hatfield by Robert Batesford (or Battisford) in 1614. He took an active part in the manorial courts, was frequently a sworn juror in the "homage" of the tenants, and was somewhat more literate than his fellow jurors, for instead of the simple cross with which they attested their presentments in the manor court, he usually wrote his initials (either RB or simply R). Henry Botsford in Milford signed documents with his first initial (H). Robert's last appearance in the Rolls (which end in 1652) was 1 June 1642, when he was foreman of the jurors; probably he was then aging, since he signed with a cross only. His will, abstract given above, shows that he died in 1651.

The conclusion being that Robert Batisford or Batsford was a new-comer, acquiring his lands by purchase and not by inheritance, this investigation was not carried further. However, in the neighboring parish of Ongar, there are numerous Batsford entries, beginning with Catherine, daughter of Robert Batsford, baptized 4 Jan. 1600/1, and William, son of William Batsford, baptized 6 Mar. 1600/1. These registers are in print, so we shall not quote them here; the name of Henry does not occur.

HERTFORDSHIRE

William Bottesford and his wife Ellen conveyed land in 1502 in the parish of St. Peter's in St. Alban's and Sandridge [*Herts Genealogist*, vol. 1, p. 7]. One William Bottisford was rector of Caldecote in Odsey Hundred [*Cussans' Hertfordshire*, p. 21], and at death was succeeded by William Ashwell in 1540.

Research in this county included subsidies for Cashio Hundred and St. Alban's, Hitchin and Edwinstree Hundreds, wherein lie Buntingford and King's Walden, the Calendars of wills in the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, extracts from Court Rolls of St. Alban's Park Manor (1630 to 1685) and from Administrations and Inventories in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of St. Alban's (1602 to 1639), Lansdowne Ms. 5 and 113 in the British Museum (lists of Hertfordshire residents), parish registers of St. Alban's (1558 to 1689), wills of residents in King's Walden so far as the calendars show locality (1600 to 1623), P. C. C. wills of residents in Sandridge St. Peter's and St. Alban's (1600 to 1656), and parish registers of Sandridge (baptisms 1598 to 1618, marriages 1619-1638).

An Edmund Botsford signed the oath of allegiance in 1723 at Tring. This is a parish not far from places in Buckinghamshire in which some Milford settlers, including the Baldwin family, originated. This parish was covered in search of subsidies in the Dacorum Hundred for the early part of the 17th century, without success.

The will of John Batsford, dated 4 Oct. 1630, no residence given, mentioned his three daughters, Agnes, Dorothy, and Sara; wife Jane and son Daniel, executors; overseers, Richard Tanner my brother-in-law and Thomas Tanner his son; no witnesses. Mention made of tenement in St. Peter's Street [presumably in St. Alban's itself] where William Brockley dwells and half the backside belonging to my two houses there. Proved by the executors, 31 Jan. 1630/1. [Arch. St. Alban's, 213 Dainty.]

The registers of St. Peter's Church, St. Alban's, were examined, baptisms 1600 to 1624, marriages, 1558 to 1603, 1620 to 1640, and burials, 1600 to 1640, without finding the name Botsford or any variant spelling. Nathaniel Axtell, who died in New Haven, Conn., in 1640, was from St. Peter's.

Among the printed works consulted were the index volume to Berks, Bucks and Oxon. Archaeological Journal, and the histories of the county by Chauncy and by Clutterbuck.

Registered wills in the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon (Hitchin Registry), 1600-1623, were examined for residents of King's Walden, among them the will of Edward Prudden, Sr., 1616, and that of John Welch, Sr., 1621,—surnames with a Milford con-

notation, but there were no references to Botsford in the twelve wills consulted.

The will of Francis Batisford of Laistone [Layston], co. Herts, grocer, dated 27 June 1650, proved 12 Aug. 1650 [P. C. C., 127 Pembroke], gave to his wife Elizabeth the messuage where he now dwelt; to daughter Elizabeth, £20 at 21 years; to son Francis Batisford, the aforesaid messuage after wife's decease; to wife Elizabeth, all movables for life, and after her death to be equally divided between the son and daughter; executrix, wife Elizabeth; witnesses, John Ward and Thomas Almond.

The will of Henry Batsford, being now sick, no residence or date given, gave to his wife his house and all his goods for life, then the house to go to his son Francis; to son Thomas Batsford, £20; witnesses, John Dowte[?] of Lee and Emancor. Commission to administer granted 25 Oct. 1625 to [blank] Batsford, his relict. [Arch. Middx. (Essex and Herts), 188 Adam; copy in 262 Browne, with note on the back, "Mr. Maikernes indented the 15 of June 1632."]

From the names in this will, we may deduce that the testator, Henry, may have been father of the Francis Batisford of Layston, whose will of 1650 is mentioned above. Layston is partly in Buntingford, and further research in this region seemed desirable. The minister, Peter Prudden, and other early Milford settlers (Tapp, Miles, and Fowler) were from co. Herts. The first book of Layston Parish Registers were examined, covering the years 1563 to 1650. The following entries were found:

Baptisms

1567.	9 Nov.	Edward son of John Batesworthe.
1570/1.	28 Jan.	Sara dau. of John Batesword.
1574/5.	20 Feb.	Thos. son of John Battesworde.
1584/5.	21 Mar.	Elizabeth dau. of John Batesford.
1585/6.	9 Jan.	John son of Thomas Battesford.
1586/7.	20 Feb.	Thomas son of Thomas Batesford.
1588.	27 Dec.	Johane dau. of John Battesford.
1590.	2 Aug.	Richard son of Thomas Batesford.
1600/1.	8 Feb.	Henry son of Henry Batsford.
1602/3.	13 Feb.	Thomas son of Henry Batsford.
1605.	25 Aug.	Katherin dau. of Henry Batsford.
1607.	14 June.	John son of Harry Batsford.
1610.	17 June.	Fraunces son of Henry Batsford.
1619.	12 Sept.	Thomas son of Richard Batsford sheereman and Mary.
1620/1.	23 Mar.	Marie dau. of Richarde Batisford fuller and Marie.

16[22].	7 Apr.	Richard son of Richard Batsforde fuller and Mary.
1623/4.	28 Feb.	John son of Richard Batisford fuller and Mary.
1629.	10 May.	Henry son of Thomas Batisford mercer and Grace.
1632.	3 Apr.	Thomas son of Thomas Batisford joyner and Grace.
1636/7.	13 Jan.	Henry son of Frauncis Batisford cheesemonger and Elizabeth.
1641/2.	19 Mar.	Elizabeth dau. of Francis Battsford mercer and Elizabeth.
1643/4.	17 Feb.	Francis son of Francis Batisford mercer and Elizabeth.

Burials

1585/6.	12 Jan.	John son of Thos. Batesford.
1591.	14 May.	Katherine wife of Henrye Batsford.
1595/6.	4 Feb.	Elizabeth dau. of John Battsford.
1602.	26 Oct.	John son of John Batsford.
1603.	11 Sept.	"Old Mother King somtymes wife of John Battsford."
1604.	21 May.	Elsabeth dau. of Henrie Kinge.
1606.	16 Aug.	Katherin dau. of Henry Batsford.
1615.	21 July.	John son of Henry Batsford.
1617.	18 Nov.	Katharine wife of Thomas Batsford.
1621.	3 June.	Mary dau. of Richard Batesford fuller and Mary.
1624.	16 Aug.	Joane Batisford, widow.
1625.	30 Apr.	Thomas Batisford fuller.
1625.	24 Aug.	Richard son of Richard Batisford fuller and Marie
1625.	25 Aug.	and his child still borne.
1625.	28 Aug.	John son of y ^e said Richard and Marie.
1625.	1 Sept.	Richard Batisford fuller.
1636/7.	28 Jan.	Mary Batisford single woman.
1642.	4 Oct.	Henry son of Francis Batisford mercer and Elizabeth.
1642.	5 Nov.	Elsabeth dau. of Francis Batisford mercer and Elizabeth.
1650.	30 June.	Franc. Batsford mercer.

Marriages

1586.	28 Oct.	W ^m Ebdenne and Margt. Battsford.
1589/90.	22 Feb.	Henry Battsford and Katherine Campe.
1600.	25 Sept.	Henry Batsford and Anyse Newnam.
1611/12.	19 Jan.	John Mouden and Joane Batsford.
1650.	6 Aug.	Edward Crowch barber and Elizabeth Batsford widow.

The Aspenden Parish Registers were searched, baptisms 1559 to 1645, marriages 1559 to 1660, and burials 1559 to 1659; there is a gap 1579-1593. The marriage was found here, 9 Feb. 1560/1, of William Kyng to Joan Battsford, evidently the "Old Mother King" whose burial was recorded in 1603 at Layston. At Aspenden the marriage banns were published, 28 June to 13 July 1656, of Thomas Battsforde of the parish of Widiall to Mary Johnson "of this parish."

Many wills were examined of residents of Layston, Bunting-

ford, Aspenden, King's Walden, and Hatfield Broadoak, without finding Batsford references. The will of Thomas Battsforth of Buntingford, co. Herts, husbandman, dated 2 Feb. 1571 [N.S.], proved 8 Mar. 1575/6 [Arch. Middx. (Essex and Herts), 223 Raymond], directed that he be buried in the parish church of "Laiston"; Christienne his wife was to hold for life his house in "Buntingforth"; son-in-law Robert Roiston and Margaret his wife, and son-in-law Nicholas Birles and Joan his wife; executrix, wife Christienne; witnesses, Robert Dyer, John Harrys, and William Clere.

The will of Henry Batsford of Layston, co. Herts, grocer, "sick in body," dated 31 Dec. 1663, proved 12 Feb. 1663/4, gave to his wife Mary all his messuage or inn in Buntingford Street in the parish of Layston commonly called by the sign of the George,* "and all other my messuages and lands in the county of Hertford"; to wife Mary, all goods and chattels, she to be sole executrix; witnesses, John Marion, George Sell, and John Read.

From the above records, some sort of pedigree of the Batsford family of Layston can be constructed. The appearance of the name Henry, and the fact that many Milford settlers came from this vicinity, make the theory attractive that we have here the clue to the origin of our Henry Botsford. However, the name was never spelled *Botsford*, and the only available Henry found in the Layston registers was born in 1601, at least ten to fifteen years too early, we should think, for our Henry, unless he married unusually late or came to Milford a childless widower. It is quite possible that our Henry did belong to this family, for parish registers are not always complete, or he may have belonged to a branch that lived in a neighboring parish. The Wyddial registers unfortunately do not begin before 1666. Other parishes in this vicinity were searched; there are no Botsford or Batsford entries at Great Hormead, 1538 to 1574 (partially searched to 1650) or at Little Hormead, 1588 to 1680 (register imperfect, with many gaps). All available records at Throcking were searched, 1612 to 1640, and the only reference found was the marriage on 18 June 1631 of Edward Hammon, widower, to Anne Batsford, widow. She may have been the widow (Anyse) of the Henry Batsford who died in 1625.

It is curious to note that one Henry Batsford in 1590 married

* Now the "George and Dragon," one of the most picturesque of the buildings in a street which can boast many.

Katherine *Camp*, and although the Camps of Milford came from the adjacent county of Essex, it is not impossible that she was related to them. The Sanfords of Milford had been connected not only with Hatfield Broadoak, in Essex, but with Much Hadham, not far from Layston, in Herts. Search at Much Hadham failed to reveal Botsford or Batsford references.

MIDDLESEX AND LONDON

The name Botsford is found sporadically in parishes in and about London. William Bottesford and wife Ellen conveyed land at Hayes, Middlesex, in 19 Hen. VII. [Feet of Fines].

The Corporation Records of the City of London, the large manuscript collection at the Guildhall Library, a number of London Subsidies, and the London Feet of Fines from Hilary 1619 to 20 to Michaelmas 1637, were examined without finding the name Botsford.

Edward Botsford of London, gentleman, and wife Margaret, formerly Margaret Roberts, brought suit in 1667 against Elizabeth widow of John Roberts late of Maidstone, Esq., claiming that Elizabeth having proved a written will of her husband neglected to prove a subsequent nuncupative will, whereby he bequeathed half his estate to Margaret, his kinswoman. Elizabeth in her reply alleged that she proved the will in 1657, and denied the existence of a nuncupative will. [Bill filed 28 Nov. 1667, Chan. Proc. Bridges, C5/418/68]

Richard Botsford of St. Giles Cripplegate, London, married at St. Pancras, Soper Lane, 7 May 1637, Anne Wallies of "Newbery." The parish registers of St. Giles Cripplegate (marriages 1635 through 1638, baptisms 1610 through 1617) were searched for Henry's baptism or marriage without result.

The Guildhall Library manuscripts examined included an Assessment of the City to the Subsidy of 1559. No Botsford was assessed, but a George Basforde in the parish of St. Mary Woolchurch was assessed for the comparatively high sum of £280.

William Botsford of London, tiler and bricklayer, filed a bill of complaint concerning a bargain for tiles which he purchased from the house of James Gresham, gent., at Northend, Fulham, Middx., the bargain having been made at the complainant's house "near Aldersgate" in Sept. 1645. [Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, BB 35/15, filed 8 Nov. 1645.]

The registers of Hayes, where the name Bottesford was found not long after 1500, have not been preserved for the period we need back of 1638, but muster rolls and subsidies were tried over a wide period, with special reference to Hayes. The Survey of Hayes Manor [British Museum, Add. 24812], which gives a very detailed account of copyholds, contains no Botsfords.

Feet of Fines, Middlesex County Records in the printed and typed Calendars down to 1664, and many London and Middlesex manuscripts and charters in the MS. Department of the British Museum, were consulted. Cripplegate and Aldersgate Wards in London Subsidies were completely examined for several years from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Charles I, also Ossulstone Hundred in Middlesex (for Clerkenwell).

Easter, 4 Ric. II (1381), Hugh le Wolf and wife Joan sued William Batesford the younger and wife Alice for one-third of six messuages, four shops, one dovecote, one garden, 50 acres of land and three acres of meadow in Brentford, Iselworth and Ealing as the dower of Joan from John Tornegold formerly her husband. William and Alice say they are not tenants of the premises, but Vincent Fynch is tenant. Hugh and Joan say that William and Alice by collusion with Vincent allow him to take the profits. William and Alice say they enfeoffed Vincent about the Nativity 3 Ric. II, and that not by collusion. Both parties put themselves on their country. [C. P. 40/482 m. 314.]

The registers of St. James Clerkenwell, London, in the late 17th century contain entries concerning a family whose name was spelled either Botsford or Boxford, as was the name of our Henry Botsford in New England. Sara, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth *Boxford*, was baptized 26 May 1687; Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth *Botsford*, was baptized 2 Mar. 1689/90.

The printed registers of St. Botolph, London [III. 165] give the baptism of May [probably intended for Mary], daughter of William and Thomazin Botchford on 11 May 1659.

BERKSHIRE

A search at Newbury was undertaken because a Richard Botsford of London married a Wallies girl of Newbury in 1637, which might have been his own place of origin. Berkshire is close to Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire, whence came a number of the Milford settlers. The Newbury registers (baptisms 1600-1620,

marriages 1634 to 1638) were searched without seeing the name. However, just before the search was made, a man named Botsford was killed in the road near Newbury, and the name was said to be well known in that neighborhood. On the other hand, a search in the Berkshire subsidies for Faircross Hundred, in which Newbury lies, during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, produced no Botsford references. There was a James Basford assessed in 5 Charles I (1629) at Boxford, a place near Newbury. The parish registers of Boxford were therefore searched (baptisms 1600 to 1625, marriages 1634 to 1638), but only the family of this James Basford was found.

Jeames Basford m. 17 Sept. 1599, Dennis Collins. Children: Thomas, bapt. 25 Feb. 1599 [O. S.]; Thomas, bapt. 27 Mar. 1602; John, bapt. 20 Oct. 1604; Becford, bapt. 31 May 1607; Richard, bapt. 21 Jan. 1609 [O. S.]; Joan, bapt. 1 Dec. 1611; Sibbell, bapt. 27 Feb. 1613 [O. S.]; and Jeames, bapt. 22 June 1617.

A number of wills of Newbury residents were examined without result. In 1633 a Henry Bosworth was alderman of the City of Oxford. In 1709 there was a Thomas Basford of Newbury, maltster.

NORFOLK

De Batesford appears in Palgrave [Feudal Aids, III. 543].

KENT

Subsidies for Maidstone Hundred, 42 Eliz. and 1 Charles I, and for Aylesford Lathe, 8 James I, were searched.

SUFFOLK

A place called Battsford (it is still pronounced in three syllables) in mid-Suffolk was a Commandery of the Knights of St. John, and gave its name to persons who styled themselves 'de Batesford' in the 14th century. It is said that the Cambridgeshire family come from these 'de Batesfords.' John and Margery de Battsford were living at Brettenham, Robert de Batesford at Bury St. Edmunds, and William de Battsforde at 'Battsforde' itself all in 1327. Some notes on this family are given in Davy's Suffolk Pedigrees.

No Botsford or Batsford probate is found in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury [West Suffolk], 1529 to 1802, nor in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk [East Suffolk], 1601 to 1645.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Leicestershire Subsidies for 4 Charles I, and all the printed marriages in parishes of this country were examined without result.

The records of the Borough of Leicester (in print) show that the name Bottlesford or Bottesford was found here very early. Robert de Bottlesford was admitted a freeman of the borough, 1332-33, and as Robert de Botlesford, draper, was assessed 15 shillings on chattels in 1336. In the Mayor's Account, 1340-41, is entered expenses for new wine when Rob. of Bottesford was killed. In 1594-95, a Widow Basford occupied a house in "The Saturday Market" in the borough.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Subsidies for 4 Charles I were examined without result. The Archdeaconry of Bucks, 1602 to 1642, has no Botsford or Batsford entries.

At a late date (1777) the name Francis Batsford occurs in Aylesbury. The Bryans of Milford, Conn., were from that town.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

The form Battsford or Battesforth is generally in use in Cambridgeshire, where a landed family resided in the Chesterton neighborhood.* A pedigree of this family is found in Harleian 1043 (f. 110 b); it is said to be a branch of the Suffolk family. Members of the family are mentioned in the Calendar of Inquisitions p. m., Henry VII (I. 543, 1075; II. 596).

CHESHIRE

Certificates of Musters, under Charles I, Box 419, nos. 17 and 18, name John Basford in Nampwich Hundred.

BEDFORDSHIRE

De Batesford occurs in Odell, 1302 and 1346 [Feudal Aids, I. 10, 28]; this the Place Name Society associates *doubtfully* with Batt's ford in the town of Bedford.

* See under *General Sources* above.

THE BOTSFORD FAMILY

FOUNDING OF NEW ENGLAND

The story of the permanent settlement of New England begins with the coming of the *Mayflower* in 1620. During the next nine years only a few hundred settlers came. Then, from 1629 to 1640, came some twenty-five thousand English colonists,—men, women and children,—who broke their way through the wilderness to found one pioneer settlement after another. Considering the primitive conditions of ocean travel then existing, the transportation of that number from English ports to the shores of New England was as great an achievement as the transportation, during the World War, of two millions from this country to France.

The causes of the great migration were manifold. At the time of the Protestant Reformation, the established Church of England did not break away from the Papacy far enough to accord with the views of the more ardent and radical Protestants. Of these there were several sects, the most influential during the period from 1600 to 1660 being the Puritans, who disliked show and panoply, the ritual of the established church; who considered statues and stained-glass windows in the churches as idolatry; and who wished to return to a purer and more primitive type of religious organization.

This break with tradition in religious matters joined hands with radicalism in political thought. During those years, 1629 to 1640, which witnessed the great migration to New England, King Charles I was making his autocratic attempt to rule without a Parliament, and Archbishop Laud, similarly autocratic, was taking stern measures against the religious non-conformists, as the Puritans and others were called who could not conscientiously conform to the rule and practices of the established church. These were the home conditions which impelled many to migrate to the New World, and it is to be noted that the great migration ceased in 1640, when the King was forced to abandon his attempt at absolutism and to call the "Long Parliament." This brought the liberal element into control; two years later the Civil War broke out, and the Puritan faction, becoming a militant minority, grew strong enough by 1649 to "purge" the Parliament of its more conservative

members, to execute the King, and to establish the Commonwealth under Cromwell. There was no need during this period for the Puritans to flee to distant climes; for in England they were struggling for control, and winning the struggle.

But religion, great as was the part it played in the colonizing of New England, was by no means the sole factor. Stock companies were organized for profit, their aim being to establish settlements in New England through which trade in furs and other commodities could be carried on. It was a matter of chance that many of those who desired to emigrate were Puritans, who had their own religious motives for embracing the opportunity to establish communities of their own far from the watchful eye of Archbishop Laud. But although many of the early settlers were Puritans, many were not. Some were merchants who saw a chance of becoming wealthy in colonial trade. Others were young people of adventurous spirit who sought to better their material condition in a new environment.

The economic motive to migrate should not be overlooked. In England, the wealth of the aristocracy was based on land ownership. The common people had to rent their lands from the "lords of the manor"; those who were fortunate enough to own a few acres in fee simple were known as "yeomen." The large estates were for the most part entailed; that is to say, they descended to the eldest son in each generation, the younger sons being cut off with little or nothing. Naturally, where a father had sufficient wealth, or had been able to purchase other realty which was not entailed, he provided for his younger sons as best he could, by giving them money or a little land or by marrying them to heiresses. Quite commonly, however, the younger branches sank rapidly in the social scale, being absorbed either into the yeoman or into the landless class.

This inequitable system aroused a land hunger among the landless, particularly among those or the children of those who were "raised to better things." The emigrants of 1629-1640 were very largely drawn from the middle classes,—the smaller merchants, the tradespeople, the yeomen,—and from the lower classes, the landless villagers. For in New England, land could be had in abundance. Any man who was personally acceptable to the leaders of a new settlement and who had a small sum of money to adventure, became a proprietor. This gave him a share, in ratio to the

size of his stake, in the first distribution of lands; as well as a right in the outlying lands which were subsequently distributed to him or his heirs.

It cannot be disputed, that one of the great incentives which caused families to desert their English hearths and risk a long ocean voyage, crowded as they were into little sailing vessels, was this lure of land ownership and the promise of becoming more independent than they could ever hope to become in their native villages. Much hardship they had to endure at the outset, to reach American shores, to clear the wilderness, and erect their first homes. But after a few years, except for those who came from better than average homes in England, they were as comfortable here as there, besides having improved their material condition.

William Stoughton, in his election sermon of 1688, originated the oft-quoted phrase: "God sifted a whole nation, that He might send choice grain into the wilderness." In a very real sense, this was true. Most of the early settlers were sturdy and alert, men of initiative and courage, willing to risk much for the sake of religious liberty or for the sake of improving the conditions of themselves and their families. Their vitality is evidenced by the rapid increase of their progeny; the 25,000 immigrants of 1640 had grown to over 400,000 by 1750; and at least a quarter of our present-day population can trace its descent from them.

It must be confessed, that these Puritan ancestors of ours possessed the "defects of their qualities." Practical and serious-minded. opposed to frivolity of any kind, they were inclined to be fanatical and bigoted in religious matters, and dealt with "heretics" such as Quakers and Baptists as severely as they themselves had been dealt with by their persecutors in England. But it is unfair to criticise them for being no more tolerant than other sects of their day. They were children of their age and should be judged in accordance with its standards. And such defects must not blind us to their great achievement, in establishing orderly government in the wilds of their New England home.

NEW HAVEN COLONY

Winthrop's Fleet came to New England in 1630, bringing the founders of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. Five years later, at the height of the immigration, settlers from Massachusetts

founded the three Connecticut River towns, Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, which became the nucleus of Connecticut Colony. Almost at once the new colony was threatened by the Indians, who had become aroused by the numbers of English arriving and invading their forests, and now began to ambush and murder the whites at every opportunity. War was declared in May 1637, on the Pequots, the most powerful and feared of the Indian tribes, and they were besieged in their fort and massacred almost to a man.

In June 1637, two ships, one named the *Hector*, arrived at Boston, bringing a party of Puritans under Eaton and Davenport, who hoped to establish an independent settlement where they could be free to carry out their own religious ideas and where also they could engage in profitable trade. They learned of the harbor at New Haven, and the location was praised by those who had recently viewed it during the Indian war. It was far enough from other settlements to permit independence, but not so far as to render the site too isolated; and the war just won had providentially made it possible to settle here without much fear of annoyance from the Indians, who were thoroughly cowed by the fate of the Pequots.

The leaders with a party inspected the site that Autumn, and eight men were left at Quinnipiack (later named New Haven) to spend the winter and prepare as far as possible for the rest of the settlers. Accordingly, the following Spring (1638), the entire party arrived, with the women and children; ground was cleared, and temporary shelters erected. Within a year or two, the settlement was well established: a meeting-house (as the Puritans called their churches) was built, and a form of government set up. Some of the settlers had been associated with Rev. John Davenport while he was vicar of St. Stephen's Parish in Coleman Street, London, and many others were from London or its environs; there were also large contingents from Hertford, York, Kent, and other English counties.

The form of government established was theocratic, and less liberal than in any other New England colony. Only church members were allowed the franchise, and those who were not church members, whatever their other qualifications, were denied any part in the civil government. Since the Word of God, in the view of the leaders, contained all the wisdom necessary for the management of human affairs, the laws of Moses in the Old Testament served as their legal code, both civil and criminal; and since jurors

were unknown in Bible days, the English right of trial by jury was abolished, and the magistrates determined all questions at issue.

Seven ecclesiastical officers were selected at the start, known as "pillars of the church." They organized a government, and church members in good standing thereafter were admitted "members of the Court,"—a sort of town assembly,—and these "freemen" annually elected the civil officers and met to determine some questions whenever a "Plantation Court" was called. The disfranchised were numerous in some towns belonging to New Haven Colony, and, being taxed without representation, were vociferous at times in claiming what they considered their rights. For the most part, this peculiar type of government worked efficiently; and in civil and criminal cases substantial justice was usually meted out. The magistrates were, according to their light, conscientious men; but religion being so closely connected with the civil government, they felt it their duty to govern the morals of all the citizenry, and in consequence sat in judgment on the most trivial affairs. If a man used profanity; if a husband and wife did not "hit it off"; if young people were out too late at night; or if a man's religious opinions differed slightly from those of the pastor and the rest of the congregation; all equally were liable to be summoned into court, fined, and convinced of the error of their ways.

In 1639, two churches were organized at New Haven, as part of the original group of settlers had decided to found a separate "plantation" or town at Milford; and the same year, a party of colonists directly from England arrived and founded another coast town, at Guilford, on the opposite side of New Haven. Some of the strict Puritans in the Connecticut River towns, dissatisfied with the more liberal form of government there, and inclining towards the New Haven policy, planted still another town in 1640, at Stamford, under the aegis of New Haven Colony. By 1643, a colonial "jurisdiction" or government had been organized, each town sending representatives to the "General Court."

MILFORD

We are chiefly interested here in the beautiful town of Milford, the first offspring of the colonization at New Haven. The church that planned to remain in New Haven was organized in a large barn, before there was a meeting-house, with Rev. John Davenport

as pastor. Jesus had been born in a stable, so it was "no new thing, to turn a thrashing-floor into a temple." Two days later, on 22 Aug. 1639, the Milford congregation met in the same barn. They chose, as the seven pillars of their church, Peter Prudden, William Fowler, Edmund Tapp, Zachariah Whitman, John Astwood, Thomas Buckingham, and Thomas Welch; and on 8 Apr. 1640, Peter Prudden was ordained at New Haven by three of these "Elders," as they were also called. The actual settlement in Milford, though doubtless some preparation was made the previous year, seems to have taken place in the late Spring of 1640, and the first baptism of a child in Milford occurred early in August of that year.

The land had been purchased from the Indian chief, Ansantuwoe, by William Fowler, Benjamin Fenn, Edmund Tapp, Zachariah Whitman, and Alexander Bryan, on 12 Feb. 1639, which, being Old Style, means 1639/40. The homelots were laid out, as was customary, about a central "green" or commons. The proprietors had rights also in the undivided lands of outlying sections of the township.*

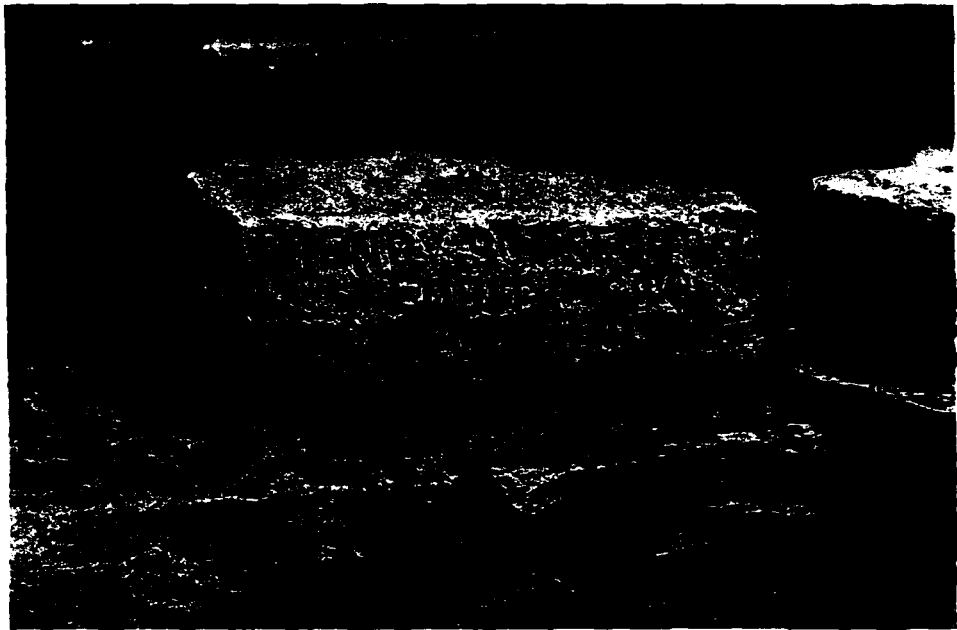
THE MEMORIAL BRIDGE†

As the commencement of the 250th Year of Milford's history drew near, a committee was appointed by the Town in 1888 to act with a committee appointed by the First Church, to make arrangements for celebrating the event. It was decided that a substantial mark should be made in honor of the Founders; that such mark should unite utility with the picturesque, and at the same time, be typical of the men and the time of settlement. This idea could best be expressed in a Bridge of Stone over the river, upon whose banks their first habitations were placed, and near the spot where the first mill was erected. George Washington had noted in his journal the beauty of the cascade on the west side, as he journeyed from New York to Boston in October, 1789.

All traces of the settlers' graves had long been obliterated, and the stones (if any) that marked them had long since crumbled. "Memorial Blocks" were suggested, to keep those men in remem-

* Milford Town and Church records (original); Lambert's *History of the Colony of New Haven*, pp. 85-86; Atwater's *History of New Haven Colony*, pp. 91, 151, 157; *The Story of the Memorial*, 1889, p. 5.

† *The Story of the Memorial*, by Nathan G. Pond, 1889.



STONE DEDICATED TO HENRY¹ BOTSFORD AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE,
MEMORIAL BRIDGE, MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

brance, and to give some data concerning them. At a special Town Meeting, the report of the committee was read, and an appropriation of \$3,000 was asked to defray the cost of the bridge alone. That request was unanimously approved, and it was promised to the Town that all inscriptions, together with the tower, should be private gifts. Funds were contributed by citizens and by descendants of the early settlers.

The beautiful and durable Memorial Bridge was accordingly built, and remains one of the "show places" of Milford. Descendants of the Milford families, when visiting the town, take great pride and delight in reading the inscriptions on the "Memorial Blocks." Pictures of the bridge will be found in the present volume.

HENRY BOTSFORD

Henry Botsford was presumably among the New Haven Colonists of 1638, and belonged to the group that founded Milford. One of the stones in the Memorial Bridge which was dedicated at Milford in 1889, bears the inscription:

HENRY BOTSFORD

ORIT 1686.

ELIZABETH HIS WIFE

Nothing is definitely known as to the origin of Henry Botsford, and until his baptism is located in an English parish register or mention of him found in English Botsford wills, all statements regarding his origin must be classed as mere guesses. No original document signed by Henry Botsford, so far as known, is in existence, hence there is no evidence as to whether he used any heraldic device as a seal; and until his ancestry has been traced in England, it cannot be asserted whether or not he came from an armigerous family of Botsfords. From his social standing and the marriages made by his children, we may surmise that he was descended from a yeoman family.

Botsford is a very ancient name in England, and unquestionably it was originally a place name (there is a Bottesford in co. Leicester), and the family took its name, as so many did, from the place where its landed estates were early located.

Henry Botsford always signed with his mark (a large H), and since this is true of his signatures in his recorded will, in deeds,

and in the colonial records, it may be concluded that he was unable to write. As this fact may be subject to misinterpretation in these days of more general literacy, conditions that prevailed in his own day must be explained. There was no such thing as general education in the England of the early seventeenth century. Very few girls were taught to write at all, and only a small minority of boys had sufficient instruction to make them what we would consider literate; education was largely a prerogative of the upper classes. Many had to make a mark even in signing their names, and another large group who had been taught to write their own names, were unable to write anything else.

Literacy is not a true measure of either character or ability. In modern America, it is difficult for an illiterate man to rise to prominence; but in the England of 1600, it was still more difficult for a man, even a literate one, to rise out of the class into which he had been born. Under the simple and almost primitive social organization of that period, the agriculturist had no use for an education, while tradesmen were trained in their respective trades by a long period of apprenticeship, by example and spoken precept, not by text-books.

The Puritans made much of the ability to read, for they felt that all men should be able to read the Bible. It did not matter so much that a girl should receive such instruction, for she could hear the Bible read aloud by her father or husband. It is one of the most remarkable facts of history that the Puritans in New England, though colonizing the wilderness where literacy might have seemed less important than physical strength and a practical knowledge of agriculture and the trades, began at the first opportunity to found town schools, employing teachers who could at least teach the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic. These teachers usually received a meagre salary from the town, which was sometimes augmented by small payments from the parents of children receiving instruction. Thus it came about that Henry Botsford's only son, Elnathan, learned to write.

Book education is a matter of time, place, and external conditions. A man's native ability is a different thing entirely. Men who were unable to write their names, in early colonial days, occasionally rose to positions of great responsibility. Their good sense, steadfastness, knowledge of Indian warfare, or trustworthiness, often outweighed their illiteracy. A striking example is

found in New Haven Colony shortly after 1662, when the Colony was abolished by inclusion of its territory in the new Royal Charter of Connecticut Colony. Most of those who had been at the helm were very reluctant to serve as deputies at this time and handle the delicate negotiations with Connecticut Colony. After several had declined, John Cooper, a man unable to write his name, but who had faithfully discharged his duties in several minor town offices, was one of the two elected; he accepted, and appears to have rendered excellent service. That the ability of Henry Botsford was recognized by his fellow-townsmen is indicated by the military and civil services he was called upon to perform.

The name of Henry Botsford occurs between those of John Burwell and Joseph Baldwin in a list of original proprietors of Milford dated "Nouember 20th. 1639.", the heading of which reads: "Those persons whose names are here under written are allowed to be free planters hauing for the present liberty to act Jn the Choyce of Publique officers for the Carrying of Publique Affaires in this Plantation.*"

Milford did not at the start, like New Haven, limit the franchise to church members, and neither Henry nor his wife were members of the church in 1639 when he was made a freeman. In 1643, Milford united with New Haven and other towns in establishing a colonial government. Milford was the only one of these towns which had been sufficiently liberal to disregard church membership in the conduct of its civil affairs, but in order to join the New Haven Colony, Milford agreed to follow the church rule in the future. However, the concession was made to Milford that six freemen who had already been admitted, though not church members, should retain their franchise and their competence to serve in local offices, though they should not be eligible for colonial offices. Henry Botsford was undoubtedly one of the six men on whose behalf this concession was made, since the above record proves that he was a "freeman" in 1639, while the church records show that he did not join until 1644.

Henry's wife Elizabeth may have been a stronger Puritan than he, for not long after the settlement in Milford, she joined the church. This was 4 Oct. 1640, and Alice the wife of John Burwell was admitted the same day. This may have been a coinci-

* Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, p. 1.

dence, or they may have been relatives. Henry did not join until 25 July 1644, when, together with Hannah wife of Joseph Baldwin, he was admitted at a church meeting. Since their eldest child was not baptized until 15 Aug. 1641, over ten months after Elizabeth joined the church, we may conclude that Elnathan was born at Milford and baptized when a few days old; and it is probable that Henry and Elizabeth were married at New Haven or Milford not long before she joined the church.

It is very unfortunate that the original first book of Milford records is not in existence. After some twenty-five years, the town voted to start a new book; the old one was torn into sections which were placed in the hands of the Townsmen for them to abstract such records as might be deemed of importance for permanent record, and to enter them in the new book. The present first volume is therefore numbered 1 and 2; and much information is lost which presumably was in the destroyed volume. The following entries pertaining to the lands of Henry Botsford are found in the existing book.

On 22 Nov. 1643, the tax rate was fixed at four shillings per acre; "The Number of Acres of upland and meadow Laid out to each Inhabitant and houselots alsoe" includes:*

	houselots	Vpland	Meadow
Henry Botchford	3	06	02-9[6 pole]

This does not mean that Henry owned three houselots, but that his houselot contained three acres; and the dimensions appear to have shrunk, perhaps the result of more accurate measuring, for in a list of "Home Lotts, 1646" we find:†

Henry Botchford hath two Acres and a halfe be it more or less being bounded with a high way to the west, with John Burwell to the North with other lotts on the East and John Smiths on the South.

Remembering that Henry's wife joined the church at the same time with John Burwell's wife, it is perhaps significant that the houselots of the two families were adjacent. The same year, a distribution was made of lands on the west of the town plot:‡

* Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, p. 5.

† *Ib.*, p. 79.

‡ *Ib.*, pp. 83, 88.



THE MEMORIAL BRIDGE, MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

West Field the Coue Shott, 1646.

Henry Botchford hath three Acres be it more or less, being bounded with a high way to the East, and South, with the meadow on the west, and with Thomas Samfords on the North;

West field Poconock Creek Shott: 1646

Henry Botchford hath Seven acres and a halfe be it more or less, being bounded with a high way West, and East, with John Rogers South and with Joseph Baldwins North, (Note) four Acres and a halfe of this is not to be Charged with rates:

(Note) also that halfe an Acre of this parcell lyeth distant from the other because a high way goeth ouer the East end of it:

The same year, we learn:*

Milford Records 1646

Henry Botchford hath bought of M^r. William fowler, four Acres be it more or less, being bounded with the Sea South, with M^r ffwolers East. with the Comon North, and with George Clarkes Juni^r West.

The New Meaddow

Henry Botchford hath one acre be it more or less, being bounded with A Creek west, with John Burwells North, with the Comon East, and with John Rogers on the South

Poconock Creek Meadow: 1646

Henry Botchford hath one Acre a halfe, and Sixteen Pole, be it more or less, being bounded with the River West, with a Creek South, with John Smiths East, and with the Comon North:

At "A Generall Court december 13th 1643," we read: "Whereas there hath been a Complaint, by Sarg^t. Camp John [Birdsey] Henry Botsford John Smith John Rogers & others of the west [end] Against M^r fowler M^r Tapp M^r Whitman M^r Shareman and [M^r] Astwood because the forenamed plaintiffs haue not in possession [the] Allowance of land for their second diuision abroad, and [that com]plaint hath from time to time been made against the fore[going] defendants, who haue been Jntrusted to Satisfie them [for their allow]eances." Those complained of were the five Magistrates who had been chosen, 24 Nov. 1640, to conduct the town affairs. When the General Court (of voters) considered the matter, it was found that some of the plaintiffs had been negligent, and the Court "do fully Justifie The forenamed defendants: and alsoe do lay blame vpon the Plaintiffs for their

* Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, pp. 96, 97, 98.

so carless neglect. yet still grant a propriaty And right in the said allowance of land, prouided they them Selves must get one to lay it out."*

On 5 Mar. 1646/7, it was "Ordered that Henry Botsford shall pay the rate and rates for s[ix] Acres which he purchased of M^r fowler." It was also "Ordered that Henry Botsford shall haue that peice of Land next To his lott at the coue shott beetwixt the sea and the High way prouided he Allow two pole for the high way in the place where carts usually goe."†

Under the heading Milford 1649 we find: "Henry Botchford hath for his halfe Diuision of Land Eight Acres and for Satisfaction for his home lott, one Rood whereof one Parcell Containing four Acres and one Rood be it more or less, lyeth at bever pond plaine, bounded with a high way East And with Roger Terrills South, with John Roggers North, Also Another parcell Containing four Acres, and to Equall it to other land one Rood, Jn all four Acres and one Rood, be it more or less, lyeth on the New Meadow plaine bounded with the Coñon East, and west, with John Smiths South with John Beards North: (Note) one Rood for Satisfaction is not to be Charged with Rates:" And directly beneath this entry: "Henry Botchford, hath for his Second Diuision of Meadow halfe an Acre and ten pole, bee it more or less, lying in the Round Meadow, bounded with Timothy Baldwins West, and North, with Richard Baldwins East, with the Coñons South."‡

The following records belong to the year 1649:§

Henry Botchford hath giuen by the Town halfe An Acre of Land lying in West field the Coue Shott, bounded with a high way East, West, and North, with the Sea South (Note) this is Not to be Charged with Rates:

Henry Botchford hath for his halfe Diuision of Land Eight Acres and for Satisfaction for his home lott, one Rood whereof one Parcell Containing four Acres and one Rood bee it more or less, lyeth on bever pond plaine, bounded with a high way East, And with Rogger Terrills South, with John Roggers North, Also Another parcell Containing four Acres, and to Equall it to other land one Rood, In all four Acres and one Rood, be it more or less, lyeth on the New Meadow plaine bounded with the Coñon East, and west, with John Smiths South with John Beards North: (Note) one Rood for satisfaction is not to be Charged with Rates:

Henry Botchford, hath for his Second Diuision of Meadow halfe An Acre

* Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, pp. 3-4.

† *Ib.*, p. 15.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 109.

§ *Ib.*, pp. 108, 109, 121.

and ten pole, bee it more or less, lying in the Round Meadow, bounded with Timothy Baldwins West, and North, with Richard Baldwins East, with the Coñon South

Henry Botchford hath for his halfe Division of Land ten Acres and a halfe whereof one Parcell Lying on the New Meadow plaine the hill Shotte Containing Seven Acres, and to Equall it to other Landes, Eight Acres and three Roodes and in all ffifteen Acres and three Roodes, bee it more or less, being bounded with Deacon Clarkes West, John Beards South, a high way East, and Thomas Canfield North (note) Eight Acres and three Roodes of this parcell is not to be Charged with Rate

Jtem one Parcell bought of Nicholas Camp, Lying in the New Meadow plaine the Meadow or Riuer Shott, Containing Acres one halfe and three-score pole, bee it more or less, being bounded with M^r. Richard Bryan South, the Coñon West, the high way East, and Nicholas Campes Land North, (Note: Six Acres and Eight pole of this parcell of Upland is not to be Charged with Rates :

At "A Generall Court at Milford January 8 1648" [1648/9], the following order was voted: "Ord that Henry Botsforc. and John Smith shall haue thei[re] last quarter diuision in a place where they propounded ne[ar] to the land of Thomas Canfield and Thomas ford."*

A petition was presented, 12 Jan. 1650/1, for a highway to go to the New Meadow and into the woods adjoining, and the Court chose Brother Fletcher, John Baldwin, and Michael Tompkins, as a committee with power to act, "to view and see the necessity And Conuenience of the same as Andrew Benton and Henry Botsford shall inform them."† We are led to infer that Benton and Botsford were the chief petitioners for the road, but are not informed of the result.

It is probable that Henry Botsford served as a non-commissioned officer in the Milford Trainband, the town militia in which every able-bodied man served in some capacity; for inexperienced men were rarely placed in positions of military responsibility in the colonial service. And in 1654, when the Colony was threatened with war against the Dutch, a Colony Troop was raised to which Henry Botsford was appointed:‡

At a Generall Court held at Newhauen for the Jurisdiction, the 23th of June, 1654.

The Gouverno^r acquainted the court wth some letters he had receivd from M^r. Leete, from Boston, informing that the designe against y^e Duch is like

* Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, p. 21.

† *Ib.*, pp. 27-28.

‡ New Haven Colonial Records, vol. 2, pp. 107-109.

to goe on, and that they haue agreed vpon numbers of men, w^{ch} is at least 800, (if more come in, it will be acceptable,) w^{ch} is 300 volunteers from y^e Massachusets, 200 from y^e shippes, 200 from Connecticute and 133 from this colony, w^{ch} the court must now agree to raise in equall pportions; which was done as foll,—from Newhauen 50, from Milford 21, from Guilford 17, from Stamford 20, from Southold 14, from Brandford,* Newhauen and Millford hauing one or two less in pportion then the rest, because of seamen that are to goe from thence, w^{ch} if not pvided for will put them about their proportion. Of w^{ch} 133, these officers were chosen, Lieutenant Seely, capitaine; Lieutenant Nash, lieutenant; Richard Baldwin, of Milford, ensigne; Serjant Munson, Serjant Whithead, Serja: Tibballs of Milford, & Serja: Bartlet of Guilford, serjants; Robert Basset cheife drummer, & Anthony Elcot to be vnder him; M^r. Augar & Jn^o Brocket surgions; and M^r. Peircon is chosen and appointed to goe along wth this company as their minister, for their encouragm^t, spirituall instruction and comfort; and the corporalls are Corporall Boykine, John Coop^r, Henry Botsford of Millford, and Thomas Steuens of Guilford, but this last is onely for this present service, and that he pceede no higher in any other office, because he is not a free-man, and that the cheife millitary officer be acquainted wth it.

The news of the peace concluded between England and Holland was received so soon after, that the Colonial Troop did not see active service in the field. It is interesting to note the restrictions placed upon the service of Corporal Stevens in the above record; he was not a freeman, which implies that he was not a church member and hence not eligible for preferment in normal times.

Henry Botsford next appears in the town records at a "Generall Court the 16th of Aprill 1655," when "In order to a motion made by Henry Botsford to the court formerly To fence in a litle Swamp next his Land beyond the dreadful Swamp and the deputants and viewers of the Same declared that they saw no inconueniency in it to the town or otherwaies Jf he did fence in all or so much propounded for and maintaine it at his owne charge whereupon liberty was granted to him accordingly."†

On 9 Dec. 1658, Henry Botsford was one of the three men appointed to lay out Thomas Beach's home lot.‡ On 26 Dec. 1660, "Henry Botsford Thomas fford and Miles Marwin are Chosen and added vnto the former Sizers of Land."§

Under date of 19 Mar. 1659/60 we read: "Jtem Henry Botsford John Beard Thomas fford John Smith And Thomas Canfield these

* The number, 11, for Branford, was omitted from the record.

† Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, p. 35.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 44.

§ *Ib.*, p. 57.

five men haue liberty to haue halfe their diuision of Land in that shot against theire owne Lotts as they desired and haueing agreed to cast lotts and to begin at the New Meadow path it fell out that Thomas Canfield is to [haue] y^e first lott, Henry Botsford the 2," etc.*

"Junior Clark† and Henry Botsford are Chosen by vote," 9 Jan. 1660/1, "to help Jesper Gun lay out five Acres of the dreadfull swamp for him next vnto M^r Newtons." The same date, "Its agreed by vote that the remaind^r of the dreadfull swamp beyond Jesper Gunns lott vp to the place where the high way is intended ouer the swamp shall be laid out into acre lotts & the lotts to begin next vnto Jesper Gunns lott The persons to whome liberty was granted to draw lott & the order of the lotts drawn are as followeth

John Rogers	1	Nicholas Camp	6	Joseph Peck	10
Richard Platt	2	John Baldwin Ju ^r	7	Senior Clark	11
Henry Botsford	3	Junior Clark	8	Timothy Baldwin	12
John Lane	4	Mickell Tompkins	9	Samuell Coley	13"‡
John Smith	5				

On 30 Jan. 1662/3, Jobamah Gun was granted a lot at the rear of his father's lot. "Henry Botsford Michael Tomkins & John Baldwin Sen^r are Chosen to set out this Lott." At the same town meeting, Joseph Peck agreed to allow a highway a rod wide to run through his lot in New Meadow Plain, receiving compensation elsewhere, and "Henry Botsford & John Stream are chosen to set out that high way."§

The following day, "George Clarke Sen^r. is granted liberty to take up some land by his lott in the ferry neck in part of his diuision Sargeant fflower|| Thomas Welch Henry Botsford Thomas Wheeler and John Stream are Appoynted to size this land & order Conuenient Highwayes through it or by it & other lands there for mens Conuenient passage to their proprietye who stand in need."¶

"Henry Botsford is granted a poynt of land by the oyster meadow for Conueniency of fencing & the land is giuen unto him," 11 May 1663.**

* Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, pp. 52-53.

† George Clark, known as Junior.

‡ Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, p. 62.

§ *Ib.*, p. 74.

|| Fowler: the letter 'l' was omitted in the record.

¶ Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, p. 75.

** *Ib.*, p. 77.

Henry Botsford acquired more land in Milford, by grant, purchase, or exchange. In 1659 the New Meadow was distributed to the proprietors, and in a list of "The Number of Acres that are to be laid out to each Inhabitant" we find:*

Henry Botsford 10½

Two more entries were made about 1669-70:†

Henry Botchford hath one parcell of Land of Swamp as a part of his Division lying in Dreadfull Swamp Containing one Acre bee it more or less, being bounded Sometimes John Platts now his own Land North and the Common East, and West, and John Lane his lott South:

Henry Botchford hath two acres of Swamp Land att End of his Meddow in the Great meddow, Containing two Acres bee it more or less, sized att one halfe Acre bounded with Thomas Campfield his land North his own Meddow East, with George Clark Jun^r South, Timothy Baldwins Land West,

In a series of exchanges, undated but probably some years later than the above, John Rogers bought from Henry Botchford 1½ acres, and from Roger Terrill 1½ acres, in Beaver Pond Plain; Henry Botchford bought 1½ acres from Terrill and the same amount from Rogers; and Roger Terrill bought 1½ acres from Botchford and the same from Rogers.‡

Henry and Elnathan Bochford appear in a list of Freemen of Milford in 1669, which was after Milford and the other towns of New Haven Colony had been absorbed by Connecticut.§ Henry Bochford (signing with his usual H) and Elnathan Bochford were two members of the Milford committee of nine men which met a committee from New Haven to establish the bounds between the two towns; the resulting agreement was signed 1 May 1672.||

An undated record of land holdings of the various proprietors, which perhaps should be dated between 1660 and 1670, contains the following:¶

Henry Botchford, hath for his first halfe Division, Tenn Acres and to Equall it to other Lands Tenn Acres, and an halfe, bee it more or less, whereof one parcell Lyeth in the fferry Corner, Containing a little more then Sixteen Acres, being one hundred and Sixty Rods in Len^gth, and ffourteen

* Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, p. 54.

† *Ib.*, pp. 136, 138.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 166.

§ Connecticut Colonial Records, vol. 2, pp. 524, 525.

|| Connecticut Colonial Records, vol. 2, p. 233; Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, reverse p. 140.

¶ Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, p. 155.

Rods wide, at the East End, and Eighteen Rods at the west End, being bounded with the Coñion East, and West, a high way South, and Jeremiah Beard North, Noat that att fifty Rods from the East End, It is about Seventeen Rods wide,

Item, another parcell of two Acres, at Great Medow Swamp:

Item, one acre att Dreadfull Swamp

Item, for his Second Diuision Ten Acres, bee it more or less, Lying upon the North Side of the long hill, on the West Side of the Mill Riuer, being bounded with the Coñion South, and West, and a high way North, and Silvanus Baldwins Lott East, this Lott is in the Second Shott Coming back from Stratford Riuer:

On 12 Apr. 1678, Henry Bochford of Milford, "out of my true loue real affection and free Will haue bestowed and freely giuen and by these presents doe bestow and freely giue vnto my son in law Nathaniell Baldwin Sen'," half a parcel of medow formerly Mr. Fenn's and Mr. Topping's. On 1 May 1683, Henary Botchford of Milford, for "my tender Love and afection to my Daughter Mary Sanford & as a parte of her portion" conveyed to "my Son in Lawe Andrew Sanford of y^e same Towne," three acres in the west field, another small parcel in the west field, "also one pond with all y^e medow bordering on two sides theare of."* Each of these deeds he signed with his usual mark (H); and the spelling of his name in these and other records should be disregarded, as the spelling of ignorant clerks and not that actually employed by members of the family. In 1682, he bought two acres in Dreadful Swamp Meadow from Nicholas Camp and George Clark.†

The "land hunger" which Henry Botsford had brought with him from England apparently had not been appeased by the acquisition of a good landed estate in Milford. From time to time, sections that lay back in the wilderness were purchased from the Indians and opened up for settlement. This occurred between 1660 and 1665 to the northward of Milford, through the purchase of lands from the Paugasuck Indians in the region which soon was to become the town of Derby. The matter was handled not so differently from modern "land booms." A company was organized by Mr. Alexander Bryan, Mr. Richard Baldwin and other merchants of Milford who seem to have bought a large acreage from the Indians as a speculation, and wise investors purchased proprietary rights.

* Milford Land Records, vol. 3, pp. 30, 11.

† *Ib.*, vol. 7, pp. 134, 138.

On 15 Mar. 1669/70, we read in the first book of Derby Town Records:*

The Trew And Right Propriatares of Pagasett Thatt Have The solle Dispose of all Landes That are By Them Purchased Thay Are As foloeth M^r Haly: Ed: woster: frances french: Samuell Riges: Abell Gun: Ephram Smith: Joseph Hawkins: Hen: Boxford

We learn on the next page how Henry Botsford acquired his interest:†

Thomas Hine bought of John Burwell all his Right att Pagosuck Henery Lion bought of Thomas Hine all his Right att Pagosuck Henery Boxford bought of Henery Lion all his Right att Pagosuck

It would seem that one speculator in land rights had sold to another, but Henry Botsford evidently decided to hold on and let his purchase grow in value:‡

The Laying out of this Tract of Land Above mentioned and the Number of Akors both of Upland and Medow

	homelots	Upland	medow
Henery Boxford	1¼	4	3

Henery Boxford hath his medow Lot bounded with the foot of the hill East with Robard Deneson South with Nagotunck River west and John smith North‡

Henery Boxford hath his upland Lot bounded with the foot the hill east John Smith south the highway west Richard Baldwin North§

Upon A Lafoll meting of the jn habetants And Plantares of Pagasett: feb: 29: 1671: it was agreed by all and votid that frances french Samuell Rigg: Hen: Boxford: Ephram Smith:—Abel Gunn M^r. Haly: all theas eare to be meand [made] up eaquell in Lands with edward woster acording to proporsion:

From this it does not appear that Henry Botsford necessarily lived in Derby, though he may have done so for a short time. He owned land in partnership with Ephraim Smith which they divided in February 1671/2, and the following entries were made of Botsford's lands:¶

feb: 29: 1671 Hen: Boxford hath his first devison on sentenul hill Containing five Akers more or Les: it Layeth on the east side of the high way that goeth thorow the feld: it is Bounded on the North wth with samuel Riges and on the south with m^r joseph hawly his Land and on the west wth

* Nancy O. Phillips: *Town Records of Derby 1655-1710*, Derby, 1901, p. 9.

† *Ib.*, p. 10.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 11.

§ *Ib.*, p. 12.

¶ *Ib.*, pp. 20, 21.

the high way that goeth thorow the feld: and on the east wth the Coman Land: it is forty Rodes in Lenth @: twentyey Rodes wid

feb: 29: 1671 Hen Boxford hath his Second Devision on the north Side of the path thatt goeth to millford containeing three Akers more or Less it is sised so much bounded on the north with Samuell Riges his Land and his one Land: and on the south with the high way that goeth To millford and on the east with Samuell Riges his Land: and on the west with m^r jo: hawly his Land: this Land is forty Rods Long and twenty fouer Rods wide: this Land Leyeth for three Akers more or Less:

feb: 29: 1671: hen: Boxford hath his third devision of Land on sentanull hill nere jer: johnsons felld: it Containes fower Akers and a half more or Less Bownded on the north with the high way and on the west with samuell Riges his Land and on the east with Abell Gun his Land and on the south with her Land and m^r hawly his Land this Land is fourty Rods in Lenth and eightene Rodes wide

It appears that Henry retained the Derby investment and that the lands passed to his son Elnathan under his will. On 15 Jan. 1693/4, Hannah Botchford, administratrix, and Samuel Botchford, administrator, of the estate of Elnathan Boxford of Milford, sold the lands in Derby.*

The will of Henry Botsford was dated 1 Feb. 1685 (doubtless 1685/6), and a full verbatim copy is given below.† The inventory of his estate was taken 15 Apr. 1686 by John Beard and Jobamah Gunn, and totaled £503:02:04 clear estate. Since some of the children had received advancements towards their portions during his lifetime, it is clear that, without being wealthy, he had managed his affairs with prudence and had acquired what was, in the early colonial days, a fair-sized estate.

The Last Will & Testament of Henry Botchford of milford in the colony of Coñecticut in New England.

J Henry Bochford of milford aforesd, being in perfect & sound memory & understanding, & in some measure of health, though weake & feeble, & being sensible of my mortality, doe here make this my last Will & testament in mañer & forme as followeth. ffirst, J give & bequeath my soule into the hands of god (through Jesus Christ) that gave it, & my body to a decent & Christian buriall, & as to my worldly goods y^t god hath given mee J dispose of as followeth.

Jmp^rs J give unto my foure daughters, namely, Elisabeth wife

* Nancy O. Phillips: *Town Records of Derby 1655-1710*, Derby, 1901, pp. 415-416.

† *New Haven Probate Records*, vol. 1, part 2, pp. 146, 147.

of Daniell Baldwin, & Mary Wife of Andrew Sanford, of milford, & Hester wife of Nathaniell Wheeler & to Ruth wife of John Baldwin of Neworke, twenty five pounds a piece, to be payd by my Executo^r within five yeares after mine & my wives decease.— Jtem, J give unto my son in law Nathaniell Baldwin of milford five shillings.—Jtem, J give unto those foure children that he had by my daughter Hannah five pounds a piece, if either of them dye, not being of age, or marryed, that part shalbee equally divided amongst the survivo^rs.

Jtem, J give unto my grandchild Elisabeth Botsford, twenty pounds, to be payd by my Executo^r, within five yeares after mine & my wives decease; Alsoe J give unto the sd Elisabeth Botsford, fifteen pounds in my household goods, shee to take her choice after my wives decease, to make up the sume with what shee hath had already.

Jtem, J give unto my loveing wife Elisabeth Bochford, y^e use & improvem^t of the West end of my house, & soe much of my household goods as shee shall have need of dureing her naturall life, Alsoe my Will is that my son Elnathan Bochford, shall allow my sd wife the use & benefitt of two coves & ten sheep dureing her naturall life, which he is to keep, winter & sumer for that purpose: further my Will is, that my Executo^r, shall pay unto my sd wife, eightene bushells of wheate & foure bushells of Rye, & thirty bushells of Jndyan corne, & as much flax fitt for y^e crackle as shee shall need to spin, and what cloth shall bee spun by her & my grandchild Elisabeth Botchford, shalbe equally divided betweene them; And further my Will is, that my Executo^r shall supply my sd wife with what wood shee shall need, cut fit for the fire dureing her naturall life, and that shee shall have one third part of the apples my orchard yeilds: But if my wife shall see cause to remove to another house, then my Executo^r shall onely allow her ten pounds a yeare, & to lett her have the use of two cows & ten sheep & flax & apples as aforesd, & to let her have the use & improvem^t of one piece of meadow in the new meadow, on the further side of the creeke, & one piece of meadow at the creeke neare Stratford river dureing her naturall life; and if it shall please god to take me away this yeare what provision is in the house & the corne due to me from my son, shalbe hers, & what yarne is in the house shalbe hers, and if my wife shall need any more for her maintenance, it shall be borne equally by my son

and daughters.—ffurther my Will is, that if either of my daughters dye before they receive what is here given them, it shalbee equally divided amongst her children that deceaseth.

Jtem, J give unto my loveing son Elnathan Bochford, all my houses & lands, both arrable & meadow ground, within the bounds of milford, or else where, with all the priviledges & appurtenances belonging, to him, his heys & assignes forever, with all other my goods & chattells whatsoever moveable, & immoveable; And J doe hereby make, ordaine & constitute my said son & heyre to be my whole & sole Executo^r of this my last Will & Testament; Jn wittnesse whereof J have hereunto sett my hand & seale this first day of february 1685. the word five in y^e eleventh line was interlined before signeing

Signed, sealed & declared by Henry Henry H Botsford
Botsford as his last Will & testament his marke

Jn y^e presence of us.

Samuell Eells senio^r

George Clarke

FAMILY RECORD, HENRY¹ BOTSFORD

HENRY¹ BOTSFORD, born in England probably between 1610 and 1615, died at Milford, Conn., very shortly before 15 Apr. 1686; married (as early as Oct. 1640, and perhaps in that year), ELIZABETH ———, who survived him.*

Children, recorded at Milford:

- +i. ELNATHAN², bapt. 15 Aug. 1641.
- ii. ELIZABETH (twin),† bapt. 21 May 1643; m. 27 June 1665, DANIEL BALDWIN, of Milford.
- iii. MARY (twin), bapt. 21 May 1643; m. 8 Jan. 1667/8, ANDREW SANFORD, Jr., of Milford.
- iv. HANNAH, bapt. in Dec. 1645; m. 12 Mar. 1670/1, NATHANIEL BALDWIN, weaver. of Milford.
- v. ESTHER, bapt. 11 July 1647; m. 27 June 1665, NATHANIEL WHEELER, of Newark, N. J.
- vi. RUTH, bapt. 8 July 1649; m. JOHN BALDWIN, of Newark, N. J.

*The date of her death has been stated in some publications as 4 Oct. 1690. No such record appears in either the vital or church records of Milford. Its source has not been found, but the date is suspiciously similar to 4 Oct. 1640, the date on which she joined the church.

† Elizabeth and Mary were called "twinnes" in the church record of their baptism.

THE BOTSFORD FAMILY ASSOCIATION*

The Band of Botsford

On Wednesday, October 18, 1905, Charles Woodruff Woolley, Senior, aged 82 years, gathered at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., a group of people who were descendants of Henry and Elizabeth Botsford of Milford, Conn., 1639. Why Mr. Woolley chose the Botsford lineage for the formation of his family group was not explained, except that he had great admiration for his Botsford forbears. The group was organized under the name "Band of Botsford," with a Senior Patriarch, Junior Patriarch, and Secretary-Treasurer, all to be the oldest living members and to hold office for life. Mr. Woolley was chosen the first Senior Patriarch, Charles E. Botsford of Springville, N. Y., Junior Patriarch, Sue Dana Woolley, Secretary-Treasurer. Letters from absent kinsmen were read, including a poem "Salutation" by Charles Brainerd Botsford of West Roxbury, Mass. The coat of arms used by a branch of the Botsford family was adopted, bearing the motto *Digna Sequens*—"Seeking the things that are worth while." Annual meetings were held at the home of the Senior Patriarch up to the time of his death. The third annual report printed a list of more than 500 Botsford descendants living in thirty different states and Canada, with a few in England. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania had large groups.

After the death of Mr. Woolley, the annual gatherings were held at Milford, Conn. The twenty-seventh annual meeting was held at the homestead at Milford in July, 1932, with one hundred people in attendance. The genealogical lists show to-day approximately one thousand known living descendants of Henry and Elizabeth.

Memorial Boulder

Soon after the Association became established at Milford, through the efforts of Sue Dana Woolley a boulder was selected from the old homestead property and placed in the Milford cemetery, with suitable inscription, as a monument to the pioneer, Henry Botsford. Memorial services are held at the boulder in connection with each annual meeting. We can well imagine that several generations of Botsford children played about this boulder on its original site.

* Information furnished by E. Herbert Botsford, Esq., of Williamstown, Mass.



BOULDER MARKING THE GRAVES OF HENRY' BOTSFORD AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE,
MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

Incorporation

In 1925, at the twentieth annual gathering an act of incorporation was passed under the statute laws of the State of Connecticut. The legal title became "The Botsford Family Association, Incorp." Eli Herbert Botsford became the president of the organization and has been reelected each year up to the present time (1932). The genealogist is Margaret A. Older, the executive secretary, Robert Botsford, the treasurer, Helen L. Smith.

The Botsford Homestead

The original home of Henry and Elizabeth was burned. The second house built upon the property is still standing. This is of colonial style, with numerous fireplaces and two great baking ovens, one in the cellar and one in the large living-room. The Association now owns three building lots on the edge of the property but the homestead, with several acres of land, is owned by the President. The house has been renovated and restored and held for future ownership by the Association. Rooms have been dedicated, and through the efforts of the house furnishing committee, the homestead has been very comfortably furnished in a style in keeping with its history.

This property has never been recorded in any other name than that of Botsford. The Botsford pioneers were large land-owners and a number of farms in the western and the southern part of the State of Connecticut are still held by Botsford descendants, notably in Newtown, Kent, Sharon, and the village of Botsford.

ELNATHAN BOTSFORD

The reasons for believing Elnathan to have been a native of Milford have already been stated. It is altogether improbable, that a good Puritan, like his mother, would have waited ten months after renewing her Covenant with the church, to have her child baptized. He was baptized 15 Aug. 1641, presumably as a young infant. It is unnecessary to assume an earlier date of birth, for the 1641 date makes him about twenty-four years old at the time of his first marriage, a not unusual age.

So far as the records disclose, Elnathan's life was quiet and uneventful. He conserved the inheritance from his father, and increased it considerably, at the same time rearing a large family of children. He died in middle life, 10 Sept. 1691, aged not much

over fifty years, leaving two children under ten years, besides several in their 'teens, one adult son, and two adult daughters.

He shared in the later distributions of land made by the town,* and in 1678 sold land to Nathaniel Baldwin,† but his name does not appear frequently in the land records.

Like his sisters, Elnathan married into the better class of Milford families. Left a widower with an infant daughter, he found a second helpmate in Hannah Baldwin, who brought him the £50 she had received under the will of her father two years before her marriage.‡

His will, made on 4 Aug. 1691 and written by his own hand, shows careful thought and planning for his wife and children, and his own words, descriptive of his wife,—“my loving tender harted wife,”—are welcome for the light they shed on her character and on Elnathan's affection for her. It is noteworthy that she survived him for fifteen years without marrying again (though hasty remarriage was common at that period); completed the difficult task of raising her fatherless children; and died on 7 Aug. 1706. A host of descendants owe a great debt to the memory of this early ancestress, this “tender-hearted” yet faithful and quietly heroic woman.

The recorded copy of Elnathan's will follows.§ His inventory, undated, showed an estate of £941:00:07. On 7 June 1692, Hannah Botchford of Milford, Widdow, and Samuel Botchford, “Joynt Administrato's to the estate of Elnathan Botchford of Milford deceased,” sold ten acres in “Oronoge Woods” to Daniel Baldwin, to pay the debts of the estate.||

Aug^t y^e 4th 1691

Elnathan Botchford being sick & weak living in Milford in y^e Colony of Connecticutt in New England Doth draw vp a few Lines as followeth which are his will & desire to p^rvent troble in his poore family.

J Doe Comit my selfe & mine into y^e hands of God almighty as into the hands of a faithfull Creator, And as to my worldly goods w^{ch} God hath given me J dispose as followeth

* Milford Land Records, vol. 1-2, pp. 144, 148.

† *Ib.*, p. 28.

‡ Manwaring: Digest, Hartford Probate Records, vol. 1, p. 177.

§ New Haven Probate Records, vol. 2, p. 99.

|| Milford Land Records, vol. 3, p. 88.

Item J give vnto my eldest son samuell my house, homelot by Joⁿ Beards and y^t pcell of land & meadow being in y^t Quarter Called the hither Lotts And alsoe J give him five acres of vpland more lyeing by my Barne in y^o ffield being bounded by Timothy Baldwins Northward Alsoe J give him y^t Division lying in y^o place Called the Long hill J give him y^t pcell of meadow lying in the River in y^o now Meadow, J give him another pcell of meadow in the great Meadow, & my will is y^t he shall have the third pt of y^t meadow on y^o east Side next to Canfields meadow; & he shall have at the whole length swamp & meadow to the Beech. And J give to my Son Samuell the quarter pt of the Barne in y^o ffield, & yard roome & halfe an acre of the meadow lot by y^o Barne & my will is y^t he shall have it on y^t and next to y^o mouth of y^o Pond Cross the whole breadth of y^o lott. Alsoe, J give him a paire of Oxon & one horse and pt of y^o working Geare. Alsoe my will is that if my son samuell Dye before mariage that w^{ch} is given to him, shall returne to his Brothers Surviveing, and to be equally devided betweene them.

My will is that Henry my second son & Joseph my youngest son shall have this house, Barne homelot to be theers betweene them that was my ffathers. And that pcell of land & meadow in the Bare Neck to be equally devided between them when they See good.

Item J give these two sons y^t parcell of land Called y^o old plaine And y^t piece of land lying downe by the ince meadow betweene Daniell Baldwin, & Nicholas Camp, alsoe five acres of y^t land vpon the hill next to Samuells aboue menconed. Alsoe another pcell of land in y^o stony lotts for Pasture, & alsoe y^o Rest of the pond Lott, & one quarter pt of the Barne in the ffield and all y^o meadow & swamp at y^o gr^t meadow, besides what samuell is to have And all y^o pcells of land, & meadow shall be devided equally if they please betweene them two sons, And my will is y^t if either of they two die before theire mariage theire pt of y^t is given them shall returne to him y^t is living.

Alsoe my will is y^t my loving tender harted wife shall have w^t roome she pleaseth to live in this house, And my will is y^t she shall have whatsoever shee needs wthindores, & without, household stufte, 2 Cowes to be maintained for her vse, as sheeps wooll, & flax as shee needs for her daily Comfort while she lives in her widdowhood state, And this she shall have from the principall.—ffurther

my will is Concerning my other two sons, Timothy & John that they shall have y^t pcell of land lyeing between John Tirrell, & John Rogers for there homelots to be equally devided between them. Alsoe J give them y^t pcell of land at y^e gr^t lotts soe Called & five acres in y^e plaine vpon y^e hill on y^e side of y^t lott next to Cap^t Beards lott, And one pcell of land w^{ch} was my fathers Division in y^e fferry woods, & halfe y^t Barne in y^e ffeild, because they have none at home, & yard Roome for some Cattle. And J doe give these two y^t pcell of fresh meadow in y^e new meadow on this side next to y^e woods all these to be devided if they Canot agree togeth^r. And if it please y^e Lord that either of these two dye before mariage then all shall fall to the other of them, And J doe this because J wold have y^e lands Keep together as much as may be, And my will is y^t the other three Brothers namely Sam:^l Henry & Joseph shall give fiftene pounds of Current provicoñ pay to the s^d Timothy & John because they have noe buildings; my will is that my daughter Elizabeth Baldwin shall have a sheep & one Lambe added to what she hath already given her. my will is y^t my daughter Esther shall have thirty two pounds, fffurther J give to my other three daughters Mary, Hannah, sarah thirty pounds a peece to be paid at or before there mariage day if desired. My will is y^t if any of these be taken away by Death before mariage then what is given them shall Returne to those of the sisters that are living, And my will is that these shall have their fortunes out of the moveables within Dores, & stock without as they are or Can be raised, my will is that these portions shall be payd by my Administrators which shall be my son samuell and my son Henry & there mother Joined wth them if she lives untill that day; these Lines were drawne by my owne hand when sick & weak.

Elnathan Botsford seale

Signed & sealed in p^sence of vs

Jobamah Gunne
Joseph Peck

A postscript to y^e wthin written will. My will is y^t Timothy & John shall have added to w^t is wthin written one pcell of meadow in the great neck Comonly Called y^e Creek meadow equally devided



THE BOTSFORD HOMESTEAD, MILFORD, CONNECTICUT
(See page 23)

betwixt them both. Item my will is that my last division of land shall be equally devided betwixt all my sons

Elnathan Botchford sele

Signed & sealed in p^sence of vs Wittnesses

Jobamah Gun

Joseph Peck

A true Record test W Jones C^t

FAMILY RECORD, ELNATHAN^a BOTSFORD

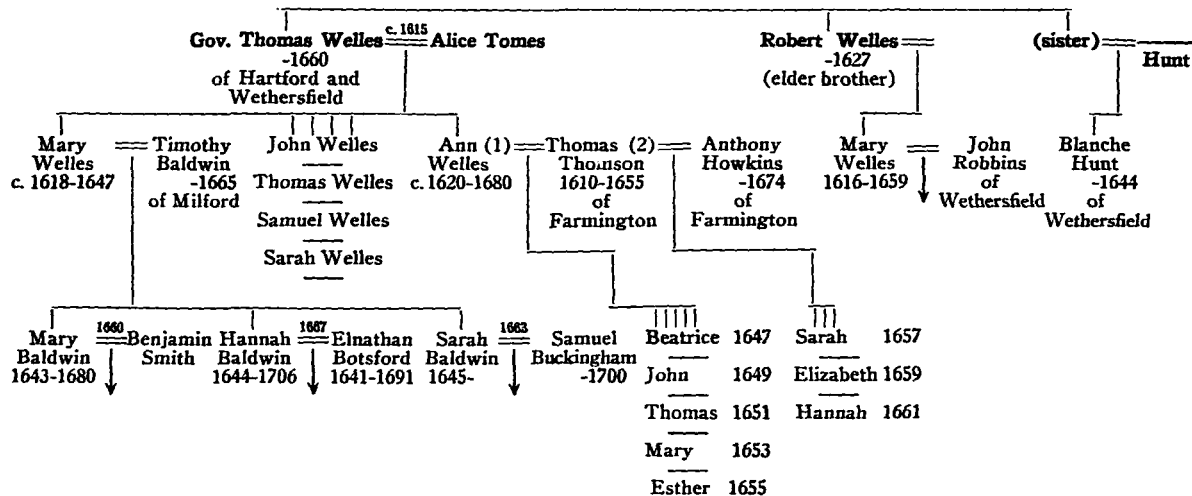
ELNATHAN^a BOTSFORD (*Henry*¹), baptized at Milford, Conn., 15 Aug. 1641, died there 10 Sept. 1691; married first, 12 Dec. 1665, ELIZABETH FLETCHER, baptized in Oct. 1645, died probably in 1666, daughter of John Fletcher; married second, 12 Dec. 1667, HANNAH BALDWIN, baptized in Aug. 1644, died 7 Aug. 1706, daughter of Timothy and Mary Baldwin.

Child by first wife, recorded at Milford:

- i. ELIZABETH^a, b. 22 Oct. 1666, bapt. 13 Mar. 1669/70; m. JOSEPH BALDWIN.

Children by second wife, recorded at Milford:

- ii. ESTHER, b. 18 Oct. 1668, bapt. 13 Mar. 1669/70; m. (1) JOSEPH HOW; m. (2) THOMAS HUMISTON.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. 30 July 1670, bapt. 31 July 1670; d. in 1745; m. HANNAH ———, who d. 29 Oct. 1732.
- iv. MARY, b. 11 Feb. 1671/2, bapt. 18 Feb. 1671/2.
- v. HANNAH, b. 30 Apr. 1674, bapt. 3 May 1674; m. (1) 21 Dec. 1699, JOHN PRINDLE, and (2) Nov. 1735, JOSEPH HULL, both of Derby.
- +vi. HENRY, b. 12 Sept. 1676, bapt. 17 Sept. 1676.
- vii. TIMOTHY, b. 10 Nov. 1678, bapt. same day; m. 14 Feb. 1704/5, MARY PECK.
- +viii. JOHN, b. 8 Jan. 1680/1, bapt. 9 Jan. 1680/1.
- ix. SARAH, b. 10 Aug. 1683, bapt. (not recorded); m. 30 Nov. 1710, DANIEL MERWIN.
- x. RUTH, bapt. 2 Jan. 1686/7; d. soon after.
- xi. JOSEPH, bapt. 30 Sept. 1688; settled in Newtown; m. at Newtown, 9 Jan. 1718/9, MARY BENNETT.



ANCESTRY OF HANNAH BALDWIN

I. *The Baldwin Family*

Richard Baldwin of Cholesbury, co. Buckingham, Eng., made his will 23 Dec. 1630, and died before 16 May 1633, when it was proved. It named his wife Isabel and his children. Three of the sons, Timothy, Nathaniel, and Joseph, came to New England, and settled in Milford; but Nathaniel removed to Fairfield, Conn., and Joseph removed to Hadley, Mass. Apparently their sister Sarah accompanied them, and she married first, 19 Mar. 1639, John Searle, and second, 28 Apr. 1642, Alexander Edwards, both of Springfield, Mass.

TIMOTHY¹ BALDWIN, eldest son of Richard, came with the Milford settlers, and resided there until his death, 17 Jan. 1664/5. He and his wife Mary were admitted to the Milford church, 5 Mar. 1642/3. He married first, by 1642, MARY WELLES, born about 1618, died at Milford, 21 July 1647, daughter of Gov. Thomas and Alice (Tomes) Welles. He married second, Mary, widow of John Mapham. She was admitted to the Milford church as wife of Timothy Baldwin, about Dec. 1652. She married third, in 1666, Mr. Thomas Topping of Branford, and died in 1676; George Fenwick in his letter to Gov. Leete about Hammonasset spoke of her as a near relative.

The will of Timothy Baldwin, of Milford, made 31 Jan. 1664/5 (?), proved at Milford 2 Mar. 1664/5, gave lands to "my eldest daughter Mary Smith, the wife of Benjamin Smith," £50 to "my daughter Hannah Baldwin," £50 to "my daughter Sarah Buckingham," and the residue of his lands to "my son Timothy Baldwin," as well as a ewe sheep to each of his three grandchildren, and £4 to "John Mappam, my wive's son." The pastor, Mr. Newton, received £5, and Baldwin's servant, Jeremy Andrus, one sheep. His wife was constituted sole executrix, and was to have the residue not disposed of, together with the use of houses and lands while the son remained a minor. Mr. Benjamin Fenn, Deacon Clarke, George Clarke, Jr., and Samuel Coley were appointed overseers. The inventory, amounting to £529.18.06, was taken 6 Feb. 1664/5.*

* *Manwaring's Digest of Early Conn. Probate Records*, vol. 1, p. 177.

Children by first wife, born at Milford:

- i. MARY², bapt. 2 Apr. 1643; buried 3 Aug. 1680; m. 21 Oct. 1660, BENJAMIN SMITH.
- +ii. HANNAH, bapt. Aug. 1644; d. 7 Aug. 1706; m. 12 Dec. 1667, ELNATHIAN³ BORSFORD, bapt. 15 Aug. 1641, d. 10 Sept. 1691.
- iii. SARAH, bapt. Aug. 1645; d. after 1700; m. 14 Dec. 1663, SAMUEL BUCKINGHAM, bapt. 13 June 1641, d. 17 Mar. 1699/1700.

Children by second wife, born at Milford:

- iv. ABIGAIL, bapt. 29 Dec. 1650; d. in 1660.
- v. ANNE, bapt. 1 July 1655; d. 21 July 1655.
- vi. TIMOTHY, b. 12 June 1658; d. 8 Dec. 1703; m. MARY BEARD, b. 12 Nov. 1658, d. 29 Nov. 1703.

II. *The Welles Connection*

The identification of Timothy Baldwin's first wife Mary with Mary daughter of Gov. Thomas Welles rests entirely on two pieces of evidence. Before considering the evidence in detail, it will be necessary to summarize what is known of the immediate family of Gov. Thomas Welles.

Knowledge of the origin of the Welles family in England has been greatly increased in recent years by the researches of Col. Charles E. Banks on behalf of Hon. Lemuel A. Welles of Bronxville, N. Y.*

GOV. THOMAS WELLES was second son of Robert and Alice Welles, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Welles, of Stourton in Whichford, co. Warwick, Eng. His father and elder brother Robert, settled on him a house and lands in Burmington, co. Warwick, on 5 July 1615, when he was on the point of marrying ALICE TOMES. This property became later the object of an action at law, and the chancery depositions taken in 1650 give many important details concerning the family.

Nicholas Hunt of Burmington, co. Warwick, aged about 85 years, deposed in 1650 that Thomas Welles went out of England about fifteen years since, with three sons, John the eldest, Thomas the second, and Samuel the third, and three daughters, Mary, Anne, and one other, the eldest child being about thirteen years old when they went away; also that he had had several letters from Thomas Welles from beyond the seas, the last received

* Published in 1926 in *The New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 80, pp. 279-305, 446-447.

being dated 4 Feb. 1646/7 and delivered to him by one John Robbins who married the sister of John Welles.*

This John Welles was the complainant in the legal action, and was brother of Mary Welles, wife of John Robbins, the Wethersfield settler. They were children of Robert Welles of Tidmington, co. Worcester (who died 1627), elder brother of Gov. Thomas Welles.

Richard Hunt, son of the above Nicholas, also made a deposition, in which he stated that Thomas Welles went to New England with three sons, John, Thomas, and Samuel, and three daughters, Mary, Anne, and Sara, ranging in age from 17 to 2 years when they departed from England.†

Mention of the notable services of Gov. Thomas Welles to the Colony of Connecticut will be made later in the present volume.‡ Here we are concerned with the genealogical evidence. His will, made 7 Nov. 1659, made his grandson Robert (son of his deceased son John) his chief heir, but the said Robert was to pay "Twenty pound apiece to my Children, viz., Tho. £20, Samuel £20, My daughter Maryes Children £20, & Sarah £20, & ten pound to my Cossen Robbins' Children."§ Gov. Welles died at Wethersfield, 14 Jan. 1659/60.

We would point out that the sons and daughters were named in the same order, both in the testimony taken in England, and in Gov. Welles's will. From this we may safely infer that Mary was the eldest daughter. The eldest son, John, was not married much earlier than 1647 (his first child was born about 1648), hence his own birth need not be placed earlier than 1621-1623. Gov. Welles was on the point of marriage in 1615. There is every likelihood that Mary was not only the eldest daughter, but that she was older than John, being the eldest surviving child. Richard Hunt in his testimony stated his belief that the eldest child was about 17 in 1635. Richard's father, who was about 85 when he deposed, thought the eldest child was about 13 in 1635, but it is probable that Richard's memory was the more exact. Mary Welles was probably born about 1618, and certainly not later than 1622.

We can now present the first piece of evidence bearing on the

* *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 80, p. 288.

† *Ib.*, vol. 80, p. 289.

‡ See *Service Records of Ancestors*.

§ *Manwaring's Digest of Early Conn. Probate Records*, vol. 1, pp. 161-162. The original will is in File No. 5860, Hartford Probate District.

fate of Mary Welles. Blanche Hunt, evidently of Wethersfield, died before 20 Sept. 1644, when the inventory of her estate was taken, and her will, not dated, contained the following provisions. She gave her best suit of wearing clothes to "my Cossen Mary Robins," twenty shillings apiece to "my Cossens in the howse"; the residue to be disposed of by "my Vnckle Welles," but "my Cossen Mary Baylding" to have six yards of kersey.*

It is quite apparent that Blanche Hunt must have been a niece of Gov. Thomas Welles, whom she called "my Vnckle Welles." She was thus a first cousin of Mary (Welles) Robbins, who was a known niece of Gov. Welles. Probably she lived with Mrs. Robbins, and her "cousins in the house" were the young children of Mrs. Robbins. Who then was the cousin Mary Baylding? We submit that unless Gov. Welles had two nieces in this country named Mary, Mary Baylding must refer to his daughter. Naturally, if Blanche Hunt was niece of Gov. Welles, she was cousin of Gov. Welles's daughter.

We suppose that Blanche's mother was a sister of Gov. Welles, and that her father was a close relative of Nicholas Hunt and his son Richard who testified in 1650 in the Welles chancery suit in England. The dates permit the supposition that a son of Nicholas Hunt married a sister of Gov. Welles; and this would explain the detailed knowledge which the Hunts possessed concerning the Welles family, and the fact that Nicholas Hunt received several letters from Gov. Welles after the family left England.

Pursuing our analysis, we have shown that Mary Welles was born probably about 1618, and not later than 1622. It is therefore likely that she was married before Blanche Hunt died in 1644, and from her cousin Blanche's will we derive the information that her husband's name was "Baylding." We also know that Mary died, leaving children, prior to 7 Nov. 1659, the date of her father's will.

The only families in Connecticut at that early date whose names might have been spelled Baylding were the Belden and Baldwin families. Since the Beldens were a Wethersfield family, we may consider them first. The three brothers, William, Samuel, and John Belden, are supposed, with much probability, to have been sons of Richard Belden who died at Wethersfield in 1655. William was married before 1647, hence was born by 1626; he died

* Manwaring's *Digest of Early Conn. Probate Records*, vol. 1, p. 19.

in 1655, leaving a widow Thomasin, whom he appointed sole executrix of his estate.* Samuel was born about 1632,† and had a wife Mary; since she survived to be killed by the Indians during King Philip's War, she cannot be identified with Mary Welles who was already dead by 1659. John was born about 1634,‡ and his wife's name was Lydia.

It is thus seen that the three Belden brothers were all younger than Mary Welles, with the possible exception of William, whose wife was named Thomasin. Their supposed father, Richard Belden, was presumably born as early as 1600, and was certainly much older than Mary Welles, who was too young to have been mother of any of the three Belden boys. It therefore appears that no member of the Belden family is a likely candidate for Mary Welles's husband.§

The name Baldwin in early records was spelled a variety of ways, as for example Bauldin, Baulding, Bolding, etc. It is quite possible that "Bayding" was intended for Baldwin, for in the same document the name Blanche was spelled "Blaynch"; and our second piece of evidence will show why we conclude that Mary Welles was the first wife of Timothy Baldwin.

Mr. Anthony Howkins of Farmington married for his second wife, in 1656, Mrs. Anne (Welles) Thomson, widow of Thomas Thomson of Farmington, and second daughter of Gov. Thomas Welles. Mr. Howkins died in 1674, and a claim was made in behalf of his stepdaughter Esther (or Hester) Thomson that he had promised her a portion of £20.

In support of that claim, Samuel Buckingham of Milford swore that in May 1664 he was at "my Unckle M^r Anthony Howkins his house," and "my little Cousins being goeing up and downe before us as my Unckle and I satt together, I heard my Unckle M^r. Howkins say, Concerning my Cousin Hester Thomson—this little Girle sucked when I Maryed my wiffe, she beeing soe small I delighted much in hirr: hirr ffather died before shee was born

* Manwaring's *Digest of Early Conn. Probate Records*, vol. 1, p. 97, and corrections in Errata.

† Aged 26 in 1658 (Winthrop Journal).

‡ *New Haven Colonial Records*, vol. 2, p. 444; he testified 16 Feb. 1661/2, aged about 27.

§ It has been claimed by some writers on the Belden family that the name was early spelled Baylden. The present writer has not seen that spelling employed in American records of the Belden family, and if it occurred, it was certainly very rare.

and shee had no portion giuen hirr by him, but I haue promised to giue heir twenty pounds."*

To get the picture before us, Ann Welles by her Thomson husband had children,—Beatrice (1647), John (1649), Thomas (1651), Mary (1653), and Esther (1655); by Mr. Howkins she had children,—Sarah (1657), Elizabeth (1659), and Hannah (1661). In May 1664, the "little cousins" who played about when Samuel Buckingham was visiting with his uncle Mr. Howkins can apply to the two younger Thomson girls and to the three Howkins girls.

Some have supposed, from the above record, that the mother of Samuel Buckingham was sister to Mr. Howkins. That would of course make Mr. Howkins his uncle, and it would make the Howkins children his cousins; but it would not make Mr. Howkins's stepchildren his cousins, and it must be remembered that Buckingham was testifying *in favor of Esther Thomson* as opposed to the interest of the Howkins children, and that he specifically called Esther Thomson "my cousin." Unless the term cousin was employed in a very loose sense, as signifying one who bore no blood relationship, this explanation fails to explain the terms used in the document. Furthermore, it necessitates the assumption that Mr. Buckingham was so conscientious as to come forward voluntarily to repeat a private conversation, for the benefit of his uncle's stepchild, and contrary to the interest of his own Howkins cousins.

If we decline to accept this explanation, we might surmise that Buckingham's mother was sister of Mrs. Ann Howkins, which would make him cousin of all her children, both Thomsons and Howkinses; but that would make Buckingham's mother a daughter of Gov. Thomas Welles, and we know that the governor had no such daughter. The only Welles daughter not accounted for was Mary, and Buckingham's mother was not named Mary.

The only other possible explanation is that the relationships mentioned in the document came through Buckingham's wife instead of through himself, for at that period it was common for a man to refer to his wife's relatives in the same terms as if they were his own. Let us see how this works out. Samuel Buckingham married Sarah Baldwin on 14 Dec. 1663. She was daughter

* Ernest Flagg, *The Founding of New England*, p. 261.

of Timothy Baldwin by his first wife Mary. This Mary was married before 1643, and died in 1647, leaving three little girls. These dates fit well the known facts concerning Mary Welles, who was born 1618-1622, and was dead in 1659, when the governor's will referred to her children. If Mary Welles married Timothy Baldwin, then Hannah (Baldwin) Buckingham was niece of Ann Welles; Mr. Howkins was her uncle by marriage, and the children of Mrs. Howkins by both husbands were her first cousins. Samuel Buckingham, in right of his wife, could thus refer to Mr. Howkins as his uncle, and to Esther Thomson as his cousin.

To sum up the evidence for the marriage of Mary Welles to Timothy Baldwin:

1. Blanche Hunt, cousin of Mary Welles, called her Mary "Baylding" in 1644. Timothy Baldwin was married to his wife Mary prior to 5 Mar. 1642/3, when she joined the Milford church as his wife. We can find no suitable Belden as a possible husband for Mary Welles.

2. The three daughters of Gov. Thomas Welles, in order of birth, were named Mary, Ann, and Sarah. The three daughters of Mrs. Mary Baldwin, in order of birth, were named Mary, Hannah, and Sarah.

3. Mary Welles died before 7 Nov. 1659, the date of her father's will. Mrs. Mary Baldwin died in 1647. Mary Welles left more than one surviving child; Mrs. Mary Baldwin left three surviving children.

4. Mary Welles had a sister Ann who by her first husband had a daughter Esther Thomson, and Ann married Anthony Howkins for her second husband. Mrs. Mary Baldwin's daughter Sarah married Samuel Buckingham, who thereafter called Esther Thomson "my cousin," and Mr. Howkins "my uncle."

5. Samuel Buckingham's visit to Mr. Howkins took place in the spring following his marriage to Mrs. Mary Baldwin's daughter. The marriage took place in December 1663, the visit in May 1664. Mr. Howkins served as Assistant of the Colony, and what is more likely than that Mr. Buckingham, after his marriage, paid the visit to get acquainted with one of his wife's most influential relatives?

6. Timothy Baldwin was of reasonably good social standing, and at the time of his first marriage Thomas Welles had not occupied the more exalted positions which he later filled. The second wife

of Timothy Baldwin was a relative of George Fenwick, and for her third husband married a Patentee of Connecticut Colony under the Royal Charter. Although Timothy Baldwin never occupied high political office, his social position was not so inferior to that of Thomas Welles in 1642 as to preclude marriage with the latter's daughter.

7. The relationships mentioned in the two documents (the Hunt will and the Buckingham deposition) are perfectly explained by the deduction that Mary Welles married Timothy Baldwin, and they are not satisfactorily explained by any other theory. Either piece of evidence, by itself, would be insufficient to warrant a definite conclusion; the two documents, when analyzed jointly, point irresistibly to the conclusion we have reached.

Finally, a chart is included for the better understanding of the relationships mentioned, and we believe that the above evidence and analysis justify the claim set forth, despite the lack of more direct proof.

The Documentary Evidence

(1) The Will of Blanche Hunt.*

I, Blaynch Hunt do make my last will. Imp^r, I giue my best suite of wearering Cloathes to my Cossen Mary Robins, & a p^re of my best blanketts; Itē, I giue my Cossens in the howse, twenty shillings a peece, in gold or sylver if yt can be made vpp att my decease; Itē, for the rest of my estate in howsehold stufte & debts, I comitt to the dispose of my Vnckle Welles, only I remit 40s. I lent my Cossen Mary Robins; I make my Vnkle Welles my Executor; I giue my Cossen Mary Baylding vi yards of kersey.

Blaynch Hunt

[The inventory was taken 20 Sept. 1644 by Andrew Ward and William Gibbons. The only names in it are found in these items: "A debt oweing frō Mr. Hill"; "A debt frō John Robins, now on her Vnckles account"; "Lent her Cossen Mary Robins"; "a debt frō John Fishe." The two appraisers were Wethersfield men, indicating that that was her residence. It is to be noted that she (or the scribe) spelled her name "Blaynch," so it is not strange that Baldwin should be spelled "Baylding."]

(2) The deposition of Samuel Buckinghame of Millford Aged 34 years Saith†

* *Colonial Records of Connecticut*, vol. 1, p. 457; also found in Manwaring's *Digest of Early Conn. Probate Records*, vol. 1, p. 19.

† Deposition found in papers relating to the estate of Anthony Howkins, Hartford Probate District, File No. 2638; it has been printed in Goodwin's *Genealogical Notes*, Hartford, 1856, p. 263, and in Flagg's *Founding of New England*, Hartford, 1926, p. 261.

I beeing at my Unckle M^r Anthony Howkins his house in ffarmington in the Month Caled May in the yeare 1664: my little Cousins being going up and downe before us as my Unckle and I satt together I heard my Unckle M^r Howkins say Concerning my Cousin Hester Thomson this little Girle sucked when I Maryed My wiffe shee beeing soe small I delighted much in hirr: hirr ffathar died before shee was born and shee had no portion giuen hirr by him but I haue promised to giue heir twenty pounds: and further not:

Milford August y^e 10th 1674 This aboue written was taken upon oath before me

Robert Treat

HENRY^s BOTSFORD

HENRY BOTSFORD was barely fifteen years old at the time of the death of his father, Elnathan Botsford, and since his only older brother, Samuel, was only twenty-one, he must soon have assumed a share of the heavy responsibility of providing for their widowed mother and the younger brothers and sisters.

In the primitive colonial conditions then prevailing, each household was as nearly as possible an independent economic unit. It was the task of the men to till the soil, care for the livestock, cut the firewood, and do the carpentry and other repair work. The women did the cooking and washing, spun and wove the ordinary clothing, cared for the children, and in their idle moments (if any moments in those spacious times were ever idle) often cultivated a "kitchen garden," not to mention flower beds.

It is not difficult to imagine Henry Botsford growing to manhood in such an environment. His brother Samuel inherited their father's house and homelot near John Beard's, which apparently was a new house, built perhaps upon Samuel's approaching his majority and in anticipation of his marriage. Henry and his youngest brother, Joseph, received by will "this house," barn and homelot "that was my ffathars." Evidently this was the home of the first Henry Botsford, in which Elnathan was still living, so the young Henry received an interest in the homestead of the grandfather for whom he was named.

In 1700, at the age of twenty-four, Henry married Christian Gunn, granddaughter of Dr. Jasper Gunn, one of the early settlers in Milford. Unlike his father's, Henry's name appears often in the land records.

On 9 May 1708, "Christian the wife of Henry Botchford and

Charity the wife of Moses Stelson admitted to full communion in this Church" (Milford Church Records).

On 17 Mar. 1715/6, Joseph Botsford of Milford, yeoman, conveyed to his brothers, Samuel, Henry, Timothy, and John, all of Milford, land at "y^e Race being a fifth part of our hon^d ffather Elnathan Botsford Division."* Henry, calling himself "yeoman," conveyed on the same date to his brother Joseph;† and on 28 Apr. 1719 sold to Joseph Beard, two acres at "y^e bear neck."‡

Samuel Miles and Sarah his wife, Henry Botsford and Christian his wife, Amos Northrop and Mary his wife, and Mehitabel Gunn, all of Milford, joined 1 Mar. 1715/6 as "legatees of our hon^d ffather Jobamah Gunn late of Milford dec^d" in a sale to "our brother Abell Gunn of Derby" of all right in the lands or estate of "our s^d dec^d ffather."§

Gamaliel Northrup, as Administrator of the estate of Daniel Northrup, on 21 Nov. 1719 for £37 sold to Henry Botsford of Milford, "Husbandman," two acres, "being part of y^e homlott that Was formerly Elnathan Botsford Late of Milford Decst."||

NEWTOWN

The town of Newtown, Conn., was purchased by William Janes, Justus Bush, and Samuel Hawley, from the Pootatuck Indians, 12 Sept. 1705, the consideration being four guns, four broadcloth coats, four blankets, four ruffelly coats, four collars, ten shirts, ten pair of stockings, forty pounds of lead, ten pounds of powder, and forty knives. Thus a territory eight miles in length by over five miles in breadth was opened up to settlement, and the original proprietors sold their rights to several "homesteaders" who came chiefly from Stratford, Milford and other neighboring towns. The old name of this territory was Quanneapague (strangely reminiscent of Quinnipiack, the Indian name of New Haven). In 1708, the inhabitants petitioned to be made a town, and Newtown was incorporated. Others petitioned the General Court for liberty to buy outlying tracts from the Indians, and such purchases were known as "petition rights."

* Milford Land Records, vol. 5, p. 210.

† *Ib.*, vol. 5, p. 213.

‡ *Ib.*, vol. 6, p. 45.

§ *Ib.*, vol. 5, p. 188.

|| *Ib.*, vol. 6, p. 220.

On 5 Nov. 1711, Joseph Peck, Jr., of Milford, sold to Joseph Botsford of Milford in consideration of a Petition Right in that tract of land called Quanneapauge and now known by the name of Newtown (the Right being a 49th part of the whole tract),— twelve acres in the 52d lot in the "second Shott."* Joseph was Henry's youngest brother, and thus we see that the Botsfords were interested in Newtown from its very early days.

Henry Botsford, Sr., of Milford, on 18 Jan. 1726/7, purchased from Peter Hubbell of Newtown a right in Newtown which the latter had "by deed of gift from my father mr. Richard Hubbell of Stratfield."† Doubtless in the expectation of removal, Henry at this time was disposing of his Milford property. On 21 Jan. 1726/7, he sold to Lt. Joseph Peck, for £255, "a Certain homlott with a house and barn," being four acres "on y^e Town Plott in y^e West side of y^e Town."‡ Apparently this was his dwelling.

On 28 Jan. 1726/7, Henry Botchford of Milford, yeoman, sold to Ens. George Clarke, Jr., for £10, land "in y^e one bitt & ye two bitt Indian Purchasses."§ Five days later, he sold to Samuel Gunn, Jr., for £49:4:6, land at "y^e old plaine," being "a part of an Allotment formerly my Grandfather Henry Bochfords Late of Milford Decst," containing 2½ acres and an eighth.¶ The same month, Henry Botsford, Sr., sold to Samuel Botsford, for £53:3:9, land at "y^e Pond," containing over two acres.¶ He sold to his "brother" Samuel Botsford, for £100, on the 14 Mar. following, above an acre bounded on land of his "brother" Timothy.** In Feb. he had also sold, with "Christian my Wife," for £42, to Joshua Baldwin, one-quarter of an upland and meadow at Brooks Beavor Pond, the whole of which contained four acres.††

He still called himself Senior, of Milford, on 4 Apr. 1727, when he sold to Ephraim Northrup; and on 24 May 1727, when he sold to Samuel Gunn, Jr., for £20, a right in the undivided lands in Milford.§§ His most valuable property, "a part of y^t allotment was my hon^d father Elnathan Botsfords late of s^d Milford decst," being

* Milford Land Records, vol. 4, p. 201.

† Newtown Town Records, vol. 3, p. 149.

‡ Milford Land Records, vol. 7, p. 105.

§ *Ib.*, vol. 7, p. 351.

¶ *Ib.*, vol. 7, p. 339.

¶ *Ib.*, vol. 7, p. 135.

** *Ib.*, vol. 7, p. 139.

†† *Ib.*, vol. 7, p. 112.

§§ *Ib.*, vol. 7, pp. 157, 338.

34 acres at the Race bounded on land of his brother John, he had sold on 4 Feb. 1726/7 to Samuel Gunn, Sr., for £565.* It is clear from these deeds that he had acquired and improved considerable real estate in his native town. In the Spring of 1727, when over fifty years old, he settled in Newtown.

His name appears but once more in Milford records; for on 27 Apr. 1742, Henry Botchford of Newtown, Yeoman, for fifteen shillings sold to Samuel Buckingham of Milford, "y^e sixth part of my Hon^d father Elnathan Botchford Late of Milford Deceased his Right or Jnterest in y^e Sequestred Lands in Milford."† Long after his death, on 20 Mar. 1775, Henry, Moses and Abel Botsford, all of Newtown, conveyed to John Merwin of Milford all right at Oyster Neck "laid out upon the right of our hon^d grandfather Elnathan Botsford."‡ These were Henry's sons.

He survived twenty years after his removal to Newtown, and had a number of land transactions recorded there, into the details of which we need not enter. On 4 Dec. 1741, he sold land for £7 to Henry Botsford, Jr.§ He died in the Autumn of 1747. We append a copy of his recorded will, which was made 23 Apr. and proved 28 Oct. 1747; the three Executors appeared before the Probate Court in Danbury, 11 Jan. 1747/8, and accepted the trust.||

In the Name of God Amen the 23^d Day of April in y^e year of our Lord one thousand seuen hundred and forty seuen.

I Henry Botsford of Newtown in y^e County of farefield and Colony of Connecticut In New England yeoman now being in perfect mind and memery thanks be to god there for Calling to mind & being sensibel of Human frailty and the Mortallity of my Body Knowing that it is appointed for all men once to Die I do now make & ordain this my Last will & testement Viz—

first of all I Recommend my soul into y^e Hands of god that gauē it and my Body to y^e Earth to be Decently burried in a Christian manner at the Discreshon of my Executors nothing Doubting but at the general Resurection I shall Reciuē the same aguin by the mighty power of god and as touching my Worldly Estate which it hath pleased god to bless me with in this Life I dispose of it in the following manner Viz—

* Milford Land Records, vol. 9, p. 154; not recorded until 3 May 1739.

† *Ib.*, vol. 10, p. 241.

‡ *Ib.*, vol. 15, p. 455.

§ Newtown Land Records, vol. 3-4, p. 521.

|| Danbury Probate Records.

Imprimus: I giue and bequeath to my beloued wife Christian Botsford my New Dwelling house & one third part of my Barn & my homelot With the priuileges there unto belonging and also my meadow Lot at the Island so Called and my twenty acer Lot what is now in my passession to haue Vse and hold during the time or tenure of hur natural Life also I giue to my sd beloued Wife so much of my house hold stuff or good as she shall see cause to take & one Cow to haue & hold and Dispose of for euer and it is my Will that my Executors hereafter named shall prouide for hur if she shall stand in need all things nessary for a well being in this Life touching natural subsistance or bodily Comfort i: e: such as meat Drink & Clothing &c

Item: I giue and bequeath to my beloued sons Henry Botsford Moses Botsford & Abel Botsford whome I Constitute ordain & appoint my sole Executors of this my Last will & Testement i.e all my Estate of Lands & Rights of Land in Newtown or Else whare that I now am Possesst of or that shall Euer hear after acree and all my mouabel Estate if any Remain after all my Just Debts and funeral Charges be paid and Leagaces hear after mentioned to them & to there Heirs to haue & hold to use & Improue & Dispose of for euer in equall proportion & posseson that is one third part to Each one of the aboue named Henry Moses & Abel Botsford & there Heirs & Assigns for Euer: Item: I giue & bequeath unto my beloued Daughter Christian Bennet the Wife of Abraham Bennet the sum of forty pound money according to old tenor at this Day of y^o sealing of this my Last will or as it now pases—

Item—I giue to my beloued Daughter Miriam sealey the wife of Nehemiah sealy the sum of sixty pounds money according to y^o aboue Expreson

Item also I giue to my beloued Daghter Jane ferman the wife of Richard ferman the sum of forty pounds money as aboue Express & my will is & I order my Executors to Leuey & pay all my Debts & Legeses that I haue bequeathed out of my Estate as they shall think best & that they shall pay Each of y^o bequeathed Leagacys with in one year after the probation of this my Last will: but if my Executors Do not or will not pay y^o aboue bequathed Legases then my Daghters aboue Mentioned shall Come & take posses & Enjoy so much of my Lands for Euer as shall amount to there preportion according as it shall be prised: my will is & I giue to Henry

Botsford my Eldest son five pounds money according to old tender to be paid as before mentioned that is of my Estate & my will is that all my Estate that I haue bequeathed to my Children shal be to them & there Heirs there Estate of Inheritance for Euer & I do hearby reuock & Disanul al former Wills and testements made be me in any wise before y^e time of Ratefing & Confirming of this my Last will & Testemant in witness whare of I haue set to my Hand & fixed my seal y^e Day & Date aboue written—

Signed sealed published pronounced & Henry Botsford (seal)
 Deliuered by the [said] Henry Botsford
 to be his Last will & Testement in
 presents of us

Jeremiah Johnson

Joseph Blackman

Heth Peack

The above will was proved at Newtown by the testimony of the witnesses, who were sworn 28 Oct. 1747 before Job Sherman, J. P. At a Court held in Danbury, 11 Jan. 1747/8, the three Executors appeared and accepted the trust.

ANCESTRY OF CHRISTIAN GUNN

I. Jasper Gunn

JASPER¹ GUNN came in the *Defence* in 1635, aged 29, with Ann Gunn, aged 25. He settled in Roxbury, Mass., where land was set out to him in June 1639. His name occurs in Rev. John Eliot's record of Roxbury Church members, but no information is given concerning him. He was in Hartford, Conn., some ten years later, where he owned considerable land.

The copy of Milford First Church Records at the Town Hall in Milford states the admission of Jasper Gunn, physician, on 25 Apr. 1651, together with Mary his wife, and after his name is the added statement that he died 12 Jan. 1670 [1670/1 is meant], and after his wife's name is the statement that she was dismissed to the Church at Hatfield. The name of the wife is certainly wrong, for the will of Christian Gunn proves that she was mother of Jasper's children. It appears that he lived in Milford for a few years after 1641, as he had children baptized there until 1645, and that he then lived in Hartford a few years, returning to Milford.

His will, dated 25 Dec. 1670, proved 27 Jan. 1670 [1670/1], named his son Jobamah, son Abel, to whom he gave "my physick

chest with all phisick & chirurgery things in it" and "all my physick books," son Daniel, son Samuel, and daughter Mehitabell ffen, and appointed "my loveing brothers" Jn^o Smith and Joseph Pecke overseers.

The will of Christian Gunn, dated 6 May 1690, named her son Jobamah, son Daniell, grandchildren Sam^l and Nathaniell, sons of Jobamah Gunn, grandchildren Benjamin, Joseph, Hannah, Martha, and Susannah Fenn, grandchild Sam^l son of Nathaniell Gunn of Hatfield, granddaughter Christian the daughter of Jobamah, daughter Mehetabell Campe, grandchild Mary Hine, Mary the wife of Jobamah Gunn, grandchildren Elisabeth and Sarah Gunn, and son Samuell. Inventory taken 31 Oct. 1690; total, £56-04-06.

Children:

- +i. **JOBAMAH²**.
- ii. **NATHANIEL**, of Branford, removed to Hatfield; m. **SARAH DAY**, dau. of Robert of Hartford; she m. (2) at Hartford, 24 Nov. 1664, **SAMUEL KELLOGG**.
- iii. **MEHITABEL**, bapt. at Milford, 2 May 1641; m. (1) 21 Dec. 1660, **BENJAMIN FENN**; m. (2) **NICHOLAS CAMP, JR.**
- iv. **ABEL**, bapt. at Milford, 19 June 1643; d. at Derby in 1688; m. 29 Oct. 1666, **MARY SMITH**; she m. (2) at Derby, 12 May 1691, **JOHN DAVIS**. No issue.
- v. **DANIEL**, bapt. at Milford, Sept. 1645; d. in 1690; m. **DEBORAH COLEMAN**. No issue.
- vi. **SAMUEL**, d. at Milford in 1699; m. **HANNAH SANFORD**, dau. of Andrew; she m. (2) **HENRY GREY** of Fairfield.

References

- Savage: Gen. Dict. of New England, vol. 2, p. 323.
 Report of the Record Commissioners, Boston, vol. 6, pp. 1, 81.
 Conn. Hist. Society Collections, vol. 14, p. 397, and other references given in the Index.
 Milford Church Records.
 New Haven Probate Records, vol. 1, part 2, p. 39; vol. 2, p. 69.

II. *Jobamah Gunn*

JOBAMAH² GUNN of Milford, d. in 1715; m. (1) 30 Oct. 1663, **SARAH LANE**, dau. of John; m. (2) abt. 1689, **MARY BRISTOL**, dau. of Henry, b. at New Haven, Sept. 1661.

Administration on the estate of Jobamah was granted, 5 Sept. 1715, to Abel Gunn of Derby. The inventory amounted to £68-10-0.

Children by first wife:

- i. SAMUEL³, b. 15 Jan. 1669 [1669/70], bapt. 16 Jan. 1669/70; d. at Milford, 10 Sept. 1749. ae. 80 (gravestone); m. 11 Nov. 1697, MERCY SMITH.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. 5 Apr. 1672, bapt. 7 Apr. 1672; m. at Derby, 9 Aug. 1693, JOSEPH HAWKINS.
- iii. SARAH, b. 30 Mar. 1674, bapt. 5 Apr. 1674; m. SAMUEL MILES.
- +iv. CHRISTIAN, b. 3 Aug. 1677, bapt. 5 Aug. 1677; m. (1) 12 Nov. 1700, HENRY BOTSFORD, and settled in Newtown; m. (2) 13 Oct. 1748, JOHN SMITH of Derby, Conn.; m. (3) 14 June 1757, SOLOMON FERRY of Danbury, Conn.
- v. ABEL, b. 5 May 1680, bapt. 9 May 1680; d. at Derby, 26 Feb. 1720/1; m. at Derby, 24 May 1704, AGNES HAWKINS.
- vi. NATHANIEL, b. 27 July 1685, bapt. 29 Nov. 1685; d. at Milford in 1764; m. 31 May 1711, ANN HINE.

Children by second wife:

- vii. MARY, bapt. 24 May 1691; m. (1) 6 Jan. 1713/4, AMOS NORTHRUP; m. (2) HENRY PECK.
- viii. JOSEPH, bapt. 16 Apr. 1693.
- ix. MEHITABEL, bapt. 22 Aug. 1697.

References

New Haven Probate Records, vol. 4, pp. 357, 378.
Milford Records.

FAMILY RECORD, HENRY³ BOTSFORD

HENRY³ BOTSFORD (*Elnathan², Henry¹*), born at Milford, Conn., 12 Sept. 1676, died at Newtown, Conn., (abt. Oct.) 1747; married at Milford, 12 Nov. 1700, CHRISTIAN GUNN, daughter of Jobamah and Sarah (Lane) Gunn, born at Milford, 3 Aug. 1677. She married second, 13 Oct. 1748, John Smith of Derby, Conn. He was born at Milford, Conn., 20 July 1674 and died at Derby, Conn., 31 May 1749.* She married third, 14 June 1757, Solomon Ferry of Danbury, Conn.

Children, recorded at Milford:

- i. CHRISTIAN⁴, b. 17 Aug. 1701, bapt. 16 May 1708; m. at Newtown, 6 Apr. 1726, ABRAHAM BENNETT.
- +ii. HENRY, b. [say 1704], bapt. 16 May 1708.

* His will, dated 27 Jan. 1746/7 (before his second marriage), and proved 17 June 1749, did not name any wife [New Haven Probate Records, vol. 7, p. 485]. His first wife (Mary Bracy) had died 11 or 12 June 1745.

- iii. MOSES, b. [say 1707], bapt. 16 May 1708; d. by 1782 (estate distributed, 19 Dec. 1782); m. SARAH LEAVENWORTH.
- iv. MIRIAM, bapt. 14 May 1710; m. NEHEMIAH SEELEY.
- v. ABEL, b. [say 1714]; d. at Newtown in 1778; m. MARTHA BLACKMAN.
- vi. JANE, bapt. Dec. 1717; d. at Newtown, 16 May 1775; m. RICHARD FAIRMAN.
- vii. ISAAC, bapt. 5 May 1723; d. young.

JOHN^s BOTSFORD

JOHN BOTSFORD was born in Milford, Conn., 8 Jan. 1680/1, and remained in his native town until middle age. On 9 Apr. 1710, he was admitted to the Milford Church, having then been married about three years. His wife was Hephzibah Camp, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Camp of Milford. She did not join the church until 14 Feb. 1724/5, when she was entered as wife of Sergeant John Botsford.*

From this we know that John served as Sergeant of the Milford Train Band. He removed with his family to Newtown, Conn., about the time his brother Henry settled there. His gravestone, not easily legible, in the oldest Newtown graveyard, calls him "Deacon John Botchford," and records his death on 6 May 1745 in the [6]5th year of his age. He had been a deacon of the Newtown Church, and the town records, in the entry of his death, also give him the title of "Deacon."†

On 7 Apr. 1702, he bought land in Derby, Conn., from Isaac Nichols of Derby, which he resold to Nichols 13 Nov. 1707, after an abortive attempt to sell it to John Bostwick of Stratford.‡

He still owned unsold rights in Milford lands at the time of his death, for on 13 Mar. 1775, John Botsford and Amos Botsford of Newtown, and Peter Hubbell and Hephzibah his wife of New Milford, sold to John Merwin of Milford, land "Laid out upon the right of our hon^d Grand Father Elnathan Botsford decsd."§ These were three of the children of John.

Through John Botsford our family gains a second Botsford ancestry, for his granddaughter Hephzibah Hubbell married her second cousin, Ezra Botsford, grandson of John's brother Henry.

* Milford Church Records.

† Newtown Vital Records, vol. 1, p. 69.

‡ Phillips' *Town Records of Derby, 1655-1710*, pp. 339, 407.

§ Milford Land Records, vol. 17, p. 192.

FAMILY RECORD, JOHN^s BOTSFORD

JOHN^s BOTSFORD (*Elnathan^s, Henry¹*), born at Milford, Conn., 8 Jan. 1680/1, died at Newtown, Conn., 6 May 1745 in his 65th year (gravestone and Bible records); married *HEPHZIBAH CAMP*, baptized at Milford, Conn., 29 Nov. 1685, died at Newtown, Conn., 5 May 1781 in her 96th year (Bible record), daughter of Lieut. Samuel and Mary (Camp) Camp.

Children, born at Milford:*

- i. JOHN^s, b. 28 Mar. 1708, bapt. 9 Apr. 1710; d. after 1775; m. at Newtown, 2 May 1733, ANNA BENNETT, b. about 1711, d. at Newtown, 3 June 1754, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Booth) Bennett.
- ii. AMOS, b. 25 Oct. 1711, bapt. 28 Oct. 1711; d. at Newtown, 22 Sept. 1775 in his 64th year (gravestone and Bible records); m. in 1735, DAMARIS BENNETT, b. 7 Sept. 1713 (Bible record), d. 15 Apr. 1800 (Bible record). The will of Amos, dated 16 May 1775, recorded 24 Oct. 1775, named his wife Damaris; brother John Botsford's three daughters, viz.: Leusa [Lucy] the wife of George Smith, Keziah the wife of Joseph Wheeler, and Annah the wife of Rev. Benjamin Dunning; his sister Hephzibah Hubbell; nephew Amos Botsford; niece Ann the wife of Richard Fairman, Jr.; nephew Gideon Botsford, Jr.; and nephew Clement Botsford.†
- +iii. *HEPHZIBAH*, bapt. 30 June 1717; m.‡ PETER HUBBELL, b. at Newtown, 15 Apr. 1715, son of Peter and Katharine (Wheeler) Hubbell. They settled in Newbury Parish (now Brookfield) in New Milford, Conn., where the births of eight children are recorded to them. Their daughter Hephzibah^s Hubbell, b. 23 Jan. 1748/9, became the wife of Ezra^s Botsford, her second cousin.
- iv. GIDEON, b. 20 Apr. 1721 (Bible record), bapt. 23 Apr. 1721; d. at Newtown, 22 Sept. 1791 aged 70 years, 4 months (gravestone and Bible records); m. (1) 11 Nov. 1742, BETHIA BENNETT, b. about 1716, d. at Newtown, 26 Nov. 1754 aged 38 (gravestone and Bible records), daughter of Thomas and Mary (Booth) Bennett; m. (2) at New Milford, 13 Jan. 1757, MIRIAM HITCHCOCK, b. at New Milford, 26 July 1729, d. at Newtown, 16 Nov. 1795 aged 66 (gravestone and Bible records), daughter of Jonathan and Miriam (Mallory) Hitchcock.

* The first two children were recorded at Milford, and all four were baptized in the Milford Church.

† Danbury Probate Records, vol. 3, p. 352.

‡ Proof of marriage: Milford Land Records, vol. 17, p. 192; and the will of her brother Amos.

HENRY^a BOTSFORD, JR.

HENRY BOTSFORD, JR., born after 1701 and not later than 1704, was probably married before he removed, with his father, to Newtown, Conn., in 1727. In the list of Newtown estates in 1739, he was assessed at £45, while his father was assessed at £107.* He was named among the freemen of Newtown, 1742.†

In 1743, Henry Botsford, probably his father, was among the petitioners for an ecclesiastical society at Newbury.‡ This indicates that our branch of Botsfords was associated very early with the Newbury section of Newtown. This was a village situated in the adjacent corners of three towns, Newtown, Danbury and New Milford. In 1754, it was established as a separate parish, under the name of Newbury, and in 1788 it was incorporated as the town of Brookfield. The loss of the records of this parish has deprived us of much information.

On 4 July 1761, Henry Botsford of Newtown, "in Consideration of the paternal Loue and Good will J Bair to my three sons (viz) Jsaac Joel and Ezra Botsford all of said Newtown," conveyed to them several pieces of land "in Newbury parrish off of my Farm or Home Lot." Ezra received by this deed five acres, "Begining at the south west Corner of fue acres of Land I Lately Gaue to my son James: Then: Runing South twenty Rods: then Runing East: 40: Rods so as to make said fue acres of Land Bounding on my own Land south and east and on said Jameses Land: North." He signed with his mark, and the deed was witnessed by Theophilus Hurd and Richard Fairman.§ In other deeds, and his will, he wrote his name; so we conclude that he was ill and weak when he gave this deed to his sons.

The following January, he sold for £15 to Jabez Botsford one-half of the home lot (about an acre) "which belonged to my Honouered father Henry Botsford Late Decased," bounded east upon the town street, and south upon "my Brother" Moses Botsford's land.||

On 12 Aug. 1763, he conveyed to his son Joel, part of his farm in Newbury Parish; 30 Oct. 1765, he sold land for £1:10 to Joseph

* Johnson: *History of Newtown*, p. 215.

† *Ib.*, p. 119.

‡ Hawley: *History of Brookfield*, p. 18.

§ *Newtown Land Records*, vol. 7, p. 437.

|| *Ib.*, vol. 7, p. 510.

Smith; 13 Apr. 1767, he sold six acres for £9 to Ezra Northrup; 8 June 1767, he sold land in Newbury for £8 to Abel Hurd.* He sold for £12 on 29 Sept. 1774, to Susanna Northrup, land in Newbury.† For £18, he sold on 16 Mar. 1781 to Joshua Northrup, three acres in Newbury Parish, bounded on land of Susannah Northrup; and on 28 Sept. 1781, at his request, the Selectmen divided a fence between his land and that of "the Widow Hepsy Botsford.‡ She was the widow of his son Ezra.

Henry's will, made 22 Apr. 1779, was proved 2 Sept. 1783, probably within two or three weeks after his death. A verbatim copy of the recorded will is given below. Richard Fairman, one of the Executors appointed, declined the trust; the other, Jabez Botsford, accepted.§ The inventory of his estate was made, 26 Feb. 1784, by John Chandler, Henry Peck, and Richard Smith, and totaled £438:5:4. The most valuable realty was 100 acres, appraised at £386:5:0; the five acres given by his will to Jane Lewis was valued at £40; an old house standing on said five acres, at £2, and part of an old barn at £0:12:0; the remainder of the items in the inventory consisted of household goods.||

Two sales were made by Jabez Botsford as Executor, both in May 1784. For thirty shillings he sold to Joshua Northrup 60 rods, bounded on Joshua's own land; and for £24:7:6 he sold 6½ acres to Susannah Northrup, also bounded on Joshua Northrup's land.||

On 15 Feb. 1787, Abraham Lewis and Jane his wife, of Woodbury, Conn., sold for £30 to Zadock Sherman of Newtown, land in Newbury Parish, being part of the homelot "on which stands the House lately belonging to our Hon^d Father Henry Botsford deceas^d;" witnessed by John W. Chandler and John Chandler.**

The real estate of Henry Botsford was distributed in accordance with the will, 6 Sept. 1784, by Elijah Botsford, Richard Smith, and Henry Peck, and approved the next day in Court at Danbury. The heirs receiving shares were:††

* Newtown Land Records, vol. 8, pp. 77, 303, 431, 454.

† *Ib.*, vol. 11, p. 321.

‡ *Ib.*, vol. 12, pp. 57, 64.

§ Danbury Probate Records, vol. 5, p. 109.

|| *Ib.*, vol. 5, p. 126.

¶ Newtown Land Records, vol. 13, pp. 230, 321.

** *Ib.*, vol. 14, p. 127.

†† Danbury Probate Records, vol. 5, p. 194.

Widow Sarah
 Isaac, eldest son
 James, second son
 Joel, third son
 the Heirs of Ezra Botsford late of Newton deceased, 4th son
 Jane Lewis, Daughter

Henry's wife Sarah perhaps belonged to a Milford family, but her origin has not been ascertained. She survived him, and died early in 1791, for her dower interest was ordered distributed 16 Apr. 1791 :*

Whereas by the death of Sarah Botsford, late widow and relict of Henry Botsford late of Brookfield deceased, that part of the real Estate of the said Henry which was set off to the said Sarah for her use and improvement during her life remains to be distributed to and among the heirs or devisees of said Henry according to his last Will and Testament, this Court doth therefor nominate and appoint Henry Peck Esq^r. and Capt. Richard Smith of Brookfield and Jabez Botsford Esq^r. of Newtown to make Distribution of said Estate accordingly, which amounts to £109:6:7. according to the Inventory of the estate of the said Henry: April 16th. 1791.

Distribution was made at Brookfield, 28 Apr. 1791, to the four male heirs, Isaac Botsford, heirs of Ezra Botsford deceased, James Botsford, and Joel Botsford. The part that came to the heirs of Ezra was subdivided to them individually, by Henry Peck, Esq., Capt. Richard Smith and Ebenezer Blackman, all of Newtown, distributors, by a document dated at Brookfield, 10 Apr. 1796; the heirs named were:

1. Kosciah, eldest daughter to the said Ezra deceased
2. Polly, second daughter to said Ezra deceased
3. Eli, eldest son to the said Ezra Botsford deceased
4. Thomas Gage, second son and brother to said Eli

The will of Henry, given below, like that of his father, contains one interesting provision which was unusual at that period. We pointed out, in an early chapter, that one of the inducements that brought the founders from England was the opportunity to become independent land-owners in the colonies. At once, the New England leaders abolished the inequitable English system which entailed the large estates to the eldest son and cut off the younger sons with

* Danbury Probate Records, vol. 7, p. 78.

little or nothing. Unless a will was made, the law here* gave a double portion to the eldest son, following the Biblical precedent of the "birthright," but gave a single portion to each other child, son or daughter. In 1728 John Winthrop, Esq., of New London, Conn., secured a reversal of the law from the British Privy Council; and acting on this precedent, Mr. Samuel Clark of Milford, eldest son and heir to an intestate estate, appealed to the King in 1742. His brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Tousey, the Newtown minister, defended the suit and was granted £500 by the Connecticut Assembly for that purpose. The Connecticut law was finally sustained, in 1745, by the Privy Council.

Newtown residents must have been much interested in these cases; where, if the final decision had been against the colonial law, many inheritances must have been thrown into confusion. It was quite generally realized here, that for the settling and upbuilding of the country, the English law should be disregarded and realty divided among co-heirs instead of descending to the eldest son. It was not, however, until several years after the Revolutionary War that the provision for according a double portion to the eldest son was repealed, and every child made equal. It is worth noting, that the two Henry Botsfords of Newtown, in our line, held advanced views on this subject, more liberal than the law then required; for each of them, by will, gave his eldest son only an additional £5 for his "birthright," which was much less than the "double portion" allowed by law if there had been no will.

In the name of God. Amen. This 22nd Day of April 1779. I Henry Botsford of Newtown in the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut in New England, not knowing how it may please Almighty God to deal with me, considering human frailty, and my own mortality, knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, yet being of competent memory, sound mind and understanding, do make, constitute and ordain this my last Will and Testament in the following manner, that is, principally and first of all I give and recommend my Soul into the hands of God that gave it, & my Body I recommend to the earth to be buried in a Christian, decent manner, at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named, nothing doubting, but at the great and general Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power

* The law of Connecticut Colony for the settling of intestate estates, passed 1699.

of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord: and as touching such worldly Estate as it hath pleased the Lord to bless me with in this Life, I give and dispose of in the following manner and form, after paying my just Debts and funeral charges;

I give and bequeath unto Sarah, my well beloved wife, all my Household furniture, one Cow and my Mare, and the improvement of one third part of all the Land that I am now possessd of with the use of my Dwelling House, to use and improve during her natural Life.

Item, I give and bequeath to my eldest son, Isaac Botsford, five pounds lawful money as an acknowledgment that he is my eldest son, and for his birthright.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Susannah Northrup, two acres of land on the north west of my farm, against Joseph Gunn's Dwelling house, to be set off on the north part of the meadow.

Item, I give and bequeath to my daughter, Jean Lewis, five acres of land to be set off on the south corner of my land, bounded south on Abel Hurd, and west on highway, to extend an equal distance on each line.

Item, I give and bequeath unto the Heirs of my daughter Hephzabah Sherman Eight pounds lawful money, to be paid in gold or silver within one year after my death.

Item, I give and bequeath all the rest of my Estate, both real and personal, to be equally divided between my son Isaac, James, Joel and Ezra's four Children to have one part equal, as though their father was present: for them and their heirs and Assigns forever, after my Executors hereafter named have set off the land to my two daughters, as described and bequeathed; and paid the Legacy to the heirs of my daughter Hephzabah, and paid all just debts, together with my funeral charges.

Item, my Will further is, that my Executors hereafter mentioned do of my Estate pay all just debts and funeral charges, and receive and settle all debts, together with setting off my widow's thirds and other articles given and bequeathed according to my mind and will heretofore mentioned.

Also, I do constitute Jabez Botsford and Richard Fairman to be Executors on this my last Will and Testament.

In confirmation of and on the other side to be my last Will and Testament, & to ratify the same, and in witness whereof I have

hereunto set my hand and fixt my seal according to the day and date above; and do pronounce this to be my last Will & Testament. in presence of Henry Botsford (seal)

Richard Smith
John Bostwick
Jabez Botsford

FAMILY RECORD, HENRY⁴ BOTSFORD

HENRY⁴ BOTSFORD (*Henry³, Elnathan², Henry¹*), born not later than 1704, and baptized at Milford, Conn., 16 May 1708, died at Newtown (in the section which is now part of Brookfield), Conn., (before 2 Sept.) 1783; married SARAH ———, who died at Brookfield early in 1791.

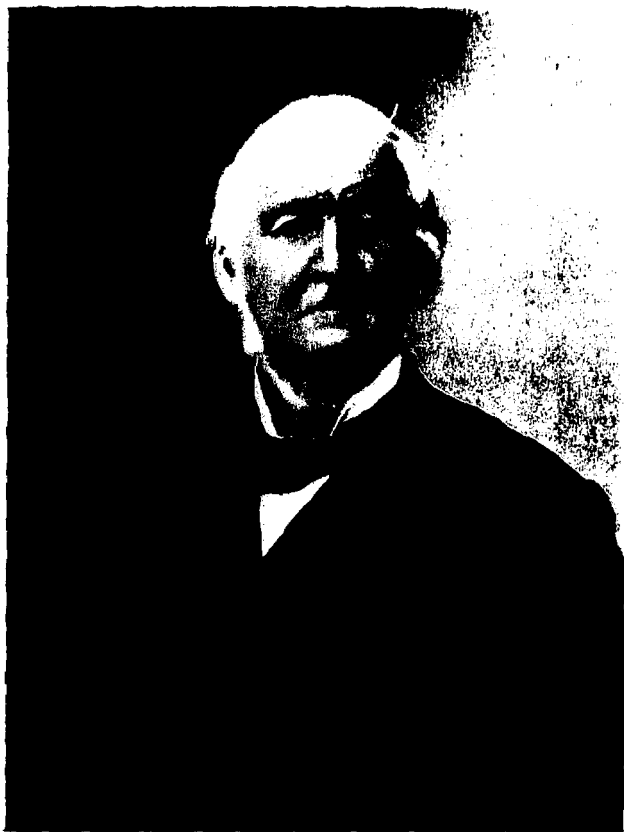
Children:

- i. ISAAC⁵.
- ii. SUSANNAH, b. abt. 1737; d. at Hawleyville, 24 Sept. 1825 in 89th year (gravestone); m. EZRA NORTHRUP, b. abt. 1725, d. 21 May 1770 in 46th year (gravestone).
- iii. HEPHIZIBAH, m. ——— SHERMAN.
- iv. JAMES, b. abt. 1730; d. at Hawleyville, 5 Nov. 1791 ae. 61 (gravestone).
- v. JOEL, b. by 1742 (made freeman, 1763).
- vi. JANE, m. ABRAHAM LEWIS, of Woodbury.
- +vii. EZRA.

EZRA⁵ BOTSFORD

If we can trust the record stating that Ezra was the fourth son of Henry Botsford, Jr., he must have been born a few years later than 1740. He lived and died (at an early age) in Newbury Parish (Brookfield), town of Newtown, Conn.

Ezra's father was too old for service in the Revolutionary War, but he himself was of proper age. No evidence of service has been found. On the other hand, nothing has been found to indicate that he was active as a loyalist. Opinions were divided during the War. Some maintained their loyalty to King and mother country at great personal sacrifice. Some were ardent patriots and separatists from the beginning. Others were more moderate in



REUBEN LAY BOTSFORD
(1806-1898)
(See page 56)

their opinions, and sometimes saw good cause to alter their opinions, one way or the other, as the conflict progressed.

Some of the Newtown Botsfords were loyalists, while others were active on the patriotic side. We do not know with certainty what Ezra's views were; there is only the silence of the records. Many muster rolls have been lost, and the evidence that he had no service is entirely negative; the names of many who had active service are not found in the rolls that have been preserved. On the other hand, if he inclined towards the loyalist side, it is certain that he did not take an active part, or his estate would have been confiscated.

To show what division of opinion there was in the family, the following paragraph from the will of Abel Botsford of Newtown may be of interest:*

Item. As my Son John hath contrary to my will and advice deserted and left me in my advanced and declining age and joined himself to the present Enemy of his native Country and Kindred, and hath thereby justly forfeited his patrimony, I have accordingly omitted him, but still feeling my bowels of compassion move toward him, I advise and with the tenderness of a parent enjoin it on my three Sons, viz. Elijah, Abel and Jared that if heaven in mercy spare the life of their Brother John, that he return and behave himself well, that they give him each out of their portion which I have given them fifty pound money, as this injunction on them is all the provision I make for him.

Ezra Botsford had an estate valued at £34 in the Newtown rate list of 1767; Henry being rated in the same list at £24:16; and Isaac at £23:10. Ezra died before his father made his will (22 Apr. 1779), and probably not long before, since it is likely that Henry made a new will after his death. Danbury was burned by the British that year, and as Newtown was then in the Probate District located there, it is not strange, in view of confused conditions following the British raid, that no immediate action was taken on Ezra's estate after his death. It was not until three years later that the following record was made.†

At a Court of Probate held in Danbury for the District of Danbury March 30th A D 1782.

* Danbury Probate Records, vol. 3, p. 399; will dated 23 Apr. 1778, proved 6 Oct. 1778. This Abel was Ezra's uncle.

† Danbury Probate Records, vol. 4, p. 218.

Hephzibah Botsford of Newtown is appointed Administratrix on the Estate of Ezra Botsford late of said Newtown deceased, having given Bond according to Law.

Test. Joseph P. Cooke Jun^r Clerk

The original bond (in the files) shows that Caleb Lobdell of Danbury was bondsman for Hephzibah, and the witnesses were Ezekiel Bradley and Betty Cooke, the last-named being probably a member of the household of the Clerk of the Court.

The inventory of Ezra's estate was appraised 16 Dec. 1782 by Eli Dunning and Richard Smith.*

Five acres of Land joining the house, called the	
Home Lot at £7	£35. 0.0
1 House appraised £5. 1 great Bible 18/	5.18.0

"Hepsaba" Botsford exhibited the inventory in Court, 1 Apr. 1783.

The wife of Ezra Botsford was his second cousin, Hephzibah Hubbell, whose mother was daughter of his uncle John Botsford. Her father, Lieut. Peter Hubbell, lived in the upper part of Newbury Parish (now Brookfield) which then fell within the town bounds of New Milford. Members of her family are buried in the Gallows Hill Graveyard, situated on the present boundary-line between Brookfield and New Milford.

Left a widow with four young children, she soon removed, probably in company with some of her Hubbell relatives, to Chatham, N. Y., and later to Athens, N. Y., where she became the wife of Joseph Colson, the pioneer of Athens, and died in 1813.

In 1790, when the first federal census was taken, the only member of the Botsford family still living in Brookfield, Conn., was James "Botchford."

FAMILY RECORD, EZRA^s BOTSFORD

EZRA^s BOTSFORD (*Henry^t, Henry^s, Elmathan^s, Henry¹*), born at Newtown, Conn., between 1740 and 1746, died (presumably at Newbury Parish, Newtown, where he resided) not long prior to 22 Apr. 1779 (date of his father's will); married HEPHZIBAH HUBBELL, born at Newtown, 23 Jan. 1748/9, died at Athens, N. Y., in 1813. She married second, Joseph Colson.

* Danbury Probate Records, vol. 5, p. 69.



MRS. NELLIE ELIZA (SMITH) BOTSFORD
(MRS. REUBEN LAY BOTSFORD)
(1809-1894)
(See page 57)

Children :

- i. KEZIA^a, b. 18 Mar. 1767; d. 29 Oct. 1823; m. 5 May 1792, ABIJAH SMITH, son of Othniel and Deliverance (Longbotham) Smith of Smithtown, L. I.*
- ii. POLLY.
- iii. ELI.
- †iv. THOMAS GAGE.

THOMAS GAGE^a BOTSFORD

Born in the present Brookfield, Conn., then the parish of Newbury, in or before 1779, Thomas Gage Botsford was taken in childhood by his mother to Chatham, N. Y. Here, about 1800, he married Sarah Lay, daughter of Rev. Reuben Lay of Chatham.†

He settled in Albany, N. Y., and ran a fleet of sloops between there and New York City. While still comparatively a young man, he was presumably a victim of smallpox while in New York during an epidemic, and was never heard of again.

FAMILY RECORD, THOMAS GAGE^a BOTSFORD

THOMAS GAGE^a BOTSFORD (*Ezra^b, Henry^c, Henry^d, Elnathan^e, Henry^f*), born at Newbury Parish (now Brookfield), Newtown, Conn., in or before 1779, died (presumably in New York City) probably before 1820; married at Chatham, N. Y., about 1800, SARAH LAY, who died at Coxsackie, N. Y., aged 96, daughter of Rev. Reuben Lay. She married second, 6 Oct. 1829, Nathan Bouton, of Troy, N. Y., born 30 Sept. 1756, died 24 May 1838.‡

Children :

- i. ANN^g, d. at Coxsackie, N. Y., ae. 86; m. Frederick Deming.
- ii. ELI, of Coxsackie, N. Y.
- †iii. REUBEN LAY, b. at Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., 15 June 1806.
- iv. JACOB M., d. in Warren, near Waukegan, Ill., ae. 83.

* Their children were: Abner, Ezra Botsford, Abijah, Jacob, Mary, Othniel, Jacob, Hephzibah, Ann Kezia, Peter Hubbell, Eli Botsford, and Albert. [From a family record, supplied by Miss Margaret A. Older, genealogist of the Botsford Family Association.]

† The petition for administration in the estate of Reuben Lay, 7 Mar. 1835, named his widow Elizabeth, and children: Joseph Lay, John S. Lay, Reuben Lay, Polly Lay, Lucinda Lay, and Betsey widow of Samuel Boughton, all of Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., Indah widow of Hiel King of Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y., Amy widow of David Ferguson of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., and Sally wife of Nathan Boughton of Troy, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

‡ *New Eng. H. and G. Register*, vol. 87, p. 84.

REUBEN LAY⁷ BOTSFORD

A native of Chatham Four Corners, Columbia County, N. Y., REUBEN LAY BOTSFORD engaged in his early manhood in business at Albany, N. Y., and at the age of twenty-one was married to Miss Nellie E. Smith of Potters Hollow. Selling out his business, he moved down the Hudson to Athens, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick, which he transported in his own vessels to New York City. The round trip usually consumed a week.

The years from 1831 to 1837 were very prosperous, but with many others he suffered severely from the effects of the financial panic of 1837. He removed to Saugerties, then a smart manufacturing town, located on Esopus Creek in Ulster County, N. Y.

In 1854 the "far west," as Illinois was then considered, attracted many of all classes to seek new opportunities there; and Mr. Botsford, not having succeeded in rebuilding his broken fortune, decided to remove thither. In this he was doubtless influenced by his brother, who had previously settled in what is now Lake County, Ill. He purchased a wild prairie farm near Squaw Creek, Fremont township, which he subdued and improved.* Here he lived until 1871, when he sold it and moved to Waukegan, in the same county, where he died on Tuesday, 19 Apr. 1898, in the ninety-second year of his age.

His wife, who was described as "a most estimable and Christian lady," had died over three years earlier.

The *Waukegan Gazette*, under date of 4 Nov. 1871, carried the following advertisement: "Mr. Reuben Botsford having sold his farm will sell on his premises 2½ miles south of Hainesville on Wed. Nov. 15, cows, steers, heifers, colts, hogs, shoats, reaper, rake, sleighs, farming-mill, wagons, buggy, drags, plow &c."

FAMILY RECORD, REUBEN LAY⁷ BOTSFORD

REUBEN LAY⁷ BOTSFORD (*Thomas Gage^a, Ezra^b, Henry^c, Henry^d, Elmathan^e, Henry^f*), born at Chatham Four Corners, Columbia County, N. Y., 15 June 1806, died at Waukegan, Ill., 19 Apr. 1898;

* The farm was purchased in the name of his wife, Nellie Eliza Botsford, from Enoch Morse and his wife, on 10 Aug. 1854, the consideration being \$600.00. It was sold on 23 Oct. 1871 for \$3,520.00. The land had originally been government land entered by Enoch Morse, Jr., 13 Aug. 1845. (Lake County Land Registry, vol. "U," p. 99; vol. 51, p. 123.)

married at Potters Hollow, Albany County, N. Y., 28 Oct. 1827, Nellie Eliza Smith, born at Potters Hollow, 12 Apr. 1809, died at Waukegan, Ill., 13 Dec. 1894, daughter of Lodowick and Nellie (Post) Smith.

Children:

- i. CHARLES EZRA^a, b. 25 Feb. 1829; d. 29 Sept. 1829.
- ii. WILLIAM KRAUSE, b. 1 Oct. 1830; d. 3 Jan. 1833.
- +iii. REUBEN SMITH, b. 31 July 1833.
- iv. ELIZA ANN, b. 7 Apr. 1835; d. at Waukegan, Ill., 8 Jan. 1899; m. (1) 5 Apr. 1853, RUSSEL JOHNSON; m. (2) at Waukegan, 6 Aug. 1876, PHILANDER A. BENNETT, b. at Newbury, Vt., 19 July 1837, d. 6 May 1907.
- v. WILLIAM MORTIMER, b. 29 May 1837; d. 8 Nov. 1857, unm.
- vi. FRANKLIN M., b. 18 Jan. 1842; d. 3 Nov. 1844.
- vii. SARAH AUGUSTA, b. 25 Oct. 1843; d. at Waukegan, Ill., 27 Dec. 1920; m. (1) at Waukegan, 24 May 1861, MAJ. JAMES M. HOOD, an officer in the Civil War, and U. S. Consul to Siam; m. (2) at Waukegan, 22 Oct. 1872, HENRY D. BROWN.

REUBEN SMITH^a BOTSFORD

With the preceding generation, our branch of the Botsford family, having started its 'trek' to the West, had removed from the Hudson River section of New York to Lake County, Illinois. This occurred when Reuben Smith Botsford was a very young man. Fortunately, we possess documents relating to his career, which we shall print in full below. The first is a biographical sketch, prepared by Hugh D. Bowker, Elam Lewis Clarke and John Hull Blodgett, committee, and printed originally in Circular No. 27, Series of 1918 (Whole Number 871), Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Illinois.

This will be followed by Captain Botsford's entertaining and historically interesting "Autobiography," which graphically recounts in his own words many of his boyhood experiences and the conditions of life in pioneering days in Illinois as personally encountered and lived through by him. Succeeding this will be found his "Military History" of the company he commanded in the Civil War, which relates his own war experiences; and certain newspaper items which relate to his career and family.

To conclude the history of this generation, the beautiful obituary written by R. L. Handley which appeared in a Waukegan news-

paper after the death of Mrs. Reuben S. Botsford (Elizabeth E. Marble) is reprinted as a tribute to her memory; and this is followed by the obituary of their young daughter, Miss Elizabeth Botsford:

Obituary Published by the Loyal Legion

This Commandery has lost another worthy member in the death of Captain Reuben Smith Botsford, and while we, his companions, deplore the vacancy in our ranks, we especially desire to express our deep sympathy to his bereaved children and grandchildren in their great loss and deep affliction.

Captain Botsford, a veteran officer of the Civil War, actively identified with the pioneer activities of three great states, was born in Albany, N. Y., July 31, 1833, son of Reuben and Nellie E. (Smith) Botsford, and descended from New York and Connecticut Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, with a long line of forebears stretching far back into English history. In infancy, he was taken by his parents to a farm in Potter's Hollow, New York, and a short time later to the village of Saugerties, in Ulster county, that state, his boyhood education being received for the most part in private schools. At the age of ten years, he made his first venture away from home by securing employment as a tow-boy on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. When he reached his teens, the wanderlust again entered his blood, and in the spring of 1848, with a companion, he boarded a sloop for New York, with the intention of making his way to London, England. But no opportunity presenting itself, he shipped aboard the sailing ship "Arkansas" for New Orleans, with a possibility of reaching Vera Cruz, Mexico. The ship grounded on a coral reef, after encountering a serious storm, but after many adventures reached New Orleans. There for the first time, the boy came in contact with slavery, and the cruelty and inhumanity which he then witnessed influenced his early participation in the Civil War some years later. Returning to New York aboard the "St. Mary," the youth reached his home, and went to work as a carpenter, receiving three shillings (37½ cents) a day, boarding and clothing himself. After perfecting himself in his trade, he went to New York City, but later, again returned to his home and became a contractor.

In 1854, the wider opportunities of the west called the family to Illinois, where an uncle, Jacob M. Botsford, had previously



HOUSE BUILT IN 1854, STILL STANDING AND IN USE ON THE OLD HOMESTEAD. THE FARM WAS SOLD IN 1871 AND REUBEN LAY BOTSFORD MOVED TO WAUKEGAN, ILL.

settled. Early in the year the father came, and on August 6, 1854, the rest of the family landed at Dickinson's Pier, Waukegan. A farm was secured in Fremont Township, near Fort Hill, and Reuben S. constructed the family home, a structure of wooden blocks. He also manufactured the primitive furniture. For the next few years he lived with his parents, still working at his trade, and erecting nearly all the pioneer buildings in the vicinity of Waukegan.

A Whig in politics, he embraced the principles of the Republican party at its birth and cast his first vote for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont.

He was married on January 9th, 1859, to Elizabeth E. Marble, daughter of Levi and Betsy (Granger) Marble, pioneers of Lake county, Illinois, who descended from distinguished ancestry. This estimable lady was born in Bedford, Ohio, September 22, 1833, and died at Waukegan, May, 1910. Seven children were born to this couple—three surviving—Otis M., president Botsford Lumber Company, of Winona, Minn.; Nellie E. Persons, and Anna D. Botsford, of Waukegan, Ill. Seven grandchildren survive, to-wit: Mortimer and Reuben Botsford, of Waukegan; Marian, Blanche and Anna Persons, of Waukegan; Martha and Elizabeth Botsford, of Winona, Minn.

In 1863 he engaged in the grocery business at Waukegan. Then came the war career which won him much renown. In December, 1863, he enlisted as a private with two friends, Frank Hickox and Albert O. Ingalls. By agreement, all joined the 17th Ill. Vol. Cavalry, but Private Botsford was allowed to withdraw to accept a commission as second lieutenant in Co. F, 39th Ill. Vol. Inf., February 1st, 1864, for which company he enlisted fifty-two men from Lake county. On July 1st, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on January 31st, 1865, while the Union troops were in pursuit of Lee's army, he was promoted to captain on the field for meritorious service and distinguished gallantry. He was discharged by general orders mustering out the armies, in December, 1865, at Norfolk, Va. He was twice disabled; June 18th, 1864, he was wounded by a fragment of shell in front of Richmond, and again on August 16, 1864. After the Deep Run bayonet charge he was stricken with typhoid fever, from the effects of which he never fully recovered throughout his long life. In all he was engaged in twenty-five battles, among which may be named:

Howlett House, May 10, 1864; Drewry's Bluff, May 14, 15 and 16, 1864; Wier Bottom, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom (two battles), Deep Run (bayonet charge), Richmond, Petersburg, Fort Gregg, High Bridge and Appomatox. His regiment was one of the first to attack Gordon's Confederate troops on Sunday morning, April 9, 1865. After Lee's surrender he was detailed as Provost Marshal of Norfolk, Va., until the city was turned over to the civil authorities.

Returning from the war he was elected sheriff of Lake county in 1866, and at the expiration of his term became agent at Waukegan for the United States Express Company. In 1878 he went to Wadsworth, Ill., and built a store and warehouse. His next venture was in the Dakotas. With his son, Charles M., in October, 1880, he located a section of land in what is now Beadle county, near Huron, South Dakota. Then he returned for the family. The household goods were shipped aboard a car, January 19, 1881, in charge of his son, Otis M., but the traffic was tied up at Waseca by a storm, and it was not until May 10, that the car went on its way from that village. Added to this, the family baggage was destroyed by a baggage-room fire. The spring brought even more disasters. Forseeing the Dakota rush, he had rented a store in Huron. But for some reason, the merchandise he ordered by express from the wholesalers, did not arrive until after the other local dealers were supplied. Floods damaged their goods in the basement, the earth walls of the foundation more than once caving in and threatening the existence of the building. Typhoid fever was raging and their little daughter, Elizabeth, died. Then came the Sioux Indian scare, with its menace of tragedy and disaster. But with undaunted courage, he sold out his store, and took up his previous work as a contractor and builder. In Huron, as in Waukegan, many of the earliest houses are of his construction. The proceeds from this work he used in improving and developing his farm. But in 1887, 1888 and 1889 the crops were poor, and he determined to again seek new fields. Seattle, Wash., had been visited by a ruinous fire, and there seemed many opportunities there. Upon his arrival, however, he found the place overrun with mechanics, so he went to Tacoma, Wash. There he erected a number of buildings, many of them still standing. But the coming of the rainy season put a stop to contracting work, and he decided to return to Huron, which it was then supposed would be the cap-



REUBEN SMITH BOTSFORD
(1833-1918)
(Taken in 1859)

ital of the proposed new state. On his way, he went to Olympia, where his friend, Gov. E. P. Perry, promised him a position as warden of the state penitentiary at Walla-Walla. Huron was not made the capital, and he returned to Waukegan to await his appointment. But his friend the governor having died, and being in ill health himself, he decided to move his family back to Waukegan and again take up his home, and there he has since remained. He was soon elected justice of the peace and continued in that capacity until 1917, when he retired from active duties.

Captain Botsford was a member of Lodge No. 78, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Royal Arch Chapter of Waukegan, Ill., also a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Waukegan Post Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Illinois.

HUGH D. BOWKER,
ELAM LEWIS CLARKE,
JOHN HULL BLODGETT,
Committee.

[By Hugh D. Bowker, Elam Lewis Clarke and John Hull Blodgett, committee, in Circular No. 27, Series of 1918, (Whole Number No. 871), Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Illinois.]

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A LAKE COUNTY PIONEER

By REUBEN S. BOTSFORD

A life history is often interesting, especially if the subject be an eminent or prominent person: in lesser cases because the history thereof more nearly resembles our own. The biography of an individual of a long and varied experience must necessarily contain many interesting events, scenes and vicissitudes which, if properly and fully portrayed, cannot fail to be of general interest. The life and times of early pioneers has heretofore afforded material for an instructive as well as an interesting story to us, in our younger days, describing our country and people when it was first being settled: notwithstanding, the settlement of the "Far West" as the country around Chicago was called, and the great and wonderful achievements made within the lifetime of many residents now in

the decline of life, will add a readable chapter for their posterity. I shall confine my remarks more especially to Lake County and its people, as I found the situation now more than half a century since.

To those emigrants coming from the old settlements of Eastern New York and the New England states, Chicago was, to them, known as a frontier region—"The Far West," a wild, almost uncivilized, if not terrorizing region, abounding in Indians, wild beasts and a blizzardy climate, as the majority believed. The landscape in the vicinity of Chicago was far from inviting to the Easterner in those early days. The low, bare surface: sand dunes thrown up by the wild unobstructed gales from across the unbounded prairies or across the raging waters, as you rounded the great lake, lent a discouraging thought to the enthusiast: but grand old Lake Michigan was a redeeming feature as it came into full view; it was of itself inspiring; somehow it indicated greatness and unlimited possibilities.

Chicago at this time was a bustling city, poorly built, low and level, with perhaps sixty thousand inhabitants. On the north side from the north branch of the Chicago River a better scene presented; while still low and level, the general surface was covered with heavy timber as far as Milwaukee, extending west to the O'Plain River. After reaching Evanston, then only a name occasioned by the location of the Northwestern University in a dense wood where a building had been erected to identify the future city and the great institution, there were no railroads to the north at this time. The Illinois and Wisconsin R. R., now the Northwestern, was built out a few miles toward Elk Grove. As you reach what is now known as Winnetka to the north, the land rises in some places sixty feet or more above the lake. To the west in Lake County and beyond the O'Plain river an undulating prairie (Gages') appeared in all its pristine beauty and fertility. To the north were occasional groves of stately burr oaks, "openings" so called.

These lands were just settled. One of these early settlers, Stephen Druse, adjoining Druses Lake, said to me one day in a conversation that when he staked his claim he "had in mind plenty of wood and water." Surely, he got both.

The county at this time had been partially settled for a number of years and many of the first settlers were now middle-aged.

The log cabin and shack were about to give way to frame houses, panel doors and carpeted floors. While the markets were yet far away for the pioneers of the west half of the county, Waukegan had forged to the front as a market town.

D. O. Dickinson and William M. Case, both enterprising men in the mercantile business, each had built a warehouse and pier, and were in the market to purchase the farmers' products. Lumber, dry goods and groceries could be purchased at reasonable prices but a great deal of barter was still a factor, owing to the scarcity of money. In this respect I have heard Levi Marble, Post Master and Justice of the Peace of Avon Township, say that a letter with twenty-five cents due for postage could not be furnished by the consigner. Many a quarter was lost to him on account of his sympathy and generosity. The opening of a market at Waukegan induced trade from as far as Belvidere, Boone County. Teams—horses, mules and oxen, were the means of transportation. Some were obliged to stay over night before they could unload their wagons.

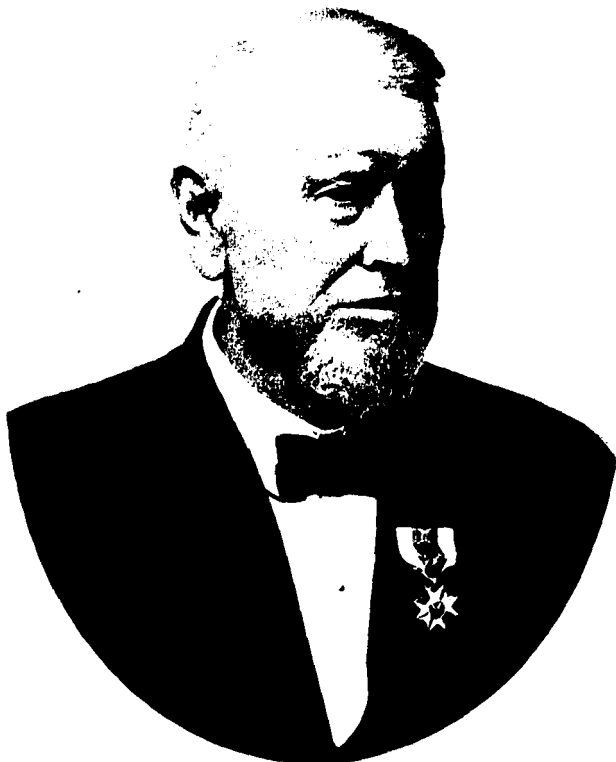
Such, in brief, were the conditions when I first saw the prairies of Illinois in the early fifties. It is my purpose to sketch a brief history of my life, more especially that part of it since becoming a citizen of Lake County.

Having been solicited to write out my recollections of personal experience and acquaintance with the old settlers, and such other reminiscences as may come to mind, with some reluctance I attempt the task.

I landed on Dickinson's pier from the steamer *Traveler*, August 6th, 1854, after a long and tedious journey by rail from Albany, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., without incident, if I omit a description of railroad travel in those days. The train was made up with a small, wood-burning engine; small, low, ill ventilated cars, coupled together with link and pin and that old appliance, the twistbreak. The jerks and jolts on a poorly ballasted track, were something that modern travelers cannot imagine. If you became thirsty a boy with a tin water can and cup might pass through the car at uncertain intervals, and if you got a drink without spilling half of it on your vest you were lucky. Sleeping cars were unknown and therefore the luxury could not be appreciated. An occasional lapse into dreamland was rudely interrupted by a bump or a jerk, and they were not so very far apart either.

To give an illustration of how little Chicago was known in these early days, it would be intensely amusing could the accent, emphasis and pronunciation of the name Chicago, be given in the language of the day to wit: Checaggo, Shecarggo, Shycaggo, Chickarggo, and a dozen other ways of pronouncing and accenting the word. Conductors too used to provoke a laugh in answering questions of their passengers with reference to the new city by a peculiar twang or play on the word, as the case might happen. It was a long time before it settled down to the present pronunciation. I trust this diversion may be allowed by the generous reader, so we will resume our narrative: I first saw the light of day July 31, 1833, in Albany, N. Y.

My ancestors were among the first settlers of the Hudson river country and Connecticut. My father later sold his business, purchased a farm in Potters Hollow, N. Y., near the birthplace of Potter Palmer, one of the first merchant princes of Chicago. Becoming dissatisfied with farm life he again sold out and moved to Saugerties, N. Y. Daffin & Smith, powder manufacturers, were residents of Saugerties. The hard times of 1837 ruined him as well as thousands of others in the mercantile business. It was in this romantic locality, in the picturesque village of an historic old county, Ulster, that my career began. Not a rod of ground in that vicinity but my boyish feet have traveled: over hill and dale: bathing in or sailing the creek and river: chasing a hoop, sliding down hill in winter or skating on the pond or river, and such other pastimes as an active boy finds to amuse himself. As I now recollect those times I must admit that I was not a very good boy. But a change was coming. About the age of ten, from a fancied or real cause, I ran away from home, making for Rondout, the river end of the Delaware and Hudson canal. I soon got a job to drive a horse on the tow-path. Then I began to realize my mistake: however, I stuck to the job. Arriving at the Dock a waxen, a stone wall, had been built to protect the tow path, perhaps some eight or ten feet high. Just at this point I noticed that the horse was pulling heavily on the tugs and tried to hold him up or to keep him on his course. At the time I did not know what was the matter but,—over the bank we went among the rocks below. The horse was “stified” and I stunned and bruised. The cause for the mishap was afterward explained, that the girth holding the traces in place broke and thus choked the animal. Another horse was



CAPT. REUBEN SMITH BOTSFORD
(1833-1918)

(Taken *circa* 1915)

procured and we pursued our journey to Honesdale, the other end of the canal. Anthracite coal at this time was not in much demand for domestic purposes: mostly used in furnaces. The boat being loaded, we made the return trip and upon arriving at Ellenville an officer was on the lookout for me. Of course, that ended the escapade, but it did not cure me of my roving disposition, for, a few years later, June 1844, together with a chum, I worked my passage on a sloop to New York with the intention of shipping on some vessel bound for London, Eng.

In this connection it is proper and right to remark that my parents had paid my tuition fee, but the schooling I did not get—too much of a truant. In those days children were taught by hired teachers: no public schools were known as now administered.

I had now arrived at the age of thirteen, a critical time in the life of a boy then as now. In the meantime, when I could get away from school I was down to the docks, and if I could get a boat with a sail it was my greatest delight to handle the tiller. By this means I became familiar with much unskilled nautical experience, and like boys of that day was listening to the yarns of experienced sailors. Of course, these same old tars would use our ability, such as it was, and we gave it cheerfully for the favors received.

In this way my chum and myself learned much of seafaring life and were thus prompted to put it into execution. The result was that we proposed to take a trip to London, Eng. We tried in vain to get such a berth. Baffled in this effort, somewhat discouraged too, we took up with the only chance offered, a voyage to New Orleans on a packet ship. At the time we didn't know that the vessel was likely to be ordered to Vera Cruz, Mexico. This was about the close of the Mexican War. The voyage was an eventful one. It must have been the last of May or first of June, 1848, when we shipped as boys "before the mast" on the ship *Arkansas*, destination as above.

Everything went well until by some miscalculation we got into the Gulf Stream where we were becalmed for two weeks: not a breath of wind, the sails flopping against the masts with every throb of the ocean. In the meantime the sailors were kept busy scraping "between decks" as smooth as a house floor and varnishing everything in sight. At last a favorable breeze filled the sails and we got under motion only to be caught again, a few days

later, by a miscalculation or design on the part of some officer, for about the time the morning watch was called we found ourselves violently thrown out of our berth on the deck—a shock caused by striking a coral reef. All hands were ordered on deck; the sails ordered aback. Luckily a gentle breeze barely filled the sails or we might have suffered a catastrophe. As it happened “wreckers” were coming from all points to board us. The captain had ordered all the old weapons, pikes, muskets and pistols that could be found to repel the wreckers. A man was sent to the “fore top” to look out for black spots, rocks, and to report below, thus to avoid them, and there were plenty of them in sight. A kedge anchor was ordered astern to half stop the ship’s headway.

In the confusion and haste the ship’s carpenter had his arm broken in getting the anchor over the ship’s side. After some parley with a wrecker who was allowed to come aboard, and under the fine management of the Captain, we managed to gain deep water and safety. Bear in mind that this incident occurred nearly sixty years ago, and the boys of that day were reading Ned Buntline’s *Sea Stories* and the *U. S. Naval Histories of 1812*. To say the least they didn’t profit by them.

The wreckers were understood to be little better than pirates, but their only object was to get control of the ship for the salvage, often a large sum.

It was rumored among the mess that the second mate, a Swede, was to blame for the disaster. The captain put him under arrest but I do not remember what became of it.

After this event we bowled along under fair skies and a full sail breeze. Having lost so much time, all hands were anxious to get to our destination. However, there was still more trouble in store for us.

It was soon after eight bells that the captain ordered me aloft to furl the main royal. At the time I could not understand the reason, but as soon as I had climbed to the crosstrees of the mast-head, a glance showed that the white caps were rolling off our starboard quarter. A black cloud back of them looked ominous. There were a large number of sails in sight, some of them evidently preparing for trouble. Quickly gathering the sail together I soon had the “gasket” tied and, leaning against the shrouds taking a look over the scene, a lurch of the mast at that height nearly threw me off my balance. Those who do not know the sway or vibra-

tion of a tall mast as a ship rides an ocean wave, cannot appreciate the violent motion. I quickly got down from my perch and as I struck the deck more trouble was in sight. The storm had come up suddenly, but it was foreseen by the captain and therefore the ship met the storm prepared. I had no sooner struck the deck than I noticed a big vessel about to cross our bow. The wind howling and whistling through the rigging beyond anything I had ever heard before.

As I looked at that ship, evidently caught unaware of the storm, her sails in ribbons, apparently unmanageable, scudding before the wind, it missed us only by a ship's length; and rain: I never saw anything like the pour: it seemed to fall out of the clouds. In half an hour the sun came out, the wind went down and everything was as serene as though nothing had occurred.

Without further incident or accident we reached the Balize, mouths of the Mississippi, where a powerful tug, *The Conqueror*, towed us to the port of New Orleans.

Many details are lost to memory, but I remember being employed to attend a boiling kettle of pitch on the 4th of July. It was extremely warm without the fire, which together came very near producing sun-stroke. Some one seeing my condition sent me aboard and after giving me a dose of Castor Oil, ordered me to my berth. Recovering, I made up my mind that I had all the sailing I wanted. Occasionally, after working hours, we were allowed to go ashore. It was on these occasions that I first came in contact with slavery as practiced in New Orleans at that time,— negro wenches chained together in gangs of six swooping the markets, some of whom were knocked down by the white hoodlums' auction block. I have no doubt but that the impressions then received had their influence in my taking an active part on the Union Side in the Civil War. I found out that we had signed ship articles as boys before the mast so there was no other way to get out of it than to run away. That ill-fated ship *Arkansas* was afterwards totally wrecked on the coast of California during the gold fever, 1849.

Smuggling myself and small effects aboard the *St. Mary*, bound for New York, I arrived in due time. This ended my sailor experience, and a career of sober earnestness commenced. I took up the carpenter's trade at a wage of three shillings (37½ cents) for a long day, sun to sun, boarding myself. Continuing to work

at this trade until I became somewhat proficient, I then went to New York City for better opportunities and wages. I remember witnessing the great procession in honor of Henry Clay as his body was brought from the Battery to the City Hall where it lay in state, 1852.

The city at this time was thinly built at and around 19th Street and 2nd Avenue. Broadway was then the main thoroughfare, 3rd Avenue a close second. Both extended much farther but were thinly built. No street railways then, and the din over the granite cobble stones was deafening. Houston Street was considered almost out of town.

The wages for journeymen carpenters was but \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day of ten hours, board \$3.00 per week.

Tiring of the city, I concluded to go home and soon worked up to contracting on my own account. My last contract, a brick school building, was completed in spring of 1854, when an event happened that changed the current of my whole career in life and was the cause of the family moving to Lake County, Illinois, as before stated. I was then just twenty-one years of age. Upon our arrival at Waukegan we proceeded up the hill to the Vollar House, Moses Patterson proprietor. After dinner I began to look for a conveyance to Hainesville, where an uncle, Jacob M. Botsford, resided. It is my impression that Fred Converse kept the livery stable—the old red barn, both torn down. I was not a little astonished to learn that there was not a spring wagon in the village, or for that matter in the county. The nearest approach to a conveyance was a lumber wagon with a spring seat made of hickory poles on each side of the box. Mother and the driver occupied that and we, brother, sister and myself, occupied seats over the hind axle. We thought it more of a novelty than a necessity at the time. We took the dirt road as it was called, then in good condition, via Gurnee Bridge. Father had come on before us to prepare some place for us when we arrived, and had partially bargained for some land belonging to Enoch Morse—virgin prairie—which we afterward purchased and improved near Fort Hill. We were obliged to live with our uncle's friends while we built a house.

This land was two or more miles from Hainesville, and we were compelled to walk the distance morning and night. Later we



MRS. ELIZABETH ELECTA (MARBLE) BOTSFORD
(MRS. REUBEN SMITH BOTSFORD)
(1833-1910)

secured board with John Fuller, about a mile north from our work, on Allegheny Street.

It was a hardship for us two boys to dig the cellar, gather field stone, and build a foundation for the house, for neither had been called upon to do such work heretofore. This was harvest time and labor was scarce and the crop, wheat and oats, most excellent.

All grain and grass were cut with the cradle and scythe. Some big stories were told these days about cradling seven acres in one day: and I have heard Mr. Morse say it was a fact that Gilman Goodell did the deed on his farm.

Unfortunately I was induced to build a house of wood blocks, a fad then popular, but a miserable failure practically, and which cost us a great deal of extra labor in constructing a home and ever after an unsatisfactory job. The house was 20 x 30 with a wing.

In the meantime we were getting anxious about our tool chest, a valuable asset in those days, which had not arrived. Steamboats could not at all times land at the pier, Waukegan, and freight and passengers were carried to Chicago on such occasions. At last it got to be imperative to get this chest of tools. So, to Chicago I must go, taking the steamer *Traveller* again. The officers furnished such information as best they could. It was on this occasion I first met Flavel K. Granger, then a deputy under his brother Augustus Granger, Sheriff of Lake County. The acquaintance was intimately maintained until his death. Going ashore, I rushed from one freight house to another until I reached a large low shed, I think in the neighborhood of LaSalle Street, where the familiar object I was in search of stood in front of me. Well it was a glad sight, sure enough.

The work on the house had progressed to where it was necessary to set the window frames. The house had been designed to be plastered and then pencilled to resemble block stone, but it was a silly idea. Along in October we had managed to get the kitchen and two rooms finished so that mother could move in. All of us had been living with our uncle's friends in a small log house owned by E. M. Haines, Hainesville, and of course, overcrowded. The folks were glad to have us go, and so were we. We had brought along with us a good deal of bedding and some other household goods, but no furniture. Father had managed to get a few things, but we were short on many necessaries, among others a table.

It was getting near supper time when Mother said, "What are we going to do for a table?" I said, "You'll see." I don't think it was more than an hour before a cross-legged table, three feet by four, was ready to set, and Mother kept that table as long as she lived. By this time we were getting used to pioneer life. While accommodations were limited, the bill of fare the same, yet there was a plenty of pork and potatoes. It was a query sometimes, how and where the folks were going to sleep when there was more than the usual number. Sheets and quilts were the only partitions, and the roof was not far above your head. The patter of rain on the shingles often sent me to sleep, and I wouldn't object to it now.

The best water we could get was from a nearby slough and yet no typhoid fever made its appearance. Along the O'Plain and Fox Rivers malarial fevers and ague were quite prevalent. It would be a novelty to say the least, to look at some of the improvised tools, wagons and other necessary implements to carry on the work of the farm. Andrew Tucker of Newport Township had constructed a wagon without spokes to the wheels or a nail in its construction. Ox yokes and bows were a common thing to make at home,—a shaving horse the only bench with many. Batten doors hung with wood hinges and the latch the same: to raise the latch a stout string pulled up the latch from the outside, and when the door was fastened the string was pulled inside and the folks were as safe as with modern doors and their bolts and chains.

The good housewife looked out sharp to catch rain water in a barrel or tub from a board. Common wood ashes were freely used to soften the water for washing purposes, otherwise the leach barrel or tub was as common as the rain barrel. Soft soap for cleaning was all that was used.

The new houses were seldom more than 16 x 24 feet with twelve to fourteen foot posts, and they were the envy of their poorer neighbors.

Hovels for barns, covered with slough hay, were still common and they were very comfortable for stock. Maybe an addition could be attached for a grain bin: very often these grain bins were constructed of fence rails, the interior lined with straw or hay to keep it from running out, and roof of the same material.

Our clothing consisted of blue denim in summer; woolen or part cotton in winter; underclothing as now used unknown. Footwear

was wholly of cowhide and calfskin boots, no shoes except for women's wear.

As a rule these old pioneers were religious, as everybody is more or less. They maintained religious services every two weeks in almost every neighborhood where facilities existed or could be improvised, Elders Kapple, Gilbert, Sheppard and others officiating—some worldly ones there were who thought that they had not a very loud call to preach the gospel. But Elder James Kapple, while much of a humorist, was none the less a good citizen and neighbor. Spiritualism flourished in those days among the people of several townships. It was at a meeting held in the Marble schoolhouse 1843, when it had been prophesied that the world would come to an end, and the people had assembled to confess their shortcomings and prepare to go to heaven, that George Thompson, one of the oldest settlers, together with Chancey King, had conspired to put up a mild conspiracy on the prevailing delusion, by writing with an acid on an egg "Time will end April 3rd, 1843." A son of the widow Granger happened to see the egg and hearing the comments by Thompson thought he had a mission to perform, bolted for the road and next neighbor and shouted "I Seen it. The World's coming to an end." The mass of people were greatly excited, many confessing and among others, a Mr. D—— admitted he had stolen a log chain from Thompson, when Elder Kapple cautioned the neighbors by saying, "Tut, Tut, Mr. D——, you shouldn't compromise your family by such admissions," thus diverting attention of the audience, and realizing their foolishness the meeting broke up. None went to Heaven on that occasion but, I hope, as all are now long since dead, that they did find the Heaven they hoped for. Seances, table tipping, slate writing and other fads continued for many years after, but it was not general and gradually died out.

And in these latter days, multiplicity of religions, however strange and fanatical, seem to interest and engage very many people. The different orthodox organizations do not seem to meet the requirement of the masses if we are to believe the complaints of pastors, or to judge by the number of vacant seats in their several churches. None the less, these worthy old pioneers established and encouraged schools, even if they were of the most primitive character. Singing and debating schools were well attended, and if the exercises were somewhat quaint and crude

there was much good, sound sense expressed. A singing school was conducted by Adrian Douglass in and around Hainesville, for many successive seasons. With the exception of dancing parties, they were the only means of learning, amusement and recreation. Dancing parties were a great delight to the young folk in winter seasons: couples going many miles to attend—in conveyances of every description, more frequently with an ox team drawing a long sled with a goodly supply of clean straw or hay thrown over the bottom boards, and comforters or quilts for robes. I have been told there was much enjoyment on such rides, even in the coldest of weather. Dancing halls were far apart and long distances had to be traveled by many to indulge in the pastime. Bryant's string band usually furnished the music.

Hainesville was the center for a large tract of country. Nearly all of these people have passed away, as well as the halls of amusement.

Transportation was often a serious inconvenience owing to the scarcity of labor. It was a perilous trip to get a load to and from Chicago. Unavoidable sloughs and creeks were rudely bridged or filled with logs laid side by side, but there were many places that had to be waded. Many times, at all hours, a neighbor was called upon to help pull out a stalled wagon, or it was partly unloaded carrying the load to the shore.

The rude, cheap bridges over the O'Plain* River at Rudd's Tavern, Gurnee and Gondy's on the Plank Road, were very much longer than now, reaching nearly, in both cases, to the higher ground near the taverns mentioned, thus showing the greater volume of water flowing in that stream fifty or more years ago.

Squaw Creek, too, then an important stream, was capable of furnishing the motive power for White's sawmill in the town of Avon: and Chittenden's grist mill, Warren Township, was run by a branch of Mill Creek.

During the spring of 1856 I built a house for Christian Thomas in West Fremont, generally cutting across lots from my home, near Fort Hill, to shorten the distance rather than make a long detour via Squaw Creek bridge.

A warm rain came one Sunday and with the melting snow over-flowed the ice in the main stream and made a wide and rapid

* Or Des Plain.

river of the creek. Not liking the idea of a journey of several miles in order to get to my work I pulled off my boots and stockings, rolled up my trousers to the highest extent, and forded the stream over the submerged ice. I thought it was a big river on that occasion. Ditching and tile draining has made the difference between then and now. From Waukegan to the O'Plain River, Belvidere Road, was a dense woods for many miles south, and the roads through these woods were something fearful to travel over in the late fall and spring of the year. It was one reason for building the plank road: both have disappeared long ago.

The early settlers had much to contend with in many ways: not only from hardships and inconveniences in their outdoor and indoor work, but for the want of ready money. There was but little demand for surplus farm products on account of a want of market; consequently barter was the means of adjusting differences, whether labor or commodities. Even in Waukegan, as late as before the Civil War, it was difficult to obtain cash for anything except wheat. Many had gone in debt to pay for land: taxes had to be paid in coin, and it was a serious thought how to meet these obligations. All kinds of farm products were cheap, labor ditto: for instance, eggs 6¢ per doz. in trade, common brown sugar 8¢, butter 8 to 10¢, calico 6 to 8¢, farm hands by the day 50¢ and board, mechanics \$1.00 to \$1.25. By the month laborers received but \$12.00 and board. Chopping cord wood 25¢ per cord and piling it. A day's work was from sun to sun.

Then, too, the currency of the country was in a very bad condition. Gold and silver scarce and at a premium. A farmer or business man away from central towns didn't dare to take a bank bill of any description, on account of its uncertain value from day to day. The merchants in town issued "tokens" representing one cent to make change, redeeming them of course, in trade. It was during these years that the much talked of George Smith, and his heirs, made his immense fortune by establishing the Bank of Atlanta, Georgia; the issue thereof was good and passed at par. All other bank bills were compared with a "detector" and that somewhat voluminous, to learn how much a bill had depreciated, even over night. A Mr. Ball, school treasurer of Avon Township 1856, living near what is known now as Avon Center, lost a valuable farm by reason of the depreciation of currency in his possession as such official.

January 9, 1859, I married Elizabeth E. Marble, Avon Township. Three children living: viz.: Otis M., Nellie E. Persons and Anna D. Botsford, Waukegan. In the fall of 1863, I engaged in the grocery business. The Civil War called for more men. Enlisted in a cavalry regiment but soon after a commission was offered me from the Lt. Col. of the 39th Ills. if I could raise 25 recruits. Recruited 51 men, and my fortunes were linked with that regiment until the muster out December 1865 at Norfolk, Va. After arriving home, I was elected Sheriff of Lake County, but later was appointed agent at Waukegan of the United States Express Co. and stayed with them for seven years.

I built a country store and small warehouse at Wadsworth, Ill., on St. Paul Railroad. This business not proving satisfactory, passes over the Northwestern and St. Paul R. R. were offered me by officials to points in the then Territory of Dakota, notably Huron and Mitchell respectively, in October 1880. I gave the St. Paul pass to my son Charles who was to meet me at Huron via Stage Route from Mitchell, Dakota.

During this month and still in Huron a violent snowstorm caused me to stay longer than I had intended, the storm closing the railroad for travel for two weeks. Many prospectors were caught in their summer clothes and hats and were a much disgruntled lot over their forced stay and want of funds. I have often wondered, in view of that unprecedented blizzard, the always high winds and utter wildness of the country, why I concluded to make a settlement in that primitive wilderness. But a consoling thought followed—it gave the boy, Otis, an opportunity which has resulted in a social and financial success to him.

At this time there was no civil or other organization in the embryo city or County Beadle.

The graders having finished their work on the branch railroad running north to Oakes, had returned to Huron for final payment. After setting up their tents they proceeded to fill up on booze, and later got into a row among themselves, and an indiscriminate gun firing commenced, scattering the onlookers to places of safety. Many of the younger prospectors were well equipped with bowie knives and guns.

An all day ride over the country resulted in locating a section of land; one half by my son Charles. We saw no game on this



MRS. ELIZABETH ELECTA (MARBLE) BOTSFORD
(MRS. REUBEN SMITH BOTSFORD)
(1833-1910)
(Taken in 1859)

occasion, but it was not uncommon to see small herds of antelope stealing their way within sight at Huron.

Buffalo bones were plentifully scattered over the prairies, and later gathered and sold in Chicago for buttons and other purposes, by the car load.

Returning to Waukegan the wife and family seemed pleased at the account of my trip. We sold what goods we could, boxed up the balance and put them, with supplies, on board of car at Waukegan. On the 19th day of January, 1881, the car in charge of our son Otis started for Huron, Dakota.

He got as far as Waseca, Minn., where and when the train was stalled by storms of snow. Finding it impossible to get on by reason of frequent storms, the boy unloaded the cow and chickens and prepared to stay a while.

Along in March General Manager Wheeler said to me in his office, "They are not likely to turn a wheel this winter: It is snowing and blowing a blizzard right now." At my suggestion he ordered the boy home by telegraph. It was not until May 10th that I got that car out of the great mass of stalled cars then on side track at Waseca. In the meantime the baggage room where our baggage was stored, awaiting the opening of the road, took fire and burned the whole of it, and a serious loss it proved to be. While I am not a fatalist there does seem to be something in luck.

I had rented the only store building vacant in Huron; it stood idle all winter. Knowing that the people would want many things in the spring I had ordered by express a lot of goods to meet the demand. For some unknown reason these goods were delayed until other dealers had supplied the trade. Heavy showers of rain filled the cellar with water, destroying much stuff stored there, and later the earth walls caved in, and it was a big job to save the building from a broken back.

Along in the summer there was much sickness from malarial fevers. The oldest daughter was taken sick with typhoid fever and died. A fine girl about 15 or 16 years of age. Soon after this sad event a great scare occurred over a reported Indian raid at Redfield. A carload of our people volunteered to go to the rescue, but the raid was a fake.

Crops were good that year where "breaking" had been done the

year before, but there were only a few ten-acre patches in our vicinity.

The railroad officials had started a flood of settlers by free passes and cheap freight rates, and the delay in reaching their destination had caused a congestion of all kinds of goods. It was cruel to see so many valuable goods, pianos and furniture too, set out in the open prairie for weeks.

At this time Huron was little else than a shanty town, hammers were driving nails day and night to get shelter. Rent for an ordinary building was high, 20 to 30 dollars per month and none to be had.

Closing up the store I took up contracting and building, investing the proceeds in improving the farm, in buildings and implements.

Three years before 1890 crops had failed and the contracting business followed. At last it had become an imperative necessity to find something to do to live. Where to go was a serious question.

Seattle, Wash., had met with a ruinous fire the year before, and being well acquainted with the Governor of the State, E. P. Ferry, also Charles Haines, Attorney for the N. P. R. R., decided the question. Charles, the oldest son, and his family had gone to Chehalis, Wash., the fall before. We had arranged to meet in Tacoma. Reaching Seattle we found the city overrun with mechanics of all trades from all parts of the U. S. The situation looked desperate.

While there was a great deal of work to do to build up the city, there were still a great many more men than could be employed.

An incident occurred about this time, during the wistful waiting and watching, that is worth recording. Early in March Charley had heard that a Mr. Hall of Chehalis owned a lot on Jackson Street, Seattle, and was thinking of building on it, and that it was worth while to see him. After much hesitation, for it was 100 miles away and funds were at low ebb, I made the venture. It was successful although we were perfect strangers to each other.

After a few days he came to Seattle. We looked over the ground and concluded to build a three-flat building. He made arrangements with a bank to furnish the necessary funds and went home. I set several of my new made friends, carpenters, to work clearing off the lot and getting it ready for the new building, paying them laborer's wages until we were ready to do skilled work,



REUBEN SMITH BOTSFORD
(1833-1918)

Captain, Co. F, 39th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, 1865

then \$3.50 per day. Mr. Hall was taken sick and unable to come and see what we were doing.

After we had the frame up, which looked quite imposing, he suddenly appeared on the scene. Well, that man was so rejoiced at its appearance that I thought he would faint on the spot. He was entirely satisfied with the work, and my weekly reports. The circumstance led to further jobs upon his recommendation.

The rainy season was now near at hand, and letters from home saying the Capitol of the State was likely to be located at Huron, caused my action to return; but before doing so and having decided to return to the Coast in the spring, I made a visit to Olympia to have a talk with Governor Ferry, for I wanted to make sure of some kind of employment if I brought the family with me.

Suffice it to say that I was promised the Warden of the penitentiary at Walla-Walla.

Huron failed in its efforts to get the Capitol. There was no work and, having been offered transportation by my son Otis, I concluded to visit Waukegan. During the following winter Gov. Ferry was taken sick and died at San Bernardino, Cal. This sad event spoiled my expectations on the Coast, and being in ill health myself, the family located again at Waukegan. Since then I have been elected and re-elected to the office of Justice of the Peace until 1917, and then retired.

BRIEF MILITARY HISTORY

Of Co. F, 39th. Illinois Volunteer Infantry

By CAPT. REUBEN SMITH BOTSFORD

Accepting Lt. Col. Mann's appointment to 2nd. Lieut. providing I recruited 25 men for Co. F., 39th. Regt., Ill. Vols.: The annexed *poster* was one of the means used to induce enlistment. The late Union defeats (Gettysburg and Chickamauga), which were so understood at the time (especially Gettysburg) made recruiting men for the army extremely difficult. The "draft" was being enforced in many states, and enthusiasm among the people had nearly vanished. Then too, the 17th. Cavalry Regt. had, it was thought, absorbed all that cared to volunteer.

To make the effort still more discouraging, the 64th. Ill. had a recruiting office in the field by offering a Captain's "Com" for the

same number of men to a fellow townsman. The result, after extreme hard work and expense, was 50 men accredited to Lake County and mustered in U. S. service.

The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Fry, Chicago, where all the recruits were sent to muster, January 1864.

Toward the last of March 1864, the regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., where we spent a disagreeable night in rude and dirty barracks under the eaves of the Capitol.

The next day we marched to Camp of Distribution, some three miles toward Alexandria, Va. Our time was occupied in drilling the recruits, some three weeks, which was practically all the instruction we received before entering into active field service. About the last of April we struck tents and moved to Alexandria, where we boarded transports for the seat of war. Passing Mt. Vernon down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay, rounding Gloucester Point and into York River, we landed at a point opposite Yorktown. Here the whole command (30,000) had a grand review.

May 5th. we embarked and proceeded up James River unmolested. On the 6th. we managed to tumble ashore at Bermuda Hundreds and formed line, immediately pushing to the front. The day was excessively warm, the troops soft and inexperienced: it was not long before the new men began to throw away one thing after another until they had but little left but their guns and cartridge boxes. The road must have resembled the route of a defeated army by reason of the cast-off blankets, knapsacks, and in fact everything that goes to make up the equipage of the soldier just out of camp. The negroes or residents along that line of march must have struck a bonanza. Marching toward Richmond about seven miles we halted. Here a line of earthworks was outlined and the troops set to work night and day.

On the 8th. a brigade met with disaster near Petersburg.

On the 10th. our division (1st. 10th. A. C.) had our first initiation in actual war—that is, for the new men. Our company was ordered out as skirmishers and I was in charge of the line. I found it difficult to post the new men and hold them in their proper places. While doing so a battery of 6-lb. brass field pieces commenced firing over our heads. The fuse was cut so short that it seemed as though some of the shells exploded among us.

I think I never was so scared in my life: every hair of my head felt as if it stood up straight, and whether I jumped or not, it did

seem as though I went up in the air ten feet at the first explosion. It was so unexpected, and I had not heard an explosion or report of a cannon since a boy attending a general training. It was the first and last real fright, and I often wondered why no notice of it was taken by some one, but I never heard a word from anyone about it. One of my men said afterward that I sent him back to tell the Captain to send me some old men to place alongside of the new, in order to keep them in their proper places. It was a brisk engagement for the first.

About this time we occupied the Howlett House, afterward the site of the famous (Confederate) Howlett House battery, which was the cause of digging the equally famous Dutch Gap canal. This house was sacked and burned as was a grist mill nearby. In the meantime a large force was kept busy building the fortifications between the James and Appomattox Rivers, and it was a lucky thing for the Army of the James after the fateful days of May 14, 15 and 16th. Our next general engagement was the attack on the enemy May 14th, driving him into Fort Darling at Dewey's Bluff. On the 16th, early in the morning, Butler's entire command lay in two lines of battle before Fort Darling. The night, towards daylight, was extremely foggy. Our regiment was posted on the extreme left of the line two miles from the river. Co. F. had been detached the night before and instructed to take a position on the left of the regiment, with our left thrown forward and extended to "guard against cavalry." During the night I was satisfied that the enemy was unusually busy in throwing reinforcements into the fort. Our line was as still as the grave. I was nervous over the situation. I wanted to go to Headquarters and report the condition but I knew I should be arrested if I did. All of a sudden an attack seemed to occur before it was scarcely light. As I said, a heavy fog prevailing—the attack seemed repeated. The question arose, are our men being driven off in detail? Such proved to be the case. It was after sunrise when we knew our regiment was being attacked.

The bullets came into our front thick as hail. We had in the meantime close^d up our company and posted the men behind trees and stumps for safety—having no orders we did not know what else to do, and as it proved, it was the wisest thing to do. Although I was sent to the regiment to get orders, I knew that they had been driven off the field, because I noted two different attacks at short

intervals. In obeying this order I went in front of our line and thence under a heavy fire. Many of our men were wounded, protected as well as they were. I reported that the regiment had left their position and were nowhere in sight. The next question, what shall we do next to save ourselves from capture? The enemy was shelling our forces furiously at the time. My suggestion was "that the enemy was shelling our troops, it was the only course to take in retreat, for the enemy was on all sides of us,—to go any other way we were certain to fall into their arms." The suggestion was accepted. The Co. then large (80 men for duty) was closed up in two platoons and we marched under that rebel firing to the rear. We first came to a swollen creek where we found a large number of our men and many wounded, our adjutant one of them,—he was dying then. Continuing our course we came up to what proved to have been Gen. Gilmore's H. Q's. Well, weren't we lucky—We had met with no disasters, and coming up in such good form, and as it happened Gen. Mann had just arrived too. Here we were halted and formed "line of battle," the nucleus of an organization that finally saved the fortunes of the day, for on our small battalion we closed in every straggler that came up, to the number of thousands. Co. F. did great service that day as the sequel proved. The whole of Butler's line had been driven back "in detail." It was no organization at all. The few thousand stragglers we had gathered together made a formidable command. After much consultation and waiting for something to turn up we at last got in communication by signals, with the main body of our troops beyond the rebels, for we were cut off and in the rear of the rebel lines. Sometime after dark we attempted to make our camp. By careful, quiet and slow marches we succeeded in reaching camp about midnight. At a later date it was learned that the rebs had a fresh division from Petersburg but a short distance from our line of march.

From all accounts it was learned that the rebs were as much bewildered as ourselves, for they failed to secure the full glory of their victory. As it was, Butler's loss was reported to be 3000.

Since then I have learned that Hacker's brigade on the right of the line was asleep; and on his right was a low swampy ground connecting with the river which was unprotected. Butler said that he ordered this ground to be staked with wire, which was not done as it proved, and the Johnnies got in on our flank and rear

COUNTRY AND CASH!

MEN AND MONEY!

Men for the Army, and Money for the Men!

Recruits are wanted for Company "F."

YATES' PHALANX!

39th Illinois Volunteers.

\$602 for New Recruits and \$602 for Veterans!

This is the only Illinois Regiment engaged in the Siege of Charleston, S. C. For honor, health, and a bountiful commissariat, its situation is more desirable than that of any other Illinois Regiment in the field.

Upon its Battle Flag are inscribed the names of *Shiloh, Bull Run, Grant's Campaign, Vicksburg, Western Hill, Black Water and Fort Wagner!* CHARLESTON must be added before it is returned to the archives of the State.

Applications for enlistment may be made at Botsford's Camp, opposite Dickinson Hall, Washburn.

REUBEN S. BOTSFORD,

Recruiting Officer, by appointment Lt. Col. Ross, 39th Illinois Volunteers.

Chicago, January 22, 1864.

84 Co. F. Military Record. 39th Ills. 1865.

Officer Wounded 1 Captain.	Casualties.	Privates Killed in action 113.
.. Killed 2 Lieutenants.	40.	Privates Killed in 1861 15 M.
.. 1 Sergt Corp.	Battles 25.	5 Killed in 1862 by Ft. Green Va
Sailed at Charleston 27th November.		Enlisted at Fort Leno Co 50

CIVIL WAR POSTER

Used in recruiting Capt. Botsford's Company
(with casualty record later added)

before anyone knew of it. The regiment received *honors* through General Orders for its gallantry on that occasion. It brought us into favorable notice which we retained throughout the war.

Our works at Bermuda Hundreds was a formidable intrenchment that the enemy could not take, although often attempted. From this time on we were continually under fire, both day and night—either charging the enemy or being charged. June 10th, a spirited fight—June 17th and 18th desperate fighting. These battles were fought at or near Wier Bottom Church. Others at Deep Bottom on the James River. Aug. 14, 15 and 16th, a succession of charges and counter charges. On the 16th, the brigade was ordered to charge the enemy. On the morning of that day I counted up the Morning Reports (by Co's.) and the total was 260 men for duty. It was a bayonet charge made in the formation of *close column by division*, an echelon movement by the brigade with the 39th. on the left and in front.

Previous to this formation we had been supporting a battery and lay on the ground in the hot sun where several men had fallen out of ranks by the excessive heat. We knew nothing of the nature of the ground in front nor the position of the enemy, only as we could judge by the short explosion of the shells. It was a very trying experience, waiting for orders to move, for it was so long before receiving them.

At last we heard the welcome (?) words—Column Forward! Double Quick! March!! We soon met with a tangled field of fallen timber lying in all directions to climb over and break our formation. We had passed over perhaps one half or more of the distance between the lines, when the rebels opened a fire on us. More than one half of that sturdy command went down and lay so thick that the survivors could not pass without treading on their comrades. We caught an appealing eye, an attitude of agony, but not a groan, as we rushed past with an energy unaccountable at the time. It was no time for sympathy even if we thought of it, but a determined rush for the rebel works.

Mounting the rebel works I heard the cry "We surrender," when to my astonishment I saw the ditch full of Johnnies. At this moment the boys were prodding the rebs with their bayonets. Some were clubbing and others throwing chunks of clay when they had fouled their muskets. Upon hearing their cry of surrender—and it was an alarming cry—I yelled the command to

"Cease firing!" and was obliged to take some of the men by the shoulders to get their attention, so dazed or frenzied did they seem. There proved to be 150 rebels captured and 1 stand of colors. Seeing no commissioned officer about, and knowing that if the rebels saw how small was our force we might have trouble, I called to a Sergeant to take them to the rear at once. This effort was quickly accomplished, and in the meantime the boys were running pell-mell after the retreating enemy. Knowing full well that they were in no condition to do effective work in their disorganized state, and happening upon a flowing brook I succeeded in halting them by ordering them to stop and cool their heated bodies, as well as to form some sort of an alignment. We were too few in numbers to do any effective offensive work. I concluded to march back to the rebel works for reinforcements or for better protection, if we were attacked. These works were good and strong. The rebs had dug pockets or holes in the face of the breastworks the better to load quickly and the cartridges were already "bitten" to load.

We looked anxiously over that little command as well as for the hoped-for reinforcements, debating what to do in case of an emergency, thinking that if we were attacked it would be *in force* if at all. I tell you it was an anxious time. None wanted to go to Libby prison, or Andersonville; it was a terror to all. Finally, 6 stand of colors was rapidly approaching. Tough as it was, we concluded to order a retreat. While it was not strictly an orderly or military retreat, I believe, under the circumstances, it was the best thing we could do. As it was some were killed on the retreat.

When the regiment was paraded at night we could only count 95 men in line! but 15 came up the next day. Out of 11 officers for duty, 7 were killed or wounded. I have always felt that my regimental officers did not deal fairly by me on that occasion. It is true I was only a first Lieutenant, but some recognition ought to have been made of such service. I was taken seriously ill with typhoid fever soon after and could not attend to my own interests, and the officers commanding the regiment were only Captains, is perhaps one excuse, but none the less the regiment received great praise through the press of the day.

The movement resulted in drawing off some of the enemy's right, enabling Grant to get a better grip of the enemy on his left. In October we fought two severe battles on the 13th and 27th.



MRS. NELLIE ELIZA (BOTSFORD) PERSONS
(MRS. PERRY LEE PERSONS)
(See page 88)

Hostilities then ceased, excepting a sortie now and then, until spring.

Our fighting had been around Richmond, except on one occasion, when we filled the 9th. Corps' place before Petersburg in September. March 27th, 1865, we were ordered to extreme left of Grant's line, taking the 5th. Corps' place. We attacked and took Fort Gregg behind Petersburg, said to be the key to Richmond. This was on the 2nd day of April. Co. F. lost five veterans killed, and one recruit killed out of sixteen men for duty on that occasion. For this gallant action the regiment again received full honors. A bronzed eagle was presented to us and placed on our color staff by the commander of the corps, Gen. John Gibbon. We were about the last troops to pursue the retreating rebel army, but the first to witness the surrender, for we were the first troops to attack on the morning of the 9th of April at 9 o'clock. We were retained at Appomattox for the complete disbandment of the rebel army and shared our rations with them at our later discomfort—being obliged to live on *Spring poor beef* driven out with the army.

I was detailed to take charge of all the equipment of the army of Northern Virginia on the night of the surrender. There was no particular demonstration of joy on their part, except a general feeling of relief that such good terms were given them.

We finally marched to Richmond where we did provost duty, and in July were moved to Norfolk where the regiment took charge of the City until turned over to the civil authorities.

December 1865 we mustered out and were sent to Springfield, Ill., to be paid off and turn over our equipment. About the 17th, the 39th. Ill. ceased to be an organization.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS

Waukegan Gazette, June 1, 1861

Married in Waukegan, May 24, 1861, by Rev. I. S. Mahan, ..Hon James M. Hood of Chicago to Miss Sarah A. Botsford of Fremont, Lake Co., Ill.

Waukegan Gazette, May 23, 1868.

Capt. Jas. M. Hood, U. S. Consul for the Kingdom of Siam is in this City visiting with his brother-in-law Sheriff R. S. Botsford

having arrived on Saturday last. Capt. Hood has been stationed at Bangkok the Capitol of the Kingdom during the past three years. His voyage to this country was rough and unpleasant occupying nearly five months. The distance travelled was 17,000 miles. The captain is looking well and reports Siam as a most beautiful country to live in.

Waukegan Gazette, Aug. 15, 1868

Organization of the Tanner's Club in Waukegan

Minutes of the Tanner Club held at the Court House on Saturday Aug. 8.

The meeting having been called to order Hon. E. P. Ferry was selected as Chairman and Capt. R. S. Botsford was made secretary &c &c.

Waukegan Gazette, Aug. 22, 1868.—For Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Editor of the Gazette: I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court upon the Soldiers Platform of the Republican Party subject to the decision of the Republican Convention to be held at Libertyville in Sept. next.

R. S. Botsford.

Waukegan Gazette, Sat. Nov. 13, 1875.

The members (or their relatives) of Co. F, 39th Ill. Vol., can have their original enlistment papers by applying to Capt. R. S. Botsford at Express Office, Waukegan, Ill.

OBITUARY OF MRS. REUBEN S. BOTSFORD

The light of glory-gates ajar has fallen upon the face of Elizabeth E. Botsford, and she has journeyed forth to meet her Maker face to face.

Elizabeth E. Marble was born in Bedford, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1833. She was a daughter of Levi Marble, a native of Conway, Mass., and Elizabeth Marble, whose maiden name was Granger and whose birthplace was Sodus, N. Y. In 1838 Levi Marble and family moved to this state. They were members of a large company of pioneers of Lake County who came by boat to Kenosha



MISS ANNA DEMING BOTSFORD
(See page 88)



OFFICE BUILDING

Laird Norton Co.

Botsford Lumber Company
Winona, Minnesota

Hayes Lucas Lumber Co.

and secured government lands in northern Illinois. Levi Marble located at Fort Hill. Among these early settlers Mrs. Botsford has a host of friends. Not many, however, of the pioneers remain, and few of them have lived in the county as long as did Mrs. Botsford, for she came here over 71 years ago.

The pioneer home of Levi and Elizabeth Marble was blessed by the birth of seven daughters and one son. Of this large family Mrs. Botsford was the last to pass away. She had a vivid memory of early family experiences and cherished the early family ties. Relatives came to her as to one whose acquaintance was widest and whose store of information about the early days seemed almost exhaustless.

As a child and young woman Mrs. Botsford received the educational training afforded by the public school and the old Waukegan Academy. On Jan. 9, 1859, she was married to Reuben S. Botsford, well known in the county since the Civil War shortly after which he was county sheriff. To Mr. and Mrs. Botsford were born seven children, Charles M., Otis M., Elizabeth, Levi, Nellie E., Anna D., and Reuben. Of these only three, Otis M. Botsford, Mrs. Nellie E. Persons and Miss Anna D. Botsford, together with their father, survive the mother and wife.

With the exception of 10 years passed in Dakota, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Botsford was in Waukegan continuously from almost the time of their marriage until she passed away. Her death occurred Friday, May 27, 1910, when she was 76 years, 8 months and 3 days old.

In the years of her womanhood Mrs. Botsford made confession of her faith in the Fort Hill Christian Church. She was a sincere Christian. Her ideals were high, her life was purposeful and in her home was ever the fragrance of her beautiful character. She made her home a source of blessing, and many, by reason of the benevolence of "Aunt Lib", cherish as sacred the memory of her kindly deeds. All her years she kept a deep trust in her Maker, a loyalty to her Saviour and walked "wearing the white flower of the blameless life."

The character of Mrs. Botsford revealed a certain richness of the years, the fruits of the spirit which have ripened as decade after decade passed by. That fruition of time, that sweetening of the cup of life, that mellowness of character which is the most precious possession of age, was hers. In her home circle Mrs. Botsford

gave token of her energy, her intelligence and her ceaseless love. Was there toil? She did not hesitate. Were there burdens? She was strong. Was there sacrifice? She had the courage to endure. In every place where she came her vivacious cheer brought sunlight, her calmness and serenity gave good heart, her dignity and her ideals were a tribute to the worth of noble Christian womanhood. To her belonged these "more precious treasures which time cannot supply and the years cannot remove—Friendship, Virtue, Patience, Faith and Love." The radiance of her life spoke the message of those last lines by Mrs. Oliphant :

On the edge of the world I lie, I lie
 Happy and dying, and dazed and poor,
 Looking up from the vast great floor
 Of the infinite world that rises above
 To God, and to Faith, and to Love, Love, Love.
 What words have I to that world to speak,
 Old and weary, and dazed and weak,
 From the very low to the very high?
 Only this—and this is all :
 From the fresh green sod to the wide blue sky,
 From Greatness to Weariness, Life to Death,
 One God have we on whom to call ;
 One great bond from which none can fall ;
 Love below, which is life and breath,
 And Love above which sustaineth all.

R. L. Handley.

ELIZABETH BOTSFORD

Obituary

On Monday, August 29th, 1881, Lizzie, eldest daughter of Reuben S. and Elizabeth Botsford, aged 16 years.

Lizzie was born in Fremont, Lake County, Illinois, October 9th, 1865. She was a patient, thoughtful, loving daughter—the light and center of a large and loving household. The elder daughter, who early in life began to take the burden of care from mother's hands. With hands as busy as a pendulum, and heart as brave and buoyant as a martial song, she was constantly saying and doing those things which gave new courage to father and brothers for the work of building up the new home. She is—gone! and, without another word, the whole sad picture is before us! The



WAUKEGAN ACADEMY

Built in 1848 by H. L. Hatch. Opened in 1848 with I. L. Clarke as principal, who was succeeded by his brother, Francis E. Clarke, in 1854. Discontinued in 1869, Henry Pratt being principal at that time. Torn down in 1915 and a motion picture theater called the Academy built on the site. The adjacent buildings in the picture are the Baptist Church and Parsonage. Mrs. Reuben Smith Botsford was educated here.



RESULTS OF A HUNT FOR WILD GEESE

Near Bismarck, North Dakota, in October 1894. O. M. Botsford extreme left, J. W. Lucas extreme right

funeral services were held on Wednesday morning, at the residence, where a large concourse of neighbors and friends were present and sorrowfully and tenderly bore her to the final rest. We do not need to add that the sincerest sympathy is extended by the whole community, to those upon whom this dispensation falls most heavily.

Huron Tribune.

FAMILY RECORD, REUBEN SMITH^s BOTSFORD

REUBEN SMITH^s BOTSFORD (*Reuben Lay^r, Thomas Gage^s, Ezra^s, Henry^s, Henry^s, Elnathan^s, Henry^s*), born at Albany, N. Y., 31 July 1833, died at Waukegan, Ill., 21 Aug. 1918; married at Fort Hill, Lake County, Ill., 9 Jan. 1859, ELIZABETH ELECTA MARBLE, born at Bedford, Ohio, 22 Sept. 1833, died at Waukegan, Ill., 27 May 1910.

Children:

- i. CHARLES MORTIMER^s, b. at Waukegan, Ill., 21 Apr. 1860; d. at Waukegan, 31 July 1896; m. (1) at Waukegan, 30 Jan. 1881, SUSIE BIDINGER, b. 29 July 1857, d. at Huron, S. D., 2 Oct. 1885; m. (2) at Huron, S. D., 22 Nov. 1886, KATHARINE ANNIE BIDINGER, b. 13 Aug. 1861, d. at Waukegan, 21 Oct. 1907, sister of his first wife. No children by first wife; the children by second wife were:
 1. Susie Belle, b. at Huron, S. D., 4 July 1887, d. at Waukegan, 28 Nov. 1906, unm.
 2. Mortimer Charles, b. at Huron, 7 Nov. 1888; residence, Waukegan, Ill.; m. 15 June 1911, Ursel Leone Rose, b. at Fairbury, Ill., 19 Apr. 1896. Children:
 - A. Mortimer Stewart, b. at Waukegan, 15 June 1912.
 - B. Helen Elizabeth, b. at Winthrop Harbor, Ill., 13 Sept. 1913.
 - C. Robert Llewellyn, b. at Winthrop Harbor, 27 Oct. 1914; d. 10 Feb. 1922.
 - D. Charles Harold, b. at Waukegan, 21 May 1916; d. 19 Apr. 1917.
 - E. June Laberta, b. at Waukegan, 11 June 1918.
 - F. Richard Elden, b. at Waukegan, 1 Oct. 1921; d. 15 June 1922.
 3. Reuben Stewart, b. at Chehalis, Wash., 29 Apr. 1890; residence, Detroit, Mich.; m. at Waukegan, Ill., 10 June 1911, Georgia Bell Gillmore, b. at Avon Center, Lake

- County, Ill., 9 Jan. 1891, daughter of George Albert Gillmore (b. at Avon Center, 13 Nov. 1848, d. 13 Apr. 1899) and Edna Arvilla Emery (b. at Avon Center, 7 Feb. 1854, d. at Waukegan, 20 July 1917). Children:
- A. Edna Katherine, b. at Waukegan, 12 May 1912; d. 3 Oct. 1912.
 - B. Reuben Stewart, b. at Waukegan, 13 Nov. 1914.
4. Mary Nellie, b. at Seattle, Wash., 26 Oct. 1892; d. at Waukegan, Ill., 17 May 1906.
 5. Elizabeth Anna, b. at South Seattle, Wash., 18 Nov. 1893; d. at Waukegan, Ill., 8 Mar. 1896.
- +ii. OTIS MARBLE, b. at Waukegan, Ill., 18 Mar. 1863.
- iii. ELIZABETH ELECTA, b. at Fremont Center, Ill., 9 Oct. 1865; d. at Huron, S. D., 23 Aug. 1881, unm.
- iv. LEVI, b. at Waukegan, Ill., 27 Oct. 1867; d. 14 Jan. 1868.
- v. NELLIE ELIZA, b. at Waukegan, Ill., 31 Jan. 1870; attended public schools at Waukegan, Ill., and Huron, S. D., and was graduated from the Huron High School; taught in the public schools at Huron, S. D., and Sioux Falls, S. D., and in Waukegan High School; residence, Waukegan, Ill.; m. 19 June 1901, PERRY LEE PERSONS, b. 13 Sept. 1874, County Judge of Lake County, Ill., son of Ranslure Lewis Persons and Mary Orintha Putnam. Children:
1. Marian Esther, b. 29 May 1902; was graduated from Waukegan High School, and also from Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 1925; m. at Waukegan, 1 Dec. 1928, Albert Campbell Leiter; residence, Neenah, Wis.
 2. Blanche Elizabeth, b. 23 Jan. 1905; was graduated from Waukegan High School, and also from Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 1926; m. at Waukegan, 19 Aug. 1929, Theodore William Strang; residence, Waukegan, Ill.
 3. Anna, b. 22 Apr. 1913; student at Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., and at Northwestern University.
- vi. ANNA DEMING, b. at Waukegan, Ill., 28 May 1872; residence, Waukegan, Ill.; unm. (1932). She attended the public schools at Waukegan, Ill., and Huron, S. D., and was graduated from the Huron High School, 1891. Upon the return of the family to Waukegan, she took a business course in 1892 at Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, and after finishing school accepted a position, 22 Feb. 1893, with Albert L. Hendee, County Clerk, which she held for nearly eight years. On 1 Dec. 1900, she accepted the position of Deputy Recorder with Lewis O. Brockway, Recorder of Deeds, Lake County, Ill., and still, after thirty-two years, holds this political office.
- vii. REUBEN M., b. at Waukegan, Ill., 31 May 1875; d. 31 Dec. 1875.



RESIDENCE OF OTIS MARBLE BOTSFORD
Winona, Minnesota



OTIS MARBLE BOTSFORD
(1933)

OTIS MARBLE^D BOTSFORD

Otis Marble Botsford was born at Fremont Center, near Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois, on 18 March 1863, and was educated in the graded schools and high school at Waukegan.

During his boyhood Reuben Smith Botsford kept a grocery store in that city, served as Captain in the Civil War, held the office of Sheriff of Lake County, and had become the Waukegan agent of the United States Express Company. In 1875 Capt. Botsford went into the commission business on South Water Street in Chicago, and three years later moved to Wadsworth, Illinois, where he opened a store and warehouse and became an active buyer of grain, flax and wool. Leaving high school at the end of his first year, young Otis M. assisted his father in the store and warehouse and in the construction of a number of buildings in and around Wadsworth. However, Wadsworth did not appeal to the young man and he went to work (his first regular employment) for his grandfather, Reuben Lay Botsford, who operated a large retail coal business in Waukegan, as a teamster delivering coal, and a general "all-round man."

While at Wadsworth Capt. Botsford was attracted by opportunities offered in the newly opened Dakotas and fixed upon the pioneer village of Huron, now in South Dakota, as the scene of his particular activities. To that place he went in October 1880 with his elder son Charles M., and located a section of land in the present Beadle County. Having decided to open a store in Huron he returned to Illinois, loaded a car with the remnant of his stock of merchandise, and his household goods, together with the family cow and a goodly number of chickens, and placed the car in charge of Otis M., and sent it on its way, planning to follow soon with the rest of the family. Otis M., however, encountered many difficulties and setting out on the 19th of January 1881, he reached Waseca, Minnesota, four days later and found that because of a snow blockade west of St. Peter, Minnesota, he would be unable to proceed further. He therefore spent the winter at Waseca, looking after the cow and chickens. Early in March he went back to Illinois. Upon his return to Waseca, May 1, 1881, he found the goods and the cow but the chickens had disappeared. A start was made on May 5, but the trip was considerably delayed on account of the spring floods caused by the unusual snowfall of the previous winter. He did not reach Huron until May 14th.

In Huron Otis M. associated himself with the other young men of his age. His love of the out-door was deepened by the opportunity of getting into the open with men of similar tastes, and it was here that he acquired his fondness for hunting and the pursuit of out-of-door sports. It was a new country; the spirit of youth was in the air. Mr. Botsford took his part in the activities of the pioneer village that usually interest young men, centering largely in the military company, the fire department and the semi-professional baseball team.

In Company C, Second Dakota National Guards, he was a Second Lieutenant at the time when that company was one of the crack organizations of the territory. The Hook and Ladder Company in which he was an active member, took prizes at the territorial meets at Sioux Falls and Pierre, holding a record of running three hundred yards, raising a twenty-four-foot ladder and putting a man at its top in 49.8 seconds.

Mr. Botsford began his business career in 1881 at the age of eighteen, with G. W. VanDusen Company, grain and coal, at Huron. In the winter of 1881 and '82 he was employed as a clerk in the freight house of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. In February 1882 he entered the employ of the Laird Norton Co. as second man in their lumber yard at Huron. On March 18, 1884 (his twenty-first birthday), he left home to accept a position with the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company in their retail yard at Redfield, S. D., as assistant to the manager. A few months later the company sent him to Aberdeen, South Dakota, to take charge of a newly established lumber yard at that point, until such time as the permanent manager could reach there. Still later in that summer the company sent him to their yard at Wolsey, South Dakota, as a relief man. Although offered the management of the Wolsey yard, he declined because the town did not suit him, and returned to Huron where he entered the employ of Hodgins & Horton, retail lumbermen, as second man. In September 1886 the Winona Lumber Company offered, and he accepted, the management of a yard they proposed to establish in Oakes, a new town to be built at the terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, where it connected with the Northern Pacific Railway Company in what is now North Dakota.

Mr. Botsford, arriving at Oakes with the first car of lumber that reached the town for other than railroad uses, was compelled



MRS. LUCRETIA WILDE (ARCHIBALD) BOTSFORD
(MRS. O. M. BOTSFORD)



OFFICERS OF COMPANY C, 2ND REGIMENT DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD,
FARGO, N. D., 1883

From left to right: Capt. George Wilson, 2nd Lieut. O. M. Botsford,
1st Lieut. John A. Sauer

to sleep in a passenger car until such time as he could provide temporary shelter and build an office. In 1887 the Winona Lumber Company sold its yard to the Laird Norton Co., with Mr. Botsford still in charge. In November 1890 the Laird Norton Co. sold its yard to the Gull River Lumber Company of Minneapolis and Mr. Botsford was made traveling auditor for all of the yards of the Laird Norton Co., reaching Winona, Minnesota, for the first time on Christmas Eve, 1890. Two years later, he left the road to become city salesman for the Winona yard with general charge of the branch yards, spending the greater part of his time in Winona, but still making frequent trips to the yards in southern Minnesota and South Dakota.

The Laird Norton Co., extensive owners of timber lands, operated a large sawmill at Winona and had in addition, a number of branch retail yards located at salient points through southern Minnesota and what is now South Dakota, a country that was comparatively new and building up very rapidly. These retail yards originally were established as a means of disposing of a goodly share of the output of the mill, but by far the greater part of the business of the company was that of manufacturing and marketing the product of the mill to the lumber trade in the usual channels, and it followed that but little attention was paid to the problems confronting the yards as retailers.

With the passing of time, and the improvement of conditions surrounding the manufacture and marketing of lumber, the company found little or no difficulty in marketing its output through the regular channels, and as a result was inclined to regard its retail yards as of much less importance than they were in the earlier years. Mr. Botsford took the position that the retail yards if placed in a separate unit and thrown on their resources to stand or fall on the results of the year's business, could be made much more profitable and worth while. The Laird Norton Co., conservative, and long established, had been very successful and were inclined to consider Mr. Botsford's ideas somewhat revolutionary, but in 1901 the Laird Norton Yards was incorporated with Mr. Botsford as General Manager, with a stock interest. The new company made a marked growth under his management and proved to be very successful. On March 1, 1912, the Botsford Lumber Company was organized with a capitalization of \$300,000.00 capital and \$300,000.00 paid up surplus, and succeeded the Laird Norton

Yards, taking over its assets, including all the yards, and assuming its liabilities; in addition it took over the retail yard of the Laird Norton Co. at Winona, thus coming into many yards in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Mr. Botsford was the President and General Manager of the corporation and continued the enlargement of the business by taking over desirable yards from time to time.

Mr. Botsford was married in 1903 and in 1918 built the attractive home in Winona where he and his family still reside. In 1918 the Laird Norton Co., Hayes-Lucas Lumber Company and Botsford Lumber Company erected a large, substantial, attractive office building.

Mr. Botsford is a member of various organizations, including the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association in which he has been a director, the Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Association, the Sons of Veterans, the Winona Association of Commerce, Minneapolis Club, Minneapolis, the Arlington Club, Winona, Winona Country Club, the Winona Sportsmen's Association, Izaak Walton League of America, Young Men's Christian Association, Minnesota State Historical Society, and the Botsford Family Association. He is a trustee of the John Latsch Memorial Board, and the Winona Masonic Benevolent Association, President of the Lumbermen's Finance Corporation, Fort Dodge Gypsum Company, and Botsford Lumber Company.

MASONIC HISTORY—OTIS M. BOTSFORD

Was made a Master Mason April 19, 1889, in Hope Lodge, No. 29, at Oakes, N. D., the first candidate to be made a Mason in the Lodge, which at that time was working under dispensation.

Past Master and life member of Winona Lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M.

Member Winona Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.

Member Tyrian Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, Red Wing, Minn.

Member Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 3, Winona.

Member Winona Chapter, No. 141, Order Eastern Star.

Life member of Osman Temple, Mystic Shrine, St. Paul.

Charter member of Scottish Rite Bodies, Valley of Winona.

33° Honorary Inspector General of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.



MRS. MARTHA (BOTSFORD) THOMAS
(MRS. EDWARD TRUDEAU THOMAS)



MISS ELIZABETH BOTSFORD

FAMILY RECORD, OTIS MARBLE^o BOTSFORD

OTIS MARBLE^o BOTSFORD (*Reuben Smith^a, Reuben Lay^t, Thomas Gage^a, Ezra^a, Henry^t, Henry^a, Elnathan^a, Henry^t*), born at Waukegan, Ill., 18 Mar. 1863; residence (1931), Winona, Minn.; married at Minneapolis, Minn., 30 June 1903, Lucretia Wilde Archibald, born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, 16 Oct. 1875, daughter of Charles Simon and Martha (McGregor) Archibald. Mrs. Botsford was graduated from the Old Central High School and also from the State Teachers College at Winona, Minn.

Children:

- i. MARTHA^{ia}, b. 1 Feb. 1905; was graduated from Winona High School, Winona, Minn., in 1921, being Valedictorian of the class, and from Emma Willard School at Troy, N. Y., in 1922. At Smith College (Northampton, Mass.), from which she was graduated in 1926, she was Junior class president, made Phi Beta Kappa in her Junior year, a greater honor than in Senior year, and was President of Student Government during her Senior year. During her last two years in college, she took special honors in history, government and economics, and was graduated (B.A.) with high honors (equivalent to *Magna Cum Laude*). Following graduation, she was employed as a secretary in law offices in Minneapolis and New York, and served as Secretary in New York and in Geneva, Switzerland, to the Geneva School of International Studies. She was married at the First Congregational Church, Winona, Minn., 3 Sept., 1932, to EDWARD TRUDEAU THOMAS, b. at Baltimore, Md., 9 Oct. 1901, son of Dr. Henry M. and Josephine (Carey) Thomas of Baltimore, a descendant of Philip Thomas who before 1650 established the family at West River, Md. Mr. Thomas attended the Gilman School in Roland Park, Baltimore, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1923. There he was a member of the Cap and Gown Club, and a pitcher on the baseball team. He went as a Rhodes Scholar to Oxford University, England, for three years, 1923 to 1926. He has adopted teaching as a profession, and is (1932) Master at the Fountain Valley School, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. 20 Sept. 1908; attended the public schools of Winona, Minn.; left the Winona High School at the end of her Sophomore year to go to the Emma Willard School at Troy, N. Y., from which she was graduated in 1925; and was graduated (B.A.) in 1929 from Smith College (Northampton, Mass.), *Cum Laude*. Since graduation, she has devoted some time to literary work, and has had articles published in periodicals, including *The Sportsman* and *The Spur*.

THE MARBLE FAMILY

JOHN MARBLE

The origin of our Marble family is with difficulty established. The earliest settler of the name in New England was John, who with his wife Judith was in Boston, Mass., as early as 1646. There was also a Samuel Marble, perhaps a brother of John, who owned land in Concord, Mass., in 1666.* The records contain very little information about either of these men or their families. It is reasonable to suppose that our Marbles, Samuel and Joseph, who appeared in Andover, Mass., in the next generation were sons either of John or of Samuel; and after considering the evidence, which is mostly of a circumstantial nature, we favor the claim of John as the progenitor of the Andover Marbles.

Since Samuel Marble owned land in Concord in 1666, it is very unlikely that he can be identical with our Samuel Marble, who by his own statement of his age,† was born about 1648, and hence was but eighteen years old when the elder Samuel was a landowner at Concord. There was, besides, a Mary Marble who was married at Concord, 4 Feb. 1677/8,‡ to James Sawyer of Lancaster. It is natural to assume that she was daughter of the elder Samuel, for a young unmarried girl (the bridegroom was but twenty-one at the time of the marriage) would hardly have been living alone in Concord. Unfortunately, the existence of Samuel of Concord is very shadowy; he had no children recorded in the town records, nor does he appear in Middlesex County land or probate records.

To complicate matters, there was a Nicholas Marble whom Savage§ places at Gloucester, Mass., in 1658. He was of Ipswich, Mass., in 1661, when he was released from the regular military training to which all male citizens of proper age were liable, upon payment of three shillings annually into the colonial treasury.|| In 1669 he testified, aged 40, with his wife Elizabeth.|| The last

* Shattuck: *A History of the Town of Concord*, Boston, 1835, p. 378.

† *Essex County Court Records*, vol. 4, p. 422.

‡ *Concord Births, Marriages and Deaths*, p. 24.

§ *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, vol. 3, p. 150.

|| *Essex County Court Records*, vol. 2, p. 279.

¶ *Ib.*, vol. 4, p. 114.

mention that has been found of him was in 1682, when he testified in an Ipswich case.* Apparently he was an independent settler, and we do not know whether he was related to the Andover Marbles or not. If his age was correctly stated, he was born about 1629, which would make him a little too young to be considered as a candidate for the paternity of Samuel and Joseph.

Finally, a William Marble, perhaps a brother of John, lived for a time in Charlestown, Mass.; he was aged about 40 in 1652. Middlesex court files prove that he returned to England.

Savage† mentions a Samuel Marble at Andover in 1660, and if this were true, we should be obliged to give more serious consideration to Samuel of Concord as father of our Samuel and Joseph, for as mentioned above our Samuel was born about 1648, and so was but twelve years old in 1660. Examination of Andover records,‡ however, failed to locate any mention there of a Samuel Marble until 1673, when our Samuel and Joseph received their first grant of land. A grant was made in an uncertain year, probably 1664, to one Samuel Martin, and the copyist who supplied Savage with Andover data presumably misread this name as Marble.

We return therefore to the early John Marble of Boston as the most likely forefather of our Marble family, and here a bit of real evidence comes to light. The Selectmen of Andover certified to the Court that they warned John Marble out of town on 7 May 1680.§ Furthermore, while in the tax list of 30 Dec. 1679, Joseph and Samuel were the only Marbles named, the tax list of 27 Dec. 1680 contains the following:||

John Marble	0-4-9
Joseph Marble	0-6-10
Samuel Marble	0-6-6

The names appear in that order, without intervening names. The question arises, who was this John who in 1680 was living in Andover, and thereafter disappears? It seems almost certain that he was father or brother of Joseph and Samuel. Let us remember that John Marble of Boston had a son John born there in 1646. The younger John removed to Medford in 1671, married there

* *Essex County Court Records*, vol. 8, p. 408.

† *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, vol. 3, p. 150.

‡ Made by Sidney A. Merriam, Esq., of Marblehead, Mass., 1931.

§ *Essex County Court Records*, vol. 8, p. 22.

|| Old Tax Book, Andover, 1670-1716, unpagged.

in 1673, and lived for some years in Charlestown, where he was in 1704. In that year he contributed £1 to the enlarging and repairing of the Malden meeting house, his name and contribution being entered in a list of "names of our Charlestown naightbors."*

As between this younger John, who was then established in Charlestown, and the older man, who made his home with him, we think it was more probably the latter who sojourned in Andover in 1680. Then a man of over seventy, is it not likely that he desired to spend a few months with his younger sons from whom he had been separated so long? On the other hand, the records do not solve this question with certainty, and it is not impossible that it was John Marble, Jr., who lived in Andover for a short time. The important thing is, that we have in these records a definite clue to connect Samuel and Joseph with the John Marble family.

A word must be said in explanation of the "warnings out of town" which were so common in early colonial New England. The issuing of such a warning did not imply that the recipient was in any way undesirable as an inhabitant. It was a mere technicality. When a stranger appeared in a town, an official warning to depart was issued; this legally relieved the town of any responsibility for him, and if he ever became indigent, the town could not be held for his support, but could send him back to his previous place of residence. Many who received such warnings later became prominent citizens.

John Marble did not remain long in Andover. He was a man of small property, and he probably turned over what he had to his children before reaching an extreme old age. He died in Cambridge in October 1695, aged near 90.† Of his wife, we know nothing except that her name was Judith.

Joseph Marble, our first *proved* American ancestor, named a son John, and John in turn named a daughter Judith. Was this not more than a coincidence, and a tribute of respect to the memory of his grandmother? We believe so, and shall place John and Judith hypothetically at the head of our family record. Although the evidence for placing Joseph as son of John of Charlestown is entirely of a circumstantial nature, its cumulative weight cannot lightly be dismissed.

* Corey: *History of Malden*, p. 214.

† Wyman: *Charlestown Genealogies and Estates*, p. 653.

FAMILY RECORD, JOHN¹ MARBLE

JOHN¹ MARBLE, born in or after 1605; lived in Charlestown and Medford, Mass.; died at Charlestown, Mass., in Oct. 1695 aged near 90, but his age may have been exaggerated; married JUDITH ———.

Children:*

- i. RUHAMAH², b. [say 1644]; m. in 1668, JOHN WIGGINS.†
- ii. JOHN, b. at Boston, 10 Nov. 1646; d. at Malden, Mass., 2 June 1730; settled in Medford, Mass., and m. 3 May 1673, MARY WHITTEMORE, a widow.‡
- iii. SAMUEL, b. abt. 1648; m. at Andover, Mass., 26 Nov. 1675, REBECCA ANDREWS.
- +iv. JOSEPH, b. abt. 1650.
 - v. GERSHOM, b. abt. 1660; d. at Hingham, Mass., 6 Aug. 1725; m. (1) MARY ———, who d. at Charlestown, 30 Dec. 1694, as "a young woman"; m. (2) at Scituate, Mass., 29 Dec. 1697, WAITSTILL INGLE, who d. at Hingham, 14 Nov. 1728.§
 - vi. THOMAS, b. [say 1662]; m. at Charlestown, Mass., 30 Aug. 1689, SARAH BELL, b. abt. 1665.||

JOSEPH² MARBLE

In early days the name Marble was variously spelled, and appears in records as Marbel, Marable, and even Marvel. We must therefore suppose that the Joseph Marable mentioned in 1669¶ as servant of John Eames was our Joseph Marble; and this is the first time we have found his name on record. John was son

* All except John, Jr., are hypothetically placed as children of John. There is record evidence that Samuel and Joseph were brothers. There were probably more daughters than we have been able to discover. There may also have been a son Jacob (see Bailey's *Historical Sketches of Andover*, 1880, p. 107).

† Middlesex County Court Files, vol. 2, pp. 74, 89. Joseph Hallowell and Ann Edwards testified that Capt. Marshall at Lynn married John Wiggins and Ruhamah Marble of Medford; "Goodman" Marble and wife were present. We are indebted to Mr. Clarence A. Torrey of Dorchester, Mass., for all references to the Middlesex County Court Files; the references are to the Wyman abstracts in the New England Historic Genealogical Society Library in Boston.

‡ His son, John Marble, lived in Malden and had eight children recorded there, including a daughter named Judith.

§ Curiously enough, Gershom had sons named Ephraim and Nathaniel, names which appear in our own line, which descends from Gershom's supposed brother, Joseph. Gershom also named a son John, after his supposed father. Gershom was a mariner; aged 23 in 1683 (Wyman's *Charlestown Genealogies and Estates*, p. 654).

¶ She was bapt. at Charlestown, 21 Apr. 1695, aged 30. No other parentage for Thomas appears probable, and it is significant that he named a daughter Ruhamah.

|| Middlesex Court Files, vol. 2, pp. 76, 77, 87.

of Thomas Eames, and the Eames family between 1660 and 1670 lived in Cambridge, Sudbury, Sherborn, and Watertown, Mass.

In the primitive social conditions prevailing in the earlier colonial period, "servants" did not constitute a distinct social class. The term was customarily applied to young people who had been apprenticed for a term of years; it was applied even to boys who had been apprenticed to uncles or other relatives. Since trades were customarily learned by the system of apprenticeship, and those who "served" such apprenticeships were known as "servants" of those who were entitled to their services during these periods, it will be seen that the term was used in a special and temporary sense which was very different from present-day usage.

From the two facts that Joseph was apparently serving an apprenticeship in 1669 and was hence a minor in that year, and that in 1673 he was already a land-owner, we can place his birth as about 1650. This conforms with the age of his brother Samuel, who by his own statement was born about 1648 and thus was some two years older than Joseph.

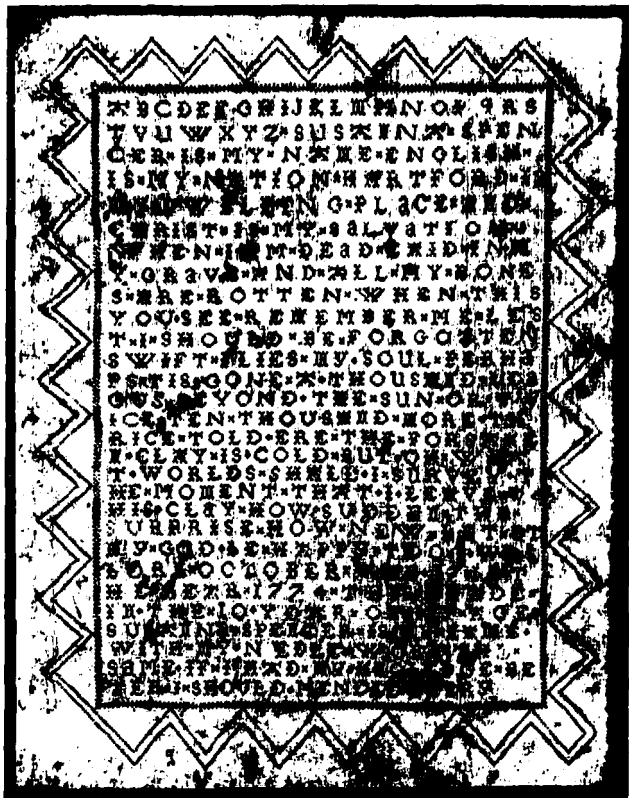
The family of John Marble was large, and his circumstances were far from affluent. It is not surprising, therefore, that two of the boys, Samuel and Joseph, struck out for themselves. From Andover records* we learn:

Graunted this 5th of January 1673 to Samuell Marble, the privilage of being a townsman, he the said Samuel paying four shillings p anno to the towne for ever for herbage & firewood.

Graunted ye 5th of January 1673. to Joseph Marble and to Samuel Marble a pcell of low land, adjoyning upon the south side and east end of their meadow they bought of Samuel Martin, and to be valued by the lot-lairers ye sd Joseph & Samuell paying the true valuation thereof to the towne.

Doubtless the year meant was 1673/4. But the brothers had been in Andover at least since 1671. Just what took them to Andover, in their early twenties, we can only surmise. Possibly they had relatives there, as for example a maternal uncle; or Samuel may have been apprenticed to a man who settled there, and after attaining his majority may have arranged for Joseph to join him. The earliest mention we find of them in Andover is in the court records. On 7 Sept. 1671, Henry Bennett sued Joseph Marble concerning a colt in his brother Samuel's hands; and

* Book unpagged and unindexed, labeled "Ancient Town Records."



REPRODUCTION OF AN OLD SAMPLER HANDED DOWN IN THE MARBLE FAMILY

Samuel Marble, aged about 23, deposed that his brother Joseph left the horse in the meadow before Christopher Osgood's door.* Earlier in the same year, on 30 May, Joseph had married Mary Faulkner, daughter of Mr. Edmund Faulkner, a man of local prominence.

The loss of the earlier town records is at fault for our failure to learn more of the circumstances that brought the Marble brothers to Andover. The oldest book now in existence refers to "our towne Record being taken away by ye enemy Indians," presumably during King Philip's War, 1675-76, in which Andover suffered somewhat.

Edmund Faulkner, Joseph Marble's father-in-law, was a man of good family and education, and was accorded the "prefix of respect" (Mr.) which in those days was restricted to men of birth, breeding, or prominence. He was a first settler of Andover, where he was a considerable land-owner. At a town meeting, 3 Feb. 1661 [1661/2], he was chosen to enter land grants in the record book; on 3 Jan. 1675 [1675/6] he was chosen Selectman and Common Clerk for the next ensuing year. The following entries† are also of interest.

3 Mar. 1678/9. Graunted to Mr. Edmund ffaulkner. two acres of land adjoining to his land which is called his new ground which is for ten shillings in money lent to the town.

Granted to Mr. Edmund ffaulkner, six acres of land adjoining his land behind ye pond which land is in consideration of his loss sustained by ye Indians.

Under date of 6 Mar. 1681/2, we read:

Voted that satisfaction should be made to Thomas Johnson for what meadowe was intended for him which afterward prouved Daniel Poors Junr. William Chandler senr & Joseph Marble are appointed to measure ye abovesd meadowe.

3 March 1683/4. Sold to Samuel Marble a small gore of land lying betwixt the south end of his land and ye middle way going over ye swamp.

1 March 1685/6. Graunted libertie to Samuel Marble libertie to exchange a pcell of land he hath lying on ye west end of Stephen Barnards land he the said Barnard bought of said Marble, and to lay out soe much on ye south west side of a parcell of ground ye towne gave to Joshua Woodman for his loss he sustained by the Indians.

* *Essex County Court Records*, vol. 4, pp. 421, 422.

† All from the unpagcd "Ancient Town Records."

3 Jan. 1686 [1686/7]. Francis Faulkner is chosen Constable for ye North end of ye towne for ye year ensuing.

This probably refers to the younger Francis, brother-in-law of Joseph Marble.

6 Jan. 1689 [1689/90]. Complaints of encroachments on town commons: Lieut Barker, Corpl. John Aslbee and Joseph Marble were chosen for this committee, the towne having voted that three should be ye committee.

Graunted libertie to Sam^l: Marble to change a parcell of land upon ye gravelly ridge near his barn & to join it to Ser^{jt}: Nathan Steevens his lott ye overplus to be paid to ye towne by sd Marble in such pay as ye towne pays ye ministers rates in.*

7 Mar. 1691/2. Graunted libertie to Sam^l Marble to lay down about an acre & half land upon ye west side of his lott & to make up soe much joyning to Ser^{jt}: Steevens his land.

Voted and passed that Capt. Thomas Chandler, Corpl. Thomas Jn^{son}, Serjt. Jno. Bridges, Walter Wright & Joseph Marble be a committee to take an account of such as hath encroached upon town commons.

6 March 1692/3. Stephen Parker & Timothy Osgood, Abraham Foster, Joseph Wilson, Samuel Phelps, & Joseph Marble Sen^e are chosen fence viewers for ye year ensuing.

5 March 1693/4. Benjamin Stevens Sam^l Marble John Marstone Junr Jno Ballard Benjamin Abbott & Jno Steevens are chosen Hawards or field drivers for ye next year ensuing.

At the same meeting, the bounty on wolves was raised from ten to twenty shillings, which reminds us that frontier conditions still prevailed in Andover in 1694.

4 March 1694/5. Joseph & Samuel Marble chosen fence-viewers.

1 March 1696/7. Left. Benj. Steevens John Bridges Walter Wright Senr and Joseph Marble junr was chosen tything men for the year next ensuing.

Joseph's family was now growing up, and two of his children were of adult age. Joseph was appointed a fence viewer, 7 Mar. 1697/8, but the descriptive appellation is so poorly written that we are left in doubt as to whether it was "Senr." or "Junr." We have given the entries from the "Ancient Town Records" relating to Joseph Marble and his brother down to 1700, and they show that the Marbles were locally active and held several minor town offices. Joseph's father-in-law, Mr. Edmund Faulkner, had died 18 Jan. 1686/7. The family continued to be prominent, and Joseph's brother-in-law, John Faulkner, was elected constable, 2 Mar. 1701/2. The old record book brings to light an occasional

* Corn and hay.

forgotten quarrel, important to those engaged in it at the time, but trivial in retrospect. In 1707 there was a dispute about the location of the meeting house, and one faction submitted a list of qualified voters (including Samll Marble, Jno ffaulkner, Danll ffaulkner), claiming that at a previous meeting, when a site they disapproved was chosen, many unqualified men voted.

Joseph was on the Grand Jury which took part in the "Jail Delivery" when the witchcraft delusion began to subside in 1692.*

The "Old Tax Book" at Andover covers the period from 1670 to 1716. Tax lists do not make interesting reading, but items of genealogical importance are often found in them. On 30 Dec. 1679, Joseph and Samuel Marble appear in the tax list. The following year, as has already been mentioned in the previous chapter, the names John Marble, Joseph Marble, and Samuel Marble, appeared in that sequence in the list of 27 Dec. 1680. On 14 Apr. 1681, the names ffrancis ffaulkner, Joseph Marble and Sam Marble appear. Joseph and Samuel Marble are listed in many subsequent years. On 13 Nov. 1681, "Joseph Marbell" was referred to as "constabell." In 1687 Joseph Marble paid his tax in two shillings eleven pence money and eight shillings seven pence corn, which takes us back to a period of money scarcity when many transactions were carried on by barter, and when payment was made in commodities. In 1695 Joseph Marble, Jr., appears in the tax list with his father. In 1697 there is a reference to "the year Joseph Marble was Constable." In 1701 Samuel Marble was Constable.

Joseph Marble of Andover, planter, bought 165 acres in Sudbury, 18 Sept. 1704.†

In 1708 and 1709 the name of Joseph Marble still is seen in Andover tax lists. But he had already removed to Sudbury, Mass., and was called of that place in a deed to Ebenezer Knight recorded on 6 Oct. 1708.‡ Late in life, before removal to Marlborough, Mass., he conveyed in 1725 and 1726 to his sons Edmund and John.§ He died at Marlborough, 2 Aug. 1728.||

The Marbles of Andover descend chiefly from Joseph's brother Samuel. One of Samuel's sons, Freegrace Marble, settled in

* Bailey's *Historical Sketches of Andover*, p. 231.

† Middlesex County Deeds, vol. 13, p. 623.

‡ *Ib.*, vol. 14, p. 605.

§ *Ib.*, vol. 25, pp. 170, 496.

|| *Marlborough Vital Records*, p. 376.

Sutton, Mass., and became progenitor of a large and prominent family of Marbles in Worcester County.

FAMILY RECORD, JOSEPH^a MARBLE

JOSEPH^a MARBLE (*John*¹), born about 1650, died at Marlborough, Mass., 2 Aug. 1728; married at Andover, Mass., 30 May 1671, Mary Faulkner, born about 1649, died (not found), daughter of Edmund and Dorothy (——) (Robinson) Faulkner.

Children, born at Andover:

- i. DOROTHY^a, b. 16 June 1672; d. 30 June 1672.
- ii. JOSEPH, b. 28 July 1673; d. at Stow, Mass., in 1749; a mason by trade; m. (1) at Andover, Mass., 23 Apr. 1695, HANNAH BARNARD, b. 7 Mar. 1678, d. ——, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Howe) Barnard; m. (2) at Stow, Mass. (intention 17 Oct. 1730), RUTH RAND.*
- iii. JOHN, b. probably by 1680; d. at Stow, Mass., 28 Dec. 1762; m. ABIGAIL MERRIAM, b. at Concord, Mass., 19 Oct. 1684, d. at Stow, Mass., 29 Jan. 1768, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Townsend) Merriam.
- iv. JONATHAN, b. 7 Jan. 1682 [probably 1682/3]; d. ——; a bricklayer by trade, settled in Marlborough, Mass.; m. at Concord, Mass., 31 Oct. 1716, SARAH DUDLEY, b. perhaps 1695, d. ——, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Goble) Dudley.
- +v. EDMUND, b. 8 Jan. 1684 [probably 1684/5].
- vi. MARY, b. 1 June 1691; m. at Marlborough, as his second wife, 26 Nov. 1713, JOSIAH HOWE, b. at Sudbury, Mass., 24 Dec. 1678, son of Josiah and Mary (Haynes) Howe.
- vii. ALICE, b. 1 Jan. 1693/4; living unmarried in 1730; m. at Salem, Mass., 12 Feb. 1734, BENJAMIN SWINNERTON.

EDMUND^a MARBLE

Born at Andover, Mass., 8 Jan. 1684/5, Edmund Marble doubtless spent his boyhood in Andover, until the removal of his father's family to Sudbury, Mass. When his father removed to Marlborough, Edmund remained in Sudbury. On 15 Oct. 1725, Edmund purchased land in Sudbury from his father for £100.†

Edmund's marriage is recorded in both Sudbury and Concord. The Sudbury entry states that he married Mary Jewell in Concord, 7 Aug. 1711.‡ The Concord entry states that Edmond

* Or Randall?

† Middlesex County Deeds, vol. 25, p. 170.

‡ Sudbury Vital Records, p. 224.

Marble and Mary Jewel, both of Sudbury, were married by Justice Minott on 24 Sept. 1714.* Her name was really Mercy; she was so called in 1717 in the birth record of their first child, and her name was spelled Mercy and Marcy in the birth records of other children, as well as in other records. The name Mercy, spelled Marcy, has often been misread as Marey or Mary, and this may explain the discrepancy of name; but for the discrepancy of date we can offer no explanation except carelessness on the part of the recording clerk. The later date (1714) is probably correct.†

Edmund's name appears several times in the land records. Edmund was called of Sudbury in a deed to Robert Conant recorded 4 Aug. 1731, and in a deed to John Fletcher recorded 10 Apr. 1733. Hence, although two children of Edmund born prior to 1731 were recorded in Stow, Mass., his removal to that place did not take place until 1733 or later. He was of Stow when he conveyed in 1746, 1747, 1748, and 1751.‡

The births of some of Edmund's children are not found on record, but Nathaniel's parentage is proved by the following deed:§

To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come greeting Know ye that I Edmund Marble of Stow . . . Husbandman for and in the Consideration of the Love I have for my son Nathaniel Marble and for the great desire I have for his Comfortable support in this World Have given and granted unto him the said Nathl. Marble a certain tract within the Township of Stow and is part of the Lott that was formerly Benjamin Bosworth's the Northwest part of the same and is by estimation four acres . . . also sixteen acres twenty first day of September anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and forty three.

Edmund Marble signed this deed with his mark; Jacob Marble was a witness. The deed was acknowledged 18 Jan. 1743/4, and recorded 25 Nov. 1746.

Having disposed of most of his realty, no probate of Edmund's estate appears, and no record of his death has been found. He was still living in 1756, for his son Daniel died in that year, and as Edmund was feeble the selectmen of Stow recommended to

* *Concord Births, Marriages and Deaths*, p. 85.

† Mercy was born about 1697 by age at death, hence was only 14 in 1711; the first recorded child was not born until 1717.

‡ *Middlesex County Deeds*, vol. 32, p. 375; vol. 34, p. 282; vol. 45, p. 544; vol. 47, p. 135; vol. 46, p. 589; vol. 50, p. 356.

§ *Ib.*, vol. 45, p. 544.

the Probate Court that Moses Chandler, son-in-law of Edmund, be appointed to administer.

He probably did not long survive, and was certainly dead in 1761 when his widow Mercy consented to a sale made by their son Nathaniel. She removed with Nathaniel to Conway, Mass., where her death at the age of 92 was entered in the church records as occurring on 28 Apr. 1789.

The ancestry of Mercy Jewell is of some interest. Her grandfather, Thomas Jewell, settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1639, and died there in 1654. His desirable widow, Grisell, married second, the following year, Humphrey Griggs, who died in 1657; she had five husbands in all, and had four Jewell children by her first husband, and one Kibby child by her third husband. She died in 1669, and her will gave land in Mendon to her son Joseph "Juell."

Joseph Jewell was born in Braintree, 24 Apr. 1642, and with his first wife Martha was living in Watertown in 1673. He removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he married a second wife, Isabel Cate. He was of Portsmouth, miller, on 8 Aug. 1682, when, with his wife Isabel, he gave a power of attorney to Samuel Reed of Mendon, empowering him to sell lands in Mendon; presumably referring to the lands recently received by the terms of his mother's will. He was of Newbury in 1684, and later of Sudbury. In that town are found the births of Sarah and Lydia, daughters of Joseph and Isabel, in 1699 and 1702 respectively. Since Mercy was born (according to her age at death) in 1697, her birth occurred before her father settled in Sudbury, and the record has not been found. Joseph's family next settled in Stow, where he owned a grist mill and closed his career.*

FAMILY RECORD, EDMUND³ MARBLE .

EDMUND³ MARBLE (*Joseph*², *John*¹), born at Andover, Mass., 8 Jan. 1684/5, died probably at Stow, Mass., between 1756 and 1761; married at Concord, 24 Sept. 1714,† MERCY JEWELL, born about 1697, died at Conway, Mass., 28 Apr. 1789 aged 92, daughter of Joseph and Isabel (Cate) Jewell.

* Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, vol. 2, pp. 547, 548; Bond: *History of Watertown*, p. 310; *New England H. and G. Register*, vol. 22, pp. 43-46; *Sudbury Vital Records*, p. 82; *Cate-Cates Family of New England*, pp. 3, 4.

† The marriage is recorded in both Concord and Sudbury. See the biography of Edmund Marble in the preceding pages.

Children:*

- i. JAMES⁴, b. at Sudbury, Mass., 8 July 1717; of Middleton, Mass., m. at Andover, Mass., 17 Mar. 1742/3, KEZIAH BUCK, of Andover.†
- ii. DOROTHY, b. 23 Sept. 1719;‡ d. 11 Apr. 1760; m. (recorded at Westford, Mass., but she then resided in Andover) 28 June 1742, MOSES CHANDLER, b. Aug. 1720, d. 16 Mar. 1800.
- +iii. NATHANIEL, b. about 1722.
- iv. ISABEL, b. at Stow, Mass., 30 May 1728; m. at Westford, Mass., 3 July 1754, LEMUEL PERHAM, of Littleton, Mass.
- v. DANIEL, b. at Stow, Mass., 7 July 1730; d. in 1756, unmarried.§
- vi. ABNER, b. at Stow, Mass., 19 June 1740; probably settled in Petersham, Mass., and m. at Hardwick, Mass., 19 Apr. 1768, ZERVIAH RICE.||

NATHANIEL⁴ MARBLE

Born presumably in Sudbury, Mass., about 1722, no record of Nathaniel Marble's birth has been found. In 1743 he received from his father a gift of twenty acres in Stow, Mass., where the family was then living. An account of this was given in the chapter on his father, Edmund Marble.

Although we may infer that Nathaniel had attained his majority when he received this gift of land, and hence was born by 1722, he did not marry until 1756; at least, no record of a prior marriage has been found. He was married, 31 Mar. 1756, at Harvard, Mass., to Abigail Houghton of that town. Her ancestry contains much of interest, and may be seen in the charts. She was born at Harvard, 3 Apr. 1733, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth

* In the absence of probate records, it is probable that Edmund³ had more children than are proved by record. One was probably Ephraim⁴, some account of whom will be found after the account of Nathaniel⁴. Another son may have been Ellis, who m. at Stow, Mass. (intention 9 Mar. 1754), Ann Sprowl (perhaps née Davison, widow of John Sprowl). Another daughter may have been Emma Marble who m. 29 Dec. 1737 (recorded at Salem and Middleton) Abner Wilkins.

† Perhaps she m. (2) at Middleton, 19 July 1764, Joseph Hutchinson.

‡ *Chandler Genealogy*, p. 162.

§ Daniel Marble of Stow appears in a muster roll dated Boston, 26 Feb. 1756, of a company in His Majesty's service under the command of Col. John Whittomb; Private; residence, Stow; served until 21 Oct., nine weeks, six days; reported dead [Mass. Archives: Muster Rolls, vol. 94, p. 52].

|| Abner Marble of Stow served in the French and Indian War, 1759-61, two of the rolls naming Edmund Marble as his "Father or Master," he served one term under the noted Jeffrey Amherst [Mass. Archives: Muster Rolls, vol. 96, pp. 102, 480; vol. 97, pp. 112, 183, 346; vol. 98, pp. 17, 249]. Abner probably lived later in Huntsown (now Ashfield), Mass., and Bennington, Vt.

(Randall) Houghton, so was over a decade younger than her husband.*

Nathaniel and his wife settled in Stow following their marriage, and remained there until after the death of his father. Feeling the call of the frontier, and perhaps in the hope of improving his material condition in one of the newer towns in western Massachusetts, he sold the land which his father had given him over sixteen years before. The deed reads in part as follows:†

Nathaniel Marble of Stow, yeoman, to Edward Jewet of Stow, Tanner, for £44.13s.4d., land in Stow. A certain Tract Part of the Lot that was formerly Benjamin Bosworths by Estimation four acres also sixteen acres In Witness whereof I the said Nathaniel Marble and Abigail Marble my Wife and Marcy Marble my Mother have hereunto set our hands & Seals this thirty-first Day of January one thousand seven hundred & Sixty.

Witnesses

Nathaniel Marble his Mark & Seal

Edw^d Jewett Jun^r.

Abigail Marble her mark & Seal

Hannah Marble her mark

Acknowledged by Nathaniel Marble Aug. 6, 1762, at Worcester.

Because of the depreciation of colonial money at the close of the French and Indian War (1755-1762), it is difficult to figure the value, as regards purchasing power, of the money which Nathaniel received for his Stow property. It was at least the equivalent of several hundred dollars, and it would buy a larger tract of land in Conway, where he soon settled, than in the older settled town of Stow.

The deed is important because the description of the land sold tallies exactly with that which Nathaniel received by gift from his father Edmund; and the mention of his wife Abigail, who signed to convey her dower interest, and of his mother Mercy, who apparently was expected to sign to convey any dower right she might claim as the widow of Edmund, establishes his identity with certainty.

Nathaniel had had one child, Aretas, recorded at Stow; and with his wife and mother and only child he now moved to Harvard,

* In asserting the identification of Abigail Houghton as above, weight has been given to three considerations: first, that the age and place of residence of this Abigail were proper for the marriage to Nathaniel Marble; second, that no other eligible Abigail has been found; and third, that this Abigail had a brother named Aretas Houghton, and that this rare name was given to the first Marble child.

† Middlesex County Deeds, vol. 60, p. 227.

Mass. This was Abigail's girlhood home and she had many relatives there. Possibly it was the original intention, when the Stow property was sold, to settle in Harvard; but more likely, the idea was to make an extended visit, as was the custom of old days, with various relatives of Mrs. Marble, before venturing further west. The right opportunity had perhaps not yet presented itself, and Nathaniel wished to take time to investigate and to make no mistake in the investment of his capital.

On 2 Dec. 1760, Nathaniel Marble, his wife Abigail, son Aretas, also Mercy Marble, all from Stow, were warned out of Harvard.*

It is proved by the records quoted above that the Marbles were not penniless by any means, and in fact were at this time awaiting a favorable chance to invest their small fortune. But the town of Harvard was taking no chances, and the scrupulous Selectmen were discharging their duty to the town in observing this technicality. For many years it had been the law that strangers entertained in any town for the space of three months, and not warned out, would be considered as inhabitants of such towns. Mr. Blake, in his introduction to the printed *Worcester County Warnings*, has this to say on the subject: "In some towns a large proportion of its inhabitants, many of whom became prominent citizens, appears in the list of persons warned; and the fact that a family was warned to leave town is not to be considered as indicating that they were paupers or even in indigent circumstances. It is true that some were in this condition, but very many were not."

Nathaniel and his family remained in Harvard for some time after receiving the official warning. Nearly two years later, in fact, in Aug. 1762 he acknowledged the sale of his Stow land, in Worcester. Another child, Abijah, was doubtless born during his sojourn in Harvard (1761), for though the birth was entered in Conway, the record specifically states that he was not born there. Just when he left Harvard, we do not know, but he was certainly in Deerfield, Mass., as early as 1767, and he bought land in Conway in 1768.

Deerfield was one of the earlier settlements in the Connecticut Valley. Conway, lying south-west of Deerfield, was a part of that township until 1767, when it became a separate town. On

* Worcester County, Mass., *Warnings, 1737-1788*, with Introduction by Francis E. Blake, Worcester, 1899, p. 23. The printed copy reads "Arctas" instead of Aretas, probably a misreading.

15 Jan. 1767, Nathaniel had his three sons, Aretas, Abijah, and Nathaniel, baptized at the First Church in Deerfield. Another child, doubtless Ephraim, was baptized at Conway, 25 Oct. 1767, but entered in the Deerfield Church records, which indicates that the Deerfield minister officiated at the baptism in Conway.* Nathaniel is included among the first settlers of Conway.†

The petition of the inhabitants and owners of lands within that tract in the township of Deerfield which was called the South West Division, for this section to be set off as a separate town, was signed 12 Jan. 1767. Among the signatures appear the names Abra.(?) Marble and Nathaniel Marble.‡ No Abraham Marble has been found who might have been in Deerfield in 1767, and the interrogation point indicates that the first name was difficult to read and that there was uncertainty as to the accuracy of the reading. Quite probably, the signature was that of Nathaniel's brother Abner, who was born in 1740, and the following year (1768) was married in Hardwick, Mass. Hardwick, though in Worcester County, is less than twenty-five miles south-east of Conway.

At a town meeting held 2 Mar. 1767, a committee of nine was appointed to confer and draw up a proper vote for the setting off of the South West part of Deerfield, and the following day the petition was granted, subject to certain conditions. With this consent, application to the Legislature was made at once, and on 17 June 1767 Gov. Francis Bernard signed the act which gave Conway a separate municipal existence.

On 4 Sept. 1768, Nathaniel Marble of Conway bought 115 acres in Conway from Thomas French of that town, for £33. The land was a part of lot #86 in the fourth range of lots. The deed was witnessed by Daniel Ward and Jaz Howe.§

This was over eight years after Nathaniel sold his paternal acres in Stow for over £45. Presumably he had worked to support his family in the interim without cutting much if at all into his capital, for he had at least £33 of it left in 1768, and with it he purchased 115 acres in a new and growing community. It must have cost him something in cash, besides his own labor, to equip his large

* *Deerfield Vital Records*, p. 91.

† *History of the Connecticut Valley*, vol. 2, p. 672.

‡ *A History of Deerfield*, by George Sheldon, Greenfield, Mass., 1896, vol. 1, pp. 583-584.

§ Hampden County Registry, Springfield, vol. 11, p. 624.

farm and place it under cultivation. It will be seen, therefore, that by striking out for himself, he had decidedly bettered his fortunes. He was now over forty-five years old and had four growing boys, who would soon be old enough to help with the chores and the farm work.

On 23 Dec. 1773, Nathaniel Marble of Conway, yeoman, sold to Gideon Cooley, for £91.16s., part of lot #86 in Conway, formerly possess by Thomas French, to the extent of fifty acres. The deed was witnessed by Abel Densmore and James Sander-son.* Nathaniel signed, as always, with his mark. His wife never joined with him in any sales of his Conway land.

We must admire this remote ancestor for his shrewdness. Having sold his original twenty acres for something over £45, and waited eight years for a real bargain, he bought 115 acres for £33; and five years later, he sold less than half of his acreage for over £91. In place of the twenty acres at Stow, he now owned some sixty-five acres at Conway, not to mention a clear cash profit of over £100. This is not figuring the fluctuations in the value of money during that period, and it would be difficult to explain in modern dollars and cents just how much Nathaniel profited by these transactions; but of the fact that he profited very considerably, there can be no question.

The Gideon Cooley who purchased part of the Marble farm was a neighbor, who came to Conway from Sunderland. One of the witnesses to the deed was another neighbor, Capt. Abel Dinsmore, a very prominent citizen of Conway. He is the "Dunsmore" mentioned in the church record, soon to be quoted. It is possible that Nathaniel Marble's wife Abigail possessed a "sharp tongue," or at least could hold up her end in a neighborhood dispute, for under date of 29 Mar. 1775 we read:†

Brother Dunsmore being desired to offer the reason of his absenting [from the Communion], told the church it was on account of an offense he had received from Sister Marvel‡ with whom he could not yet sit down at the table of the Lord which however was not judged a sufficient reason to justify his absenting; and after some debate Brother Dunsmore acknowledged to the brethren that he was convinced he had been to blame and asked their forgiveness upon which the church voted to forgive the offense and restore him to their charety upon his returning to the Communion.

* Hampden County Registry, Springfield, vol. 25, p. 620.

† Conway Church Records, p. 40.

‡ The name Marble was so misspelled in several records.

The second Monday in March 1775, Nathaniel was chosen in town meeting in Conway, "deerriff," but did not take the oath of office.

Nathaniel was considerably over fifty when the Revolutionary War broke out, which was old for active service, and he had besides a wife, five young children, and an aged mother, dependent on him. The patriotic sentiment of the family appears from the service rendered by the oldest boy, Aretas, who died in the army in July 1776, when just over seventeen years of age.* This must have been a great blow to the parents, and as the next oldest boy was but fifteen, while the youngest boy was not yet nine years old, the best service that Nathaniel could give his country was to till his fields and raise his family. The eldest daughter, who had received her mother's name, died in early childhood.

Nathaniel's mother lived to be ninety-two, and died at Conway on 28 Apr. 1789.† The older boys were now grown up and married, with families of their own. Nathaniel Marble, Jr., of Conway, husbandman, bought on 20 June 1787 from John Williams of Deerfield, 60¼ acres and 18 rods in Conway, being a part of lots #87 and #88.‡ The younger Nathaniel always signed his name.

On 3 Sept. 1791, Nathaniel Marble, Sr., of Conway, yeoman, sold twelve acres in Conway to Nathaniel, Jr., for £12.§ On the same date, he sold for £200 to Ephraim Marble of Conway, 40 acres in the fourth range of lots from the west side of the District of Conway, being a part of lot #86.|| Both deeds were witnessed by Ira Whitney, and Ephraim Marble witnessed Nathaniel's deed, while Nathaniel witnessed Ephraim's deed. This was quite evidently a family arrangement, and the elder Nathaniel neglected to acknowledge the deeds until 12 Apr. 1794. Ephraim placed his on record 15 Oct. 1796, while Nathaniel waited until 9 July 1799.

These transactions may account for the fact that there is no probate record in Franklin County for Nathaniel Marble, Sr. The conveyances may have been acknowledged by him 12 Apr. 1794 in the belief that he had not long to live.

* Conway Church Records.

† Conway Church Records.

‡ Franklin County Registry, vol. 1, p. 8.

§ *Ib.*, vol. 12, p. 581.

|| *Ib.*, vol. 9, p. 466. The original deed is still in possession of the family.

The two oldest graveyards in Conway have been visited without the discovery of a stone of the Marble family. This is not conclusive evidence that Nathaniel and Abigail did not die in Conway, for their stones may have crumbled or there may be small or family graveyards which were not visited. The presumption is that Abigail died before her husband, since there was no will, and no life use reserved for her in the conveyances to the sons. It is barely possible that they survived to move to New York State, but the probability is that they passed their last years in Conway.

Nathaniel Marble, Jr., of Conway, yeoman, for \$103.95, sold six acres in Conway, being part of lot #86, to Abel Dinsmore, Gentleman. The land was situated on the road from the Conway meetinghouse to Williamsburg, and the deed was signed 31 Aug. 1799, as was also a conveyance from Nathaniel, Jr., for \$500.00, to William Billings. The latter was for 42 acres, being a part of lot #85, bordering on a tract deeded by "my father" Nathaniel Marble.*

On 25 July 1801, Nathaniel Marble of Conway, yeoman, sold for \$1725.00 to William Billings, Jr., of Conway, Gentleman, part of lots #86, 87 and 88, in the fourth range from the west side of the town.†

That Nathaniel, Sr., was living 31 Aug. 1799, is proved by the above deeds; but since the younger Nathaniel conveyed on 25 July 1801 without using the "Jr." we may assume that his father had died before that date.

FAMILY RECORD, NATHANIEL⁴ MARBLE

NATHANIEL⁴ MARBLE (*Edmund², Joseph², John¹*), born about 1722, died [perhaps at Conway, Mass., about 1800]; married at Harvard, Mass., 31 Mar. 1756, Abigail Houghton, born at Harvard, Mass., 3 Apr. 1733, died _____, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Randall) Houghton.

Children:

- i. ARETAS⁵, b. at Stow, Mass., 12 May 1759; bapt. at Deerfield, Mass., 15 Jan. 1767; d. in the army, July 1776 (Conway Church records).

* Franklin County Registry, vol. 14, pp. 379, 439.

† *Ib.*, vol. 16, p. 127.

- ii. ABIJAH, h. (probably at Harvard, Mass.) 26 June 1761;* bapt. at Deerfield, Mass., 15 Jan. 1767; m. (published 13 Apr. 1786) MARGARET ANDREWS of Whately.
- iii. NATHANIEL, b. about 1764; bapt. at Deerfield, Mass., 15 Jan. 1767; m. (1) (published 15 Jan. 1788) SARAH BIRD, b. about 1766, d. at Conway, Mass., 1 July 1795 ac. 29; m. (2) 21 Dec. 1796, MARY FAUNCE of Williamsburg.†
- +iv. EPHRAIM, b. at Conway, Mass., 9 Sept. 1767; bapt. at Conway, 25 Oct. 1767.‡
- v. ABIGAIL, b. at Conway, Mass., 31 July 1770; bapt. at Conway, 26 Aug. 1770; d. there 3 May 1774 ac. about 4.
- vi. RELIEF, b. at Conway, Mass., 5 Oct. 1772; bapt. 18 Dec. 1774; d. young.
- vii. RELIEF, b. at Conway, Mass., 5 Nov. 1775; d. 20 Feb. 1849; m. (intention 3 Oct. 1793) ELIJAH WARNER, b. at Springfield, Mass., 25 Feb. 1770, d. 10 Apr. 1841; they settled in Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., and had seven children.§

Note

The name Ephraim is common in more than one branch of the Marble family, and was particularly common in the branch that lived in Cohasset and Scituate, Mass. One Ephraim Marble or Marable was married in Bridgewater, Mass., 8 Feb. 1705, to Susanna Burnham. An Ephraim Marble was among the early settlers of Huntstown (now Ashfield), Hampden County, Mass. He was there in 1760, when he was chosen Clerk. Because of his settling in Hampden County, and in view of the fact that our Nathaniel named a son Ephraim, it was thought at first that this Ephraim at Huntstown might be closely related to our branch. No proof of such relationship has been found, and this Ephraim apparently did not remain long in Hampden County. An Ephraim Marble and Sampson Marble, perhaps brothers, served with Vermont and New York State troops in the Revolution. This was the same Ephraim who was a pensioner in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1820; he was born about 1758, and served with Massachusetts troops, ten months in Capt. Sloan's Co., Col. Patterson's Regt., as well as six weeks in Capt. Ashley's Co., same Regt.; in

* "Not in Conway" is stated of this birth, which was recorded at Conway.

† Admitted to Conway Church from the church in Williamsburg, 30 Oct. 1796.

‡ Baptism entered in Deerfield Church records, which omit his name.

§ See *The Descendants of Andrew Warner*, p. 314. One of their sons was named Houghton Warner.

1820 he had a wife Hannah, aged 56, a daughter Rachel, aged 15, and a son Jonas, aged 11.*

The Ephraim who was at Huntstown (Ashfield), Mass., in 1760 was the same Ephraim who earlier lived in Sunderland, Mass., where his wife Hannah died 10 Mar. 1743, and he had a (second?) wife Martha, by whom he had a son John.† He removed to Bennington, Vt., and it is not unlikely that he was father of the Revolutionary Ephraim and Sampson, above mentioned. There are circumstantial reasons for believing this Ephraim to have been a son of Edmund³, a brother of Nathaniel⁴, and an uncle of our Ephraim⁶. It is to be noted that Abner⁴ Marble, a known brother of Nathaniel⁴, was in Bennington in 1767.‡

EPHRAIM⁵ MARBLE

Born at Conway, Mass., 9 Sept. 1767, Ephraim Marble was a child of eight when the Revolutionary War broke out, and was still under sixteen years at the declaration of peace. In 1776 his eldest brother died as a soldier in the patriotic army. During these hard years of war, Ephraim doubtless remained on his father's farm in Conway.

His marriage to Anna Dunham of Williamsburg, Mass., was published 4 May 1789, and took place soon after. She was daughter of Hezekiah and Jane (Stewart) Dunham of Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard, where she was born 14 June 1767, and removed with her parents in early girlhood to Williamsburg. Her father, and her grandfather Daniel Stewart, were soldiers in the French and Indian War. She was descended from many of the early families of the Vineyard, a fact which gave rise to the tradition among her descendants that the Marble family was of Vineyard origin.

Hezekiah Dunham of "Edgartown" bought from Elihu White of Hatfield, lot #25 laid out to Dea. John White's heirs in that

* This Ephraim and Sampson Marble resided in Vermont during the Revolutionary War, though they served part of the time with New York State troops. See: *Archives of the State of New York—The Revolution*, Albany, 1887, p. 536; *New York in the Revolution*, Albany, 1898, pp. 35, 95; *Vermont Revolutionary Rolls*, pp. 27, 50, 130, 136, 138, 185, 221, 326, 393, 488, 579, 829. A family record of this Ephraim Marble was printed in *The American Genealogist*, vol. 1, p. 42.

† *History of Sunderland, Mass.*, by John Montague Smith, 1899, p. 443.

‡ *Memorials of a Century in Bennington, Vt.*, by Isaac Jennings, 1867, p. 407.

tract in Williamsburg called Hatfield, in the three-mile additional grant, in the southern half, being 28 acres, on 12 Sept. 1774.* Hezekiah later (4 Apr. 1788) purchased land bounded on his own land, and was then called of Williamsburg.†

In 1791 Ephraim received a deed from his father for 40 acres in Conway which were a part of the paternal homestead. The original of this deed, which was not recorded until 1796, is still in possession of the family.

About 1797 the family removed to Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y.; and the younger children were born there. Phelps is some twenty miles south of Sodus, in Wayne County, where Ephraim's son Levi married and lived for a time. His son Thomas remained in Phelps, but in 1833 joined the family in Bedford, Ohio, perhaps being drawn there by his mother's death and his father's failing health.

Just when Ephraim and other members of the family settled in Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, we have not learned. A daughter was married in Phelps in 1819, and the removal probably took place at some time between 1820 and 1830. According to Mr. Converse Marble, Ephraim had a cooper shop near Cleveland, and died of the cholera during the epidemic of 1832. But he did not die until 1835, as appears by the probaton of his will, a full copy of which follows.

Less than three years before his death, he had married a second time, his bride being a widow, Mrs. Betsey Wood. His first wife, Anna Dunham, probably died in Bedford not long before 1832, as Ephraim's will directed that a gravestone be set up to her memory. If this provision was carried out, the stone must have been broken when the graveyard was moved from its old location to the present one, for no stone exists to-day either for her or for Ephraim.

The biography of a grandson, published in 1891, is authority for the statement that Ephraim's trade was chair making, and that a chair of his manufacture, then seventy years old, was in 1891 in possession of his grandson, Hon. George Wait of Grant Township, Lake County, Ill.; also that he was a member of the Baptist Church, and a strong Democrat in politics.‡

* Hampden County Registry (Springfield), vol. 12, p. 734.

† Hampshire County Registry, vol. 2, p. 178.

‡ *Portrait Biographical Album of Lake County, Ill.*, published by Lake City Publishing Co., Chicago, 1891, p. 549.

I, Ephraim Marble of the county of Cuyahoga in the State of Ohio do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following that is to say.

First: It is my will that my funeral expences and all my just debts be paid.

Second: I give, devise and bequeath to my first beloved wife, Anna Marble a good and respecable grave stone to be erected to her memory out of the expence of my property.

Thirdly: I give and devise to my second wife One hundred dollars and one Milch cow and go back to Henry Wood to live or to stay with my son Thomas Marble if she chooses, but I would choose to have her to stay with my son Thomas.

Fourthly: I bequeath to my son Thomas Fifty acres off of No. Lot No. 14 in the town of Bedford of off the West side and that my son Thomas shall pay the balance due on said lot out of moneys due me. It is my will that the remainder of said lot be sold and the proceeds of the sail be equally divided amongst my daughter in the following manner viz; that my daughter Fanny who has had one hundred dollars to apply towards her shair of an equal distribution of the proceds of said sail lot, that all notes and accounts which I hold against my sons are to be given upt and also do hereby appoint my son Thomas Marble my true and lawful executor.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused my name and seal this day in the year of our Lord August the twenty-sixth 1834.

Ephraim Marble (SEAL)

By Elijah Smith.

Signed published and declaired by the above named Ephraim Marble as and for his last will and testament, in presence of us who at his request have signed as witness to the same.

John P. Robison.

William Morse.

The will was proved 17 Mar. 1835 and is filed in Docket A of the Cuyahoga County Probate Court. On 20 Apr. 1835, Levi Marble was appointed Administrator with the will annexed. (The son Thomas, named as Executor, had just died.) Curtis Wells and Newell C. Barnum were sureties on Levi's bond, and the appraisers appointed were Hezekiah Dunham, George M. Payne, and William Morse. On 9 June Henry Wood was accepted as a bondsman in place of Barnum; and D. Benedict was appointed an appraiser in place of Dunham.

The inventory was filed 7 Aug. and included notes against Hezekiah Dunham, Ethan Wait, and Robert Trowbridge. Part of the estate was ordered sold to the highest bidder for payment of debts, and among the purchasers were Catherine Marble and Orrin Marble.

FAMILY RECORD, EPHRAIM^b MARBLE

EPHRAIM^b MARBLE (*Nathaniel^a, Edmund^a, Joseph^a, John¹*), born at Conway, Mass., 9 Sept. 1767, died at Bedford, Ohio, in 1835; married first (published at Conway, 4 May 1789), ANNA DUNHAM of Williamsburg, Mass., born at Edgartown, Mass., 14 June 1767, died ———, daughter of Hezekiah and Jane (Stewart) Dunham; married second, at Bedford, Ohio, 3 July 1832, Betsey Wood of Bedford.*

Children, all by the first wife:†

- +i. LEVI^d, b. at Williamsburg, Mass., 10 May 1790.‡
- ii. SOLOMON, b. 20 Feb. 1796 (Bible record); d. at Waukegan, Ill., 12 Mar. 1879 ac. 83 (gravestone) or 13 Mar. 1879 (Bible record). He was married four times. His third wife, MARY, d. at Waukegan, 3 Aug. 1845 ac. 46 (gravestone).§ He m. fourth, May 1845, CATHERINE CONVERSE, b. 1 Aug. 1813, d. 18 May 1883. She probably m. (2) as Catherine B. Marble, aged 66, in Lake County, Ill., 9 Mar. 1880, Hiram Fox. Solomon lived in Ohio for a time, but in 1839 moved to Lake County, Ill., traveling with covered wagon from Cleveland. He brought ten sheep on foot, and three horses, among the first horses to be brought to Lake County. Getting stuck in the mud on the site now occupied by Chicago, he said he would not locate there if they gave him the land, it was a mud hole. Solomon suffered an infection of the leg in early life, which left him lame and incapacitated him for hard work. He raised peppermint and extracted the oil and sold it; having secured a competence thus, he bought a large acreage in Lake County. He always wore a high plug hat and white shirt and collar, unusual for that period and in a wild new country. By one of his earlier marriages he had daughters,—Alice, m. 20 June 1838, Gilbert Granger, and d.

* Quite evidently she was a widow, with a son Henry Wood.

† There were twelve children, of whom we have certainly identified only six. Three other possible children were: Susanna, m. in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 27 Mar. 1836, Daniel Wild; Welcome, m. at Bedford, Ohio, 1 Jan. 1836, Lorena Ellsworth; and Rachel, m. at Bedford, 12 May 1834, Robert Logan; but because of the fact that another branch of the Marble family lived in Bedford, the paternity of these three is far from certain.

‡ His gravestone record, a statement regarding his age in a letter written by his daughter in 1878, and a newspaper obituary, all agree in making him born 10 May 1789. However, the contemporary record of the marriage intention of his parents was dated 4 May 1789, and it is almost certain that he miscalculated his age,—a common occurrence in days when families were moving from one pioneer settlement to another and neglected to keep written records.

§ The age on the stone was read as 16, an obvious misreading for 46. Perhaps the year of death was also misread; otherwise, the Bible record errs as to the date of the next marriage.



LEVI MARBLE
(1790-1874)

- at Waukegan, Ill., 7 Aug. 1847; Cynthia, who m. in Lake County, Ill., 28 Jan. 1845, Lorenzo Wilson; and Sabina, who m. in Lake County, Ill., 16 Dec. 1847, James B. Brown and in 1878 was the only child living who had come from Ohio with Solomon. By his fourth wife, he had two daughters,—Caroline, b. 5 Mar. 1849, m. 30 Nov. 1867, Erastus T. Cleveland and lived in Lake Villa, Ill., and Mary H., b. 7 July 1852, m. 5 Mar. 1873, Marshall B. Huson; and a son, the late Converse Marble.*
- iii. THOMAS, b. June 1798; d. at Bedford, Ohio, 2 Apr. 1835 ae. 36 yrs. 10 mos. (gravestone); came from Phelps, N. Y., to Bedford in 1833; m. CATHERINE WINFIELD, b. 20 July 1800, d. 7 July 1891 ae. 90 yrs. 11 mos. 17 days (gravestone); she m. (2) Thomas Burgess, by whom she had four children. Children:
1. Levi, b. 7 Aug. 1820; d. at Bedford, 11 July 1889; m. at Bedford, 25 Dec. 1844, Mary Amanda Richardson, b. in 1826, d. in 1890, daughter of Godfrey and Anna (Taylor) Richardson. Children:
 - A. Charles Bliss, b. 18 Feb. 1846; d. 22 July 1908; m. 17 Sept. 1873, Alice L. Gray.
 - B. Frank D., b. 24 Sept. 1848; d. 21 July 1930; m. 22 Feb. 1870, Rose R. Heath.
 - C. Brazilla L., b. 6 Feb. 1851; d. 3 Jan. 1932.
 - D. Fred O., b. 6 Oct. 1853; d. 23 Jan. 1854.
 2. Thomas W., b. [say 1821]; lived in Paw Paw, Ill., and d. abt. 1896; m. at Bedford, 28 Oct. 1845, Susannah B. Lemoin.
 3. Lucinda, b. [say 1823]; m. at Bedford, 11 Mar. 1841, Chauncey Palmer.
 4. Phebe, b. [say 1825]; m. at Bedford, 22 June 1843, James Terrell.
 5. Asenath, b. [say 1827]; m. at Bedford, 28 Oct. 1845, Joseph Turney; he was State Treasurer of Ohio, and known in political circles as "Honest Joe."
 6. Serephna, b. [say 1830]; living in Dry Town, Calif.; m. at Bedford, 11 Apr. 1850, Elezer D. Lemoin.
- iv. FANNY, b. 20 Mar. 1801, d. 15 May 1849; m. in 1815 or early in 1816, PETER WESTBROOK, b. 30 Sept. 1797. Children:†
1. Amanda, b. 25 Dec. 1816.
 2. Ephraim, b. 22 June 1820.
 3. Benjamin, b. 9 July 1822.
 4. Henry H., b. 17 Jan. 1826; d. in infancy.
 5. Solomon, b. 26 July 1831; d. in infancy.

* Converse Marble, b. in Avon Township, Lake County, Ill., 2 Nov. 1847, d. at Sheboygan, Wis., 28 or 29 Dec. 1926; m. 3 Oct. 1870, Arabella King, a granddaughter of Levi Marble.

† The record of the Westbrook children was furnished by Mr. H. A. Westbrook of Mantou, Mich.

6. William, b. 10 Oct. 1833; d. in infancy.
 7. Ethan, b. 29 Mar. 1837.
 8. William Thomas, b. 25 Aug. 1840.
- v. AMANDA, b. at Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., 12 Feb. 1804; d. at Monaville, Ill., 8 Jan. 1893; m. at Phelps, 13 Nov. 1819, ETHAN WAIT, b. at Ashfield, Franklin County, Mass., 23 May 1800, d. in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1844.* Her obituary notice is printed below. Children:†
1. Horace, b. in Franklin County, Mass., 21 Apr. 1821; living in 1893 at Elgin, Kans.; m. at Cleveland, Ohio, 24 Apr. 1841, Clarissa Ann Smith.
 2. Philander, b. at Phelps, N. Y., 22 Dec. 1822; d. there 22 Feb. 1823.
 3. Jerusha, b. at Phelps, 10 Jan. 1824; living in 1893 at Boscobel, Wis.; m. at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 14 July 1842, Addison R. Butler.
 4. Louisa, b. at Phelps, 5 Dec. 1825; d. in 1892; m. at Cleveland, Ohio, 8 May 1844, J. A. Gleason; resided in Chicago, Ill.
 5. Geraldine, b. at Phelps, 2 Dec. 1827; living in 1893 at Gurnee, Ill.; m. at Waukegan, Ill., 4 July 1860, Clayton Owens.
 6. John, b. at Arcadia, Wayne County, N. Y., 7 Mar. 1830; living in 1893 at Chagrin Falls, Ohio; m. at Chagrin Falls, 4 July 1852, ———.
 7. Lorenzo, b. in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 11 Mar. 1832; d. at Gotham, Wis., 14 July 1921; m. at Forksville, Ill., 12 Oct., 1856, ———.
 8. Levi, b. at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 9 Feb. 1834; d. at Ingleside, Ill., 11 Feb. 1922.
 9. Amanda, b. at Orange, 17 Aug. 1836; living in 1893 at Gurnee, Ill.; m. ——— Dilley.
 10. Lucinda, twin with Amanda, b. at Orange, 17 Aug. 1836; d. at Goodale, Lake County, Ill., 8 Dec. 1855; m. at Bedford, Ohio, 19 Nov. 1854, ——— Smith.
 11. Charles, b. at Orange, 5 Dec. 1838; d. at Hainesville, Ill., 24 Feb. 1915.
 12. George, b. at Orange, 8 Sept. 1840; d. in Grant Township, Ill., 1 July 1903; m. 24 Jan. 1866, Kate Hart, b. in Ireland, dau. of John and Mary (Lynch) Hart.
 13. Sarah, b. at Orange, 12 July 1842; living in 1893 at Chicago, Ill.; m. ——— Hamilton.
- vi. ANN, m. WILLIAM LOZIER. Children:‡

* But according to a biography of his son George, Ethan Wait started for California in 1849, and was never heard from again.

† The record of the Wait children is mainly from an account furnished by Mr. Douglas Wait.

‡ As stated by a niece.



MRS. ELIZABETH (GRANGER) MARBLE
(MRS. LEVI MARBLE)
(1791-1878)

1. William.
2. Isaac.
3. Virginia, b. 27 June 1837; d. 24 Apr. 1879; m. 16 Feb. 1858, Converse Townsend, b. 15 Nov. 1838. Children:
 - A. Clare, b. 21 June 1860.
 - B. Mary, b. 4 Mar. 1862.
 - C. William, b. 26 May 1863.
 - D. Ira, b. 21 Nov. 1869.
 - E. Walker, b. 13 Nov. 1871; m. Genie Hutchinson.
 - F. Evans, b. 2 Jan. 1873; d. 16 Aug. 1881.
 - G. Daisy, b. 17 Apr. 1879; d. 24 Aug. 1879.
4. Jane.
5. Ellen.

Newspaper Obituary, Amanda (Marble) Wait*

(Sister of Levi* Marble)

In Memory of Aunt Wait.

Died 1893.

As the Autumn leaves flutter, whirl and eddy to their final resting place on the bosom of Mother earth, what a similitude it is to life. To them comes death; and to us it comes as certainly. And this time it has come and taken from our midst one of the oldest and most highly respected settlers, Mrs. Amanda Wait, more familiarly known as Aunt Wait, whose death occurred at Monaville, on the 8th of January, at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Ida Tweed.

She was a leaf who has worn the emerald, but has now soared away to be sheltered "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Aunt Wait, as she was called, was born at Philipstown, N. Y., in 1804, and was the daughter of Ephraim and Ann (Dunham) Marble. Aunt Wait was the last survivor of a family of twelve children. Levi and Solomon Marble were her brothers, and among the early settlers of Lake County. In 1819 she gave her hand in marriage to Ethan Wait who was a native of Massachusetts, where they resided for three years, then removed to Philipstown, N. Y., and subsequently with the four children they emigrated to Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

Being left a widow in 1844, at the request of her brothers Levi and Solomon Marble, in 1849, she with seven of her children came to Illinois by way of the Lakes, and settled in what is now Grant township. Two years later she purchased twenty-seven acres of wild land and with the aid of Mr. A. I. Seeber, now of Waukegan, who was then a carpenter, erected a substantial log house where she lived about twenty-five years. With most praiseworthy fidelity she cared for those dependent upon her until they were able to provide for themselves.

Levi being the last of the family to marry she kept house for him, while he added to the old homestead at different times, until through their efforts it was made one of the best farms in the town. After Levi's marriage she gave up the responsibility of housekeeping; but still continued to spend a

share of her time at the old home, and the remaining time with her son George and her granddaughter, Mrs. Ida Tweed.

Aunt Wait was a natural born farmer, and in her active days took great interest in cattle, horses, sheep and poultry, and loved as she often said to feed the pigs and hogs that she might see them grow.

She leaves a family of ten children to mourn her loss, as follows: Horace Wait, Elgin, Kan.; Jerushy Butler, Boscobel, Wis.; Geraldine Owens, Gurnee, Ill.; John Wait, Chagrin Falls, Ohio; Lorenzo Wait, Kimball, Dak.; Levi Wait, Volo, Ill.; Amanda Dilley, Gurnee, Ill.; Charles Wait, Chicago, Ill.; George Wait, Volo, Ill.; Sarah Hamilton, Chicago, Ill. Those deceased are Lucinda (Wait) Smith, whose death occurred in the year A.D. 1856. Then the unusual length of thirty-six years elapsed before another death in the family, when Mrs. Louisa (Wait) Gleason passed away, only a few more months before her mother. Aunt Wait also leaves about thirty grand children and a number of great grand children.

The funeral services were held at the Fort Hill Christian church of which she has been a member for the past thirty-five years, Elder Joseph Owen conducted the services, selecting his text from the fifth chapter of Corinthians, and her remains were interred at the Grant cemetery beside those of her two daughters. And thus passed away one who through her own heart's pain and sorrow was ever ready to help others in distress.

As her feet were worn and weary,
And her eyes were dimmed with tears,
And the days were long and dreary,
With the monotone of years.

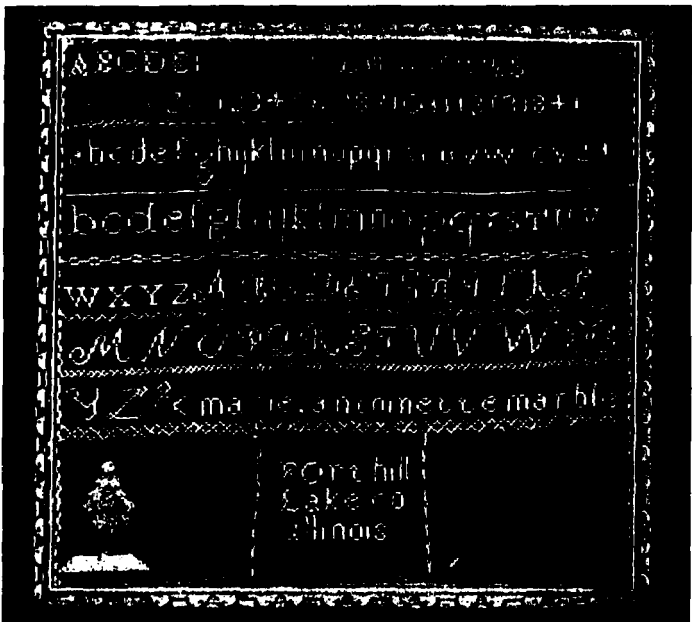
As her fainting footsteps faltered,
In the marshes dark and deep,
With dire grief no time could alter,
Then he gave his loved one, "sleep."

D. G.

LEVI^o MARBLE

Born at Williamsburg, Mass., 10 May 1790, Levi Marble at the age of seven or eight accompanied his parents when they removed to Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y. He was married, 19 Feb. 1809, to Elizabeth Granger of Sodus, N. Y. She was a daughter of John and Sarah (Morse) Granger, and was born at Sandisfield, Mass., 22 Mar. 1791.

After his marriage, Levi settled in Sodus, Wayne County, not many miles distant from the home of his parents in Phelps. His family understood that he rendered service in the War of 1812, but military service has not been found and it may have been teamster service.



SAMPLER IN FRAME WORKED BY MARIE ANTOINETTE MARBLE, 1841

HAILE HAPPY NEW-YEAR!

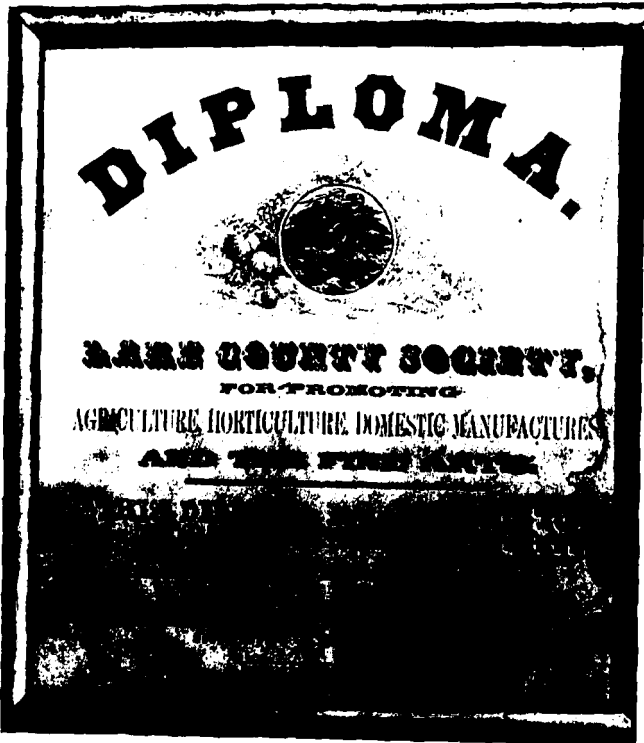


The subscribers respectfully solicit your attendance at a New-Year's Ball, at L. MARBLE'S Assembly-Room, in Bedford, on *Monday, January 2d, 1837*, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. J. PADDOCK,
A. H. ELDRED,
N. F. BENEDICT.

Bedford, Dec. 1836.

A SOUVENIR OF LEVI^s MARBLE



A SOUVENIR OF OTIS L.^s MARBLE

In 1818 Levi Marble and his family went as pioneers to Willoughby, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Here and at Bedford they remained nearly a score of years and played their part in reclaiming the wilderness and building up the town. His descendants have a copy of an invitation issued in 1836, which reads:

Hail Happy New Year!

The subscribers respectfully solicit your attendance at a New Year's Ball, at L. Marble's Assembly Room, in Bedford on Monday, January 2nd, 1837, at 1 o'clock P.M.

H. J. Paddock

A. H. Eldred

N. P. Benedict

Bedford Dec. 1836

In 1837 Levi removed with his family to Lake County, Ill., and he became one of the first nurserymen in northern Illinois. He settled on a farm in Avon; other settlers soon located near him and Marble's Corners (or "Marble's" as it was called for short) became one of the points in this region to which the traveler northward from Chicago was directed. Mr. Marble's home was located on one of the main travelled routes in that section, and his hospitality was widely known.

The post office at Fort Hill (Avon township) was established 6 Mar. 1838, the first postmaster being Joseph Wood. Levi Marble succeeded him as postmaster, 20 July 1840, serving to 31 Mar. 1841, when Samuel L. Wood became the incumbent. Mr. Marble served a second and longer term from 27 Nov. 1844 to 2 Oct. 1849. Orrin Marble, whose relationship to Levi Marble is not known,* was the incumbent from 12 Apr. 1852 to 23 Feb. 1853; and Mrs. Caroline E. (Seeber) Combs, granddaughter of Levi, held the position from 3 Feb. 1886 to 14 June 1904, when the office was discontinued and the mail sent to Round Lake. Mr. Marble also served as the first Justice of the Peace in Avon, being elected in 1839 and re-elected for more than a quarter of a century.†

* Orrin Marble was not a brother of Levi, but may perhaps have been a cousin. He was Collector and one of the Constables of Grant township in 1850, and is said to have been a blacksmith. He removed later to Paw-Paw, Ill., where he was living in 1891. He was born in New York State, 16 July 1813, and married Louise Green, born 1810, died 1885.

† Information furnished by the Post Office Department, Washington. See also *A History of Lake County, Illinois*, by John J. Halsey, 1912, pp. 397, 820.

Mr. Marble was Supervisor for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858 of Avon township.* Marble's Corners received its name from him, as well as the Marble School, which he built. The original school-house had been a log building, which Mr. Marble replaced with a brick-lined structure.†

Levi Marble and his son Otis were supporters of the Disciples or Campbellite Church, which was organized 12 Jan. 1856 at the Marble School-House. Among the original members were Otis Marble and a Mr. and Mrs. Abner Marble. After worshipping in the school for ten years, a church was built in 1866, a mile to the northward.‡

Indicative of the size of the nursery business in which Mr. Marble and his son Otis were interested, his journal shows a total of \$1129.69 for nursery stock sold to Otis Marble & Co. of Oshkosh, Wis., between 12 Nov. 1856 and 4 May 1857; and an itemized bill to Otis Marble & Co. on 17 Apr. 1858 for \$527.63.§

In February 1874, the sixty-fifth wedding anniversary of "Esquire and Mrs. Levi Marble" was celebrated at the home of their son-in-law, Capt. Reuben S. Botsford of Waukegan, Ill. A large number of the family friends were present and the afternoon was passed in recounting the events of the early pioneering days. A newspaper account of this occasion, published at the time, follows:

A Rare Marriage Anniversary

Monday of this week was the Sixty-fifth wedding anniversary of Esquire Levi Marble, and his wife Elizabeth, and in honor of the occasion a dinner party was given at the residence of R. S. Botsford, in this city, where were congregated several of their children, grand-children, and a few of their great-grand-children. The occasion was entirely informal, being simply a re-union of such of the descendants as live in this vicinity, who met to congratulate them; and listen to their recital of early times.

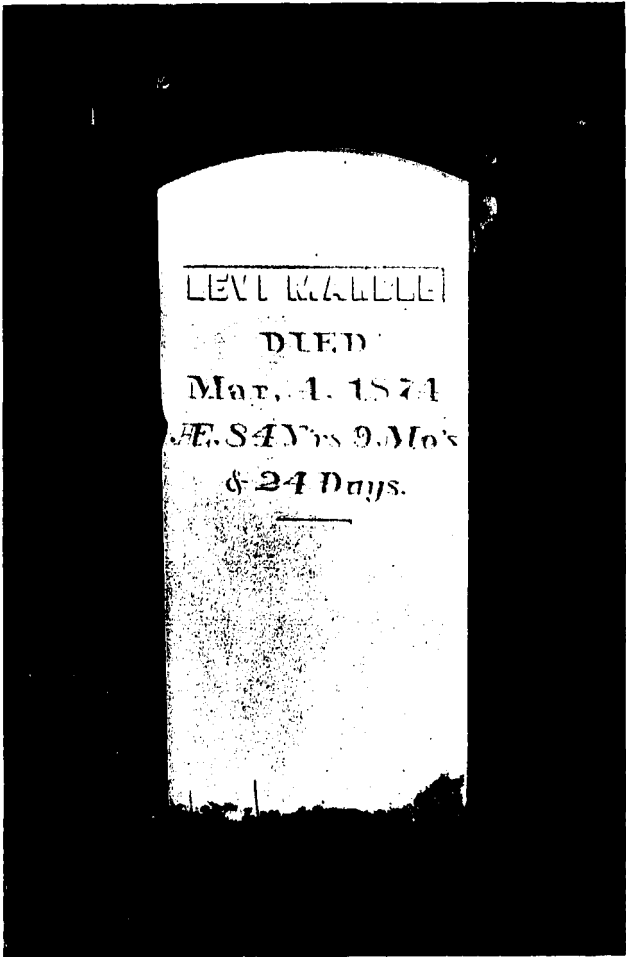
Mr. Marble is 85 years of age, and was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1789; Mrs. Marble is 83 years of age, and was born in Southwick, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1791. When about seven years of age

* *A History of Lake County*, p. 808.

† A relative had the story from his mother that it was during the building of the school-house that Mr. Marble's daughter Elizabeth became acquainted with Mr. Botsford [whom she married in 1859]; also, that Mr. Marble's journal noted a payment to Mr. Botsford for labor and material. Mr. Botsford was remembered as "an erect, serious-minded youngster; they were an attractive couple."

‡ *A History of Lake County*, p. 738.

§ The journal has disappeared. These items were noted by Mr. William Combs.



TOMBSTONE OF LEVI^d MARBLE IN THE OLD FORT HILL CEMETERY IN
LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Mr. Marble removed with his parents into Ontario county, New York, and Mrs. Marble removed with her parents into the same county and State, when she was about six years of age. They were married in 1809, and in 1818 removed to Ohio, settling in the vicinity of Chagrin, now Willoughby. They were among the early settlers of that region of country, and experienced all the trials, and struggles of pioneer life. In 1838 Mr. Marble again caught the Yankee fever for pushing westward, and came to this county, and located in the south-west corner of what is now the town of Avon, at the spot now so well known as "Marble's Corners," situated on the main highway eastward and westward through our county, and known as the McHenry road. As Mr. Marble piquantly remarks, "there were no roads anywhere in those days," as none at that time had been laid out. Mr. Marble has now been a resident of this county for thirty-six years, during all of which time, until four years ago, when he sold his farm, and removed to Waukegan, he has resided on the spot where he first "stuck his stakes." He engaged in farming, and established a nursery, which for many years was one of the favorite institutions of the county, and brought its owner remunerative returns.

Mr. Marble has ever stood in the estimation of his neighbors and acquaintances, as a true friend and safe counselor, and has been entrusted with several offices, serving as justice of the peace for many years, supervisor of his town, etc., and always discharged his duties with satisfaction to the public and honor to himself. Mrs. Marble, who has shared with her husband all the hardships of pioneer life in two States, has been a faithful helpmate in every particular, and fully divides with her husband the high estimation in which they are held by all who have their acquaintance. They are at present living with one of their daughters, Mrs. A. I. Seeber, in the town of Wauconda.

They have each lived beyond the allotted span of life, and in thus reaching the sixty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day, they furnish an episode rarely met with. To all appearances they still possess sufficient health, strength and vitality to see another decade pass away, and usher in the seventy-fifth anniversary of their wedding. That they may, is the devout wish of all.

Before and after the dinner, which was both substantial and sumptuous, the aged couple related to the company some of the incidents of their early pioneer life in Ohio, and in this county. We took notes of a few of the incidents relating to the latter, which with others we are collecting, we design giving to our readers at some future time.

In the course of Mr. Marble's recitals he said: "Old times were sociable times, and you knew all your neighbors, and if you were going anywhere, you took your ox-team, and picked up everybody along and carried them with you." "Talk of hard times, now," said Mr. M., "Why, in those days money was so scarce, that if a man had a tax of a dollar or a dollar and a half to pay, he commenced saving it up six months beforehand."

This venerable couple went through years of this sort of hard times in their younger days, both in Ohio and Illinois, but it did not deter them from

persevering through, and now in their old age, blessed with all the comforts of life, and surrounded by their children, and children's children, who do them honor, and hosts of friends who appreciate their sterling worth, they are passing down the few remaining years that are left to them, hand-in-hand, lovingly as when they first pledged their troth.

Mr. Marble was taken ill shortly after, and died a fortnight later. His widow survived him more than four years. They both died in Waukegan, Ill., and are buried in the Fort Hill Cemetery, the land for which was donated by his brother, Solomon Marble, and by George Thompson. Their inscriptions read as follows:

LEVI MARBLE
DIED
Mar. 4. 1874.
AE. 84 Y'rs 9 Mo's
& 24 Days

ELIZABETH
Wife of
LEVI MARBLE
Died Aug. 22. 1878
AE. 87 Yrs 4 Mos.
27 d's

The following is Mr. Marble's obituary, from a contemporary newspaper:

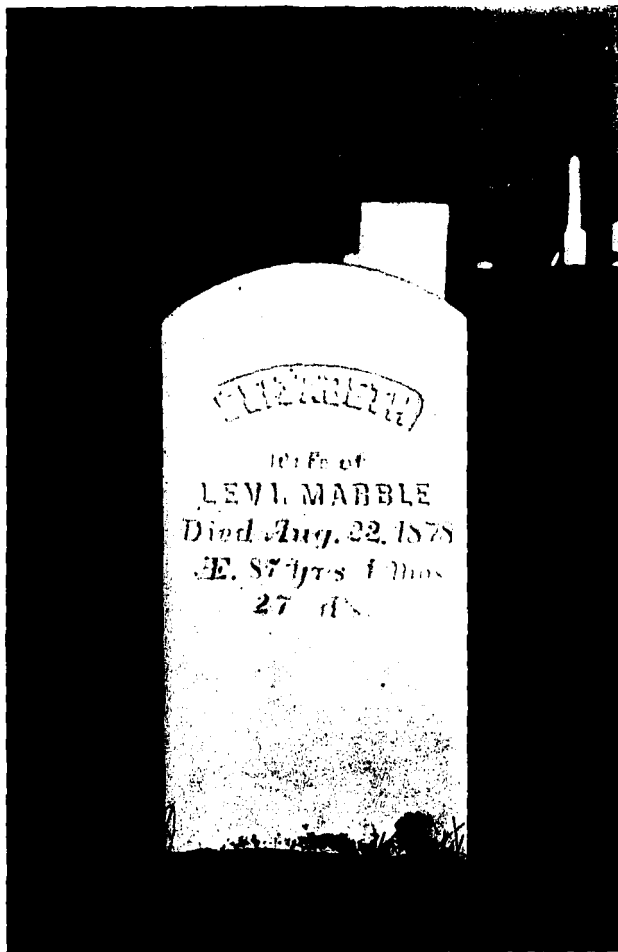
Death of Squire Marble.—It is our sorrowful duty to announce the death of Squire Levi Marble, an account of whose 65th wedding anniversary we published two or three weeks ago. He was aged 85 years.

In Memoriam

At an Annual Meeting of the "Disciples of Christ," of Northern Illinois, convened at Waukegan, Lake Co., Friday, June 19th, 1874, the death of our beloved Bro., Levi Marble, was announced in a few fitting remarks by Bro. W. Collins, of Waukegan, after which the following preamble and resolutions were offered by M. N. Lord, of Chicago, and unanimously adopted by the brethren present.

WHEREAS, On the 4th day of March, A.D. 1874, Bro. Levi Marble, deceased, leaving with us his aged consort, to remain with us until called "home." As a memento of the past struggles and trials which we have shared in common with him, in planting the pure "Gospel of Christ" in Northern Illinois, and of the maintaining the truth wherever planted, and as a memento of his wise Christian counsel, of his Christian hospitality, kindness and courtesy, and above all, of his unswerving and unfaltering fidelity to Christ, to the supremacy of His authority and to "His word," and,

WHEREAS, We, the members of the "Body of Christ," and colaborers with our brother in his life, deeply feel the loss of his presence to-day, of his wisdom in shaping our councils, directing our labors in our life-work here, and of his large Christian experience, and his words of encouragement in adversity and prosperity, and of his loss to the church and to all, as a Christian, gentleman, a good citizen and a brother in Christ, Now, therefore



TOMBSTONE OF MRS. ELIZABETH (GRANGER) MARBLE, WIFE OF
LEVIⁿ MARBLE, IN THE OLD FORT HILL CEMETERY IN
LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Resolved, That we tender to sister Marble our sympathies for the loss of a kind and affectionate husband, (with whom she has shared life's trials and toils for sixty-five years, and to whom we can offer the consolations of the promises of the Master in His word, for he is only gone before and awaits your coming,) to the living and remaining children for the loss of a loving father, the joint protector and guide all through the long years of your life's first impulses and struggles.

To the "Church of Christ," our sorrows for the loss of a dear brother, the best efforts of whose life went to advance the interests of the Church of Christ.

To the friends and neighbors of the deceased, and to his fellow citizens, our regrets for the loss of a kind friend and neighbor, and an upright citizen, and an honest man.

We commend his life and his example to all, as a common heritage. To the church, his life and example, rich in their influences upon the world and upon the members of the "Body of Christ," by whom he was beloved, and to whom he was endeared by the never-ending ties that bind us all to a loving Saviour, and to each other, and to whom it can well be said, he lived and died a pure, spotless and faithful Christian.

To his fellow citizens we commend his stainless, spotless and faithful Christian life, as worthy your best efforts to attain.

To the young men we commend his example, his blameless life, his Christian character, his trustworthiness where trust was imposed, as every way worthy your imitation and your life work.

Resolved, That Bro. W. Collins, Bro. Jas. Low and Bro. J. D. Fox be authorized to tender these resolutions to Sister Marble, in behalf of the "Church of Christ," and the same to be published in the *Review* and *Standard*, and in the *Patriot* and *Gazette* at Waukegan.

M. N. LORD, President.

A. R. KNOX, Secretary.

FAMILY RECORD, LEVI^o MARBLE

LEVI^o MARBLE (*Ephraim*^s, *Nathaniel*^l, *Edmund*^a, *Joseph*², *John*¹), born at Williamsburg, Mass., 10 May 1790, died at Waukegan, Ill., 4 Mar. 1874; married at Sodus, Wayne County, N. Y., 19 Feb. 1809, ELIZABETH GRANGER, born at Sandisfield, Mass., 22 Mar. 1791, died at Waukegan, Ill., 22 Aug. 1878, daughter of John and Sarah (Morse) Granger.

Children:

- i. SARAH ANN^r, b. ———; d. in Ohio, unmarried.
- ii. AMY M., b. 16 Nov. 1814; d. 19 Mar. 1890; m. at Bedford, Ohio, 7 Feb. 1835, ENOCH MORSE, b. 12 Ma, 1807; lived in Waukegan, Ill.*

* Children (*Morse*): *Chauncey C.* and *Julia* (Mrs. Fredericks).

- iii. HANNAH M., b. at Willoughby, 24 Apr. 1819; d. at Fox Lake, Ill., 30 Oct. 1903; m. in Lake County, Ill., 14 Sept. 1843, CHAUNCEY KING, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., b. 19 Mar. 1809, d. 1 Feb. 1871.*
- iv. GEORGE, b. ———; d. in infancy.
- v. DELILAH, b. at Willoughby, Ohio, 20 May 1821; d. at Waukegan, Ill., 14 Apr. 1903; m. in Lake County, Ill., 28 Jan. 1841, ABRAHAM I. SEEBER, of Lake County, Ill., b. at Canajoharie, Montgomery County, N. Y., 1 Sept. 1814, d. at Waukegan, Ill., 5 Mar. 1897, son of John William and Elizabeth (Waldrath) Seeber.†
- vi. OTIS L., b. 5 July 1823; d. 10 Jan. 1861 and buried in Fort Hill Cemetery; m. (1) in Lake County, Ill., 20 Oct. 1853, ELIZABETH CROSBY, b. 19 Nov. 1828, d. 16 May 1855; m. (2) ELIZA COLEMAN.
- vii. MARIE ANTOINETTE, b. 14 Nov. 1828; d. 17 June 1854 and buried in Fort Hill Cemetery; m. in Lake County, Ill., 15 Aug. 1850, JAMES FREEMAN.
- viii. MARY ELLEN, b. Dec. 1829; d. 18 Mar. 1850‡ and buried in Fort Hill Cemetery; m. in Lake County, Ill., 7 July 1849, JUDSON M. HUSON.
- +ix. ELIZABETH ELECTA, b. at Bedford, Ohio, 22 Sept. 1833, d. at Waukegan, Ill., 27 May 1910; m. at Fort Hill, Ill., 9 Jan. 1859, REUBEN SMITH BOTSFORD.

DESCENDANTS OF DELILAH (MARBLE) SEEBER

The *Portrait Biographical Album of Lake County, Illinois*, published by Lake City Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill., 1891, page 249, contained the following account of Mr. Seeber, husband of Delilah⁷ Marble:

ABRAHAM I. SEEBER, of Waukegan, is one of the oldest settlers in the county. He was born in the township of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, N. Y., September 1, 1814, and is of German descent. His paternal grandfather, William Seeber, was a native of Germany and emigrated to the United States, settling in the township where our subject was born. He served as an orderly in the War of Independence and his brother, Capt. Jacob Seeber, was killed in the battle of Oriskany during the Revolution. John W. Seeber, father of our subject, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., May 13, 1776, and followed blacksmithing for a livelihood. He married Elizabeth Waldradt who was born in the same county, August 13,

* Children (King): *Levi, Clarence, Walton, and Arabella* (Mrs. Converse Marble).

† See following section.

‡ 1849, according to gravestone, which was erected some years after her death and is certainly in error. Judson M. Huson d. 15 Nov. 1854 aged 34 yrs, 10 mos. 18 days. He was married four times; first, to Rhoda Ann Stafford (by whom he had one child, Rhoda Ann, wife of Henry Rogers); second, to Mary Helen Marble; third, to Miss Smith; fourth, to Catherine Lawson.

1777, and was also of German lineage, her father, William Waldradt having been born in Germany but her mother was a native of the United States. They reared a family of nine children, all of whom lived to maturity, were married and had families of their own. Four are yet living—Henry who resides in Jefferson County, N. Y.; Abraham of this sketch; Daniel, a resident of California; and Mrs. Elizabeth Charlesworth who still lives in Montgomery County, N. Y. The parents spent the greater part of their lives in Montgomery County where Mr. Seeber died August 27, 1851, and his wife on the 7th of March, 1843. They were both members of the Dutch Reformed Church and in political sentiment he was a supporter of the Whig principles.

Our subject was the seventh child in their family and under the parental roof he was reared to manhood while his education was acquired in the old time subscription schools. At the age of eighteen he began learning the carpenter's trade and on attaining his majority he went to Ontario County, N. Y., where he followed that occupation until 1837. Following the advice of Horace Greeley, in that year he came West, landing in Chicago, Ill., on the 26th of July, and the next day witnessed his arrival in Lake County. He settled on a claim in Wauconda Township, and as soon as the land came into market entered one hundred and sixty acres, to which he kept adding from time to time until he owned a tract of three hundred and sixty-five acres which paid a golden tribute to his care and cultivation. He made a good farm and improved it well and although he encountered the usual experiences of pioneer life, prosperity attended his efforts and he is now living upon a comfortable competence, the fruit of former toil.

On the 28th of January, 1841, Mr. Seeber and Miss Delilah Marble were married in this county. The lady was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, May 20, 1821, and is a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Granger) Marble, both of whom were of English descent and came to this county with their family in 1838. They were parents of nine children and both were members of the Christian Church. By occupation Mr. Marble was a farmer and in his district he served as Justice of Peace. He was born May 10, 1789, and died March 4, 1874, while his wife, who was born March 26, 1791, was called to her final rest at the age of eighty-seven years.

Mr. Seeber and his wife began their domestic life upon his farm in Wauconda Township and their home was brightened by the presence of three children. Sarah A., the eldest, is the wife of George H. Burnett of Waukegan and they have four children; Caroline E., married William T. Combs, a farmer of Avon Township, by whom she had three children; and Mary E., died at the age of eleven months. Mr. and Mrs. Seeber continued to make the farm their home until 1876, when they removed to Waukegan, where they have since resided. Politically he was a Whig in early life, though he cast his vote for Andrew Jackson, and since the organization of the Republican party has affiliated with it. He has been a hard-working man, fair and honorable in all his dealings and well deserves the success which has crowned his efforts. His residence in Lake County, covers a period of fifty-four years, therefore, he has been an eyewitness of the greater

part of its growth and progress, its development and upbuilding. He is a public-spirited man and any enterprise or movement calculated to benefit the community or promote the general welfare has received his hearty support and coöperation. By those who know him he is highly esteemed.

ABRAHAM and DELILAH⁷ (MARBLE) SEEBER had three children, born at Wauconda, Ill.:

- i. SARAH ANN⁸, b. 18 Nov. 1841, d. at Waukegan, Ill., 4 Mar. 1918; m. at Wauconda, 8 Apr. 1868, GEORGE HENRY BURNETT, b. at Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., 14 Jan. 1834, d. at Waukegan, 6 Aug. 1923, son of Amzi and Johana (Granger) Burnett. Seven children [Burnett], b. at Waukegan:
 1. Seeber Heath⁹, b. 15 Mar. 1869; m. at Brookfield, Mo., 15 June 1898, Ella Denbo. One child [Burnett], b. at Waukegan:
 - (1) Mary Delilah¹⁰, b. 23 July 1900; m. 15 June 1925, George G. Crawford. One child [Crawford], b. at Waukegan:
 - i. Joan¹¹, b. 4 Apr. 1928.
 2. George F., b. 21 Sept. 1872; d. at Waukegan, 4 Apr. 1884.
 3. Henry Clinton, b. 31 Aug. 1874; m. at Waukegan, 21 Nov. 1899, Elizabeth Mary Brown. Child [Burnett], b. at Waukegan:
 - (1) Clinton Brown¹⁰, b. 29 July 1908; m. at St. Louis, Mo., 6 Dec. 1930, Margaret Warner, b. at St. Louis, 15 July 1908.
 4. Child (not named), b. 12 Feb. 1876; d. at Waukegan, 14 Apr. 1876.
 5. Delilah, b. 19 Jan. 1878; d. at Waukegan, 24 Dec. 1883.
 6. Joanna, b. 4 May 1883; m. at Waukegan, 11 Oct. 1911, Herbert G. Wilder, b. at Chicago, Ill., 8 Dec. 1879. One child [Wilder], b. at Waukegan:
 - (1) George Burnett¹⁰, b. 26 Nov. 1914.
 7. Caroline Elizabeth,* b. 9 Dec. 1888; m. at Waukegan, 25 June 1913, Harry Milton Thomas, b. at Neenah, Wis., 18 July 1884. One child [Thomas], b. at Waukegan.
 - (1) David Jerome¹⁰, b. 29 Nov. 1927.
- ii. CAROLINE ELIZABETH, b. 1 Oct. 1843; d. at Sandwich, Ill., 10 July 1929; m. at Wauconda, Ill., 23 Nov. 1869, WILLIAM T. COMBS, b. in 1830, d. at Fort Hill, Ill., in 1902, son of James and Ann (McKinney) Combs. Four children [Combs], b. at Fort Hill:
 1. Alice B.⁹, b. 6 Jan. 1871; d. at Fort Hill, 28 Sept. 1873.
 2. Abram, b. 1 Aug. 1872; m. 19 Dec. 1917, Maude Turner, b. 14 Mar. 1879; no children.

* She compiled the records of this branch from Bible, gravestones, and other authentic sources.

3. William, b. 28 Dec. 1874; unm. (1932).
 4. Clinton Bond, b. 23 Nov. 1878; m. Florence Bater. Child [Combs], b. at Chicago, Ill.:
(1) Curtis Bond^m, b. 22 Feb. 1909; m. at Sandwich, Ill., Ione Mozher.
- iii. MARY E., b. 31 Oct. 1845; d. 27 Sept. 1846.

THE GRANGER FAMILY

LAUNCELOT GRANGER

Born in England; died 3 Sept. 1689, at Suffield, Conn.; married 4 Jan. 1653/4, JOANNA, daughter of Robert ADAMS of Newbury, Mass. She was born in England, 1634; died after 1701 at Suffield. They lived at Newbury, Mass., and Suffield, Conn. Her brother, Jacob, accompanied Launcelot to Suffield and was the ancestor of the Adams family in that town.

Children, born at Newbury, Mass.:

- i. JOHN, b. 15 Jan. 1654/5; d. 5 Apr. 1725; m. at Andover, 9 Feb. 1679/80, MARTHA POOR.
- ii. THOMAS, b. ?; d. 14 March 1729/30; m. 14 Nov. 1683, MINDWELL TAYLOR.
- +iii. GEORGE, b. 28 Nov. 1658; d. ?; m. LYDIA YOUNGLOVE.
- iv. ROBERT, b. ?; d. 8 Aug. 1709; unmarried.
- v. MARY, b. ?; d. ?; m. JOHN BURBANK, JR.
- vi. ELIZABETH, b. 13 Mar. 1662; d. 20 Mar. 1692; m. at Suffield, 16 July 1684, VICARY SIKES.
- vii. DOROTHY, b. 17 Feb. 1665; d. ?; m. DR. ROBERT OLD.
- viii. REBECCA, b. ?; d. 27 July 1693; m. in 1686, JOSEPH WOLCOTT.
- ix. SAMUEL, b. 26 July 1668; d. 22 Apr. 1721; m. ESTHER HANCHETT.
- x. HANNAH, b. ?; d. 9 Sept. 1729; m. THOMAS TAYLOR.
- xi. ABRAHAM, b. 17 Apr. 1673; d. ?; m. (1) HANNAH HANCHETT;
(2) HANNAH ———.

GEORGE GRANGER

Son of Launcelot Granger, born 28 Nov. 1658, at Newbury, Mass., died at Turkey Hills in Simsbury, Conn.; married 26 Apr. 1693, LYDIA, daughter of Rev. John and Sarah YOUNGLOVE, of Suffield, Conn.

Children, born at Suffield:

- +i. JOHN, b. 30 May 1694; d. 6 Sept. 1782; m. DINAH HOLCOMB.
- ii. LYDIA, b. 7 May 1695; d. 15 June 1706 or 7 at Windsor.

- iii. REBECCA, b. 2 Aug. 1697; d. ?; m. 13 June 1716, PHILIP TREMAIN, of Westfield, Mass.
- iv. MERCY, b. 24 June 1700; d. ?; m. 24 May 1729, JOHN FIFIELD, of Westfield, Mass.
- v. GEORGE, b. 27 Mar. 1702, d. 1796; m. (1) 6 Aug. 1729, ANN HOLCOMB, (2) ABIGAIL ———, (3) LYDIA MARTIN.
- vi. RACHEL, b. 17 Apr. 1704; d. 24 Feb. 1723, at Westfield, Mass.; unmarried.
- vii. ISAAC, b. 15 Nov. 1706; m. TABITHA CRAWFORD.
- viii. LYDIA, b. 5 June 1709; d. 25 July 1709.
- ix. DANIEL, b. 16 Sept. 1710; m. ELIZABETH OLD.
- x. ELISHA, b. 19 Mar. 1715; d. after 1777; m. SALLY ———?.

JOHN GRANGER

Son of George Granger, born 30 May 1694, at Suffield, Conn., died 6 Sept. 1782, at Simsbury, Conn.; married 1730 to DINAH, daughter of John and Ann (Pettibone) HOLCOMB, of Simsbury, Conn. She was born 1708, died 27 Dec. 1788. They lived at Simsbury, Conn.

Children, born at Simsbury:

- i. SARAH, b. 21 Mar. 1731; m. 5 Dec. 1751, EPHRAIM, son of Ephraim ADAMS of Simsbury. He was born 20 Nov. 1727.
- ii. MOSES, b. 31 Jan. 1732/3; d. 6 May 1776; m. 17 Apr. 1755, DEBORAH ENO.
- +iii. AARON, b. 25 Aug. 1736; d. in 1777; m. MARY WARD.
- iv. DINAH, b. 26 Sept. 1738; m. (1) PAUL, son of Dudley and Ruth (Ruggles) KENT of Suffield, he b. 15 Sept. 1727; m. (2) EPHRAIM STILES.
- v. JOHN, b. 2 July 1741; d. 28 Dec. 1745.
- vi. ELISHA, b. 3 July 1743; d. 12 Apr. 1821; m. (1) SARAH PIERCE; m. (2) HANNAH HARMON; m. (3) LYDIA (——) GREEN.
- vii. PHOEBE, b. 5 Jan. 1745/6; m. (1) 28 Oct. 1765, ASA HOPKINS of Litchfield, Conn.; m. (2) 1 May 1777, ELISHA TERRY. Her first husband died in the Revolutionary army at Ticonderoga.
- viii. CHLOE, b. 27 July 1748; m. MOSES WARNER.
- ix. LYDIA, m. CORNISH DIBBLE.

AARON GRANGER

Son of John, born 25 Aug. 1736, at Simsbury, Conn.; died with smallpox in 1777;* married at Springfield, Mass., to MARY WARD. He resided at Westfield, Mass. She died at Phelps, N. Y., 16 Oct. 1815, having married (2) ——— Trumbull of Suffield.

* The Granger Genealogy states that he died at the end of the Revolution; in 1782, according to D. A. R. Lineage Books; but administration on his estate was granted 3 Sept. 1777.

Children, born at Westfield, Mass.:

- i. AARON, b. 20 Jan. 1761; d. at Sandusky, Ohio; m. BARBARA FIELDS.
- ii. OLIVE, b. 4 Sept. 1762; m. ——— SMITH, who was killed in the Revolution.
- +iii. JOHN, b. 12 Dec. 1764; d. Aug. 1812; m. SALLY MORSE.
- iv. MARY, m. ISAAC OLDS.
- v. APEMA, b. 1 Aug. 1772; d. 21 July 1853; m. ELIHU GRANGER.
- vi. BOAZ, b. 19 Sept. 1774; d. 4 May 1843; m. (1) LUCINA GILLETT; (2) NANCY (HILL) BIRD.
- vii. PHOEBE, b. 8 June 1777; d. 18 Mar. 1868; m. GEN. WILLIAM BURNETT.

JOHN GRANGER

Son of Aaron, born 12 Dec. 1764, at Westfield, Mass.; d. Aug. 1812, at Sodus, N. Y.; married to SALLY, daughter of John and Joanna (Dewey) MORSE, of Lanesborough, Mass., born 18 Feb. 1767, died 6 Jan. 1850, at Joy, N. Y. They lived at Sandisfield and Westfield, Mass., and Sodus, N. Y.

John Granger served in the Revolutionary War.

Children, first three born at Sandisfield, Mass., next four at Westfield, Mass., next two at Marbletown, N. Y., next at Phelps, N. Y., the youngest at Sodus, N. Y.:

- i. ELECTA, b. 10 Feb. 1786; d. 19 May 1848; m. NOBLE GRANGER.
- +ii. ELIZABETH (or Betsey), b. 22 Mar. 1791; d. 22 Aug. 1878; m. 19 Feb. 1809, LEVI MARBLE.
- iii. ALONZO, killed by falling from a tree; m. at Mayville, Ohio; family all dead.
- iv. JOHN MILTON, b. 2 Feb. 1793; d. 10 Sept. 1859; m. SARAH HAYDEN.
- v. AMY, d. young.
- vi. ALMIRA, m. SIDNEY ALLEN; no children.
- vii. SALLY, b. 22 Jan. 1798; m. ELISHA GRANGER.
- viii. ENOCH, b. 14 Nov. 1801; d. 6 July 1882; m. MARIA SMITH.
- ix. MARY WARD, b. in 1803; d. in 1880; m. 16 Oct. 1824, JOHN FLAVEL MORSE, b. Oct. 1801.
- x. ORSON, b. 18 Jan. 1808, d. 16 Jan. 1890; m. ELIZABETH SHELDON.
- xi. JOHANNA, b. 24 Apr. 1810; d. 22 Apr. 1890; m. AMZI BURNETT.

ELIZABETH (GRANGER) MARBLE

Daughter of John, born 22 Mar. 1791, at Sandisfield, Mass.; died 22 Aug. 1878, at Waukegan, Ill.; married 19 Feb. 1809,

LEVI MARBLE, of Sodus, N. Y. They lived in Sodus, N. Y., Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and Lake County, Ill.

References

Granger: Granger Genealogy (1893), pp. 37, 61-64, 78-79, 97-98, 148, 257.

Savage: Genealogical Dictionary, vol. 2, p. 290.

Bates: Simsbury Records, pp. 75, 107, 114, 160, 134.

Morse and Leavitt: Morse Genealogy, Section Two, Samuel Morse, p. 105.

Hopkins: Hopkins Genealogy, p. 143.

FAMILY OF JOHN⁵ MORSE

JOHN⁵ MORSE (*Isaac⁴, Capt. Joseph³, Joseph², Samuel¹*), son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Drury) Morse, born at Sherborn, Mass., 25 Feb. 1736, died Feb. 1825; married at Westfield, Mass., 6 Feb. 1765, JOANNA DEWEY, born at Westfield, Mass., 2 Aug. 1743, died at Washington, Mass., 11 Mar. 1817.

For an account of his career, see Service Records in this volume.

Children:

- +i. SARAH⁶, b. 18 Feb. 1767; m. JOHN GRANGER.
- ii. ELECTA, b. 24 Dec. 1768; d. 5 Mar. 1805; m. 9 June 1793, DEANE FRANKLIN.
- iii. JOHN, b. 7 Jan. 1771; d. at Kirtland, Ohio, 5 June 1852; m. 4 Mar. 1799, TEMPERANCE HAMLIN, b. 4 Oct. 1771, d. 23 Jan. 18—. Their son, John Flavel⁷ Morse, b. Oct. 1801, m. his cousin, Mary Granger (see Granger Family above).
- iv. PARTHENIA, b. 27 July 1775; d. 3 Aug. 1800; m. HUTCHINSON H. MOORE, of Junius, N. Y.
- v. ENOCH DEATH, b. 14 Dec. 1777; a Judge, lived in Sodus, N. Y., and Allen, Ohio; m. (1) DELILA BARTLETT, who d. 19 Nov. 1830; m. (2) POLLY (BARTLETT) TOWER. A son by his first wife was Enoch¹, b. 12 May 1807, who lived at Fort Hill, Ill., and m. Amy Marble, dau. of Levi Marble, *q. v.*
- vi. WILLIAM, b. 3 Feb. 1780; lived in Bedford, Ohio; m. ALMIRA HUNT.
- vii. EZEKIEL, b. 15 Feb. 1782; lived in Brounson, Ohio; m. (1) 5 Sept. 1805, LOTS SIBLEY, b. 29 Dec. 1786, d. 12 Sept. 1824; m. (2) 1 Feb. 1826, LAURA BRUCE, b. 12 July 1795, d. 2 Dec. 1835; m. (3) 19 Aug. 1838, PHEBE HOYT, b. 15 May 1789.
- viii. CHARLES D., b. 13 Feb. 1784; lived in Lowville, N. Y.; m. 30 Apr. 1805, ANN BUCK.
- ix. AURELIA, b. 4 Apr. 1786; lived in Attica, N. Y.; m. 12 Dec. 1811, TRUMAN TURRELL.
- x. JOANNA, b. 20 July 1788; lived in Attica, N. Y.; m. as his second wife, her brother-in-law, HUTCHINSON H. MOORE.

Reference

Morse and Leavitt's Morse Genealogy, Section Two, Samuel Morse, pp. 105-106, 221-224.

Woods, Nov. 17th 1856

Tuesday

Dear Cassie

have you thought that I had forgotten the promise I made you about visiting, you will see by this that I have in all promises being faithfully kept, Well girls I have done nothing but visit since leaving here, last week I made Cousin Dorcas a three day visit, spent Sunday at Uncle E. Monday afternoon we visited at Uncle John's, stayed there until yesterday while there I called to Mrs Cass - also attended a school exhibition at Cousin's village Yesterday Aunt Sally & Lucy came here with Sam now working at Uncle John's, Sam having five times, the family is composed of Coach

FACSIMILE OF LETTER WRITTEN NOVEMBER 19, 1856 BY
MISS ELIZABETH E. MARBLE TO HER NIECE,
MISS CARRIE SEEBER

(Page 1)

"an old but a good man, he will go a head
your grandpa for John & mine, he is over seventy
but about as gay as some of our western boys
of seven ten, he comes built on a genuine back-
-door full of fun, then Cousin Parker, and a
-little daughter of seven years, John & Jane, & Cousin
- - - - - complete the party, plenty of apples &
- - - - - & wine, I will tell you girls - people here are
not half so temperate as we at home, but they
- - - - - in drinking of all but the wine, & day
- - - - - that is Cousin Jane Milton & myself were
- - - - - to go to Massion, to visit Cousin -
- - - - - to stay, until Monday - he antici-
- - - - - but alas, it comes up & rain
- - - - - then know for sure, the rest of the
- - - - - but we think of starting bright & early in the
- - - - - Cousin John & I took a side order to have
- - - - - in spite of rain, found them
- - - - - I like to see her occasionally, I like
- - - - - they are ready to go with
- - - - - like to visit

FACSIMILE OF LETTER WRITTEN NOVEMBER 19, 1856 BY
MISS ELIZABETH E. MARBLE TO HER NIECE,
MISS CARRIE SEEBER

(Page 2)

pretty well, they have all plenty to horses & his
carriage, & the woman one good dress, & various
-ly, I occasionally get a ride independent of
the masculine gender, don't you think it very
nice, as well as gratifying to be independent
-ly get back by Monday. Mrs. C. & Aunt Mary
I go. Don't let all go. I'm off on a visiting tour
-ly me desire to visit a very good book of histories
-ly the man had put one down & he has died, quite
-ly recently - it has been almost a death. I like to hear
-ly there are visit quite a number of cousins - & rather
-ly second cousins to me, I am going to the place your
-ly Grandpa once owned in Washington, I can some-
-ly believe that I am where my parents spent their
-ly youth, & that many of the people I see were their
-ly playmates, & neighbors. I wish you could visit here
-ly - I wish to see this place, & Paris, for don't
-ly you remember you, would not promise to visit
-ly the only so I thought I would, I wish you a little & I hope
-ly you will feel awfully - well don't you. Oh! -
-ly I wish to hear how you all do. What you see.

FACSIMILE OF LETTER WRITTEN NOVEMBER 19, 1856 BY
MISS ELIZABETH E. MARBLE TO HER NIECE,
MISS CARRIE SEEBER

(Page 3)

you are doing - I mean in general, I don't do so
your folks have not write at all I have written Otho -
- well - I wonder damned him a little for wanting
a little change - I now think that is why he has not
answered my letter, Well I hope he will get a good
ready - I don't care a fig for his answer, if every boy
would not ask one when I heard from home,

I wish you both were here, so we could laugh
a little, about the York State bills, especially the the
county - for you can see with a log just how true
count a dozen hills - so high - you must doubtless
think of our night to see the tops - & all under cul-
tivation, the timber constitutes a large portion
of every ones farm, and do tell you would you
it was in the habit of kissing the moon, the grass
in a abundance, stones every where thicker than hair
on a dog - yet it is a pleasant country - Well I care
I cannot draw any lengthly notes to a close. I have
nothing of interest to write you this time but if you
are particular - I will do later - I want to know
to ask to write to me - "Say Please" to her - My love
to your father & mother - I wish - and a little
bill handed down for your self - you will get this
Saturday - must write to send out the next day,
if any one the details in full - I shall have lots
to tell you when I get home, I haven't seen any letter
peller yet - but if the little boy a good word for you
so good night to you all,
L. B. Marble

FACSIMILE OF LETTER WRITTEN NOVEMBER 19, 1856 BY
MISS ELIZABETH E. MARBLE TO HER NIECE,
MISS CARRIE SEEDER

(Page 4)

COPIES OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY MRS. ELIZABETH
E. (MARBLE) BOTSFORD

I

Sodus, Nov. 19th., 1856.

Friday evening.

DEAR CARRIE:*

Have you thought that I had forgotten the promise I made you about writing? You will see by this, that I believe in all promises being faithfully kept.

Well girls I have done nothing but visit since I came here. Last week I made Cousin Dorethea a three day visit. Spent Sunday at Uncle E—,† Monday afternoon, we visited at Uncle Milton's. I stayed there until yesterday. While there I visited to Mr. Cases', also attended a school exhibition at Sodus village. Yesterday Aunt Sally & Lucy came here with me. I am now visiting at Uncle Nobles'‡ I am having fine times. The family is composed of Uncle, an old, but a good man, he will go ahead of your Grandpa§ for jokes and yarns, he is over seventy but about as gay as some of our western chaps of seventeen. Next comes Milton a genuine bachelor full of fun; then Cousin Norman, and a little daughter of seven years; John and Jane, and Cousin Minerva complete the family. Plenty of apples and cider and wine. I will tell you girls—people here are not half so temperate as we at home, but I help them in disposing of all but the wine. Today we, that is Cousin Jane, Milton and myself, were intending to go to Marion, to visit Cousin Betsy Smith, to stay until Monday—we anticipated great times, but alas, it must up and rain for two hours, then snow like fun the rest of the day—but we think of starting bright and early in the morning. Cousin John and I took a ride over to Uncle Enoch's|| this forenoon in spite of rain, found them all well. Selden has the ague occasionally. I like all the relations first rate; they are ready to go with me any where. I rather guess folks here like to visit pretty well. They all have plenty of horses and carriages, and the women are good drivers, consequently I occasionally get a ride independent of the masculine gender, dont you think it very nice, as well as gratifying to be so independent?

Next week Wednesday—Uncle E— & Aunt Mary and your Aunt Lib|| are going off on a visiting tour, firstly we design to visit a very aged Aunt of Mother's, she never had but one son and he died quite recently—it has been almost a death stroke to her. Then we visit quite a number of cousins—or rather second cousins to me, and are going to the place your Grandpa** once owned in Marbletown. I can scarcely believe that I am

* Her niece, Miss Carrie Seeber.

† Morse.

‡ Noble Granger.

§ Levi Marble.

|| Morse.

¶ Herself.

** Levi Marble.

where my parents spent their youth, and that many of the people I see were their playmates, and neighbors.

Sarah* you need not be niffed because I direct this letter to Carrie, for dont you remember, you would not promise to write to me, so I thought I would punish you a little, & I expect you will feel awfully—now dont you Sally. I want to know how you all do—and what you are doing, and news in general, and dont do as our folks have,—not write at all. I have written Otis† twice. I 'kinder dunned' him a little for I wanted a little change. I now think that is why he has not answered my letter. Well I hope he will get a good ready. I dont care a fig for his neglect, if everybody would not ask me when I heard from home.

I wish you both were here, so we could laugh a little, about the York State hills. I really like this country, for you can see such a variety to a time count a dozen hills—so high—you must double and thrible your sight to see the tops—and all under cultivation. The timber constitutes a large portion of every man's farm, and so tall you would fancy it was in the habit of kissing the moon. Stone fences in abundance, stones every where thicker than hair on a dog—yet it is a pleasant country. Well Carrie dear I must draw my lengthy scroll to a close. I have nothing of interest to write you this time, but if you are punctual, I will do better next time. Please ask Sarah to write to me, "Say Please do" to her. My love to your Father and Mother—& Sarah, and a thimbleful boiled down for yourself.

You will get this Thursday—must write to send out the next day giving me the details in full, &c—I shall have lots to tell you when I get home. I 'haint' seen any little feller yet—but if I do I will say a good word for you. So good night to you all.

LIB, E. MARBLE.

II

Waukegan, Ill.
March 4th, '78.

Mr. Ephraim Westbrook,
Dear Cousin:

We were all much pleased to hear from you after so many years of inquiry. The last we heard was the sad tidings of your mother's death written by a lady friend of your family, then you were living in Allegan County. About eight years ago we wrote to the Postmaster of Allegan, also Express agent, requesting information, they searched the records and replied, "no one of that name in the County." Since then I have never failed to make inquiries of everyone I met hailing from Michigan, but without success until I saw Mr. Morse.

Now Cousin, we will talk about the money matters first, I have talked with my mother‡ aged 87, her memory is excellent, though very feeble in health, she could probably tell you more about your grand parents and friends than any other person living. She says I must tell you from the beginning. You will probably remember too! About thirty years ago or

* Sarah Seeber, sister of Carrie.

† Otis Marble, her brother.

‡ Elizabeth (Granger) Marble, wife of Levi Marble.

Dear Brother Westbrook, I had your letter
 brought home to me as a large packet, and
 I found you on hand after several
 weeks of your former country.
 I was glad to hear that you were
 well, and that you had been having an infant
 who had inherited all of his father's
 property, including the land, and that he
 was very valuable, and you had
 for years had it in your hands.
 I was glad to hear that you were
 well, and that you had been having an infant
 who had inherited all of his father's
 property, including the land, and that he
 was very valuable, and you had
 for years had it in your hands.
 I was glad to hear that you were
 well, and that you had been having an infant
 who had inherited all of his father's
 property, including the land, and that he
 was very valuable, and you had
 for years had it in your hands.

Hingham, Mass.
 March 4, 1878
 Dear Brother
 Westbrook
 We were all much pleased to hear
 from you, after so many years of
 inquiry; the last we heard was the sad
 tidings of your brother's death, which is
 a lady friend of your family, then you
 were living in Hingham Co., and
 were well, and that you had been having an infant
 who had inherited all of his father's
 property, including the land, and that he
 was very valuable, and you had
 for years had it in your hands.

FACSIMILE OF LETTER WRITTEN MARCH 4, 1878 BY ELIZABETH E. (MARBLE) BOTSFORD TO
 EPHRAIM WESTBROOK

more your Grandfather Westbrook died (his name was Benjamin). Several hundred dollars was to go to your father. A friend or one calling himself as such heard of it, represented himself as an authorized agent, drew that money and went to California with a woman not his wife, and never made any restitution to your father. A few years after your grandmother died and a few hundred was then left to your family, but all trace had been lost. They—your father's friends—wrote to us, soon after we accidentally heard you were living in Allegan County and sent the news to Sodus. Your mother wrote that they received that money, also that she was sick. My father was all ready to go and see her when we got the letter of her death. About eight or ten years ago your Uncle Daniel Westbrook of Sodus, New York, sent word by my uncle Enoch Granger that there was still more money to be claimed by your family, coming from your grandmother's side. We have often heard, in these years, that it was still there in proper hands, it was several hundred but I do not remember just how much, but if on interest all these years will be a fair sum. My Uncle Enoch Granger was born and has always lived in Sodus, knows your Uncle Dan, and knew your parents and grandparents and has told us when he visits us that the money was waiting for you. Now, for the 'big sum,' about eight years ago your uncle Daniel and his lawyer wrote to my father to learn your whereabouts, sent papers in blank for your signatures as heirs of Peter Westbrook. They stated an immense estate valued at 'several millions' had just fallen to the descendants of a sister of your grandmother Westbrook and that you were in the right line to receive a large portion. We then tried to find you, we heard after, several times that they were working to get it. Mother says a sister of your grandmother married a very wealthy Scotch gentleman and went to Scotland to live, died soon leaving an infant daughter who inherited all of her father's vast property. It seems she died intestate and it has become very valuable and only in the last few years has it been traced to its proper owners. The lawyer writes that it was used by those having no claim and that there might be some litigation, but was very anxious to hear from your family. I trust there may be a large sum for you and your family. These hard times we should know how to appreciate it. Father always had a great desire to hear from you and often said he could die contented if you only knew of this. We do not know your Uncle Dan's address but we think you had better write my Uncle Enoch Granger, Joy, Wayne Co., N. Y., asking information. You might say, your Waukegan friends referred you to him. I assure you, Uncle will promptly notify your uncle or respond.

Mother wishes me to tell you, your Grandmother Westbrook was an Ennis or Annis and from a wealthy family, were from Jersey, of Holland descent. She also wished me to inquire if you know anything about your Father's sister Sally who married a man by the name of Moses Dewitt and moved to Michigan, near Hillsdale.

You wish to hear from the family. There are so many of us, I will only mention a few, for you must come and see for yourself. My Father was the oldest of his family, today, March 4th, is the fourth anniversary of his death, a sad day to us, for I scarcely believe it possible that a better father ever lived, and I am sure children never loved a father better than mine was

loved, not only by his children but by all that knew him. He lived and died a pure Christian, he would have been 89, the tenth of next May. Mother still is with us, but so feeble, we fear every day will be the last. Of seven children* that came to Illinois, 37 years ago, but four of us are living, Amy Morse the oldest, and Delilah Seeber and myself (the baby) live here, my sister Hannah† lives at Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, but is now here visiting. Uncle Solomon‡ is living fourteen miles west of here on a farm, he is quite an invalid, has been lame from a child, has a bad cough, seldom goes from home, his P. O. address is Fort Hill, Lake Co., Ill., shall send him your letter. He is living with his fourth wife, he has but one child living, who came with him from Ohio, that is Sabina Brown, she lives near her father. Uncle has one son and two daughters by his present wife, Aunt Kate. Our Aunt Amanda Wait§ lives two miles from Uncle Solomon in good health, keeps house for her son Levi—a bachelor and all the unmarried child she has. She has eleven living children, all respectable and well to do and Aunt seems to enjoy life, her old age is full of happiness. Aunt Ann|| died eight or ten years ago, she lived near Aunt Wait, left seven or eight children. They are all married and most of them with Uncle Loziers live at or near New London Wisconsin, Uncle in his old age is industrious and has considerable property. Of the twelve children of Grandpa Marble's¶ family but two are living, Uncle Solomon and Aunt Wait, but their children are scattered far and wide, if you should wish it, I will give you all their names and the names of their children as far as we know.

We are all anxious to hear from you all. Mother and my sisters remember you and your sister and are anxious to hear from her, we have always made inquiries for her. I have not written half Mother told me, for she told me so much about your relatives, that were strangers, that I could not remember. The friends here all send love and best wishes and say you must visit us, so we can be better acquainted, and that you must write soon. Please pardon my tardiness in writing. Mother was very sick when I received your letter, so that I was away from home so much—that it seemed impossible to get the necessary quiet and time. I have searched Father's papers and cannot find those letters from your Uncle or his lawyer. Mother cannot think what has been done with them but you can learn all you wish to by writing to Uncle Granger.

I have written in great haste and fear I have not been explicit as I should, but, will try to do better in future.

With kind regards to all

Yours truly,

ELIZABETH E. BOTSFORD.

* Marble.

† King.

‡ Marble, brother of Levi.

§ Née Marble.

|| Ann (Marble) Loziers.

¶ Ephraim Marble.

ANCESTRY OF OTIS MARBLE BOTSFORD

The complete American ancestry of Otis Marble Botsford will be found on the following charts. Each person on the charts has an individual number. Mr. Botsford himself is numbered 1, his father 2, and his mother 3, his grandparents 4 to 7, and so forth. By this system, the father's number is always double that of the child.

Four generations are given on each table. The first table thus goes as far as the eight great-grandparents of Mr. Botsford. The great-grandparents are then charted back for three additional generations on subsequent tables, which are numbered II to IX. Where the more remote ancestry requires, additional tables are provided, so that following Table II will be found Tables IIA, IIB, IIE, etc. Then follows Table III, with its supplementary Tables IIIA, IIIB, etc. Reference back and forward is made by the numbers of the tables; and each person can be identified by his individual number. The system itself is more simple than the explanation, and an examination of the tables will readily bring understanding.

A page is reserved opposite each table for references and brief notes of a genealogical character. The charts include only the names of *American* ancestors; where the English origin is known, reference is made to it in the notes.

Asterisks following the names of ancestors on the charts refer to the following section, "Service Records of Ancestors," in which these ancestors and their records will be found, listed in alphabetical order.

TABLE I.

<p>Otis Marble Botsford [1] Born 18 Mar. 1863. Fremont Center, Ill. Residence, Winona, Minn. Married 30 June 1903. Minneapolis, Minn. Lucretia Wilde Archibald.</p>	<p>Reuben Smith Botsford [2] B 31 July 1833. Albany, N. Y. D 21 Aug. 1918. Waukegan, Ill. M 9 Jan. 1859. Fort Hill, Lake Co., Ill.</p>	<p>Reuben Lay Botsford [4] B 15 June 1806. Chatham Four Corners, Columbia Co., N. Y. D 19 Apr. 1898. Waukegan, Ill. M 28 Oct. 1827. Potters Hollow, Albany Co., N. Y.</p>	<p>Thomas Gage Botsford [8] See II. B in or before 1779. (Newtown, Ct.) D prob N. Y. City. M Res Albany, N. Y. Sarah Lay [9] III.</p>
	<p>Elizabeth Electa Marble [3] B 22 Sept. 1833. Bedford, Ohio. D 27 May 1910. Waukegan, Ill.</p>	<p>Nellie Eliza Smith [5] B 12 Apr. 1809. Potters Hollow, N. Y. D 13 Dec. 1894. Waukegan, Ill.</p>	<p>Ladowick Smith [10] Below B 1763. D 24 July 1843. M Nellie Post [11] V. B 1 Aug. 1772. D 25 June 1848.</p>
		<p>Levi Marble [6] B 10 May 1790. Williamsburg, Mass. D 4 Mar. 1874. Waukegan, Ill. M 19 Feb. 1809. Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y.</p>	<p>Ephraim Marble [12] VI. B 9 Sept. 1767. Conway, Mass. D 1835. Cleveland, Ohio. M (4 May 1789 pub.) Anna Dunham [13] VII. B 14 June 1767. Edgartown, Mass. D</p>
		<p>Elizabeth Granger [7] B 22 Mar. 1791. Sandisfield, Mass. D 22 Aug. 1878. Waukegan, Ill.</p>	<p>John Granger [14] VIII. B 12 Dec. 1764. Westfield, Mass. D Aug. 1812. Sodus, N. Y. M Sarah Morse [15] IX. B 18 Feb. 1767. Pittsfield, Mass.</p>

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 1. Family knowledge.
- No. 2. Family knowledge.
- No. 3. Family knowledge.
- No. 4. Bible records.
- No. 5. Bible records.
- No. 6. Bible records.
- No. 7. Granger Genealogy, pp. 148, 257. Waukegan (Ill.) Gazette, issue of 31 Aug. 1878.
- No. 10. Born in Friesland, Holland, he came to America as a young man. Dates furnished by his son; another source states his age at death as 85, which would make him born in 1758. His ancestry abroad has not been traced; therefore, no Table IV is given in this book, that number being reserved for his ancestry if ever found.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

Nos. 8, 16, 17, 32, 33. See the account of the Botsford family for references.

No. 17. Hubbell Genealogy, p. 250. Orcutt: History of New Milford, p. 719. Her identity as wife of Ezra Botsford is not absolutely established by record evidence, and is based chiefly on knowledge and private records supplied by descendants to Miss Margaret Older, genealogist of the Botsford Family Association.

No. 34. Hubbell Genealogy, pp. 244, 250.

No. 35. Milford Church Records; Milford Land Records, vol. 17, p. 192; Danbury Probate Records, vol. 3, p. 352.

No. 70. Brother of No. 64.

TABLE II. A.

<p>Henry Botsford [64] Born 12 Sept. 1676. Milford, Ct. Died abt. Oct. 1747. Newtown, Ct. Married 12 Nov. 1700. Milford, Ct. Christian Gunn.</p>	<p>Elnathan Botsford [128] Bapt. 15 Aug. 1641. Milford, Ct. D 10 Sept. 1691. Milford, Ct. M (2) 12 Dec. 1667. Milford, Ct.</p>	<p>Henry Botsford [256] B D (before 15 Apr.) 1686. Milford, Ct.</p>	<p>Elizabeth ——— [257] B D (living 1686).</p>
<p>[Same ancestry applies to No. 70. John Botsford]</p>	<p>Hannah Baldwin [129] Bapt. Aug. 1644. Milford, Ct. D 7 Aug. 1706. Milford, Ct.</p>	<p>Timothy Baldwin [258] B D 17 Jan. 1664/5. Milford, Ct. M (1)</p>	<p>(Gov.) Thomas Welles* [518] B D 14 Jan. 1659/60. Wethersfield, Ct. M (1)</p>
		<p>Mary Welles [259] B D 21 July 1647. Milford, Ct.</p>	<p>Alice Tomes [519] B D prob. by 1646.</p>

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- Nos. 64, 128, 256, 257. See the account of the Botsford family for references.
- No. 129. Milford Vital and Church Records. Hannah was called dau. of Timothy Baldwin in the marriage record.
- No. 258. Milford Church Records. Manwaring: Digest, vol. 1, p. 177. Baldwin Genealogy, vol. 2, p. 991. He was son of Richard Baldwin of Cholesbury, co. Buckingham, Eng., whose will dated 23 Dec. 1630, proved 16 May 1633, named his wife Isabel and children. Three of the sons, Timothy, Nathaniel, and Joseph, settled in Milford, Conn.
- No. 259. Timothy's second wife was the widow Mary Mapham, who m. (3) Thomas Topping. For the evidence on which the identity of Mary Welles is based, see the account of the Botsford family, the section entitled "The Welles Connection."
- No. 518. New Eng. H. and G. Register, vol. 80, pp. 300-302. He m. (2) Elizabeth (Deming) Foote. He was son of Robert Welles (d. abt. 1619) of Stourton, in Whichford, co. Warwick, by wife Alice, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Welles.
- No. 519. New Eng. H. and G. Reg., vol. 80, pp. 300-302, 446-447; vol. 84, pp. 288-290. She was dau. of John Tomes (d. at Long Marston, co. Gloucester, 25 May 1602) by his first wife, Ellen (Gunne) Phelps, dau. of Richard and Anne (Fulwood) Gunne of Saintbury, co. Gloucester.

TABLE II. B.

<p>Christian Gunn [65] Born 3 Aug. 1677. Milford, Ct. Died after 1757. Married Henry Botsford (She m. (2) John Smith of Derby)</p>	<p>Jobamah Gunn [130] B D 1715. Milford, Ct. M (1) 30 Oct. 1663. Milford, Ct.</p> <p>Sarah Lane [131] B D abt. 1685-1689. Milford, Ct.</p>	<p>(Dr.) Jasper Gunn* [260] B abt. 1606. D 12 Jan. 1670/1. Milford, Ct. M</p> <p>Christian — [261] B D abt. Oct. 1690. Milford, Ct.</p> <p>John Lane [262] B D Sept. 1669. Milford, Ct. M (1)</p> <p>Sarah — [263] B D bef. 1660. Milford, Ct.</p>
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NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

Nos. 65, 130, 260, 261. See the account of the Gunn family for references.

Nos. 262 and 263. Milford Town and Church Records. New Haven Probate Records, vol. 1, part 2, pp. 24, 80. Sarah wife of John Lane joined Milford Church, 27 June 1641. John m. (2) 4 Apr. 1660, Mary, widow of Edward Camp. John's will, dated 10 Sept. 1669, named his wife Mary, son-in-law Jobamah Gunn, and others; inventory made 16 Sept. 1669. The will of Mary Lane, not dated, named her daughter-in-law [stepdaughter] Sarah Gunn, and others; inventory made 22 Feb. 1680/1.

TABLE II. E.

<p>Peter Hubbell* [68] Born 10 Aug. 1686. Fairfield, Ct. Died 1780. Newtown, Ct. Married (1) 19 Jan. 1709/10. Stratfield, Ct. Katharine Wheeler.</p>	<p>(Lt.) Richard Hubbell* [136] B abt. 1654. D 1738. Stratfield, Ct. M (1) 5 Nov. 1685. Fairfield, Ct.</p> <p>Rebecca Morehouse [137] B D 2 Apr. 1692. Fairfield, Ct.</p>	<p>(Sergt.) Richard Hubbell* [272] B abt. 1627. D 23 Oct. 1699. Stratfield, Ct. M (1) abt. 1651.</p>	<p>Elizabeth Meigs [273] B D</p>	<p>John Meigs [546] B D 4 Jan. 1672. Killingworth, Ct. M</p> <p>Thomasin Fry [547] B D</p>	<p>Thomas Morehouse* [548] B D 1658. Fairfield, Ct.</p> <p>Isabel ——— [549] B D</p>	<p>Samuel Morehouse [274] B abt. 1642. D 1687. Fairfield, Ct. M</p>	<p>Rebecca Odell [275] B 17 July 1642. Concord, Mass. D</p>	<p>William Odell [550] B D 1676 Fairfield, Ct. M</p> <p>————— [551] B D</p>
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NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 68. Hubbell Genealogy, pp. 49, 244. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, p. 303. Peter Hubbell m. (2) Sarah ———.
- No. 136. Hubbell Genealogy, pp. 32, 242. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, p. 303. Richard Hubbell m. (2) 12 Oct. 1692, Hannah Silloway.
- No. 137. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, pp. 303, 420.
- No. 272. Hubbell Genealogy, pp. 4, 241. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, pp. 300, 301.
- No. 273. Hubbell Genealogy, p. 5. Record of the Descendants of Vincent Meigs (1901), p. 11.
- No. 274. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, pp. 419, 420.
- No. 275. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, pp. 419, 445.
- Nos. 546 and 547. Hubbell Genealogy, p. 5. Record of the Descendants of Vincent Meigs (1901), pp. 8-11, 172-176. Talcott Ms. History of Guilford Families (New Haven Colony Hist. Society), p. 402. John Meigs was son of No. 1092, Vincent Meigs (d. in 1658, Guilford, Ct.), of Weymouth 1639, Rehoboth 1642, New Haven abt. 1644, and East Guilford (Hammonassett) abt. 1654. His will, not recorded, was proved 2 Dec. 1658. The will of John Meigs, dated 28 Aug. 1671, proved 4 June 1672, is recorded in Killingworth Land Records, vol. 2, p. 62; death recorded vol. 1, p. 79.
- Nos. 548 and 549. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, pp. 418, 419.
- No. 550. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, p. 445.

TABLE II. F.

		(Sergt.) Ephraim Wheeler* [276] B D 1670. Fairfield, Ct. M
	Ephraim Wheeler [138] B D 1705. Stratfield, Ct. M (2)	Ann ——— [277] B D before 1708.
Katharine Wheeler [69] Born 20 Mar. 1693/4. Stratfield, Ct. Died 16 Mar. 1742. Newtown, Ct. Married 19 Jan. 1709/10. Stratfield, Ct. Peter Hubbell.		
		Thomas Sherwood [556] B abt. 1586. D 1655. Fairfield, Ct. M (2) Mary ——— [557] B D 1694. Fairfield, Ct.
		(Capt.) Matthew Sherwood* [278] B abt. 1644. D 26 Oct. 1715. Stratfield, Ct. M (2)
	Sarah Sherwood [139] B abt. 1676. D 25 May 1743. Stratfield, Ct.	
		(Capt.) Thomas Fitch* [558] B abt. 1612. Bocking, co. Essex, Eng. D 1704. Norwalk, Ct. M 1 Nov. 1632. Bocking, co. Essex, Eng.
		Mary Fitch [279] B abt. 1644. D 25 Dec. 1730. Stratfield, Ct.
		Anna Stacey [559] B D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 69. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, p. 670.
- No. 138. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, p. 670. Ephraim Wheeler married first, Sarah Turney, daughter of Robert.
- No. 139. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, pp. 552, 670.
- Nos. 276, 277. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, pp. 665, 666.
- No. 278. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, p. 551. Matthew Sherwood married first, Sarah Turney, daughter of Benjamin.
- No. 279. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, p. 551.
- Nos. 556, 557. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, pp. 548, 549.
- Nos. 558, 559. Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, pp. 204, 205.

TABLE II. H.

		[? Nicholas Camp] [568]
	Edward Camp [284]	B D M
	B abt. 1622. D 1659. New Haven, Ct.	
	(Lt.) Samuel Camp* [142]	B D
	B abt. 1648. New Haven, Ct. D in or soon after 1717. Milford, Ct.	
	M (2) 10 Oct. 1682. Milford, Ct.	
	Mary — [285]	B D
	B D 1680/1. Milford, Ct.	
Hephzibah Camp [71]		
Bapt. 29 Nov. 1685. Milford, Ct. Died 5 May 1781. Newtown, Ct. Married John Botsford		[? Nicholas Camp] [572]
	William Camp [286]	B D M
	B D in or after 1698. Newark, N. J. M 29 Jan. 1661/2. New Haven, Ct.	B D
	Mary Camp [143]	
	B 22 Mar. 1663/4. Milford, Ct. D soon after 1691.	
	Mary Smith [287]	George Smith [574]
	B 1642. New Haven, Ct. D in or after 1694.	B D 17 May 1662. New Haven, Ct. M
		Sarah — [575]
		B D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 71. Milford Church Records. Bible Records.
- No. 142. Milford Vital and Church Records. Ancestry of William F. J. Boardman, pp. 148-164. Samuel Camp m. (1) 13 Nov. 1672, Hannah Betts, who was buried 24 Jan. 1680/1; he m. (3) 28 Apr. 1695, Rebecca (Adkinson) Canfield.
- No. 143. Milford Vital Records. Mary's identity with the dau. of William Camp is not established by record proof; however, the age is just right, and no other available Mary Camp has been found in that generation.
- Nos. 284 and 285. New Haven Town Records, vol. 1, pp. 23, 96, 271, 273, 417, 422; New Haven Colony Records, vol. 1, pp. 109, 139; vol. 2, p. 401; New Haven Probate Records, vol. 1, part 2, pp. 24, 80. Ancestry of William F. J. Boardman, pp. 214-216.
- No. 285. She m. (2) 4 Apr. 1660, John Lane [Table II. B., No. 262]. The will of Thomas Hine of Milford, made 9 May 1694, made provision for "my sister Mary Lane," but she cannot be identified with Mary (——) (Camp) Lane, who was then dead.
- No. 286. Milford Vital Records. Ancestry of William F. J. Boardman, p. 228.
- No. 287. Families of Ancient New Haven, vol. 7, p. 1620.
- Nos. 568 and 572. Nicholas Camp, Sr., of Milford was either the father or a close relative of Edward and William Camp. No positive proof exists in Milford records.
- Nos. 574 and 575. Families of Ancient New Haven, vol. 7, p. 1619. Sarah, widow of George Smith, m. (2) 2 July 1668, John Jackson.

TABLE III.

		See III. A.	
		Edward Lay [72]	
		B 26 Jan. 1666. Lyme, Ct.	
		D 1 Mar. 1758. Lyme, Ct.	
		M	
		Mary — [73]	III. B.
		B abt. 1679.	
		D 11 July 1761. Lyme, Ct.	
		(Rev.) David Deming [74]	III. C.
		B	
		D 1746.	
		M 18 Nov. 1708. Boston, Mass.	
		Mercy Bridgham [75]	III. D.
		Bapt. 12 Sept. 1675. Boston, Mass.	
		D Dec. 1760.	
		— [76]	
		B	
		D	
		M	
		— [77]	
		B	
		D	
		— [78]	
		B	
		D	
		M	
		— [79]	
		B	
		D	
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		— [80]	
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NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 9. Family sources. She m. (2) 6 Oct. 1829, Nathan Bouton, of Troy, N. Y.
- No. 18. Salisbury: Family-Histories and Genealogies, vol. 3, chart VII. Petition for Administration, Surrogate's Court, Hudson, N. Y., 1835.
- No. 19. Petition for Administration, Surrogate's Court, Hudson, N. Y., 1835, estate of Reuben Lay.
- No. 36. Salisbury: Family-Histories and Genealogies, vol. 3, chart VII. Will, New London Pro. Dist., File No. 3070; dated 9 Feb. 1787, proved 9 Feb. 1798; calls him of New Concord, Columbia County, N. Y. New Eng. H. and G. Register, vol. 61, p. 77. [The Salisbury book, which is very unreliable as to the Lay connections, errs in making Joseph son of John Lay, Jr.]
- No. 37. New Eng. H. and G. Register, vol. 61, p. 77. Deming Genealogy, p. 30.

TABLE III. A.

		John Lay [288]
		B D abt. 1675. Lyme, Ct. M (1)
	John Lay "the elder" [144]	Abigail ——— [289]
	B abt. 1633. D 15 Nov. 1696. Lyme, Ct. M	B D
Edward Lay [72], Born 26 Jan. 1666. Lyme, Ct. Died 1 Mar. 1758. Lyme, Ct. Married Mary ———		
	Sarah ——— [145]	B D M
	B D 12 June 1702. Lyme, Ct.	B D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 72. Ms. Lay Genealogy, by Col. Charles D. Parkhurst, based on research in original sources, on deposit at State Library, Hartford.
- No. 144. Ms. Lay Genealogy, by Col. Charles D. Parkhurst.
- No. 145. Same reference.
- Nos. 288 and 289. Same reference. This John Lay had two wives and a son John by each wife, which has created great confusion.

TABLE III. C.

	John Deming* [296]	
	B	
	D 1705? Wethersfield, Ct.	
	M	
David Deming [148]		Richard Treat* [594]
B abt. 1652.		Bapt. 28 Aug. 1584. Pitminster, co. Somerset.
D 4 May 1725. Boston, Mass.		D early 1670. Wethersfield, Ct.
M 14 Aug. 1678. Wethersfield, Ct.	Honor Treat [297]	M 27 Apr. 1615. Pitminster, co. Somerset.
	Bapt. 19 Mar. 1615/6. Pitminster, co. Somerset, Eng.	
	D	Alice Gaylord [595]
(Rev.) David Deming* [74]		Bapt. 10 May 1594. Pitminster, co. Somerset.
Born 20 July 1681.		D after 1670.
Died 6 Feb. 1745/6. Lyme, Ct.		
Married 18 Nov. 1708. Boston, Mass. Mercy Bridgham.		
Mary ——— [149]	B	
B abt. 1652.	D	
D 14 Oct. 1724. Boston, Mass.	M	
	B	
	D	

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 74. Treat Genealogy, p. 32. Report, Rec. Com. Boston, vol. 28, p. 18. Trowbridge: Champion Genealogy, p. 271.
Deming Genealogy, pp. 14, 29, 30.
- No. 148. Treat Genealogy, p. 32. Deming Genealogy, pp. 9, 12-14.
- No. 149. Treat Genealogy, p. 32. Deming Genealogy, pp. 12-14.
- No. 296. Treat Genealogy, p. 32. Manwaring: Digest, vol. 2, p. 55. Deming Genealogy, pp. 3-9.
- No. 297. Treat Genealogy, pp. 31, 32.
- No. 594. Treat Genealogy, pp. 26-30.
- No. 595. Daughter of Hugh Gaylord (bur. 21 Oct. 1614. Pitminster).

TABLE III. D.

		Henry Bridgham* [300]
		B abt. 1612. D 12 Mar. 1670/1. Boston, Mass. M
	(Lt.) Jonathan Bridgham* [150]	
	B abt. 1648. D 1689/90. Boston, Mass. M	Elizabeth Harding [301]
		B D
Mercy Bridgham [75]		
Bapt. 12 Sept. 1675. Boston, Mass. Died Dec. 1760. Married 18 Nov. 1708. Boston, Mass. (Rev.) David Deming.		
	Elizabeth Powning [151]	Henry Powning [302]
	B abt. 10 Jan. 1649/50. D	B D by 1684. M
		Elizabeth ——— [303]
		B D after 1712. [Boston, Mass.]

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 75. Report, Rec. Com. Boston, vol. 9, p. 136; vol. 28, p. 18. Trowbridge: *Champion Genealogy*, p. 271. Deming *Genealogy*, pp. 29, 30. Mentioned in father's will.
- No. 150. Savage: *Gen. Dict.*, vol. 1, p. 250. Suffolk County, Mass., Probate Rec., vol. 11, pp. 128, 129 (will 13 Mar. 1688/9, proved 26 Feb. 1689/90; docket 1715). Mass. Supreme Judicial Court (Cases 1956 and 2029); Jonathan deposed 28 Jan. 1680 ae. 31, and 29 July 1681 ae. 33.
- No. 151. Mass. Supreme Judicial Court (Case 2627).
- No. 300. Savage: *Gen. Dict.*, vol. 1, p. 249. Mass. Supreme Judicial Court (Case 648); Henry deposed 28 July 1664 ae. 52.
- No. 301. Aspinwall Notarial Records, pp. 11, 13, 14, 15. Pope: *Pioneers of Mass.* Elizabeth was dau. of John Harding of Boreham, co. Essex, Eng.
- Nos. 302 and 303. Suffolk County Deeds, vol. 23, p. 145; vol. 27, p. 10. Mass. Supreme Judicial Court (Case 2627). Pope: *Pioneers of Maine and N. H.* York County Deeds, IV. 27. Savage: *Gen. Dict.*, vol. 3, p. 471.

TABLE V.

<p>Nellie Post [11] Born 1 Aug. 1772. Died 25 June 1849. Married Lodowick Smith</p>	<p>(Capt.) Peter Post* [22] Bapt. 31 Oct. 1743. Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y. 1787.</p> <p>D M</p>	<p>Abraham Post [44] Bapt. 24 Oct. 1708. Kingston, N. Y.</p> <p>D M</p>	<p>Samuel Schoonmaker* [46] B 8 Mar. 1692. Albany, N. Y. D 11 Jan. 1778. Kingston, N. Y. M 28 Nov. 1718. Kingston, N. Y.</p> <p>Nelly Finney [47] Bapt. 27 Mar. 1696. New York, N. Y.</p> <p>D</p>	<p>Deborah Schoonmaker [23] Bapt. 31 May 1741. Kingston, N. Y. 1832.</p> <p>D</p>	<p>Jan Post [88] See V. A.</p> <p>B 1680. Harlem, N. Y. D M 29 Mar. 1702. Kingston, N. Y.</p> <p>Cornelia Martinsen Esselsteyn [89] V. B. B Claverack, N. Y. D</p>
					<p>Myndert Schutt [90] V. C.</p> <p>B D M</p>
					<p>Sara Jans Pearson [91] V. D.</p> <p>B D</p>
					<p>(Capt.) Egbert Hendrickse Schoonmaker* [92] V. E.</p> <p>B D M 13 Oct. 1683. Albany, N. Y.</p>
					<p>Annetje Berry [93] V. F.</p> <p>B D</p>
					<p>John Fini* [94]</p> <p>B D M bef. 1694.</p>
					<p>Sara Hardenberg [95]</p> <p>B</p>

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 11. Dates from letters written by her son, Luke Smith, of Catskill, N. Y.
- No. 22. Burhans: Burhans Genealogy, p. 179. His grandson, Luke Smith, of Catskill, N. Y., stated that he was born 1740 and died 1787.
- No. 23. Burhans: Burhans Genealogy, p. 179. Her grandson, Luke Smith, of Catskill, N. Y., stated in a letter in 1895 that she "died in 1832 aged 91 years."
- No. 44. Hoes: Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, p. 84. Burhans: Burhans Genealogy, p. 179.
- No. 45. Hoes: Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, p. 87. Burhans: Burhans Genealogy, p. 180.
- No. 46. Hoes: Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, p. 535. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 19, p. 25.
- No. 47. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 37, p. 318; vol. 14, p. 33. Burhans: Burhans Genealogy, p. 177. She was baptized as "Neeltje."
- Nos. 94 and 95. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 37, pp. 93, 317, 318. Burhans: Burhans Genealogy, p. 177.

TABLE V. A.

	Jan Jansen Post (Mael)* [176] B D M abt. 1675. Harlem, N. Y.		
Jan Post [88] Born 1680. Harlem, N. Y. Died Married 29 Mar. 1702. Kingston, N. Y. Cornelia Martinsen Esselsteyn.			
	Janattie Le Seur [177] B 1660. D (living 1706).	François Le Seur* [354] B 1625. Challe Mesnil, Normandy. D abt. 1670. Kingston, N. Y. M 12 July 1659. New Am- sterdam, N. Y.	
		Hildebrand Pietersen [710] B D M	
	Janattie Hildebrand [355] B D		B D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 88. Hoes: Registers of the Old Church of Kingston, p. 518. Riker: Revised History of Harlem, N. Y., 1904, p. 388. Burhans: Burhans Genealogy, p. 180.
- No. 176. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 55, p. 361. Year Book of Holland Society, 1904, p. 7. Riker: Revised History of Harlem, N. Y., 1904, p. 388. Burhans: Burhans Genealogy, p. 180.
- No. 177. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 55, p. 361. She married (2) Jan Pearson. At the baptism of a child of Jan Post (No. 88) in 1706, the godparents were Jan Lesier [Le Seur] and Jannetic Francoise, which was the patronymic form of Janattie Le Seur's name; in other words, the godparents were the grandmother and greatuncle of the child.
- Nos. 354 and 355. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 55, p. 360. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Soc. Coll., vol. 1, p. 24. Janattie Hildebrand m. (2) Antoine Tibba.

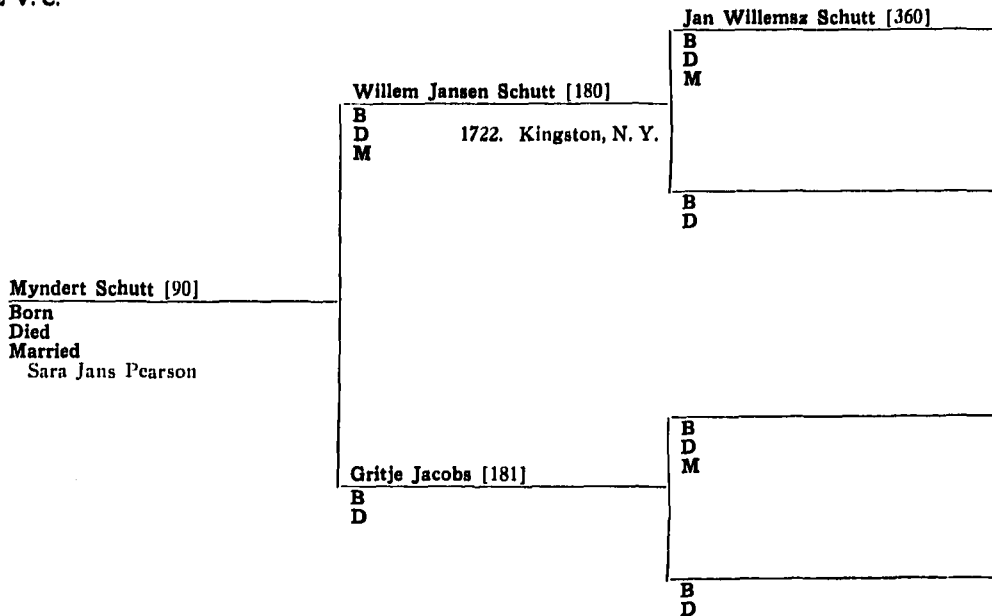
TABLE V. B.

	Martin Cornelise Esselsteyn [178]
	B Ysselsteyn, Holland.
	D
	M
Cornelia Martinse Esselsteyn [89]	
Born	Claverack, N. Y.
Died	
Married 29 Mar. 1702.	Kingston, N. Y.
Jan Post	
	Mayke Cornelise [179]
	B Barrevelt, Holland.
	D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 89. Hoes: Registers of the Old Church of Kingston, p. 518.
- No. 178. Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, pub. N. Y. State Library, 1908, p. 181. Notarial Papers, vol. 1, p. 136, Albany County Clerk's office. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 21, p. 171. First Settlers of Albany County, by Jonathan Pearson, p. 46. In an affidavit, 1660, he stated that in youth he lived many years at Houten in the bishopric of Utrecht. Known as "Swarte Marten" (Black Martin); one of the proprietors of land at Schenectady in 1663; later one of the settlers of Claverack. He was a native of Ysselstein near Utrecht.
- No. 179. Pearson: Albany Settlers, p. 46. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 21, p. 164.

TABLE V. C.



NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 90. Anjou: Ulster County Wills, p. 102. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 39, p. 39.

Nos. 180 and 181. Anjou: Ulster County Wills, p. 102. Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, pub. N. Y. State Library, 1908, p. 836. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 21, p. 171; vol. 39, p. 39. Collections on the History of Albany, vol. 3, pp. 37, 70. He was called "Dommelaer" (the dozer). In 1668 he had relatives in Amsterdam, Holland.

No. 360. Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, pub. N. Y. State Library, 1908, p. 836. He was a cooper, in this country by 1646, and appeared at Beverwyck 1657.

TABLE V. D.

<p>Sara Jans Pearson [91] Born Died Married Myndert Schutt</p>	<p>Jans Hendricksen Pearson [182] B D M (1) Res Fort Orange, N. Y.</p>	<p>B D M Res</p>
		<p>B D</p>
	<p>Annetje Matthys [183]</p>	<p>Matthys Jansen Van Keuren [366] B D M Res Fort Orange and Kingston, N. Y.</p>
	<p>B D</p>	<p>Margaret Hendricks [367] B D</p>

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 91. In the Kingston (N. Y.) Church records, we find that she and her husband had the following children baptized: Willem 1694, Johanna 1697, Hendrick 1699, Margriet 1701, Catharina 1707, and Maritje 1709. Her name appears in these records as Sara Jans, Jansen, Pearson, and Peerse. A study of the sponsors makes it clear that she was sister of Matthys Persen (also called Jansen) who m. 7 Dec. 1701, Tanna Winnen; of Margriet Pearson who m. before 1705, Bastiaan de Witt; and of Jan Pierse (or Pearson) who m. Annetje Post, b. 1684, dau. of Jan Jansen Post (No. 176).
- No. 182. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 39, p. 39. Burhans: Burhans Genealogy, p. 181. He m. (2) Janattie Le Seur (No. 177), widow of Jan Jansen Post.
- No. 183. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 39, p. 39. Burhans: Burhans Genealogy, p. 181.
- Nos. 366 and 367. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 39, p. 39; vol. 17, p. 254. Margaret Hendricks m. (2) Thomas Chambers, Lord of the Manor of Fox Hall, Ulster County, N. Y.

TABLE V. E.

(Lt.) Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker* [184]

B Hamburg, Germany.
 D abt. 1681. Kingston, N. Y.
 M

(Capt.) Egbert Hendrickse Schoonmaker* [92]

Born
 Died
 Married 13 Oct. 1683, Albany, N. Y.
 Annetje Berry

Jan Janse van Breestede [370]

B Breeste, Holland.
 D 1641.
 M

Elsje Janse van Breestede [185]

B
 D

Engeltje Janse [371]

B
 D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 92. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 19, p. 23.

Nos. 184 and 185. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 19, pp. 22, 23; vol. 7, pp. 117, 118. Elsje m. (1) 12 May 1643, Adriaen Pietersen van Alcaer; m. (2) Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker; m. (3) 6 Sept. 1684, Cornelius Barentse Sleight.

Nos. 370 and 371. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 19, p. 23; vol. 7, p. 117; vol. 55, p. 358. Engeltje m. (2) 1 Sept. 1641, Egbert Wouterszen, who d. about 1680.

TABLE V. F.

	Samuel Berry [186]
	B D M
Annetje Berry [93]	
Born	
Died	
Married 13 Oct. 1683. Albany, N. Y. Egbert Hendrickse Schoonmaker	
	B D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 93. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 19, p. 23.

No. 186. His name is given on the authority of N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 19, p. 23, but we have found no record of this man. Annetje named her first child Deborah, and a son Samuel. She was prob. sister of Samuel Berry, born at Vlissengen, who resided in Brooklyn, m. 31 Mar. 1690, Catherine Ryerson, removed to New Jersey, and d. at Pompton in 1702; this Samuel named his eldest child Deborah [Ryerson: Ryerson Genealogy (1916)].

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 12. See the account of the Marble family for references.

No. 24. See the account of the Marble family for references.

No. 25. Harvard Vital Records.

Nos. 48 and 49. See the account of the Marble family for references.

Nos. 50 and 51. Harvard Vital Records. Lancaster Vital Records. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 79, p. 395.

TABLE VI. A.

	John Marble [192] B in or after 1605. D Oct. 1695. Cambridge, Mass. M
Joseph Marble [96] Born abt. 1650. Died 2 Aug. 1728. Marlborough, Mass. Married 30 May 1671. Andover, Mass. Mary Faulkner.	
	Judith ——— [193] B D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

Nos. 96, 192, 193. See the account of the Marble family for references.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 97. Andover Vital Records.

No. 194. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 39, pp. 70, 71; vol. 45, p. 188. He was from King's Clear, co. Hampshire, Eng., brother of Francis Fawknor of that place, gent.

TABLE VI. C.

	Thomas Jewell [196]	
	B	
	D 1654. Braintree, Mass.	
	M (2)	
Joseph Jewell [98]		
Born 24 Apr. 1642. Braintree, Mass.		
Died		
Married (2) in 1681.		
Isabel Cate		
	Robert Fletcher [394]	
	B abt. 1593. Eng.	
	D 3 Apr. 1677. Concord, Mass.	
	Grissell Fletcher [197]	
	B abt. 1618. Eng.	
	D 9 July 1669. Chelmsford, Mass.	
	_____ [395]	
	B	
	D	

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 98. *New Eng. H. & G. Register*, vol. 3, p. 127; vol. 22, pp. 43-46. On 5 June 1681, Joseph Jewel of Portsmouth, N. H., father of Martha and Joseph by his late wife Martha, made an antenuptial agreement with Isabel Cate; and on 13 Feb. 1692/3, Joseph Jewell, late of Portsmouth, now of Sudbury, Mass., with Isabell his wife, sold land in Portsmouth [New Hampshire Deeds, original records, which we obtained through the courtesy of Mr. M. Ray Sanborn of Yale Library].
- No. 196. *New Eng. H. & G. Register*, vol. 22, pp. 43-46; vol. 5, p. 304. His first wife, mother of his son, Thomas, Jr., is unknown. His will dated 10 Apr. 1654, proved 21 July 1654.
- No. 197. *New Eng. H. & G. Register*, vol. 22, pp. 43-46. Grissell m. (2) at Braintree, Mass., 1 Nov. 1655, Humphrey Griggs, who d. in 1657; m. (3) at Dorchester, Mass., 8 Oct. 1657, Henry Kibby, who d. at Dorchester, 10 Aug. 1661; m. (4) at Braintree, 12 Nov. 1661, John Gurney, Sr., who d. in 1662-63; m. (5) at Chelmsford, 3 July 1667, John Burge, who d. at Dorchester, 22 Oct. 1678. [For the full record of Grissell we are indebted to Mrs. Mary Lovering Holman and Miss Winifred Lovering Holman, of Watertown, Mass., for permission to use data which will appear in more extended form in a volume which Mrs. Holman has prepared for publication.]
- No. 394. *Savage: Gen. Dict.*, vol. 2, p. 173. He was Constable of Concord, Mass., 1637.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 99. The Cate-Cates Family of New England, by E. E. Cates and M. Ray Sanborn, 1904, pp. 3, 4. New Eng. H. and G. Register, vol. 22, p. 46.

Nos. 198 and 199. The Cate-Cates Family of New England, pp. 3-4. New Hampshire State Papers, vol. 31, pp. 201-203. Although the Cate book as cited states that Isabel was daughter of James, his will does not name her, and one of the co-authors of the Cate book informs us that his original manuscript gave Isabel as "probably" daughter of James Cate.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 100. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 79, p. 395. He m. (2) Anna ———, b. about 1681, d. 14 Feb. 1747/8.
- No. 200. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 79, p. 394. Lowell: Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy, pp. 113, 114.
- No. 201. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 79, p. 394; vol. 6, p. 321. Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy, pp. 95-96.
- No. 400. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 79, pp. 393-394. Houghton Genealogy. Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy, p. 112.
- No. 402. Woburn Vital Records, part 2, p. 65. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 6, pp. 320-321. Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy, pp. 95-96.
- No. 800. Positive proof is lacking that he was father of No. 400. He came in Abigail 1635 aged 40, say some authorities, though the original shipping list states the age of the 1635 immigrant as 4, not 40.

TABLE VI. F.

<p>Abigail Barron [101] Born 30 July 1680. Watertown, Mass. Died 1711. Lancaster, Mass. Married 2 Jan. 1699/1700. Water- town, Mass. Henry Houghton.</p>	<p>Ellis Barron [202] B D 1712. Watertown, Mass. M (3) abt. 1679. Res. Watertown and Groton, Mass.</p> <p>Lydia (Prescott) Fairbanks [203] B 15 Aug. 1641. Watertown, Mass. D</p>	<p>Ellis Barron [404] B D 30 Oct. 1676. Watertown, Mass. M</p> <p>Grace ——— [405] B D</p> <p>John Prescott* [406] B 1004/1605. D Dec. 1681. M 11 Apr. 1629. Sowerby, in Halifax Parish, co. York, Eng.</p> <p>Mary Gawkroger [407] B D 1674.</p>
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NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 101. Bond: Watertown, pp. 17, 676. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 79, p. 395. Watertown Vital Records, p. 48. Born 30 May 1680, by printed Watertown Births, Marriages and Deaths, vol. 1, p. 89.
- No. 202. Bond: Watertown, pp. 17, 676. Watertown Town Proceedings, vol. 3, p. 3. Ellis was chosen a tithing man, 26 Jan. 1680. One Ellis Barron served in King Philip's War, most probably Ellis³, b. 1655, eldest son of Ellis² (No. 202) by his first wife.
- No. 203. The Prescott Memorial, p. 42. Fairbanks Genealogy. DePew Genealogy. Bond: Watertown, p. 407. Wheeler Family of Rutland, Mass. Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy, pp. 148-150. Lydia Prescott m. (1) 28 May 1658, Jonas Fairbank, who was killed by the Indians, 10 Feb. 1676.
- Nos. 404 and 405. Bond: Watertown, pp. 17, 676. Watertown Town Proceedings, vol. 2, pp. 94, 148, 177. Ellis, Sr., was chosen Constable, 4 Nov. 1657, and Selectman, 4 Nov. 1672; Ellis (whether Sr. or Jr. not stated) was chosen Selectman, 4 Nov. 1667.
- Nos. 406 and 407. The Prescott Memorial, pp. 34, 37 ff. White Family Quarterly, vol. 3, pp. 80-83, 104-108, but see also vol. 2, pp. 40-44, 69-71. John Prescott is said to have been son of Ralph, and grandson of Roger, of Shevington in Standish Parish, co. Lancaster, but the identity does not seem to have been positively established. Mary Gawkroger seems to have been daughter of James Gawkroger of Sowerby, Yorkshire, clothier (will proved 6 Oct. 1628) by his wife Martha. There is some evidence that this family was known as Gawkroger alias Platt (or Platts).

TABLE VI. G.

<p>Stephen Randall [102] Born Died 1737. Stow, Mass. Married Mehitabel Crane.</p>	<p>John Randall [204] B D 16 June 1680. Watertown, Mass. M</p> <p>Susanna Kimball [205] Bapt. 27 May 1632. Mistly, co. Sussex, Eng. D 14 May 1673. Watertown, Mass.</p>	<p>——— Randall [408] B D M</p> <p>Elizabeth —— [409] B abt. 1593. D 24 Dec. 1672. Watertown, Mass.</p> <p>Henry Kimball [410] B D 1648, Watertown, Mass. M 27 Nov. 1628. Mistly, co. Sussex, Eng.</p> <p>Susan (Stone) Cutting [411] B D 19 Aug. 1684. Watertown, Mass. (She m. (3) Thomas Lowe)</p>
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NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 102. Bond: Watertown, pp. 409-410. Watertown Town Proceedings, vol. 3, p. 16. He was chosen a tything man, Mar. 1682/3.
- No. 204. Bond: Watertown, pp. 409-410. Watertown Town Proceedings, vol. 2, pp. 148, 172, 205; vol. 3, p. 5. Randall's Poems of Nature and Life, pp. 39-40. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 56, p. 380. He was overseer of cattle and fences, 4 Nov. 1667, and surveyor, 6 Nov. 1671, and was evidently the "corprall Randall" mentioned in 1672 and the "Sargant Randall" mentioned in 1679.
- No. 205. Kimball Genealogy, vol. 1, p. 18. The surname was spelled Kcmball in the early generations.
- No. 409. Watertown records.
- Nos. 410 and 411. Kimball Genealogy, vol. 1, pp. 17-18. Bond: Watertown, pp. 323, 815. The inventory of Henry's estate was taken 22 July 1648.

TABLE VI. H.

	Benjamin Crane [206]	
	B	
	D (living 1694).	
	M 12 Sept. 1656. Medfield, Mass.	
	Res Medfield, Marlborough, Sud- bury and Stow, Mass.	
Mehitabel Crane [103]		
Born 31 Mar. 1665. Marlborough, Mass.		
Died		
Married Stephen Randall.		
	Eleanor Breck [207]	John Breck [414]
	B	B
	D (living 1694).	D 3 Jan. 1660. Sherborn, Mass.
		M
		B
		D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 103. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 56, p. 380. Marlborough Vital Records, p. 59.

No. 206. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 56, p. 380. Medfield Vital Records. Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip's War, pp. 224, 225. He was one of the Sudbury men who suffered loss from the Indian raid, 21 Apr. 1676, during King Philip's War.

No. 207. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 56, p. 380.

No. 414. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 56, p. 380.

TABLE VII.

<p>Anna Dunham [13] Born 14 June 1767. Edgartown, Mass. Died Married (4 May 1789 pub.). Ephraim Marble.</p>	<p>Hezekiah Dunham* [26] B abt. 1734. Edgartown, Mass. D 1824? M (1) 22 Oct. 1761, Edgartown, Mass. Res Williamsburg, Mass.</p>	<p>Jethro Dunham* [52] B abt. 1700. Edgartown, Mass. D M</p>	<p>Gershom Dunham [104] ^{See} VII. A. B 1672. Edgartown, Mass. D 1739. Edgartown, Mass. M Mary ——— [105] B D after 1739.</p>
	<p>Jane Stewart [27] Bapt. 25 May 1740. Edgartown, Mass. D 13 Mar. 1773. Edgartown, Mass.</p>	<p>Mehitabel Vincent [53] B abt. 1701. D</p>	<p>Thomas Vincent, Sr. [106] VII. B. B 15 Sept. 1656. D (bef. 4 Mar.) 1739/40. Edgartown, Mass. M abt. 1676. Sarah Post [107] VII. C. B Nov. 1657. D after 1746.</p>
		<p>Daniel Stewart* [54] B abt. 1711. Edgartown, Mass. Bur 28 Nov. 1778. Edgartown, Mass. M abt. 1738.</p>	<p>John Stewart [108] VII. D. B abt. 1670. D M Margaret ——— [109] B D</p>
		<p>Jane Vincent [55] B abt. 1716. Bur 26 Jan. 1791.</p>	<p>Thomas Vincent, Jr. [110] Below B abt. 1679. D May 1773. Edgartown, Mass. M 1 Jan. 1709/10. Edgartown, Mass. Sarah Martin [111] VII. G. B abt. 1686. D Jan. 1779. Edgartown, Mass.</p>

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 13. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, p. 160. Dunham Genealogy, p. 137. Conway, Mass., Vital Records (original).
- No. 26. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, p. 159. Dunham Genealogy, p. 137.
- No. 27. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, pp. 159, 460. Dunham Genealogy, p. 137. Stewart Clan Magazine, vol. 2, p. 62.
- No. 52. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, p. 157. Dunham Genealogy, pp. 135, 136, 137.
- No. 53. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, pp. 157, 485.
- No. 54. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, p. 460. Stewart Clan Magazine, vol. 2, p. 62.
- No. 55. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, pp. 460, 486. Stewart Clan Magazine, vol. 2, p. 62.
- No. 105. The undependable Dunham Genealogy calls her Mary Clark of Nantucket.
- No. 110. Son of Thomas Vincent (106) and Sarah Post (107).

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 104. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, p. 154. Dunham Genealogy, p. 134.
- No. 208. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, p. 153; vol. 2, p. 151. Dunham Genealogy, pp. 78, 79.
- No. 209. Scituate Vital Records, vol. 1, p. 85.
- No. 416. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, pp. 152, 153. Shurtleff's Plymouth Colony Records, vol. 5, p. 22. The Mayflower Descendant, vol. 17, p. 113. His first wife was Susan Kenney. Administration on his estate was granted to his widow Abigail, 1 June 1669.
- No. 417. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, p. 153. She was daughter of Thomas and Anna Barlow.
- No. 418. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 1, p. 413. He m. (2) at Barnstable, 12 Dec. 1649, Sarah Hinkley.
- No. 419. The Mayflower Descendant, vol. 3, p. 73.
- No. 838. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 2, p. 506.

TABLE VII. B.

	William Vincent [212] B abt. 1626. D (bef. 14 July) 1697. Edgartown, Mass. M	
Thomas Vincent, Sr. [106] Born 15 Sept. 1656. Died (bef. 4 Mar.) 1739/40. Edgartown, Mass. Married abt. 1676. Sarah Post.		
	Susannah Browning [213] B abt. 1636. D 1722. Edgartown, Mass.	Malachi Browning [426] B D 27 Nov. 1653. Boston, Mass. M
		Mary Collier [427] B D 7 Sept. 1672. Edgartown, Mass.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 106. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, p. 485; vol. 2, pp. 115, 116.
- No. 212. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 2, pp. 115, 116. His will, made 10 May 1690, proved 14 July 1697.
- No. 213. Banks: History of Martha Vineyard, vol. 2, p. 116. Her will, made 2 Apr. 1720, proved 10 May 1722.
- Nos. 426 and 427. New Eng. H. and G. Register, vol. 10, p. 217. Bond's Watertown, p. 147, states the year of death erroneously as 1658. The Browning Genealogy, by Edward Franklin Browning, 1908, p. 369, states the month of death erroneously as Sept., and that Malachi never married. But see Banks' History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 2, Annals of Edgartown, pp. 46-48, 116. Malachi was son of William and Dorothy (Vernon) Browning of Maldon, co. Essex, Eng. Mary was sister of Joseph Collier of London.

TABLE VII. C.

		Stephen Post [428]
		B D 16 Aug. 1659. Saybrook, Ct. M
	Thomas Post [214]	
	B D 5 Sept. 1701. Norwich, Ct. M (1) Jan. 1656.	Eleanor ——— [429]
		B D 13 Nov. 1670. Saybrook, Ct.
Sarah Post [107]		
Born Nov. 1657. Saybrook, Ct. Died after 1746. Married abt. 1676. Thomas Vincent, Sr.		
	Mary Andrews [215]	
	B D Mar. 1661. Norwich, Ct.	B D M
		B D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 107. Norwich, Ct., Vital Records, vol. 1, p. 21.

No. 214. Caulkins: History of Norwich, 1866, p. 196. He m. (2) 2 Sept. 1663, Rebecca Bruen.

No. 215. Norwich, Ct., Vital Records, vol. 1, p. 21. Caulkins: History of Norwich, 1866, p. 196.

No. 428. Manwaring: Digest, Hartford Probate Records, vol. 1, p. 144. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 3, p. 465. Caulkins: History of Norwich, 1866, p. 194.

TABLE VII. D.

	Daniel Stewart [216]
	B
	D (bef. 4 Aug.) 1703. Edgartown, Mass.
	M
John Stewart [108]	
Born abt. 1670.	
Died (bef. 13 July) 1736. Edgartown, Mass.	
Married	
Margaret ———.	
	Mary ——— [217]
	B
	D after 1702.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 108. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, pp. 459, 460. Stewart Clan Magazine, vol. 2, p. 61.

No. 216. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, p. 459. Stewart Clan Magazine, vol. 1, p. 10.

TABLE VII. G.

	(?) George Martin [222]
	B
	D
	M
	Res Martha's Vineyard, 1681; Newport, R. I., 1690.
Sarah Martin [111]	
Born abt. 1686.	
Died Jan. 1779. Edgartown, Mass.	
Married 1 Jan. 1709/10. Edgartown, Mass. Thomas Vincent, Jr.	
	(?) Abigail ——— [223]
	B
	D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 111. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 3, p. 486.

No. 222. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard, vol. 2, p. 127.

TABLE VIII.

John Granger* [14]
 Born 12 Dec. 1764. Westfield, Mass.
 Died Aug. 1812. Sodus, N. Y.
 Married
 Sarah Morse.

Aaron Granger [28]
 B 25 Aug. 1736. Simsbury, Ct.
 D 1777. Southwick, Mass.
 M Springfield, Mass.

Mary Ward [29]
 B 9 Feb. 1743. Springfield, Mass.
 D 16 Oct. 1815. Phelps, N. Y.

John Granger [56]
 B 30 May 1694. Suffield, Ct.
 D 6 Sept. 1782. Simsbury, Ct.
 M abt. 1730.

Dinah Holcomb [57]
 B 1708.
 D 27 Dec. 1788. Simsbury, Ct.

(?) William Ward [58]
 B 18 Dec. 1716. Newton, Mass.
 D 27 Mar. 1778. Ashford, Ct.
 M (intention 22 Mar. 1742). Springfield, Mass.

(?) Mary Smith [59]
 B 25 Nov. 1713. Springfield, Mass.
 D 19 Aug. 1779. Ashford, Ct.

George Granger [112] VIII. A.

B 28 Nov. 1658. Newbury, Mass.

D Simsbury, Ct.
 M 26 Apr. 1693. Suffield, Ct.

Lydia Younglove [113] VIII. B.

B
 D after 1724. Suffield, Ct.

(Ens.)
John Holcomb* [114] VIII. C.

B
 D 11 July 1744. Simsbury, Ct.

M 19 Mar. 1706/7. Simsbury, Ct.

Ann Pettibone [115] VIII. D.

B 11 Mar. 1679/80. Simsbury, Ct.

D
John Ward [116] VIII. E.

B 23 Feb. 1691. Newton, Mass.

D 24 May 1747. Grafton, Mass.

M
Deborah ——— [117] VIII. F.

B
 D
Benjamin Smith [118] VIII. G.

B 14 Feb. 1686/7. Westfield, Mass.

D 8 Dec. 1758. West Springfield, Mass.

M 8 Jan. 1712/3. Springfield, Mass.

Mary Bedortha [119] VIII. H.

B 19 Sept. 1691. Springfield, Mass.

D 26 Feb. 1715/6. Spring-

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 14. Granger Genealogy, pp. 98, 148.
- No. 28. Bates: Simsbury Records, p. 107. Granger Genealogy, pp. 79, 97. Hampshire Probate Records (Northampton, Mass.), Box 62, No. 31; administration granted to his widow Mary, 3 Sept. 1777. According to the D. A. R. Lineage Books, vol. 91, p. 211, and vol. 103, p. 55, this Aaron served 1777-79 as a private in Capt. Silas Fowler's Co., Col. John Moseley's Regt., Mass. Troops, and died in 1782; but this is impossible because of the granting of administration in 1777, as above mentioned. Hence, the service record belongs to his son Aaron, Jr., born 1761.
- No. 29. Springfield Vital Records, vol. 2, p. 64. Granger Genealogy, pp. 79, 97. William Ward Genealogy, 1925, p. 112. Mary Ward married second, [Levi] Trumbull. It must be stated with emphasis that no *proof* has been found of Mary Ward's identity. The Granger Genealogy calls her Mary Ward and states that Aaron Granger married her at Springfield. This information presumably was furnished by grandchildren, then living, and one grandchild was named Mary-Ward Granger. There was a Mary Ward, daughter of Gamaliel, born in Simsbury, who lived to marry, but we have made every effort to learn whom she married, without success. However, she was three years older than Aaron Granger, and we have found that he removed from Simsbury to the neighborhood of Springfield two or three years before marriage. The only other Mary Ward we have been able to find, available for his wife, was the daughter of William Ward, given on the chart, and she was actually born in Springfield, which makes it extremely probable she was the one. Her father removed and died at Ashford, Conn., and we have been unable to find any will, or other evidence, to show whom she married.
- No. 56. Granger Genealogy, pp. 61, 78. Simsbury Pro. Dist., File # 1235; will 18 Aug. 1778, proved 5 Oct. 1782.
- No. 57. Chapin Genealogy, vol. 1, p. 71. Granger Genealogy, p. 78.
- No. 58. William Ward Genealogy, 1925, pp. 89, 112.
- No. 59. Springfield Vital Records. William Ward Genealogy, 1925, p. 112.

TABLE VIII. A.

	Lancelot Granger* (224)	
	B	
	D 3 Sept. 1689. Suffield, Ct.	
	M 4 Jan. 1653/4.	
George Granger [112]		
Born 28 Nov. 1658. Newbury, Mass.		
Died Turkey Hills, Simsbury.		
Married 26 Apr. 1693. Suffield, Ct. Lydia Younglove.		
	Joanna Adams [225]	Robert Adams [450]
	B	B
	D after 1701.	D 12 Oct. 1682. Newbury, Mass.
		M (1)
		Eleanor — [451]
		B
		D 12 June 1677. Newbury, Mass.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 112. Granger Genealogy, pp. 57, 61.

No. 224. Granger Genealogy, p. 57.

Nos. 450 and 451. Robert Adams m. (2) Widow Sarah Short.

TABLE VIII. B.

Lydia Younglove [113]

Born

Died after 1724. Suffield, Ct.

Married 26 Apr. 1693. Suffield, Ct.
George Granger.

(Rev.) John Younglove* [226]

B

D 3 June 1690. Suffield, Ct.

M

Sarah ——— [227]

B

D 17 Jan. 1710/1. Suffield, Ct.

(?) Samuel Younglove [452]

B abt. 1606.

D 1668. Ipswich, Mass.

M

(?) Margaret ——— [453]

B abt. 1607.

D

B

D

M

B

D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 113. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 4, p. 671.

No. 226. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 4, p. 671. Granger Genealogy, p. 61. Judd: History of Hadley, Genealogies, p. 163.

Nos. 452 and 453. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 4, p. 671. He came in the *Hopewell*, 1635, aged 30, with wife Margaret, aged 28.

TABLE VIII. C.

	Thomas Holcomb [456]	
	B	
	D 7 Sept. 1657. Windsor, Ct.	
	M	
Nathaniel Holcomb* [228]		Elizabeth ——— [457]
B 4 Nov. 1648. Windsor, Ct.		B
D Mar. 1741. Simsbury, Ct.		D
M 27 Feb. 1670/1. Springfield, Mass.		
(Ens.) John Holcomb* [114]		Thomas Bliss [916]
Born 1680.		B
Died 11 July 1744. Simsbury, Ct.		D 1650. Hartford, Ct.
Married 19 Mar. 1706/7. Simsbury. Ann Pettibonc.		M
	Nathaniel Bliss [458]	Margaret Lawrence [917]
	B	B
	D 18 Nov. 1654. Springfield, Mass.	D 1684. Springfield, Mass.
	M 20 Nov. 1646.	
Mary Bliss [229]		(Deac.) Samuel Chapin* [918]
B 23 Sept. 1651. Springfield, Mass.		Bapt. 8 Oct. 1598. Paignton, co. Devon, Eng.
D abt. 1722.		D 11 Nov. 1675. Springfield, Mass.
	Catherine Chapin [459]	M 9 Feb. 1623/4. Paignton, co. Devon, Eng.
	Bapt. 1626. Berry Pomeroy, co. Devon, Eng.	Cicely Penny [919]
	D	Bapt. 21 Feb. 1601/2. Paignton, co. Devon, Eng.
		D 8 Feb. 1682/3. Springfield, Mass.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 114. Bates: Simsbury Records, pp. 19, 104. Manwaring: Digest, vol. 3, p. 416. Stiles: Hist. of Windsor, vol. 2, p. 395. Chapin Genealogy, vol. 1, p. 70.
- No. 228. Manwaring: Digest, vol. 3, p. 286. Records and Documents of Windsor, p. 44. Stiles: Hist. of Windsor, vol. 2, p. 395. Welles: B. M. & D., Hartford, Windsor & Fairfield, p. 13.
- No. 229. Burt: Hist. of Springfield, vol. 2, p. 532. Chapin Genealogy, vol. 1, p. 16.
- No. 456. Stiles: Hist. of Windsor, vol. 2, p. 394. Manwaring: Digest, vol. 1, pp. 129, 130.
- No. 457. She m. (2) Jamès Eno.
- No. 458. Starr: Goodwin and Morgan Ancestral Lines, vol. 2, p. 8. Burt: Hist. of Springfield, vol. 2, p. 532.
- No. 459. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 83, p. 355. Catherine m. (2) Thomas Gilbert.
- No. 916. Starr: Goodwin and Morgan Ancestral Lines, vol. 2, p. 3.
- No. 917. Starr: Goodwin and Morgan Ancestral Lines, vol. 2, p. 7.
- Nos. 918 and 919. Starr: Goodwin and Morgan Ancestral Lines, vol. 2, pp. 123-143. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 83, p. 354. Samuel was son of John and Philippa (Easton) Chapin; and Cicely was daughter of Henry Penny; all of Paignton.

TABLE VIII. D.

	<p>John Pettibone [230] B D 15 July 1713. Simsbury, Ct. M 16 Feb. 1664/5. Windsor, Ct.</p>
<p>Ann Pettibone [115] Born 11 Mar. 1679/80. Simsbury, Ct. Died 12 July 1753. Married 19 Mar. 1706/7. Simsbury. Ens. John Holcomb.</p>	
	<p>Begat Eggleston [462] B abt. 1590. Settrington, co. York. D 1 Sept. 1674. Windsor, Ct. M (1)</p>
	<p>Sarah Eggleston [231] B 28 Mar. 1643. Windsor, Ct. D</p>
	<p>_____ [463] B abt. 1610. D (living 1673).</p>

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 115. Bates: Simsbury Records, pp. 15, 19. Stiles: Hist. of Windsor, vol. 2, p. 562.
- No. 230. Manwaring: Digest, vol. 2, p. 271. Records and Documents of Windsor, pp. 62, 72. Stiles: Hist. of Windsor, vol. 2, p. 562.
- No. 231. Records and Documents of Windsor, pp. 35, 62, 72.
- No. 462. Stiles: Hist. of Windsor, vol. 2, p. 198. Winthrop Medical Journal (Mass. Hist. Society), pp. 444, 447, 592. Banks: The Planters of the Commonwealth, p. 72. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 23, pp. 99, 100, 122. Manwaring: Digest, vol. 1, pp. 194, 553-554. His will, dated 13 Nov. 1673, proved 24 Oct. 1674, named (with others) the daughter Sarah, and his wife as living. In 1701, the wife of John Pettibone, Sr., of Simsbury, received part of the estate of her brother Thomas Eggleston. Winthrop in 1660 called Eggleston's wife aged 50 years.

TABLE VIII. E.

(Deac.) William Ward* [928]

B abt. 1603.
D 10 Aug. 1687. Marlborough,
Mass.

M (1)
Res Sudbury, Mass.
_____ [929]

B
D

(Lieut.) Edward Jackson* [930]

Bapt. 3 Feb. 1604/5. Stepney,
London, Eng.
D 17 July 1681. Cambridge, Mass.
M (1)

Frances _____ [931]

B
D 5 Oct. 1648. Cambridge, Mass.

John Spring [932]

B abt. 1589.
D after 1657.
M

Eleanor _____ [933]

B abt. 1588.
D before 1657.

William Barsham [934]

B
D 13 July 1684. Watertown, Mass.
M

Annabella _____ [935]

B
D before 1684.

John Ward [464]

B abt. 1627.
D 8 July 1708. Newton,
Mass.
M abt. 1650.

William Ward [232]

B 19 Nov. 1664. Newton,
Mass.
D 23 Jan. 1752. Newton,
Mass.
M 31 Dec. 1689. Newton,
Mass.

Hannah Jackson [465]

Bapt. 1 May 1634. White-
chapel, London, Eng.
D Apr. 1704. Newton,
Mass.

John Ward [116]

Born 23 Feb. 1691. Newton,
Mass.
Died 24 May 1747. Grafton,
Mass.
Married
Deborah _____.

(Lieut.) John Spring* [466]

B abt. 1630.
D 18 May 1717. Newton,
Mass.
M 19 Dec. 1656. Water-
town, Mass.

Abigail Spring [233]

B 20 Feb. 1666/7. Water-
town, Mass.
D 29 May 1742. Newton,
Mass.

Hannah Barsham [467]

B 7 Jan. 1637/8. Water-
town, Mass.
D 18 Aug. 1710. Newton,
Mass.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 116. William Ward Genealogy (1925), pp. 77, 89.
- No. 232. William Ward Genealogy (1925), pp. 65, 77.
- No. 233. William Ward Genealogy (1925), pp. 75, 77. Bond: Genealogies of Watertown, p. 442.
- No. 464. William Ward Genealogy (1925), p. 65.
- No. 465. William Ward Genealogy (1925), p. 65. F. F. Starr: The Edward Jackson Family, p. 5.
- No. 466. Bond: Genealogies of Watertown, p. 442. Watertown Records, Births, Marriages and Deaths, p. 18. History of Newton, by Francis Jackson (Boston 1854), pp. 415-416. Newton Vital Records, p. 501.
- No. 467. Bond: Genealogies of Watertown, p. 17. Watertown Records, Births, Marriages and Deaths, p. 5. Newton Vital Records, p. 501.
- Nos. 928 and 929. Marlborough Vital Records, p. 397. William Ward Genealogy (1925), pp. 3-58. He m. (2) Elizabeth ———, who d. 9 Dec. 1700 in her 87th year.
- Nos. 930 and 931. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 2, pp. 527-528. F. F. Starr: The Edward Jackson Family, pp. 5-26. Edward was son of Christopher Jackson of Bethnal Green, Eng. He m. (2) Elizabeth (Newgate) Oliver.
- Nos. 932 and 933. Bond: Genealogies of Watertown, p. 441.
- Nos. 934 and 935. Bond: Genealogies of Watertown, p. 17. Watertown Records, Births, Marriages and Deaths, p. 55. Watertown Town Proceedings, vol. 2, pp. 35, 59. He was chosen Selectman, 22 Dec. 1652, and Clerk of the market to seal weights and measures, 26 Feb. 1655/6.

TABLE VIII. G.

<p>Benjamin Smith [118] Born 14 Feb. 1686/7. Westfield, Mass. Died 8 Dec. 1758. W. Springfield, Mass. Married 8 Jan. 1712/3. Springfield. Mary Bedortha.</p>	<p>Benjamin Smith [236] Bapt. 11 ? Apr. 1658. Farmington, Ct. D 1738. W. Springfield, Mass. M (1)</p>	<p>William Smith [472] B D Jan. 1670. Farmington, Ct. M 16 Aug. 1644. Hartford, Ct. Elizabeth ——— [473] B D 1678.</p>	<p>Joseph Loomis [948] B abt. 1590. D 25 Nov. 1658. Windsor, Ct. M 30 June 1614. Messing, co. Essex, Eng. Mary White [949] Bapt. 24 Aug. 1590. Messing, co. Essex, Eng. D 23 Aug. 1652. Windsor, Ct. (Deac.) Thomas Judd [950] B abt. 1608. D 12 Nov. 1688. Springfield, Mass. M ——— [951] B D abt. 1678. Farmington, Ct.</p>
<p>Ruth Loomis [237] B 14 June 1660. Windsor, Ct. D 18 Feb. 1724/5. Springfield, Mass.</p>	<p>(Lt.) Samuel Loomis* [474] B 1628. D 1 Oct. 1689. Westfield, Mass. M 27 Dec. 1653. Elizabeth Judd [475] B D 7 May 1696.</p>		

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 118. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 4, p. 110. The Loomis Family, Female Branches, vol. 1, p. 279. Death recorded in West Springfield Church Records; birth in Westfield Town Records, vol. A, p. 103; marriage in Springfield Town Records, "Old Book," p. 124.
- No. 236. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 4, pp. 110, 111, 136. The Loomis Family, p. 30; Female Branches, vol. 1, p. 279. His will was proved 9 May 1738. Hampshire County Probate Records, vol. 6, pp. 9, 19.
- No. 237. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 3, pp. 113, 114; vol. 4, p. 110. The Loomis Family, p. 30. Springfield Town Records, "Old Book," p. 105½.
- No. 472. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 4, p. 136. The Loomis Family, Female Branches, vol. 1, p. 279. Manwaring: Digest of Hartford Probate Records, vol. 1, pp. 235, 361.
- No. 473. Her maiden name has been stated as Stanley, presumably because the will of William Smith mentioned "Brother John Stanley." This may mean merely a brother in the church. No place for her appears in the Stanley family.
- No. 474. The Loomis Family, p. 26; revised edition (1908), p. 132. Hampshire County Probate Records, vol. 1, p. 268; vol. 2, p. 54.
- No. 475. The Loomis Family, p. 26.
- Nos. 948 and 949. Flagg: Founding of New England, p. 278. The Loomis Family, p. 25; revised edition (1908), pp. 53-114. He was son of John Lummys, bapt. at Thaxted, co. Essex, Eng., 29 Jan. 1562, d. at Braintree, Essex, in 1619, by his wife Agnes. Mary White was daughter of Robert White, yeoman, buried at Messing, co. Essex, 17 June 1617, by his wife (m. 24 June 1585) Brydget Allgar, bapt. at Shalford, 11 Mar. 1562, daughter of William Allgar.
- Nos. 950 and 951. Flagg: Founding of New England, p. 238.

TABLE VIII. H.

	<p>Reice Bedortha [476] B Drowned 18 Mar. 1682/3. Connecticut River. M 1646. Springfield, Mass.</p>	
<p>Joseph Bedortha [238] B 15 Mar. 1648/9, Spring- field, Mass. D after 1707. M (3) between 21 Feb. 1683 and 22 Jan. 1684.</p>	<p>Blanch Lewis [477] B D</p>	
<p>Mary Bedortha [119] Born 19 Sept. 1691. Spring- field, Mass. Died 26 Feb. 1715/6. Spring- field, Mass. Married 8 Jan. 1712/3. Spring- field. Benjamin Smith.</p>		<p>Thomas Marshfield [956] B D M Res Windsor, Ct., 1641.</p>
	<p>Samuel Marshfield* [478] B abt. 1626. Eng. D 8 May 1692. Spring- field, Mass. M (1) 18 Feb. 1651/2. Springfield, Mass.</p>	
<p>Hannah Marshfield [239] B 20 July 1661. Spring- field, Mass. D 10 Nov. 1711. Spring- field, Mass.</p>	<p>Esther Wright [479] B D 3 Apr. 1664. Springfield, Mass.</p>	<p>(Deac.) Samuel Wright [958] B D 17 Oct. 1665. Northampton, Mass. M Margaret — [959] B D 24 July 1681. Northampton, Mass.</p>

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 119. Burt: Hist. of Springfield, vol. 2, p. 530. Springfield Town Records, "Old Book," pp. 101½, 124.
- No. 238. Burt: Hist. of Springfield, vol. 2, p. 530. Springfield Town Records, "Old Book," pp. 7, 17. H. Maria Bodurtha: A Record of the Bodurtha Family, 1645-1896, p. 16. Joseph was living in 1707, dead in 1723.
- No. 239. Burt: Hist. of Springfield, vol. 2, pp. 530, 602. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 3, p. 160. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 18, p. 146. Springfield Town Records, "Old Book," pp. 11, 99½.
- No. 476. Burt: Hist. of Springfield, vol. 2, pp. 527-529. Hampshire County Probate Records, vol. 1, pp. 226, 237. Springfield Town Records, "Old Book," pp. 13, 50½; the date of marriage is not stated in the record, but it is entered between items dated "3 mo 14 day 1646" and "9 mo 20 day 1646," hence was presumably between Mar. and Nov. 1646. "Reice Bedurtha was drowned & dead: March: 18: 1688." The surname, as well as the Christian name, is Welsh.
- No. 478. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 3, pp. 159, 160. Leach: Morton Memoranda, pp. 145-146. Burt: Hist. of Springfield, vol. 2, pp. 601-602.
- No. 956. Leach: Morton Memoranda, pp. 144-145. The Priscilla Marshfield who died at Windsor, 20 Oct. 1639, may have been his wife.
- Nos. 958 and 959. Leach: Morton Memoranda, pp. 145-146. New Eng. H. and G. Register, vol. 4, p. 356; vol. 40, pp. 280, 281. Northampton Town Records.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 15. Morse Genealogy, Section 2, p. 105. Dewey Genealogy, p. 274.
- No. 30. Morse Genealogy, Section 2, p. 105; Section 1, p. 45.
- No. 31. Morse Genealogy, Section 2, p. 105. Dewey Genealogy, pp. 256, 273. Noble Genealogy, p. 383.
- No. 60. Morse Genealogy, Section 1, pp. 23, 45.
- No. 61. Morse Genealogy, Section 1, p. 45. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 2, p. 75. Framingham Vital Records, p. 58. Rice Genealogy (1858), p. 14.
- No. 62. Morse Genealogy, Section 2, p. 105. Dewey Genealogy, pp. 246, 256. Noble Genealogy, p. 383.
- No. 63. Morse Genealogy, Section 2, p. 105. Dewey Genealogy, p. 256. Noble Genealogy, p. 383.
- No. 125. According to the Dewey Genealogy, the wife of Israel Dewey was Sarah Root, b. 27 July 1683; but that Sarah m. 15 Mar. 1710/11, Henry Wright.

TABLE IX. A.

(Capt.) Joseph Morse* [120]

Born 26 Sept. 1649. Dedham,
Mass.
Died 19 Feb. 1717. Sherborn,
Mass.
Married (2) 11 Apr. 1683.
Hannah Badcock

Joseph Morse [240]

Bapt. 2 May 1613. Redgrave, co.
Suffolk, Eng.
D bef. 20 June 1654. Dorchester,
Mass.
M 1 Sept. 1638. Watertown,
Mass.

Hannah Phillips [241]

B
D 3 Oct. 1676. Medfield, Mass.
(She m. (2) 3 Nov. 1658, Thomas
Boyden.)

Samuel Morse [480]

Bapt. 12 June 1576. Boxted, co.
Essex, Eng.
D 5 Dec. 1654. Medfield, Mass.
M 29 June 1602. Redgrave, co.
Suffolk, Eng.

Elizabeth Jasper [481]

Bapt. 30 Jan. 1579/80. Redgrave,
co. Suffolk, Eng.
D 20 June 1655. Medfield, Mass.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 120. Morse Genealogy, Section 1, pp. 11, 22. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 83, p. 291.
- No. 240. Morse Genealogy, Section 1, p. 9. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 83, p. 291.
- No. 241. Morse Genealogy, Section 1, p. 9. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 83, p. 291. She was perhaps sister of Rev. George Phillips.
- No. 480. Morse Genealogy, Section 1, p. 3. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 83, pp. 285-290. He came, aged 50, in the *Increase*, 1635, with Elizabeth, aged 48, and Joseph, aged 20; settled in Watertown, Mass., where he served as Townsman. He was son of Rev. Thomas Morse (d. 1596/7) who m. (1) at Boxted, co. Essex, Eng., 26 May 1573, Margaret King (buried at Hinderclay, co. Suffolk, Eng., 28 July 1585).
- No. 481. Daughter of Lancelot Jasper.

TABLE IX. B.

Hannah Badcock [121]

Born 8 Feb. 1664/5. Milton, Mass.

Died

Married 11 Apr. 1683.

(Capt.) Joseph Morse.

(Capt.) Robert Badcock* [242]

B

D 12 Nov. 1694. Milton, Mass.

M

Joanna ——— [243]

B abt. 1629.

D 4 Dec. 1700. Milton, Mass.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 121. Morse Genealogy, Section 1, p. 22. Milton Vital Records, p. 2.

No. 242. Milton Vital Records, p. 204.

No. 243. Milton Vital Records, p. 205.

TABLE IX. C.

Thomas Drury* [122]
 Born 10 Aug. 1668. Boston,
 Mass.
 Died 1723. Framing-
 ham, Mass.
 Married 15 Dec. 1687. Sud-
 bury, Mass. Rachel Rice.

(Lt.) John Drury* [244]
 B 2 May 1646. Boston,
 Mass.
 D 1678. Boston,
 Mass.
 M abt. 1667.

Mary Weare [245]
 B abt. 1647.
 D bef. 1692.

(Lt.) Hugh Drury* [488]

B
 D July 1689. Boston,
 Mass.
 M (1) abt. 1645.

Lydia Rice [489]
 Bapt. 9 Mar. 1627/8. Great
 Barkhamstead.
 D 5 Apr. 1675. Boston,
 Mass.

Peter Weare* [490]

B 1618.
 D 1692. York, Me.
 M (1)

Ruth Gooch [491]

B
 D bef. 1666.

(Deac.) Edmund Rice* [978]

B abt. 1594.
 D 3 May 1663. Marlborough,
 Mass.
 M

Thomasine — [979]

B
 D 18 June 1654. Sudbury, Mass.

B
 D
 M

B
 D

John Gooch, Sr. [982]

B
 D 1667. York, Me.
 M

Ruth — [983]

B
 D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 122. *Savage*: Gen. Dict., vol. 2, p. 75. Sudbury Vital Records, p. 190. *Rice Genealogy* (1858), pp. 13, 14. Will 29 Nov. 1722, proved 11 Nov. 1723, named his wife Rachel, daughter Elizabeth Morse, and other children (Middlesex Probate Files, # 6453). Report of Record Commissioners, Boston, vol. 9, p. 107.
- No. 244. Report of Record Commissioners, Boston, vol. 9, p. 24.
- No. 245. She probably d. before 1689. Her identity is established by York Deeds, vol. 9, p. 36: Thomas Drury of Framingham, Mass., conveyed, 26 Dec. 1716, to Isaac Marion of Boston, all right to estate of grandfather Peter Weare dec'd, late of York (Maine), accruing to me in right of my mother Mrs. Mary Drury, one of the daughters of my said late grandfather Peter Weare and in right of my brother John Drury, both dec'd. His wife Rachel Drury signed the deed with him.
- No. 488. *Savage*: Gen. Dict., vol. 2, p. 75. He m. (2) Mary, widow of Edward Fletcher of Duntisbourne and Badgerdon, co. Gloucester, Eng.; she d. in 1680, leaving a nuncupative will. Hugh's will (Suffolk Probate Files, No. 1687), 1 Nov. 1687, proved 30 July 1689, mentioned his son John's estate and children. Thomas (122) has usually been given as son instead of grandson of Hugh; Mrs. Mary Lovering Holman, of Watertown, Mass., has aided with Drury records.
- No. 489. *Rice Genealogy* (1858), p. 8. Her gravestone in King's Chapel yard gives date of death, "Aged 47 years."
- No. 490. *New Eng. H. and G. Register*, vol. 55, p. 56. York Deeds, vol. 5, part 2, p. 15. *Maine Wills*, p. 213. He m. (2) 1666, Mary, dau. of Maj. John Davis. There was a dau. Mary by each wife. The will of the widow Mary, 21 Jan. 1718/9, proved 7 Apr. 1719, shows that her dau. Mary was then living, with the married name Roberts. Administration on the estate of Peter Weare was granted, 1 Nov. 1692, to his widow Mary.
- Nos. 978 and 979. Identical with Nos. 492 and 493, *q. v.*
- Nos. 982 and 983. *Maine Wills*, pp. 32-33. *Savage*: Gen. Dict., vol. 2, p. 270. The wife Ruth may have been sister of William Hammond [of Wells, Me.], whom John Gooch called brother in his will dated 7 May 1667, proved 12 July 1667.

TABLE IX. D.

<p>Rachel Rice [123] Born 10 May 1664. Sudbury, Mass. Died Married 15 Dec. 1687. Sudbury, Mass. Thomas Drury.</p>	<p>Henry Rice* [246] B abt. 1620. D 10 Feb. 1710/11. Framingham, Mass. M 1 Feb. 1643/4. Sudbury, Mass.</p> <p>Elizabeth Moore [247] B abt. 1621. D 3 Aug. 1705. Framingham, Mass.</p>	<p>(Deac.) Edmund Rice* [492] B abt. 1594. D 3 May 1663. Marlborough, Mass. M (1)</p> <p>Thomasine ——— [493] B D 18 June 1654. Sudbury, Mass.</p> <p>John Moore, Sr. [494] B D 1674. Lancaster, Mass. M (1)</p> <p>————— [495] B D</p>
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NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

No. 123. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 3, p. 529. Rice Genealogy (1858), pp. 5, 13, 14. Sudbury Vital Records, p. 123.

No. 246. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 3, p. 529. Rice Genealogy (1858), p. 5. Sudbury Vital Records, p. 258.

No. 247. Rice Genealogy (1858), p. 5. New Eng. H. and G. Register, vol. 52, p. 72; vol. 58, pp. 176-177.

Nos. 492 and 493. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 3, p. 529. Rice Genealogy (1858), p. 5.

Nos. 494 and 495. New Eng. H. and G. Register, vol. 52, p. 72; vol. 57, pp. 300, 301; vol. 58, pp. 176-177. He was of Sudbury 1642, Lancaster 1653. John Moore's will, 25 Aug. 1668, proved 7 Apr. 1674, calls Elizabeth his "eldest daughter" and his (second) wife (Elizabeth Whale) was too young to be her mother. He must therefore have had an unidentified first wife. The Elizabeth dau. of John born 1649 (after our Elizabeth married) was apparently dau. of John Moore, Jr.

TABLE IX. E.

Israel Dewey [124]

Born 9 July 1686. Westfield,
Mass.
Died 26 Jan. 1728. Westfield,
Mass.
Married
Sarah ———.

(Cornet) Thomas Dewey* [248]

B 16 Feb. 1639/40. Windsor,
Ct.
D 27 Apr. 1690. Westfield,
Mass.
M 1 June 1663. Dorchester,
Mass.

Constant Hawes [249]

B 17 July 1642. Dorchester,
Mass.
D 26 Apr. 1703. Westfield,
Mass.

Thomas Dewey [496]

B
D 27 Apr. 1648. Windsor, Ct.
M 22 Mar. 1638/9. Windsor, Ct.

Frances (——) Clark [497]

B
D 27 Sept. 1690. Westfield, Mass.

Richard Hawes [498]

Bapt. 2 Nov. 1606. Great Missen-
den, co. Bucks, Eng.
D abt. Jan. 1656/7. Dorchester,
Mass.
M

Ann ——— [499]

B
D

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 124. Dewey Genealogy, pp. 240, 246. Hawes: Hawes Genealogy, p. 34.
- No. 248. Dewey Genealogy, pp. 230-240. Records and Documents of Windsor, pp. 30, 66. Stiles: Hist. of Windsor, vol. 2, p. 172. Report, Boston Rec. Com., vol. 21, p. 21.
- No. 249. Dewey Genealogy, p. 240. Report, Boston Rec. Com., vol. 21, pp. 2, 21. Hawes: Hawes Genealogy, p. 33.
- No. 496. Dewey Genealogy. Records and Documents of Windsor, pp. 30, 66. Manwaring: Digest, vol. 1, pp. 6, 7. Stiles: Hist. of Windsor, vol. 2, p. 172.
- No. 497. Records and Documents of Windsor, pp. 30, 66. Manwaring: Digest, vol. 1, pp. 6, 7. Stiles: Hist. of Windsor, vol. 2, p. 155. She m. (2) 30 Nov. 1648, George Phelps. She was not the widow of Joseph Clark, as often claimed; see N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 59, p. 214. However, she was a widow Clark, with a daughter Mary.
- Nos. 498 and 499. Hawes: Hawes Genealogy, pp. 8, 16, 18-22. He came with wife and two children in the *Truelove*, Sept. 1635.

TABLE IX. G.

	<p>Thomas Noble* [504] B D 20 Jan. 1703/4. Westfield, Mass. M 1 Nov. 1660.</p>	
<p>Matthew Noble [252] B abt. 1668. D abt. 1744. Sheffield, Mass. M 10 Dec. 1690.</p>	<p>Hannah Warriner [505] B 17 Aug. 1643. Springfield, Mass. D</p>	<p>William Warriner [1010] B D 2 June 1676. Springfield, Mass. M (1) 31 July 1639.</p>
<p>(Ena.) Matthew Noble* [126] Born 9 Sept. 1698. Westfield, Mass. Died 8 Aug. 1771. Westfield, Mass. Married (1) 31 May 1720. Springfield, Mass. Joanna Stebbins. (He m. (2) Mrs. Mercy Ashley)</p>	<p>(Cornet) Thomas Dewey [506] B 16 Feb. 1639/40. Windsor, Ct. D 27 Apr. 1690. Westfield, Mass. M 1 June 1663. Dorchester, Mass.</p>	<p>Joanna Searl [1011] B D 7 Feb. 1660/1. Springfield, Mass.</p>
<p>Hannah Dewey [253] B 21 Feb. 1671/2. D after 1745.</p>	<p>Constant Hawes [507] B 17 July 1642. Dorchester, Mass. D 26 Apr. 1703. Westfield, Mass.</p>	<p>Thomas Dewey [1012] B D 27 Apr. 1648. Windsor, Ct. M 22 Mar. 1638/9. Windsor, Ct. Frances (—) Clark [1013] B D 27 Sept. 1690. Westfield, Mass.</p>
		<p>Richard Hawes [1014] B D abt. Jan. 1656/7. Dorches- ter, Mass. M Ann — [1015] B D</p>

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 126. Noble Genealogy, pp. 373-375.
- No. 252. Noble Genealogy, pp. 367-372.
- No. 253. Hawes: Hawes Genealogy, p. 34.
- No. 504. Noble Genealogy, pp. 19-27.
- No. 505. Noble Genealogy, p. 27. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 4, p. 428. She m. (2) Dea. Medad Pomeroy.
- No. 506. Identical with No. 248, Table IX. E.
- No. 507. Identical with No. 249, Table IX. E.
- No. 1010. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 4, p. 428.
- No. 1011. Savage: Gen. Dict., vol. 4, p. 428. Sister of John Searl (d. 1641); see Boston Evening Transcript, 17 Sept. 1930; # 54. 1.
- Nos. 1012 and 1013. Identical with Nos. 496 and 497, Table IX. E.
- Nos. 1014 and 1015. Identical with Nos. 498 and 499, Table IX. E.

TABLE IX. H.

Rowland Stebbins [1016]

B abt. 1594.
D 14 Dec. 1671. Northampton,
Mass.

M

Sarah ——— [1017]

B abt. 1591.
D 4 Oct. 1649. Springfield,
Mass.

(Lt.) Thomas Stebbins* [508]

B
D Sept. 1683. Springfield,
Mass.

M (1) Nov. 1645. Spring-
field, Mass.

Hannah Wright [509]

B
D 16 Oct. 1660. Springfield,
Mass.

B

D

M

B

D

B

D

M

William Brooks [510]

B 1610[?].
D 30 Dec. 1688. Deerfield,
Mass.

M 18 Oct. 1654. Springfield,
Mass.

B

D

Henry Burt* [1022]

B
D 30 Apr. 1662. Springfield,
Mass.

M 28 Dec. 1619. Dean-Prior
co. Devon, Eng.

Ulalia March [1023]

B

D 29 Aug. 1690. Springfield,
Mass.

Samuel Stebbins* [254]

B 19 Sept. 1646. Spring-
field, Mass.

D 13 July 1708. Spring-
field, Mass.

M (2) 10 Dec. 1685.
Springfield, Mass.

Joanna Stebbins [127]

Born 4 Mar. 1696/7. Spring-
field, Mass.

Died 1 Nov. 1763. Westfield,
Mass.

Married

(Ens.) Matthew Noble.

Abigail Brooks [255]

B 25 Jan. 1665/6. Spring-
field, Mass.

D in 1720. Springfield,
Mass.

Mary Burt [511]

Bapt. 13 Apr. 1635. Harber-
ton, co. Devon, Eng.

D 30 Aug. 1689. Deerfield,
Mass.

NOTES AND AUTHORITIES

- No. 127. Burt: History of Springfield, vol. 2, p. 639.
- No. 254. Burt: History of Springfield, vol. 2, p. 639. Starr: Goodwin and Morgan Ancestral Lines, vol. 2, p. 43. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 18, p. 84.
- No. 255. Burt: History of Springfield, vol. 2, p. 536. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 18, p. 147.
- No. 508. Burt: History of Springfield, vol. 2, p. 639. Starr: Goodwin and Morgan Ancestral Lines, vol. 2, pp. 28-44.
- No. 509. She may have been daughter or sister of Dea. Samuel Wright. Burt: History of Springfield, vol. 2, p. 659.
- No. 510. Burt: History of Springfield, vol. 2, p. 535.
- No. 511. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 86, pp. 83, 218, 250.
- Nos. 1016 and 1017. Starr: Goodwin and Morgan Ancestral Lines, vol. 2, pp. 21-26.
- Nos. 1022 and 1023. New Eng. H. & G. Register, vol. 86, pp. 77-84, 216-220, 247-252. Henry Burt was probably son of Henry Burt, clothier, of Harberton, co. Devon, who died between 10 July and 10 Sept. 1617, by his wife Isett, who died between 14 Mar. and 8 July 1630. Ulalia March was granddaughter of William March, yeoman, of Sherford, co. Devon, who died between 29 Apr. 1612 and 11 Feb. 1613/4, and daughter of Richard March of Sherford (who died before 29 Apr. 1612) by his wife Joane (died between 21 May and 10 June 1616), probably sister of Rev. Henry Martyn, vicar of Rattery, co. Devon.

SERVICE RECORDS OF ANCESTORS

BADCOCK, ROBERT (d. 1694). Table IX B, No. 242.

He was of Dorchester, Mass., by 1648, and was a supervisor of the highways there, Dec. 1659. During King Philip's War he was referred to as "Sergeant" in Dorchester records. He had removed to Milton, Mass., by 1662.

On 11 Feb. 1675/6, the Council of War appointed Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, Sergt. Robert Badcock, and "those that are at present selectmen," a council of militia for Milton. Capt. Wadsworth and his company were held upon the home frontier during King Philip's War, as a guard to Milton, Braintree, etc. Badcock was a member of a committee appointed 5 May 1676 to remove the Ponkapaug Indians to Brush Hill. He was called Captain in the Milton town record of his death.

References: Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, vol. I, p. 92. Report of Boston Record Commissioners, vol. IV (Dorchester Town Records), pp. 98, 214. Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip's War, third edition, p. 220. Records of Massachusetts, vol. V, p. 86. Milton Records, p. 204.

BRIDGHAM, HENRY (d. 1671). Table III D, No. 300.

Member of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston, Mass., 1645. Deputy for Hadley, Mass., May 1670.

References: History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, vol. I, p. 138. Records of Massachusetts, vol. IV, part 2, p. 449.

BRIDGHAM, JONATHAN (d. 1690). Table III D, No. 150.

Lieutenant, Foot Company (under Capt. James Hill), Feb. 1683/4.

References: Records of Massachusetts, vol. V, p. 432.

BURT, HENRY (d. 1662). Table IX H, No. 1022.

Member of first military company, Springfield, Mass.; Clerk of Company, 1657.

References: Register, Society of Colonial Wars, 1897-1898, p. 434.

CAMP, SAMUEL (d. abt. 1717). Table II H, No. 142.

Lieutenant, Second Trainband in Milford, Conn., Oct. 1698. He was a mason by trade, was chosen Deacon of the Church about 1709, and was known as "Senior" to distinguish him from another man of the same name.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. IV, p. 270. Milford Vital and Land Records.

CHAPIN, SAMUEL (d. 1675). Table VIII C, No. 918.

Freeman of Massachusetts Bay, June 1641; was appointed Commissioner for Springfield, Oct. 1652, and continued June 1654 and May 1659, "for the administration of Justice there," he and his two associates being allowed the power of a County Court; received a colonial grant of two hundred acres for services, May 1664. He was elected Selectman 1664, and annually from 1646 to 1652 and from 1660 to 1663. Deacon of the Springfield Church.

References: Records of Massachusetts, vol. III, p. 351; vol. IV, part 1, pp. 115, 379; vol. IV, part 2, p. 103. Starr, Goodwin and Morgan Ancestral Lines, vol. II, pp. 123-143.

COBB, HENRY (d. 1679). Table VII A, No. 418.

Deputy for Barnstable to the Plymouth General Court, June 1644, Mar. 1646, June 1647, June 1652, June 1659, June and Oct. 1660, June 1661, June 1662.

References: Plymouth Colony Records, vol. II, pp. 72, 35, 117; vol. III, pp. 9, 162, 187, 198, 214; vol. IV, p. 14.

DEMING, JOHN (d. 1705). Table III C, No. 296.

Deputy for Wethersfield to the Connecticut General Court, Dec. 1645, Oct. 1646, Sept. 1649, May 1650, May and Sept. 1651, May and Sept. 1652, Oct. 1653, May 1655, Oct. 1656, Feb. and May 1657, May and Oct. 1658, May and Oct. 1659, May and Oct. 1660, May and Oct. 1661, Oct. 1667, May and Oct. 1668, May 1669, and Oct. 1672. He was one of the Patentees named in the Royal Charter of Connecticut, 1662.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. I, pp. 133, 145, 195, 207, 218, 224, 231, 235, 248, 274, 282, 288, 297, 315, 323, 334, 340, 347, 354, 365, 372; vol. II, pp. 4, 69, 82, 94, 105, 183.

DEMING, REV. DAVID (d. 1746). Table III C, No. 74.

Graduated from Harvard College in 1700, he became the first minister of Medway, Mass., but resigned his pastorate and preached in Middletown, Conn., where he bought land in 1710. He refused to settle there, though urged to do so, and finally removed to Lyme, Conn. His wife belonged to a prominent family of Boston, Mass. A granddaughter wrote: "He was a tall, handsome man; his wife was a few years his senior, and wasn't bigger than a pint cup, but as complete a lady as you ever set your eyes on. She had been brought up very delicately in Boston, and though she

resided not more than forty rods from her school had a negro to draw her there and back in a hand coach."

References: Trowbridge, *Champion Genealogy*, 1891, p. 271.

DEWEY, THOMAS (d. 1690). Table IX E, No. 248.

Cornet, Hampshire County Troops, July 1685.

References: Records of Massachusetts, vol. V, p. 490.

DRURY, HUGH (d. 1689). Table IX C, No. 488.

Carpenter, of Boston 1640; Freeman 1654; Constable of Boston, 1655, 1656. Member of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston, Mass., 1659, and 2d Sergeant, 1664. Lieutenant, Capt. Daniel Hinchman's Company of Foot, May 1675.

References: Records of Massachusetts, vol. V, p. 33. History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, vol. I, pp. 190, 201. Register, Society of Colonial Wars, 1897-1898, p. 450. Bodge, *Soldiers in King Philip's War*, 3d Edition, p. 473.

DRURY, JOHN (d. 1678). Table IX C, No. 244.

He was credited with military service under Capt. Mosely in June and July 1675 at Mt. Hope; on 19 Dec. 1675, he was Ensign of the 5th Company, Mass. Regt., in the army of the United Colonies, and had been promoted to Lieutenant by 29 Feb. 1675/6, at which time he was still serving under Capt. Nathaniel Davenport.

References: Bodge, *Soldiers in King Philip's War*, 3d Edition, pp. 64, 170, 183.

DRURY, THOMAS (d. 1723). Table IX C, No. 122.

First Deputy for Framingham, Mass., to the Massachusetts General Court, 1701. Town Clerk, Selectman, and Captain.

References: Temple, *History of Framingham*, pp. 419, 527. Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary*, vol. II, p. 75. Register, Society of Colonial Wars, 1897-1898, p. 456.

DUNHAM, HEZEKIAH (d. 1824?). Table VII, No. 26.

He served in the French and Indian War, his name appearing 21 Mar. 1757, in a list of men in the company of Lt.-Col. John Norton of Edgartown, Mass.

References: Mass. Archives, vol. XCV, p. 209.

DUNHAM, JETHRO (d.). Table VII, No. 52.

He was probably the man of this name, supposed residence "Viney^d", whose name appears 8 Mar. 1747 [1747/8] in a list, which was endorsed as Mr. Hubbard's account of money paid prisoners from Canada. These were doubtless men who had

served in the Louisbourg Expedition, 1745, and had been held in Canada as prisoners.

References: Mass. Archives, vol. XCII, p. 54a.

DUNHAM, JOHN (d. 1669). Table VII A, No. 416.

A linenweaver, among the English Puritans in Leyden, Holland, 1622; freeman of Plymouth Colony, 1633. Deacon at Plymouth, Mass. Deputy for Plymouth to the Plymouth General Court, June 1639, June 1640, Sept. 1642, Oct. 1643, June and July 1644, June 1647, June 1652, June 1653, June and Aug. 1654, June 1655, June 1656, June 1659, June and Oct. 1660, June 1661, June 1662, and June 1664.

References: Plymouth Colony Records, vol. I, pp. 3, 126, 154; vol. II, pp. 45, 63, 72, 94, 117, 144, 154; vol. III, pp. 8, 31, 49, 63, 79, 99, 162, 187, 198, 214; vol. IV, pp. 14, 60.

FARRAR, JACOB (d. 1677). Table VI E, No. 402.

He settled in Lancaster, Mass., 1658; had two sons killed in King Philip's War, 1675; the town was destroyed by the Indians, 1675/6, and he removed to Woburn, where he died.

References: New Eng. H. and G. Register, vol. VI, pp. 320-321. Lowell, Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy, pp. 95-96.

FINI, JOHN (d.). Table V, No. 94.

"Johannes Fine" served as a soldier in the Expedition to Albany, his name appearing on a muster roll dated 13 Mar. 1689 [1689/90?].

References: N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 37, p. 93.

FITCH, THOMAS (d. 1704). Table II F, No. 558.

Clerk, Norwalk (Conn.) Train Band, Feb. 1657; Ensign of same, May 1665; Captain of Fairfield County Troop, Aug. 1673, and Feb. 1676 (King Philip's War); Commissioner for Norwalk, 1669-87, 1689-94, and for Danbury, 1686-87, 1689-90; Deputy for Norwalk to the Connecticut General Court, May 1673.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. I, p. 290; vol. II, pp. 14, 106, 131, 152, 170, 192, 193, 206, 221, 250, 276, 304; vol. III, pp. 1, 5, 23, 26, 37, 49, 76, 97, 115, 140, 142, 169, 195, 230, 240, 252; vol. IV, pp. 24, 43, 66, 93, 121.

GRANGER, AARON (d. 1777). Table VIII, No. 28.

Of Southwick, served as a private in 1777 and in 1779. These services have been claimed for our Aaron, but as administration on his estate was taken out in September 1777, the 1779 service

cannot be attributed to him. It is not at all unlikely that it was he who served in 1777, and his son Aaron (born 1761) in 1779, but we have not succeeded in proving that both services did not belong to the son. Identification of a soldier in the Revolutionary War is a very difficult thing when there was more than one man of the name to whom the service might belong.

References: Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution, vol. 6, p. 717.

GRANGER, JOHN (d. 1812). Table VIII, No. 14.

He served as a private in Capt. Samuel Thrall's Co., Col. Marinus Willett's Regt., Mass. Troops; enlisted 21 Aug. 1781, discharged 9 Nov. 1781.

References: D. A. R. Lineage Books, vol. XCI, p. 211; vol. XCVII, p. 217; vol. 103, p. 55. Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution, vol. VI, p. 720. The Granger Genealogy, p. 148, states that John Granger served 48 months in Capt. Samuel Shaw's Co., in the 3d Regt. of Artillery under Col. John Crane. Investigation indicates that this was a Suffolk County organization, and as our John was only a trifle over 12 years old when the service of this John began, the identification is most improbable, and we conclude that the D. A. R. were correct in accepting the above service for our John.

GRANGER, LANCELOT (d. 1689). Table VIII A, No. 224.

Went with inhabitants of Suffield, Conn., to Westfield, Mass., and was severely wounded in attack on Westfield, King Philip's War.

References: Register, Society of Colonial Wars, 1897-1898, p. 473. Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip's War, 3d Edition, p. 150.

GUNN, JASPER (d. 1671). Table II B, No. 260.

Deputy for Milford to the New Haven General Court, May 1663.

References: New Haven Colonial Records, vol. II, p. 477.

HOLCOMB, JOHN (d. 1744). Table VIII C, No. 114.

Ensign, 3d Company, Simsbury, Conn., Oct. 1736.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. VIII, p. 55.

HOLCOMB, NATHANIEL (d. 1741). Table VIII C, No. 228.

Deputy for Simsbury to the Connecticut General Assembly, May and Oct. 1703, May 1704, May 1705, May 1706, May and Oct. 1707, May and Oct. 1708. It may have been he or his son Nathaniel, Jr., who served as Deputy May and Oct. 1720, and May 1722.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. IV, pp. 407, 434, 461, 499, 532; vol. V, pp. 19, 29, 40, 66.

HUGHTON, JOHN (d. 1737). Table VI E, No. 200.

He served as Deputy for Lancaster to the Mass. General Assembly, 1693-1724; and for a long period was the only Magistrate in Lancaster.

References: New Eng. H. and G. Register, vol. LXXIX, p. 394. Lowell, Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy, p. 113.

HUBBELL, PETER, JR. (d.). Table II, No. 34.

Ensign, Company in Newbury Parish [now Brookfield], Oct. 1762; Lieutenant of the same, Oct. 1763.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. XII, pp. 88, 194.

HUBBELL, PETER, SR. (d. 1780). Table II E, No. 68.

Granted liberty by the Colony to establish a ferry to run across the Housatonic River between Newtown and Woodbury, Conn., May 1730.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. VII, p. 275.

HUBBELL, RICHARD, JR. (d. 1738). Table II E, No. 136.

Ensign, Stratfield Train Band, Oct. 1709; Lieutenant of the same, May 1714. Deputy for Fairfield to the Connecticut General Assembly, May 1713, May and Oct. 1715, May and Oct. 1716, Oct. 1717.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. V, pp. 116, 363, 426, 489, 519, 546, 572; vol. VI, p. 19.

HUBBELL, RICHARD, SR. (d. 1699). Table II E, No. 272.

Deputy for Fairfield to the Connecticut General Court, May 1678, May 1679, May 1681. Sergeant of the Fairfield Train Band.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. III, pp. 2, 26, 75.

HURST, JAMES (d. 1657). Table VII A, No. 838.

A tanner, deacon of the Plymouth Church, and one of the purchasers of Dartmouth; Deputy to Plymouth General Court, June 1647.

References: Plymouth Colony Records, vol. II, p. 117. Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, vol. II, p. 506.

JACKSON, EDWARD (d. 1681). Table VIII E, No. 930.

He was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts, May 1645. He was a nailer, son of Christopher Jackson of Whitechapel parish in London; settled in Cambridge, Mass., where in 1646 he purchased a beautiful farm of 500 acres from Gov. Bradstreet, and lived in

what was called "the village," now the town of Newton. He served as Deputy to the General Court, 1647 to 1654 inclusive, 1656, 1661, 1662, 1665 to 1668 inclusive, and in 1675 and 1676 (during King Philip's War). He served on many legislative committees; in May 1648 he was one of the committee appointed to examine the Articles of Confederation of the United Colonies; in Sept. 1653 he was on the college committee; in May 1657, on the fur trade committee, to deal with the Indians; and in Oct. 1652, on the committee to lay out the Indian plantation at Natick. He was Selectman of Cambridge in 1665.

He was several times honored with notice as the aid of the apostle Eliot in the evangelization of the Indians; and by will gave 400 acres in Billerica and other bequests to Harvard College. All the records relating to his career bespeak his public spirit and his interest in religion and education.

In 1647 and 1649, the colonial records referred to him as Lieutenant, but the date of his appointment has not been found.

References: Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, vol. II, pp. 527-528. Shurtleff, Records of Massachusetts, vol. II, pp. 294, 238, 265; vol. III, pp. 105, 121, 129, 147, 183, 220, 259, 297, 331, 424; vol. IV, part I, pp. 2, 37, 77, 112, 120, 135, 179, 181, 255; vol. IV, part 2, pp. 30, 41, 142, 294, 313, 330, 362; vol. V, pp. 42, 43, 98. Register, Conn. Society of Colonial Dames, p. 325. Jackson, History of Newton, Mass., Boston 1854, pp. 330-333.

LAY, REUBEN (d. 1835). Table III, No. 18.

The names of Reuben and Joseph Lay are found in the 17th Regt., Albany County Militia, Land Bounty Rights, Revolutionary War service. Reuben was commissioned Lieutenant, in the Columbia County militia, 26 Mar. 1787.

References: New York in the Revolution, Albany, 1898, p. 238. Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment of the State of New York, vol. I, p. 126.

LE SEUR, FRANÇOIS (d. abt. 1670). Table V A, No. 354.

Born in 1625 in Challe Mesnil, a small market town three miles south of Dieppe, in Normandy, France. His family name was well established in Caux, of which province Dieppe was the capital; and a century previous was figured amongst the cloth-makers of Rouen, France. He came thence to Manhattan about 1657, with his sister Jeanne; lived first in Flatbush, L. I., then in Harlem in 1661, and early in 1663 in Esopus. He was a civil engineer; and his brother Eustace was a painter in France and a member in 1648 of the French Academy.

References: N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. LV, p. 360.

LOOMIS, SAMUEL (d. 1689). Table VIII G, No. 474.

He removed from Windsor, Conn., to Westfield, Mass. On 27 May 1674, he was appointed Ensign of the Foot Company there. On 22 Oct. 1677, as a result of the depredations of King Philip's War, the following order was passed by the Mass. General Court: "The townes in Hampshire being in more hazard of the incursions of the heathen ennemy then some others, this Court doeth order, that each towne there doe endeavor the new moddelling the scitt'ation of their houses, so as to be more compact & liue neerer together, for thaire better deffence against the Indians; and in order to the stating & contriving heereof, Major Jnⁿ Pynchon, Leift^a Jnⁿ Mosely, Ensigne Samuel Loomis, Leiu^t W^m Clarke, M^r Peter Tylton, & Leift^a Willjam Allis, or any three of them, Major Pynchon being one, are appointed to ord^r and contrive the same, and to appoint and determine meet satisfaction to such whose land may be made vse of for others to build on.' Samuel Loomis was later called Lieutenant, but the record of his appointment has not been seen. A roster of the officers of regiments in Massachusetts, about the time of King Philip's War, under Hampshire County, Major John Pynchon, contains: "Westfield—Samuel Loomis, Ensign."

Ensign Sam^l Loomis of Westfield took the oath of allegiance, 23 Jan. 1678; Ens. Sam^l Loomis was a juryman, 30 Sept. 1679, and 27 Mar. 1683. "Liuetenant Samuell Lumis died October 1st 1689."

References: Shurtleff, Records of Massachusetts, vol. V, pp. 6, 170. Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip's War, 3d Edition, p. 475. Hampshire County Court Sessions, vol. I, pp. 22, 29, 64. Westfield Town Records, vol. A, p. 90.

MARSHFIELD, SAMUEL (d. 1692). Table VIII H, No. 478.

He was of Springfield, Mass., 1655; and an original proprietor of Westfield. He was chosen a Selectman of Springfield, 1666, and a commissioner for the town of Enfield, 1679-92. He was Deputy for Springfield in the Mass. General Court, 1680, 1683-84; Surveyor of the Colony, 1682; and Marshal of Hampshire County, 1686. In 1686 he and two others were the first to be formally admitted to practice as attorneys, and "were allowed to be attorneys for their County's courts, and took the oath for the faithful performance of their office."

References: Leach, Morton Memoranda, pp. 145-146. Burt, History of Springfield, vol. II, pp. 601-602.

MOREHOUSE, THOMAS (d. 1658). Table II E, No. 548.

Deputy for Fairfield to the Connecticut General Court, Sept. 1653.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. I, p. 246.

MORSE, JOHN (d. 1825). Table IX, No. 30.

At least two men of this name served in the French and Indian War. One, of Sherborn, was described as aged 17 in 1759 and aged 18 in 1760, hence was born about 1742, while our John was born in 1736. This other John is variously described as son of Obadiah Morse and as ward of Jonathan Russell. We therefore conclude, since our John is known to have lived in Pittsfield, that he was the John of Pittsfield who served 31 Aug. 1757 to 6 Nov. 1757 as a sentinel in the company of Capt. Israel Williams; and 11 Apr. 1759 to 24 Sept. 1759 as a private in the company commanded by Capt. John Hawks and (from 1 May) by Capt. Samuel Wells. It was known by his family that our John served in both the French and the Revolutionary Wars; but as the recorded services *may* belong to *more* than two Johns, we cannot be absolutely certain of the exact terms of service which belong to our John.

References: Mass. Archives, vol. XCVI, p. 74; vol. XCVII, p. 263; see also vol. XCV, p. 544.

Pension Files, S 43014: Declaration dated 1 May 1818, Genesee County, N. Y. Age 83, a resident of Ontario County, N. Y. States that he enlisted in Mar. 1782 at Washington, Mass., in company of Luke Day, regiment commanded by Col. William Shepard, Gen. Heath's brigade. Discharged at West Point, N. Y. Was in no regular battle. Enlisted for three years. Acted as baker for the corps. Supporting affidavits were made by Norman and Sarah Sloan, of Seneca County, N. Y., and Ralph Parker, Judge of Genesee County. Pension allowed at rate of \$8.00 a month from 1 May 1818; Certificate No. 17,084. Pension was continued under Act of 1820, on affidavit of 9 Nov. 1820, Ontario County, N. Y. Age 85, residence Bridgeton. Inventory of property: One old cherry desk, \$4.00; One iron bar, \$2.00; 3 old chairs, \$1.12; One stone hammer, \$0.25; One Bible, \$2.00; two sermon books, \$1.50; one jack knife, \$0.12; cash of pension money drawn before, \$10.00; total \$20.99. Swears that he is a farmer and crippled in hand and leg.

The following letter was written to Mrs. Reuben Smith Botsford, from Naperville, Ill., 24 Sept. 1911, by Mrs. Dorothea Morse (Granger) Wever, then aged 81 years:

"Your mother was the daughter of Levi and Betsey Granger Marble, she being the daughter of John and Sally Morse Granger, she being the daughter of John and Johann Dewey Morse.

This John Morse was in the Army during the War of the Revolution, living then in Mass. near Springfield. As proof of this, when driven by hunger to go out on a raid for food, with some of his Company, they brought in a beeve, with other things, which when slaughtered, he claimed one of the horns, as a trophy, and made a powder horn of it cutting his name, date &c. on it, with his jack knife. He carried or wore this powder horn during the rest of the time he was in the Army, at his death, the powder horn and musket he had used, became the property of his son, John Morse of Kirtland, Ohio, at his death the relics descended to John H. Morse, his son, of Painesville, Ohio (who married your grand mother's sister Mary, they being own cousins) at his death the musket and horn were left in care of his son B. T. Morse of Cleveland, Ohio, for his son J. Frank Morse, who was then but a youth.

It is over twenty-five years since I last saw the horn, so have forgotten the date on it.

My grandmother used to tell how her mother carded the wool, spun the yarn and wove the cloth to make garments for the soldiers of the Revolution.

That the younger children had to knit socks. Years have made me forget many little items that would be of interest now."

MORSE, JOSEPH (d. 1717). Table IX A, No. 120.

Captain, Medfield (Mass.) Train Band, and defended the town against King Philip and five hundred of his warriors, 1675. Deputy for Sherborn to the Massachusetts General Court.

References: Register, Society of Colonial Wars, 1897-1898, p. 515.

NOBLE, MATTHEW (d. 1771). Table IX G, No. 126.

Selectman, Westfield, Mass., 1738, 1740, 1741, 1744, 1751, 1760, 1761; Moderator, Town Meeting, 1740; Deputy to the Massachusetts Assembly, 1757. Ensign of the local military company. He was a tanner, saddler and cordwainer by trade.

References: Boltwood, History and Genealogy of the Family of Thomas Noble, pp. 373-375. Mass. Archives, vol. XCVIII, p. 76.

NOBLE, THOMAS (d. 1704). Table IX G, No. 504.

Deputy for Westfield to the Massachusetts General Court, 1692.

References: Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, vol. III, p. 286.

POST (MAEL), JAN JANSEN (d. 169-). Table V A, No. 176.

He seems to have gotten his surname in New York, from being employed as mail carrier; "a family legend gives it this origin, but names no place." He married, about 1675, Janattie, daughter of François le Seur, and leased Laurens Jansen's farm in Harlem, 23 Apr. 1679; but the lease was canceled 3 July, under a new agreement. He was admitted a member of the Dutch Church in Albany at some time between 1683 and 1691. He removed, about 1684, to Kingston, where he died a few years later.

References: Riker's Revised History of Harlem, N. Y., 1904, p. 388. Year Book of Holland Society, 1904, p. 7. N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. LV, p. 361. Burhans Genealogy (1894), p. 180.

POST, PETER (d. 1787). Table V, No. 22.

His grandson, Luke Smith (born 1811), of Catskill, N. Y., stated in a letter in 1894 that he served in the Revolutionary War as Captain of Rangers. Another grandson, Peter Post, had his commission and a pay-roll of his company; the latter descended to Peter's son, Augustus Post, of Catskill, and the following exact copy was made in 1896 by Mr. Luke Smith and his son Frank and sent to Mr. Reuben S. Botsford. Mr. Smith stated, "My son Frank copied it. I have carefully examined and compared with original," and he declared it to be "an exact copy of the original in form, name, letter and figure."

The following particulars concerning the family of Lieut. Peter Post are extracted from letters written between 1894 and 1896 by Mr. Luke Smith (born 1811) to his nephew, Mr. Reuben S. Botsford. They are given here to preserve these recollections for the benefit of other Post descendants, and to carry out Mr. Smith's expressed admonition to "look this over, copy such as are proper, add what is appropriate and put in shape for future generations." Both Mr. Smith and his nephew Mr. Botsford were Masons.

"My father Lodowick Smith died July 24, 1843. My father's ancestry can only be traced to Friesland, Holland, where he was born in 1763. The date of his marriage with my mother Nellie Post I do not know, the family record is lost."

A Pay Role of a Party of Men, of Col. John Snyders Militia Regiment of Ulster County, under the command of Liut. Peter Post, when stationd on the Western Frontiers in the year 1779, the Days of Commencing & Ending both included.

Name & Ranks	Commence- ment	Ending	Months in Service	Days in Service	Pay Per Month	£	S	D		
Peter Post Liut	April 3	May 3	1	—	£10. 16. 0	makes	10	16	0	
Christian Will Sergt	Do 5	Do 3	—	28	4 — —	—	3	14	8	
Johs Hundrickson Corp	Do 3	Do 3	1	—	2. 18. 8	—	2	18	8	
Edward Whitaker	Do 3	Do 3	1	—	2. 13. 4	—	2	13	4	
Abrm Whitaker	Do 3	Do 3	1	—	2. 13. 4	—	2	13	4	
Jacob Berger	Do 3	Do 3	1	—	2. 13. 4	—	2	13	4	
Jacob Eker	Do 4	Do 3	—	29	2. 13. 4	—	2	11	6	
Peter Wynkoop	Do 6	Do 3	—	27	2. 13. 4	—	2	8	0	
Abrm Hommel	Do 5	Do 3	—	28	2. 13. 4	—	2	9	9	
Joseph Masten	Do 6	Do 3	—	27	2. 13. 4	—	2	8	0	
Conrad Iteres	Do 6	Do 3	—	27	2. 13. 4	—	2	8	0	
Samuel Post	Do 6	Do 3	—	27	2. 13. 4	—	2	8	0	
Peter Osterhoudt	Do 6	Do 3	—	27	2. 13. 4	—	2	8	0	
Benjamin From	Do 7	Do 3	—	26	2. 13. 4	—	2	6	2	
Johannes Viele	Do 9	Do 3	—	24	2. 13. 4	—	2	2	8	
Valentine Trumphour	Do 10	Do 3	—	23	2. 13. 4	—	2	0	10	
Johannes France	Do 10	Do 3	—	23	2. 13. 4	—	2	0	10	
Peter I Winne	Do 4	Do 3	—	29	2. 13. 4	—	2	11	6	
Wilhelmus Berger	Do 13	Do 3	—	20	2. 13. 4	—	1	15	6	
							55	8	1	
To Rations Due to Liut Peter Post for 31) Days at 1 ration per day a 1/0 per Ration)								1	11	0
						Total £	56	19	1	

Grandfather Peter Post had three brothers, Samuel, Abram and Cornelius, who were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Peter Post married Deborah Schoonmaker and had two sons and three daughters:

Abram Post m. Caty or Catherine Dederick; she had a sister who m. ——— Overbach.

Peter Post, m. Peggy or Margaret Burhaus.

Nellie Post, m. Lodowick Smith.

Deborah Post, m. ——— Kraus.

Polly Post, m. John Fiero, and moved to Geneva, N. Y.

Lodowick and Nellie (Post) Smith had twelve children:

Deborah Smith, m. Joseph Brandt.

Two children, d. in infancy.

Alida Smith, m. William Groom.

Maria Smith, m. Abram Collins.

Peter Smith, m. Sally Ann Plank.

Abram Smith, m. Adah Russell.

Benjamin Smith, b. 14 Mar. 1807, m. (1) Dency Bear, (2) a widow Young.

Nellie Eliza Smith, b. 12 Apr. 1809, m. Reuben Lay Botsford.

Luke Smith, b. 4 Mar. 1811, m. Sally Maria Hubbell.

John Smith, m. Julia Thorp.

Catherine Smith, m. William Kraus.

Among the cousins of Nellie (Post) Smith were the Schoonmakers of Ulster County and Catskill; Abram Post of Geneva, and Gafloss, Breasted and Utter families.

The name of Lieut. Peter Post appears in lists of the 1st Regt. and 4th Regt. (Col. Johannes Hardenburgh), Ulster County Militia. The Regt. served at different periods from Oct. 1775 until 1782; many changes were made in the officers at a reorganization in Feb. 1778. In a list of changes, 19 Feb. 1778, in the 1st or northern Regt., appears the name Petrus Post, 1st Lieut., Dederick's Company.

References: Archives of the State of New York—The Revolution, Albany, 1887, p. 298. New York in the Revolution, Albany, 1898, pp. 187, 199.

That Peter Post attempted to serve in the French and Indian War when under fifteen years old is indicated by the appearance of the name Petrus Post in a roll of Capt. Stephen Nottingham's Co. "Voluntarily inlisted in his Majesties service in the pay of the Province of New York," mustered 15 Apr. 1758 by Lieut.-Col.

Charles Clinton. The roll states of him, "inlisted & sworn but not mustered." Perhaps his services were not accepted when his age was learned.

References: State of New York, Report of the State Historian, 1896; Colonial Series, vol. 1, p. 838.

PRESCOTT, JOHN (d. 1682). Table VI F, No. 406.

Founder of Lancaster, Mass.; blacksmith and millwright; took the oath of fidelity, 1652; freeman, 1669; served in defense of Lancaster, 22 Aug. 1675 and 10 Feb. 1676, King Philip's War.

References: The Prescott Memorial, pp. 37 ff. Lowell, Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy, pp. 148-150.

RICE, EDMUND (d. 1663). Table IX D, No. 492.

Freeman, Massachusetts Bay, 13 May 1640. Deputy for Sudbury to the Massachusetts General Court, Oct. 1640, May 1643, May 1652, May 1653, May 1654. Commissioner for Sudbury, June 1641, May 1646, May 1648.

References: Records of Massachusetts, vol. I, pp. 301, 328, 377; vol. II, pp. 33, 147, 245; vol. III, pp. 130, 259, 297, 340; vol. IV, part 1, pp. 77, 120, 182. Register, Society of Colonial Wars, 1897-1898, p. 534.

RICE, HENRY (d. 1711). Table IX D, No. 246.

Corporal, Sudbury Military Company, 1686.

References: Register, Society of Colonial Wars, 1897-1898, p. 535.

SCHOONMAKER, EGBERT HENDRICKSE (d.). Table V E, No. 92.

In 1700, he was captain of a troop in the Ulster County regiment commanded by Col. Jacob Rutsen.

References: New York Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. XIX, p. 23.

SCHOONMAKER, HENDRICK JOCHEMSE (d. abt. 1681). Table V E, No. 184.

A native of Hamburg, Germany, he came to America in the military service of Holland, and settled at Albany previous to 1655, where, for some time, he kept an inn, the good-will of which he purchased from Steven Janse Conick. The early records of Albany contain frequent mention of his name, and show him to have been a man of considerable social and financial standing. He purchased a great deal of property; he loaned money to Governor Stuyvesant "in time of need;" he was active in the military duties rendered necessary by the dangers of the time,

being a lieutenant "in the company of his Noble Honor, the Director-General." In 1659 this company was ordered to Esopus (Kingston) to assist the recent settlers in defending themselves against the Indians. While there it was disbanded, and Schoonmaker, attracted by the beauty and fertility of the place, and tempted, doubtless, by the promise of Governor Stuyvesant, to grant lands to the soldiers who settled there, decided to remain. He disposed of his Albany property, sent for his wife and children, and became a resident of the new community. Here he became as prominent as he had been at Albany, and his military knowledge and experience were constantly called into use in the frequent struggles against the Indians. Though severely wounded, he fought bravely and well in the Indian outbreak of 7 June 1663; was a member of the council of war at Wiltwyck; and he led the Dutch burghers in their mutiny against the exactions of the English garrison in 1667. He died about 1681.

References: New York Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. XIX, pp. 22, 23. Collections on the History of Albany, vol. III, p. 39. The History of Kingston, N. Y., by Marius Schoonmaker, 1888, pp. 30-34.

SCHOONMAKER, SAMUEL (d. 1778). Table V, No. 46.

His name appears in 1715 in a list of the Troop under the Command of Capt. John Rutsen (Ulster County).

References: State of New York, Report of the State Librarian, 1896; Colonial Series, vol. 1, p. 554.

SHERWOOD, MATTHEW (d. 1715). Table II F, No. 278.

Ensign, Fairfield County Troop, Aug. 1673; Ensign, Fairfield Train Band, Oct. 1685; Lieutenant of the same, Apr. 1690; Captain, Fairfield County Troop raised for war service, Apr. 1690; Captain of Troop raised June 1697. Deputy for Fairfield to the Connecticut General Assembly, May and June 1692; Commissioner for Fairfield, 1694-96, and for "Fairfield Village" [Stratfield], 1697; Justice of the Peace, 1698-1708.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. II, p. 206; vol. III, p. 183; vol. IV, pp. 17, 21, 65, 75, 121, 139, 159, 201, 261, 275, 347, 378, 414, 467, 533; vol. V, pp. 20, 63.

SPRING, JOHN (d. 1717). Table VIII E, No. 466.

Selectman, twenty years between 1683 and 1710, Watertown and Newton, Mass.; Deputy, 1704, 1706, 1707; Lieutenant. He built the first gristmill in Newton, and held many town offices,

among them scaler of weights and measures, pound keeper, tithingman, and sweeper of the Meeting House.

References: Bond: Genealogies of Watertown, p. 442. Francis Jackson: History of Newton, pp. 415-416.

STEBBINS, SAMUEL (d. 1708). Table IX H, No. 254.

He served under Capt. William Turner and was in the "Falls Fight," 18 May 1676, King Philip's War.

References: Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip's War, third edition, pp. 251, 253.

STEBBINS, THOMAS (d. 1683). Table IX H, No. 508.

Townsmen, Springfield, Mass., 1652, 1653, 1655. Appointed Sergeant, 1662, and called Lieutenant in Springfield records from 1676. Fought under Capt. William Turner, the "Falls Fight," May 1676. One of five men commissioned to "manage all the affairs" of Springfield, May 1683.

References: Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip's War, third edition, pp. 251, 253. Starr, Goodwin and Morgan Ancestral Lines, vol. II, pp. 28-44. Records of Massachusetts, vol. V, p. 411.

STEWART, DANIEL (d. 1778). Table VII, No. 54.

His name appears on "An Alarm List sworn at Dukes County, 21 Mar. 1757, of men in Lieut. Col. John Norton's (Edgartown) Company." As the name of Hezekiah Dunham, son-in-law of our Daniel Stewart, appears on the same list, the militiaman was surely our Daniel. The date of birth (1711) assigned to him by Col. Charles E. Banks in the "History of Martha's Vineyard" (vol. 3, p. 460) would make him 45 or 46 years old in March 1757; but the date of birth is not recorded and is frankly a guess or approximation, and since he did not marry until about 1738, he may have been born a few years later, and was perhaps only a trifle over 40 at the time of this service. No other Daniel Stewart of suitable age for this service has been found at Edgartown.

References: Mass. Archives, vol. XCV, p. 211.

TREAT, RICHARD (d. 1670). Table III C, No. 594.

Deputy for Wethersfield to the Connecticut General Court, Apr. and Sept. 1644, Apr., Sept., and Dec. 1645, Apr. and Oct. 1646, May and Sept. 1647, May and Sept. 1648, May and Sept. 1649, May and Oct. 1650, May and Sept. 1651, May and Sept. 1652, May and Sept. 1653, May and Sept. 1654, May and Oct. 1655,

May 1656, Feb., May, and Oct. 1657. Assistant of Connecticut Colony, 1658 to 1664 inclusive. Ensign, Wethersfield Train Band, Feb. 1653; Corporal, Connecticut Colony Troop, Mar. 1658. He was a Patentee named in the Royal Charter of Connecticut, 1662.

References: Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. 1, pp. 103, 111, 124, 130, 133, 138, 145, 149, 157, 163, 166, 185, 195, 207, 212, 218, 224, 231, 235, 237, 240, 246, 256, 264, 274, 278, 281, 288, 297, 306, 309, 314, 334, 347, 365, 378, 384, 398, 425; vol. 11, p. 4.

WARD, WILLIAM (d. 1687). Table VIII E, No. 928.

He was made freeman of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 10 May 1643, and served as Deputy for Sudbury, May 1644. He was Commissioner [Justice] for Sudbury, 1645 and 1646. He removed to Marlborough, Mass., 1656, where he served continuously as Selectman and was deacon of the church from its organization. He was Deputy for Marlborough, May 1666 and Sept. 1666. During King Philip's War, his house was garrisoned.

References: Shurtleff: Records of Massachusetts, vol. II, pp. 66, 99, 147, 292; vol. III, pp. 1, 6, 12, 66; vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 295, 314. Charles Martyn: William Ward Genealogy, New York 1925, pp. 3-58.

WEARE, PETER (d. 1692). Table IX C, No. 490.

His name first appears in Maine in 1645, on the grand jury, under the Gorges jurisdiction; admitted freeman of Massachusetts, about 1652; Deputy for York in 1659, in the subordinate legislature held by Wiggin and Danforth by virtue of commission from Massachusetts; Deputy for Kittery, Dec. 1660, to the Mass. General Court. In May 1665, when the Massachusetts Court again extended its government over York, Mr. Weare was appointed Recorder of York County if the then Recorder, Mr. Edward Rishworth, should neglect or refuse his duty. In 1670 he was in President Danforth's Court for the Province, and was Treasurer in 1675. In 1680 he swore allegiance to King Charles II. He was killed in the York Massacre.

References: Shattuck, Records of Massachusetts, vol. 4, part 1, p. 449; vol. 4, part 2, pp. 151-153, 243, 246. Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, vol. 4, pp. 441-442.

WELLES, THOMAS (d. 1660). Table II A, No. 518.

He came to America in 1635, and came to Hartford, Conn., probably in 1636. He served as Magistrate (or Assistant) of Connecticut Colony from Mar. 1637 to May 1654. In Mar. 1654, in the absence of the Deputy Governor, the Governor being dead, he was chosen Moderator; and he was elected Deputy

Governor in 1654, 1656, 1657, and 1659, and Governor in 1655 and 1658. He had previously served as Treasurer of the Colony, 1639, 1648, 1649, and 1650; and as Secretary, 1641, 1643, 1644, 1645, and 1647. He was appointed Commissioner of the United Colonies, 1649, 1654, and 1659. He lived in Hartford until 1646, then removed to Wethersfield.

His first wife, Alice Tomes, was half-sister of John Tomes of Long Marston, co. Gloucester, who concealed the royal fugitive, Charles II, for a night in his house, after the battle of Worcester. The youthful monarch was disguised as a cook's boy, and aroused the wrath of the cook maid because of lack of acquaintance with his assumed duties. Gov. Welles's son Thomas and the brother of his second wife were among the Patentees of the liberal Charter granted to Connecticut Colony in 1662 by this same monarch after his Restoration, which may indicate that King Charles had not forgotten the loyalty of Gov. Welles's brother-in-law.

References: New Eng. H. and G. Register, vol. 80, pp. 300-302, 446-447, Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. 1, pp. 8, 9, 11, 13, 17, 27, 46, 64, 71, 84, 103, 124, 137, 149, 163, 185, 207, 218, 231, 251, 256, 257, 273, 280, 297, 314, 334.

WHEELER, EPHRAIM (d. 1670). Table II F, No. 276.

Sergeant, Fairfield Train Band.

References: Jacobus, Families of Old Fairfield, pp. 665, 666.

YOUNGLOVE, REV. JOHN (d. 1690). Table VIII B, No. 226.

He was a preacher at Brookfield, Mass., though not ordained; about 1675 removed to Hadley, Mass., where he taught the Grammar School several years; was the first preacher at Suffield, Conn., 1681.

References: Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, vol. IV, p. 671. Granger, Granger Genealogy, p. 61. Judd: History of Hadley, Genealogies, p. 163.

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