

A CROSSMAN-KENNEDY FAMILY TREE

and its

V A R I O U S     B R A N C H E S

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- Six Generations of Us -

(More or Less)



## FOREWORD

The search for the "roots" of this family tree developed very soon into a quest for information about Josiah (or Josiah Allen) Crossman and his children, even though his name was unknown to us in 1937 when our inquiry began. The relatively good records of the early Massachusetts town, and the fact that many of these records are compiled alphabetically and published in book form, made the collection of data for our "Genealogy of some of the Crossman Families in Massachusetts" a fairly simple task.

There was also a more recent period, when current family records and the memory of persons still living when the project was begun, proved generally sufficient for our needs. On the Crossman side, the earliest of these was a record in his widow's family Bible, of the 1820 birth of Orrin W. Crossman in the "Canandaigua country" of New York. There was no mention of his parents.

Between these two stages of family history was a transition period, during which the more adventurous - or the more discontented - of New England families loaded their possessions into covered wagons and started West, to make their homes and fortunes in the new land. This is the period to which Josiah and his offspring belonged. They were the rolling stones, the pioneers, and the story of their travels and their pauses en route is typical of the process by which the midwest was settled. But they were also the unknown connecting links between past and present family history and any knowledge of who or what they were is hard to come by. They left behind them no notice of where they were going and in the new communities they helped to form, it was years before adequate records were kept.

The name of Josiah Allen Crossman appeared for the first time during a search of land records in the Ontario County courthouse in Canandaigua, N. Y. In 1811 he purchased 120 acres of land near the hamlet of Fishers in the present township of Victor, (then part of Bloomfield Twp.) N. Y. He was described in the deed as "of Westmoreland in Oneida County." He "and his wife Eunice" sold it in 1815. No other pertinent records were found at that time.

The form of his name, plus the fact that he lived at a time when second given names were first coming into general use, made it seem likely he was a Josiah Crossman whose mother's maiden name was Allen. A fortunate inquiry in Middleboro, a town whose records have not been published, had developed for us previously a complete line of descent for such a person in our Massachusetts genealogy. He would have been 59 years old, married to a second wife and already the father of numerous children at the time of Orrin W's. birth in 1820. He had started west - to Petersham and Shelburne in Massachusetts - before 1790. Probably he, or possibly a son of the same name, was Orrin's parent. But no further evidence appeared and there the matter rested for many years.

A revival of interest in this history in 1960, resulting from a chance inquiry about the family from another Crossman in Nebraska, was accompanied and considerably spurred by the discovery of two important new lines of evidence. One was a letter, in the Revolutionary War pension file of Josiah A. Crossman, from his son, Timothy E., referring to his father as "Josiah (or Josiah Allen)" and giving sufficient data on his age and birthplace to confirm his identity

with the Josiah (56531) of our Massachusetts genealogy. A second "break-thru" resulted from the disclosure of a correspondence, in the early 1900's, between Olive (21ba) and Isabelle (21bb) Dix in Michigan and a second cousin, Perry L. Crossman (pg. 7) in Missouri, outlining the family of Josiah Allen Crossman as shown in the pages that followed. This supported our assumption that Orrin was a son of Josiah Allen but the number and birthdates of these children made it seem quite unlikely the elder Josiah was the parent.

Josiah's birth in 1761 appears in Norton town records but his pension file indicates birth and residence in Mansfield. Since Mansfield was set off from Norton in 1770, both records probably refer to the same community. He enlisted (at the age of 14) January 1, 1776 in Capt. James Perry's Company, Col. Sargeant's (Mass.) Regiment for one year - served 13½ months (Ref. American Archives, 4th Series, Vol. 4, p. 642). Second term (enlisted for) 6 months in 1777 in Cobb's Company, Key's (Mass.) Regiment - served 4 mos. and 8 days. Third term - 1 year from March 16, 1778 in Trafton's Company, Topham's (R. I.) Regiment. He was wounded in Gen'l. Sullivan's retreat from Rhode Island. The pension file number is S-29105.

Nearly fifty years after the war, about 1832, he was granted a pension of Fifty Dollars a year only, having been unable to prove his service in the R.I. Regiment. His original pension claim was then 13 years old. In 1855, additional proof having been found, his pension was increased to include the R.I. enlistment, making it \$80 a year retroactive to 1832. The new certificate was dated in Washington just a few days after Josiah's death in Michigan. Such generosity on the part of the Government might come as a shock to present day veterans. But the payment of around \$700 in past due pensions after his death led to the filing of an estate for him in Macomb County, Michigan. His estate file has proved to be a splendid source of information, not only providing important details about his family but also in pointing up interesting manners and customs of that day.

Josiah (or Josiah Allen) seems to have left Bristol County shortly after his marriage in 1782. He appeared in various records between 1786 and 1800 in Greenfield, Shelburne and Petersham towns, all in what was then Worcester County in central Massachusetts. A fire in his Greenfield home destroyed most of his possessions, including his discharge papers, which accounted for much of his later trouble with the Pension Office.

He moved to New York (evidently with a second wife) shortly after 1800, living in Oneida County until about 1814, then in Victor Twp., Ontario County. He remained there and in adjoining Perinton and Mendon Twps., Monroe County for 35 years. About 1849, some four years after the death of his wife, Josiah went to Michigan to spend the rest of his days with his daughters.

One characteristic of this family, noted throughout the records that are available, was their tendency to gather, and remain for some time, together in a community. At least three related families lived in Shelburne, Mass.; three or more in Ontario County, N. Y.; three in Macomb County, Mich.; and four or five near Rockford, Ill. This trait has been of material assistance in locating records and tracing family connections.

The status of the elder Josiah, as an ancestor common to all Crossman branches of this Family Tree, seems no longer in question. But which of his sons was the more immediate progenitor is not clear in all cases. In our opinion, available evidence still supports our basic assumption that Josiah (Jr.) was Orrin's father but serious doubts on this point have been raised by a family record, listing Orrin as a son of Josiah's brother Timothy. We are sorry that, as we write this, we lack the added information about that report which might enable us to resolve the doubts.

During the five years and more since this family history was first distributed, a continuing search for further records, public and private, has produced quite unexpected results, pointing to relationships between families and individuals quite different from those we once accepted. The letters in which Perry Crossman named members of his father's family have not been found, in spite of a most diligent search for them. As more reliable evidence has appeared, our earlier conclusions, based on the notes made and impressions gained from the letters by those to whom they were addressed, have fallen at the wayside one by one. It is clear that in the story of the family as we first told it, too much credit was given to Josiah (Jr.) and too little to Timothy.

The story of Josiah Allen Crossman (Jr.) has been much more difficult to develop than that of his father. Throughout our search of public records, he has proved a "will-o'-the-wisp" - time after time failing to appear in documents in which it had seemed certain he could be found. Census records show that Josiah (Sr.) had two sons before 1790, one of whom undoubtedly was Apollos, and the other, probably, was Josiah (Jr.). An affidavit filed in Josiah's estate, naming Apollos and Timothy (b. 1791) as the only two surviving sons, would place the death of Josiah (Jr.) before 1855, and other records indicate it was more likely before 1850.

Evidence that a younger Josiah actually existed no longer depends entirely on Perry Crossman's letters, naming him as a forefather. The original land purchase record, in Ontario County, N.Y., in 1811, and the appearance of "Josiah Allen Crossman" in several court records there in the years immediately following, could hardly have referred to Josiah (Sr.), who lived in Oneida County until about 1814. The sale of this land in 1815 was apparently the result of some such court action.

A further study of the deeds recording this sale shows that Josiah Allen Crossman was known to the "Master in Chancery" who took the acknowledgments on all of them but the fact of his marriage was not. His wife's name was interlined on all three grantor deeds and witnesses produced to testify to her identity and her status as his wife. This situation probably resulted from a recent marriage - about 1814, since the deeds were dated in January 1815. No such misapprehension would have been likely concerning the elder Josiah, who had 4 or 5 young daughters and a second wife of 15 years standing in his household then.

The second wife of Josiah (Sr.), whose given name we have not learned, died about 1845 and he did not remarry. Eunice, however, was definitely part of the family group in the Rockford, Ill. area in the 1850's. She bought land in Harlem, mortgaged it to meet expenses of some kind, then sold it in 1854. When she sold she signed the deed by mark, just as she had done in N.Y. forty years before, and this time her mark was witnessed by Orrin W., who we believe was her son, and by Allen (middle initial could be F or T) Crossman, probably her nephew. The well documented presence of Eunice as part of the family in both the New York and Illinois communities seems to point unmistakably to the real life existence of her husband - for some of the intervening time at least.

Improbable as it seemed, and confusing as it proved to be, the little pioneer community near Harlem, Ill., had two Eunice Crossman's. 1850 census records showed Eunice living with Timothy and it was easy to assume our Eunice was keeping house for her brother-in-law. But we have since found two deeds from Timothy "and Eunice his wife," conveying land in nearly communities in 1841 and 44. Her signature on these was spelled Eunice and she signed them herself. But she does not appear on a grantor deed by Timothy early in 1852 and a letter in his pension file, dated in 1854, refers to his two years' residence in St. Charles and states: "I have no wife or other dependents." Apparently she died in 1851, some three years before the other Eunice sold her property in Harlem. There is no record of a Crossman divorce in that county.

Unlike his brother, Timothy seems to have left numerous traces of his movements on the public records. When any one of our many searches for evidence of Josiah reached its usual dead end, we were quite apt to find ourselves in possession of one more record of Timothy. Perhaps we were building better than we knew. As we delve deeper into the history of this branch of the family, the role of Timothy in its development takes on an ever-increasing importance.

As for the other family lines outlined on these pages, much of the material relating to them was obtained more than 25 years ago from people who are no longer with us. It was submitted in draft form to the living members of each group with whom we were able to make contact. They had an opportunity - and an invitation - to make such additions, corrections and comments as they considered proper and to all who cooperated in this regard, we offer our sincere thanks. We trust the final result will be satisfactory to those who are interested.

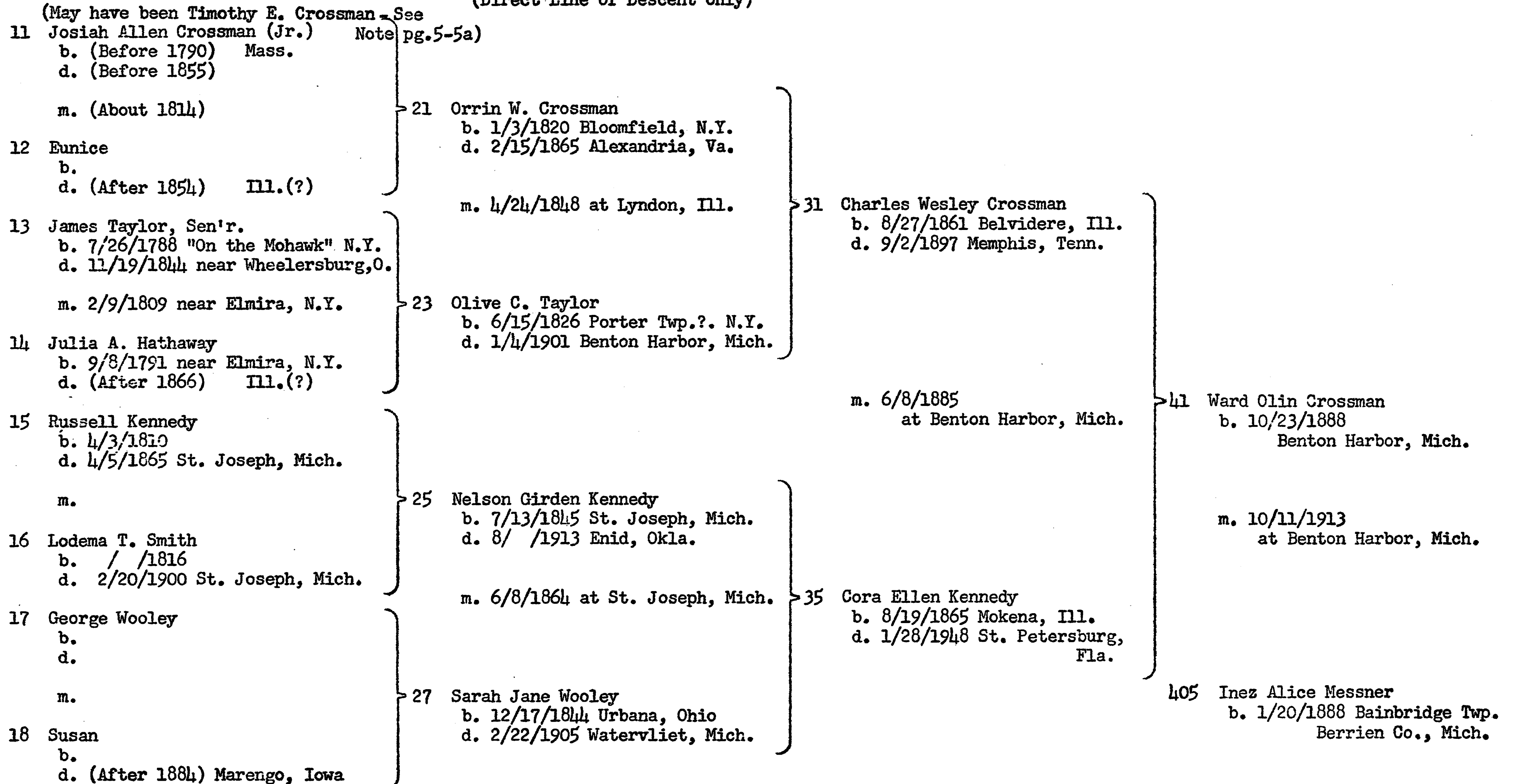
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See "The Pioneer Families" on supplemental pages 20 to 32 for additional details.

Note - Numbering System (Family Tree): Numbers preceding names in the following pages have their key in the "Family Tree" - p. 4. Descendants of families listed thereon will appear under the father's number, with identifying letters (a, b, ab, etc.) added to many of them for later reference.



CROSSMAN-KENNEDY "FAMILY TREE"  
(Direct Line of Descent only)





11. Josiah Allen Crossman (Jr.), son of Josiah (or Jos. Allen) (56531 of Mass. Gen.)  
b. /1787-9 Mass. d. (Before 1850?)

m. (About 1814) N.Y.  
Eunice \_\_\_\_\_, dau. of b. d. (After 1854)

a. Sarah Crossman b. 5/15/1815 Ontario Co., N.Y. d. 1/22/1841 Mendon, N.Y.  
m. 1/23/1840 Mendon? - Harrison Strong b. 4/ /1816  
(Probable dau. of Josiah (Jr.)) d. 3/14/1882 Mendon

(No children by this marriage. He remarried twice.)

21. Orrin W. Crossman b. 1/3/1820 Ontario Co., N.Y. d. 2/15/1865 Alexandria, Va.  
m. (See 21-23 on pg. 10 following.)

(Probable son of Josiah (Jr.). See note below.)

Josiah and Eunice may have had other children but we have no record of them.

Many of the names that formerly appeared on this page, (William B., Silas, H. B., Robert and Fanny) may now be found on pages 5a and 5b which follow. Our original outline of the family of Josiah (Jr.) was based on information derived from letters written in 1907 or a little later by Perry L. Crossman, son of William B. The letters themselves, at least those in which he named members of his father's family, have so far eluded our search; we have been dependent on notes made from them many years ago.

A contradictory story concerning William B., also quoted earlier, appeared in a biographical sketch of his son Henry B. Crossman, in a local history of Jasper County, Mo. published in 1901. In this, the father of William B. was named as William Crossman, said to have been a native of Scotland who settled near Chicago about 1829. It was stated he died there in 1860, at the age of more than 80 years, and at one time was the owner of a considerable tract of land within the present limits of the city, now of great value. The family data included in this biography was apparently supplied to the editor of the history by some member of Henry's household.

It now appears that Perry's letters, whatever the wording originally used in them, have led to erroneous conclusions. And the account in the Jasper County history, had it been accepted at face value, would have proved no more dependable. Numerous new sources of information have provided us with convincing evidence that William B. and Fanny, at least, were children of Timothy, not Josiah or an elder William. And except in the case of Orrin W., concerning whom we are still in doubt, there is nothing to show that any of the other named previously were Josiah's offspring. These new records and their significance are discussed in greater detail in the supplemental pages that follow, entitled, "The Pioneer Families."

Our new data applies for the most part to Timothy and his family but it has enabled us, through a process of elimination, to name Sarah, above, as a probable daughter of Josiah (Jr.). We have had the records of her birth and death, and the details of her brief marriage, in our possession for many years but have made no mention of her earlier because of our uncertainty as to her parents.

Our lack of assurance in regard to Orrin's parents is of quite recent origin. Over a period of some 30 years we found nothing to call seriously into question our belief that his father was Josiah (Jr.). But now comes a grandson of William B., with a family record listing Orrin among Timothy's children. Past experience has convinced us that such a record should not be accepted in full without some supporting evidence, which so far has not been forthcoming. Other material included in this record, however, give it such an air of authenticity that it should not be wholly disregarded, either. We have commented on this development elsewhere in these pages.

Timothy E. Crossman, son of Josiah (or Jos. Allen) (56531 of Mass. Gen.)  
b. 12/26/1791 Mass. d. 9/17/1865 Enterprise, Ill.  
m. 3/5/1817

Eunice (Eunace) Aldridge b. 2/22/1792 N.H. d. (About 1851) Harlem?, Ill.  
(Webster)

(Perry L.?)

a. Louis Crossman b. 11/12/1817 N.Y. d. (Probably before 1850) Ill.  
(Twins)

b. Lucinda (Lucy) Crossman b. 11/12/1817 N.Y. d. (Probably before 1845) Ill.  
m. 12/16/1838 Ashtabula Co., O. - Wm. Maynard, son of Asa. b.  
1 son: Ferdinand (Fernando) Maynard b. /1841-2 Ill.  
1 dau: Alice (or Alma) Maynard b. /1839-40 Ill.  
(No record of other children)

c. Orrin W. Crossman b. 1/3/1820 N.Y.  
(Listed in this family record as a son of Timothy but may be a son  
of Josiah Allen Crossman (Jr.) - See pg. 5.)

d. Julia Crossman b. 4/1/1822 N.Y. d.  
m.

e. Emily Crossman b. 6/13/1823 N.Y. d.  
m.

f. Mary E. Crossman b. 11/2/1824 N.Y. d.  
m.

g. William B. Crossman b. 6/6/1826 N.Y. d. 8/7/1896 Sulphur Sprs., Ark.  
m. (See pg. 6 following)

h. Timothy A. Crossman b. 12/24/1827 N.Y. or O. - Probably later known as:  
Allen T. Crossman, who d. /1857 Clayton Co., Ia.  
m. /1855-6 - Savilla (Clough?) b. /1834-5 Me.  
(They had one child)

j. Fannie (Fanny) Crossman b. 12/19/1831 Ohio d. 3/21/1928 McElhany, Mo.  
m. /1849-50 Ill. - Jeremiah Clark b. /1822-3 N.Y. d. /1876-80 Joplin  
They had at least nine children, including:  
5 sons: Sylvester b. /1851-2 Ia. d. (After 1928) Eden Valley, Minn.  
Reubin H. b. /1854-5 Ia. d. (After 1928) Lebanon, Mo.  
Elmer b. 5/ /1860 Ia. d.  
William E. b. /1861-2 Ia. d. (After 1932) California(?)  
James D. b. /1869-70 Ia. d. (After 1907) Joplin(?)  
4 daus: Julia (Ellen) b. /1850± Ill. d. (After 1928) Joplin(?)  
m. F. M. Malsbury  
Eunice b. /1856-7 Ia. d. (After 1907) Joplin(?)  
m. (?) Malsberry(?)  
Lucinda (Eva) b. /1867-8 Ia. d. (After 1928) Joplin(?)  
m. Charles(?) Drennan  
Fanny E. b. /1875-6 Mo. d. (After 1928) McElhany, Mo.  
m. Glen Marshall

k. Silas A. Crossman b. 2/18/1833(?) Ohio d. (About 1880)  
m. - Phebe (?)

Timothy E. Crossman may have remarried, between 1854 and 1865, Belinda A. (?) who was younger than any of Timothy's children (b. 1835-6). In 1866 she filed a claim for a pension as his widow but offered no acceptable proof of marriage, so her claim was rejected.

The foregoing outline of Timothy's family, while compiled in part from data we have accumulated over the years, has been adjusted to conform to a list of names and birthdates of his children, sent to us with other family records by Clarence W. Crossman, a grandson of William B., above. We have not been advised of the original source of this material, nor of any facts tending to support or confirm it.

Additional notes on pg. 5b, following.

Additional Notes: Timothy E. Crossman and Family.

Two other individuals, H. B. (Henry) and Robert Crossman, have been mentioned as possible brothers of William B., Silas and Fannie. Records in Joplin and Jasper Counties, Mo., indicate the presence of such persons there around 1900, and members of the family recall hearing them spoken of familiarly. They are not named in the foregoing list of Timothy's children, however, and we have no reliable information on their relationship, if any, to the others.

The propriety of including Timothy and his offspring in this Family Tree, presumably concerned - on the Crossman side - with descendants of his brother, Josiah (Jr.), is perhaps open to question. William B. and his children were included previously, originally because of erroneous data listing him as a son of Josiah; later retained because of the strong bonds developed between his family and Orrin's during pioneer days. Now we are faced with the possibility that Timothy himself should head the list of Crossman ancestors on page 4, and so the story of his life becomes an essential part of this section.

Records of Timothy and his family have come to our attention in various parts of the country, usually unexpectedly in the course of a search for someone else. So, too, will parts of our story of them appear on various pages of our little book: in the Massachusetts genealogy (or the "Line of Descent" derived from it), on pages adjacent to this one, and at considerable length in the supplemental pages that follow. We will confess that, occupied as we were with our efforts to find a trace of Josiah (Jr.), the first records of Timothy were of only passing interest to us. As our search continued, however, and the story of the wanderings of our pioneer families began to unfold, it became evident that Timothy was part and parcel of that group, often the first to arrive in a new community. Under these circumstances, and regardless of whether he was a great great grandfather or a great great greatuncle to some of us, neither apology nor further explanation seems called for as we include him among us.

As noted elsewhere in these pages, the doubts that formerly existed in regard to William's parents have now been fully resolved. Two of the conflicting versions of his origin which caused the confusion, passed on to us from his children and grandchildren, have been conclusively proved to be in error. We are confident his parents are correctly named herein. Much of what we have learned about William and his family is told in the next two pages, and in the supplement which follows.

William B. Crossman b. 6/6/1826, son of Timothy E. (See pg. 5a preceding)  
m. 12/19/1849 at

Lomira E. Babcock, dau. of Henry & Lovica (Landon) Babcock  
b. 9/30/1833 Ashtabula(?), O. d. 6/19/1895 Joplin(?)

Perry Landon Crossman b. 1/29/1852 Harlem(?), Ill. d. /1932(?) Galena(?) Kan.  
m. (See pg. 7 following)

Lydia M. Crossman b. 2/23/1854 Harlem(?), Ill. d. 10/3/1854 Harlem(?)

Arthur Erwin Crossman b. 4/27/1858 Clayton Co., Ia. d. (After 1928) Ark.  
m. /1882(?) Oronago(?) - Lura J. Bar(r)ison

4 sons: Edw. Hall b. 3/15/1885 Oronago, Mo.

Royce  
Lloyd  
Roland

3 daus: Grace b. 1/5/1884 Oronago m. (?) Marshall  
Beth(?) m. (?) Crock(s)dale  
Fern m. (?) Kilgore

Henry Babcock Crossman b. 7/2/1861 Mason City, Ia. d. 12/14/1919 Joplin  
m. (See pg. 7 following)

Lizzie May Crossman b. 5/1/1864 Ia. d. 11/1/1902 Nevada, Mo.  
(Unmarried)

Jennie A. Crossman b. 5/16/1867 Ia. d.

m. 3/12/1890 Joplin - John E. Currah

1 son: William b. /1894 d. /1944-5 (Unmarried)  
1 dau: Agatha b. /1892(?) m. H. Rich Vaughn

Living (1966) in Tucson, Ariz.

Birdie Crossman b. 6/13/1872 Mo. d. 1/19/1876

Pearle Crossman b. 2/26/1876 Mo. d. 6/6/1876

Mamie Fairchild Crossman b. 8/6/1879(?) Oronago, Mo. d. 4/22/1960 Shelton, Wash.  
m. 10/4/1916 Joplin - William S. West

1 son: William S. II b. 7/24/1917 m. Frances A. Simpson  
1 dau: Theda Mae b. 1/6/1920 m. Marshall Jackson

Wm. II and Theda Mae both living (1966) in Shelton, Wash.

Of the foregoing names, we have no records of Lydia or Birdie Crossman except those recently received from Henry's son, Clarence Crossman, which are reproduced in full above. Pearle is doubtless the baby sister, then eight days old and still unnamed, whom Perry mentioned in a letter written Mar. 5, 1876. (He wanted her named Julia.) In this letter he noted the deaths of numerous cousins during the past year: "2 of Aunt Carrie's boys, 1 of Aunt Mary's, 2 of Aunt Fanny Clark's, and Freeman." It seems strange he did not mention his sister Birdie's death, six weeks before.

In addition to the jewelry business in Joplin, which William B. operated many years, he and his sons and grandsons were active in the development of mining in Jasper County, and particularly in drilling for ore. William's son Perry is credited with introducing into the Joplin area, in 1890, the steam drill as a means of locating mineral deposits and determining their extent. Prior to that time the prospector's shaft had been the slow and laborious method used. Beginning in 1886 with a mining lease held by William and his three sons, this family became successively: The Crossman Mining Co. (Perry, Henry & two outsiders), Crossman Bros.-Drilling Contractors (Perry & Henry), H. B. Crossman & Sons, and Crossman & Crossman (Roy & Earnest). Some of them were drilling as individuals until the late 1920's, perhaps longer, and altogether they accounted for literally thousands of holes (4000 in the Joplin area alone), in search of mineral deposits, oil, gas or water. It was a drill boiler explosion in 1920 that took the life of Perry's son Luther.

Perry Landon Crossman, son of William B. b. 1/29/1852

m.(1) 1/10/1878 at Oronago, Mo.

Angeline A. Sawyer, dau. of Rev. Jonas Sawyer

b. 1/5/1859 Franklin, Wis. d. /1922 Joplin(?)

Luther L. Crossman b. /1878-9 d. /1920

m. 1/22/1898 Carthage - Mamie Dolson of Joplin

(2 sons: Paul & \_\_\_\_\_, 1 dau: Blanche & Adpt. dau.)

Nellie G. Crossman b. /1886 d.

m. 3/12/1905 - Theodore (Ted) Senter

(2 daus: Mildred & Dorothy)

Leona Crossman b. /1896 d.

m. 6/27/1917 - Francis (Mac) Boyer

(1 son: Page, 1 dau: June)

Esther Crossman b. /1900 d.

m. (After 1922) - Marshall Lockwood

(1 son: \_\_\_\_\_, 1 dau: Jane(?))

Perry L. Crossman m.(2) 9/4/1926 Carthage - Mrs. Melissa C. Tucker

(Later Divorced and lived with dau. Nellie in Galena, Kan.)

(See notes on preceding pg. 6)

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Henry Babcock Crossman, son of William B. b. 7/2/1861

m. 5/21/1884 at Oronago, Mo.

Mollie E. Haynes, dau. of

b. 3/18/1864 near Moberly, Mo. d. 8/28/1957 Los Alamitos, Cal.

Roy Earl Crossman b. 7/8/1885 Joplin, Mo. d. 1/20/1957 Joplin

m. 12/26/1920 Joplin - Carrie F. Kieth b. 11/7/1888 Tioga, Ill.

d. 5/21/1957 Joplin

(1 son: James K. Crossman b. 5/7/1933 Joplin

m. 8/4/1956 Columbia, Mo. - Beverly M. Rogers

b. 5/30/1934 Lathrop, Mo.

(1 son: Daniel Emory b. 7/28/1965 Int'l Falls, Minn.

2 daus: Cheryl Annette b. 8/6/1959 Joplin

(Nettie) Janet Louise b. 10/7/1961 Appleton, Wisc.

Rose Jeannette Crossman b. 2/5/1888 Oronago d. 2/27/1955 Mariposa, Cal.

m. 7/3/1926 Joplin - Frank T. Greenwell

(1 son: Frank T. Jr.: b. 11/7/1927 d. 11 days later

Clyde Babcock Crossman b. 1/30/1890 Joplin d. 5/12/1900 Joplin

Frank Leslie Crossman b. 8/8/1892 Joplin

m.(1) 6/20/1916 Kansas City - Gladys Ingerson

(1 son: Frank L. Jr. b. 3/23/1918 Joplin)

m.(2) /1932 Los Angeles - Ida Collins

Stella Williams Crossman b. 9/28/1896 Joplin

m. 11/11/1919 Joplin - Charles M. Love b. 11/4/1895 Neosho, Mo.

d. 8/28/1953 Cal.

(1 son: Stanley b. 8/24/1923 Coffeyville, Kan.)

Henry Earnest Crossman b. 4/22/1899 Joplin

m. 4/11/1920 Webb City, Mo. - Maymie Campbell

(1 son: Jack Arthur b. 2/14/1921 Joplin

1 dau: Jeannette Marie b. 4/25/1925 Bristow, Okla.)

Clarence Wilson Crossman b. 7/22/1905 Joplin

m. 3/10/1934 Bellflower, Cal. - Josephine K. Ware

b. 12/16/1906 Avilla, Mo.

Of the foregoing:

James K. Crossman is living (1966) at 136 Riverview Blvd., Intern'l Falls

Clarence W. Crossman at 9601 E. Compton Blvd., Bellflower, Cal.

Stella W. Love lives (1966) with Stanley at Rt. 3, Box 122a, Milton-

(See notes on preceding pg. 6) Freewater, Ore.



## TAYLOR FAMILY

The parents of James Taylor Sr. (13) were David Taylor (of whom we know very little), and Anna (Landon) Taylor, b. 1/20/1768 in Salisbury, Conn., dau. of Ezekiel and Azubah (Beebe) Landon. Anna married David (probably in Vermont) when about 19 and there is a record of 3 sons and 4 daus. by that marriage. She m.(2), before 1820-1, Abijah Batterson of Chemung, N. Y. and died there. But she left a deep impression on the Taylor family, if we may judge by the frequent recurrence of her maiden name in succeeding generations. Anna had a brother, Ezekiel, whose son David Landon lived in Parma, Jackson County, Mich., in 1880 and some of whose descendants still reside in that vicinity.

The David Taylor family moved to Elmira (then Newtown) N.Y. prior to 1807.

13. James Taylor, Sr., son of David (above)      b. 7/26/1788 "On the Mohawk" N.Y.  
m. 2/9/1809 probably at Elmira, N.Y.      d. 11/19/1844 near Wheelersburg, O.  
Julia A. Hathaway      b. 9/8/1791 near Elmira(?)      d. (After 1866) Ill.(?)
- a. James Taylor Jr.      b. /1810± Elmira(?)      d. /1860± Rushville, Ill.  
m. (See 13a below)
- b. Landon Taylor      b. 12/6/1812 Elmira(?)      d. /1885 Wheelersb'g, O.  
m. (See 13b below)
- c. George A. Taylor      b. 7/22/1814 near Elmira      d. (Before 1878 N.Y.)  
m. /1836      - Nancy Breece (Breese?)  
(Widow & 3 children living -1878- Breesport, N.Y.)
- d. Robert Taylor      b. 2/25/1817 near Elmira      d.  
m. /1844      - Harriett Grubb
- e. William Taylor      b. 5/19/1819 near Elmira      d. (Before 1880)  
m. 3/18/1845      - Hester Robinson
- f. Harvey Taylor      b. 7/15/1821 near Elmira      d. /1903 (In the West?)  
m. (See 13f below)
- g. Benjamin F. Taylor      b. 7/29/1823 near Elmira      d.  
m.      - Frances Chadwick
23. Olive C. Taylor      b. 6/15/1826 Porter N.Y. (Probably Porter Twp. near Elmira)  
m. (See 21-23 below)      d. 1/4/1901 Benton Harbor, Mich

The family of James Taylor Sr. (13) moved from N.Y. to Scioto County, Ohio about 1835 or 36, following earlier moves there by James Jr. and Landon. The father, James Sr., was a Methodist minister for 34 years and four of his sons - James Jr., Landon, William and Harvey - were also ministers of this faith, first in Ohio and later in Ill. and Iowa. James Jr. and Landon were also agents of the American Bible Society. Julia (14) was living with her daughter Olive (23) in Harlem, Ill. in 1850 and in Belvidere, Ill. in 1860. She and Landon visited Olive near Benton Harbor, Mich. about 1866.

## Hathaway Family

No record of the parents of Julia A. Hathaway have been found, although some Hathaway ancestry in America has been traced back to an arrival in Marblehead, Mass. before 1680. The family of Thomas Hathaway Sr., a widower with 4 children from New Bedford, Mass., was at one time thought to provide a clue to Julia's origin. Followers of Jemima Wilkinson, "the Friend," they passed through Newtown in 1790, en route to the founding of her colony on Keuka Lake. But their eldest son, Thomas Jr., did not marry and leave the colony until 1793, two years after Julia was born. Her parents evidently settled near Newtown (Elmira) before that.

William G. Hathaway, relationship unknown, is recorded as having been the teacher who held forth longest in a school which was the pride of the citizens, in the early days at Elmira. (From a history of Chemung County - quoted by J.L.T.)



21. Orrin W. Crossman, b. 1/3/1820 Believed to be a son of Josiah Allen Crossman  
(pg. 5), but listed in a family record as a son of Timothy  
m. 4/24/1848 at Lyndon, Ill. E.(pg. 5a)

23. Olive C. Taylor b. 6/15/1826, dau. of James Taylor, Sr. (13)

a. Freeman A. Crossman b. 2/4/1851 Harlem, Ill. d. /1875-6 Gr. Rapids, Mich.  
m. (Before 11/ /1872 Berrien Co., Mich. -Elsie Jakway(s) -his step-sister  
(Angeline) (No Children. Lived in Coloma, Mich.)

b. Julia Ann Crossman b. 7/8/1854 Harlem, Ill. d. 4/4/1888 Spinks Corners,  
m. (See 21b below.) Berrien Co., Mich.

c. Juli(a)etta Crossman (Dau. referred to in a poem by Orrin, dated 11/14/  
1860. Died when she was 4 days old.)

d. Albert Crossman b. /1859<sup>±</sup> Ill. (Probable son of Orrin - appears  
on 1860 census return. No other record of him.)

31. Chas. Wesley Crossman b. 8/27/1861 Belvidere, Ill. d. 9/7/1897 Memphis, Tenn.  
m. (See 31-35 - pg. 12)

(23) Olive T. Crossman m.(2) 3/29/1868 Bainbridge Twp. - Rev. James H. Jakway(s)  
b. /1821<sup>±</sup> Onondaga Co., N.Y.  
They had 1 son: Landon Jakway(s) b. (About 1870 Benton Twp. Berrien Co.,  
d. / Seattle(?) Wash. Mich.

While earlier census returns for related families have several times in-  
cluded an individual who may have been Orrin, we have found no sure record of him  
from the 1820 date of his birth in N.Y. to 1846 & 47, when he purchased two lots  
in Roscoe, Ill., north of Rockford. The 1850 census lists him as a farmer living  
in nearby Harlem, Ill., a community in which several other Crossman families lived  
then or later.

Orrin left Harlem in 1854 or 55 and both he and William B. lived several  
years near a now-forgotten town called Hardin, in Allamakee Co., Ia., although  
their actual residence was in adjoining Clayton Co. Orrin had returned to Illi-  
nois by 1860, remaining in Belvidere until about 1862 or 63, then moved to the  
vicinity of Benton Harbor, Mich. He was mustered into Civil War service there in  
Sept. 1864 and died of typhoid five months later - buried in Alexandria (Va.)  
National Cemetery.

Olive Taylor (23) is believed to have remained in Ohio with her father,  
James Taylor, Sr., until his death in 1844. Later she was with her brother, James  
Taylor, Jr., then a minister in northwest Illinois, until her marriage to Orrin.

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21b. Julia Ann (Angeline) Crossman, dau. of Orrin W. (21) b. 7/8/1854  
m.(1) 3/12/1878 in Bainbridge Twp., Berrien Co., Mich.  
Almerin H. F. Stiles, b. 10/5/1850 Bainbridge Twp. d. 10/8/1878 Dimondale, Mich.  
(No children)

(21b) Julia Crossman Stiles m.(2) 1/8/1882 in Bainbridge Twp.  
Orrin Elbridge Dix b. 7/7/1848 No. Chili, N.Y. d. 5/24/1924 Spinks Corners,  
near Benton Harbor, Mich.

ba. Olive Loudell Dix b. 12/22/1882 Spinks Corners  
m. (See 21ba - following pg.-11)

bb. Maude Isabelle Dix b. 4/4/1885 Spinks Corners  
m. (See 21bb - following pg.-11)

bc. Carrie Ann Dix b. 7/9/1886 Spinks Corners. d. 8/ /1887 Spinks Cors.

O. Elbridge Dix m.(2) 6/ /1890 - Mrs. Lazetta Barnes Collis  
(She had 1 son: Rolla B. Collis b. 7/2/1879)

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GENEALOGY of Some of the CROSSMAN FAMILIES in MASSACHUSETTS.

Additions and Corrections - Dec. 1966.

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- Pg. 2 At end of 1st par. add: (See Fam. Tree Supp. pg. 20)
- Pg. 3 After 32b Elizabeth: Strike out marriage to John White, Jr.
- Pg. 4 After 36a Elizabeth: Strike out marriage to Joseph Rider.  
Add: m. 12/28/1709 Taunton - John White, Jr.
- Pg. 12 Substitute newly revised page for present one.
- Pg. 13 After unnamed 2nd wife of Josiah (56531) insert: b. About 1770 Mass.?
- Pg. 13a Near top of page (Line 6), after Foreward, insert "& Supplement"  
(Strike out "Supp." in page No. of this and following pg. 13b)
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A CROSSMAN-KENNEDY FAMILY TREE

Additions and Corrections - Dec. 1966

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- Pgs. 1, 2, 3, 3a, 4 & 5: Substitute newly revised pages for present ones.
- Pgs. 5a & 5b: Insert new pages following pg. 5.
- Pgs. 6, 7, 8 & 10: Substitute newly revised pages for present ones.
- Pgs. 9a, 9b & 16: Strike out "Supplement" or "Supp. pg." in page numbers.  
Substitute the initials "F.T.". All remaining pages of  
this section (1 through 19) should include these  
initials, F.T., in the number.
- Pg. 9b: At the end of the last paragraph, strike out:  
"presently in process of change". Insert:  
916 Via Nogales.
- Pg. 11 (Line 15): Under Lynn Harland Frederick, add:  
m. 8/22/1964 Jackson - Pamela McLain b. 11/16/1946  
A dau., Tracey Lyn, was b. 10/28/1966.
- Pg. 12: 31a. Leland Earle Crossman, d. 12/19/1966 at  
Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Supp. pgs. 20 through 32: Following pg. 19, insert entire new supplement entitled:  
"The Pioneer Families"
-



52112. (Dr.) George, son of Robt., Sr. (4211) b. /1737±

m. 3/17/1759 at Hopkinton

Sarah Andrews of Hopkinton

621121. George, Jr. b. 11/27/1762 Stoughton (?) (Canton Record)

d. 4/28/1814 Canton

m. 6/11/1797 Roxbury - Amelia Kieth of Bridgewater

They had 2 sons: George Frederick b. 6/27/1798 Taunton

d. 11/16/1798 Taunton

(Gen.) George H. b. 11/2/1799 Taunton

d. 5/28/1883 Philadelphia, Pa.

m. 4/2/1829 - Hannah B. Foster

621122. (Dr.) Luther Andrews b. 5/29/1769 Stoughton(?) d. 6/10/1804 at sea.

m. 2/19/1795 Bristol, R.I. - Sally Smith, dau. Stephen

They had 1 son: John Andrews b. -Bristol, R.I.

1 dau: Julia Augusta b. -Bristol, R.I.

m. 10/10/1840 Bridgewater - Geo. R. Crocker

62112a. Elizabeth b. 1/18/1761 Bellingham

m. 6/21/1786 Stoughton - Ezekiel Johnson

62112b. Martha b. 8/15/1764 Canton

m. 8/23/1807 Canton - James Noyes of Dedham

62112c. Sarah b. 9/14/1766 Canton

m. 5/18/1787 Canton - Daniel Stone

62112d. Ruth b. 5/29/1769 (Twin of Luther) d. 1/20/1770 Canton

62112e. Ruth(y) b. 2/15/1775 Canton

(Int)m. 11/3/1805 Canton - Chamberlain S. Willson of Boston

Dr. George (52112) was Town Clerk of Stoughton 1767-87 and in 1790.

\*56531. Josiah (or Josiah Allen), son of Elkanah (4653) b. 11/25/1761

m.(1) 10/27/1782 at Norton (Hd. Fam. 1790 (1-2-3) Petersham)

Sela (Sealey) Briggs, dau. of Jabez & Tabatha (Babbit) Briggs of Norton

b. 9/2/1762 Norton d. 6/29/1799 Shelburne

665311. Apollos b. /1784-5 Mass. d. (After 1855) New York

m.(1) /1803-4? - Mary b. /1774-5 Conn.

m.(2) /1851? - Polly (See notes next page)

\*665312. Josiah Allen(Jr.) b. /1787-9 Mass. d. (Before 1850?)

m. (See the "Family Tree" which follows)

665313. Timothy E. b. 12/26/1791 Mass. d. 9/17/1865 Enterprise, Ill.

m. (See the "Family Tree" which follows)

66531a. b. /1783-4 Mass. d. (Before 1855)

m. (At home-Shelburne-1800 census)

66531b. Diana b. 11/15/1786 Shelburne d. (Before 1790?)

66531c. Sela (Sealy) b. 5/2/1797 Shelburne d. (Before 1855)

66531d. Lovina (A.) b. 6/27/1799 Shelburne d. (After 1855)

m. - Smith

Sela's unusual name seems to have stumped the town clerks. They misspelled it or left it blank. Diana (above) is recorded, erroneously, as dau. of Josiah and "2nd wife" - the wife's death as "\_\_\_\_\_, wife of J."

(continued on next page)

## THE PIONEER FAMILIES

This new supplement to the Crossman part of our Family Tree is offered on a "for what it is worth" basis - and therefore with little apology. During the past two years and more we have combed the mid-west for new sources of information about our Crossman forebears. We have found quite a number of authentic records of them, pointing to their residence in places of which we had no previous knowledge. It is from these fragments of evidence, plus the confirmed data on which our original work was based, that we are now trying to piece together a coherent story of the lives of these pioneer families.

More than a little of this story is admittedly conjecture at this time and much may be expected to remain so. The records we need to confirm or disprove it simply do not exist. But what we have learned so far has led to material changes in the ideas we formerly entertained.

Now something new has been added. With most of these pages long since written and many in process of reproduction, a new source of family lore becomes available to us. Coming from descendants of one of these same families, it offers such a wealth of records and recollections as to make many of our efforts, to search out the data elsewhere, seem almost futile. We are sorry we did not learn of this earlier.

We have eliminated from our text statements and conclusions that would now obviously be misleading but will let the rest of our story stand. Perhaps it will thus bring to mind, not only the adventures of our pioneering ancestors, but some of our own adventures in trying to trace their footsteps.

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Little can be added now to our record of the colonial period in this country, when four generations of our forefathers lived most of their lives in Taunton, Mass. or nearby. But the belief that our family may have emigrated from Cornwall has found some unexpected support. A recent random inquiry in Chicago brought to light a family of Crossmans, four of whose sons came to America from Cornwall in the late 1800's. A surviving daughter of Edwin Crossman, youngest of the four, has told us what she could of her family, both here and in England, and her kindness opened the way for an interesting correspondence with keepers of Cornish records.

To date we have succeeded in identifying one of the early Crossman marriages, referred to in our original Genealogy, as that of "Anne, daughter of John Crossman" who married Humphrey Williams May 14, 1631. This was in St. Mabyn Parish, Bodmin, Cornwall. We found also the record of marriage of another John Crossman, father of Edwin and grandfather of our American correspondent, at St. Austell, April 9, 1844, John's residence then being noted as St. Blazey. Early records in St. Blazey Parish, going back to 1710, contain no mention of the name, but there are several Crossman families now residing in the parish. All of these came from near Bodmin, some 8 miles away, attracted by the mining near St. Blazey. So it seems probable that this later John, a miner then, may have done so too. As we write, we are awaiting a promised letter from a daughter of one of the current Crossman families in St. Blazey.

All of our Cornish records so far have come from Church of England parish registers. John Crossman, however, was described by his granddaughter as a Methodist minister and this might explain the lack of any record of him at St. Blazey. Inquiry at a Methodist church in St. Austell indicated they had no early records.

Whatever else we may learn about these later Cornish families, they have helped disprove our former assumption: that most Crossman families in the United States descend from the first Robert of Taunton. There have been many fresh arrivals since 1639. This family accounted for four, one of whom settled in Illinois. Earlier, in that state alone, a dozen Crossman families listed in the index to the 1850 census included three in which at least the parents were born in Europe; one in England, two in Germany, where they may have been called Kreuzmann. So it was not safe, even that early, to presume a New England origin when a family of this name was encountered.

A recently published book concerning "American Families Entitled to Coat Armor" includes a description of Crossman family arms. We have received as a gift an excellent reproduction of this coat of arms. It was accompanied by comments from the experts who prepared it, indicating that such arms were actually used by the early New England families and that this is doubtless a very old one - perhaps pre-dating the 16th century.

This age might provide a means of reconciling the reputed origin of the family, as part of the landed gentry of Somersetshire, with the contrary belief that first arrivals here were Cornishmen of rather modest means. Nearly two centuries seem to have elapsed between the apparent achievement of "gentry" status in Somerset and the departure of John and Robert for America. This could easily have permitted some less fortunate younger son to establish a new branch of the family in Cornwall, probably little more than 100 miles from the ancestral home.

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The western migration from Taunton and vicinity started soon after the Revolutionary War. No doubt the widespread unrest in Massachusetts, which led to Shay's Rebellion in 1786-7, had much to do with this. Both the original Josiah (or Josiah Allen) Crossman and his father Elkanah appeared before 1790 in Worcester County, then considered to be "western" Massachusetts. Both lived for some time at Shelburne, northwest of Worcester, in what is now Hampshire County. Elkanah and his wife, Phebe, died there, neither having gone farther west to stay, but the Allen of Phebe's maiden name travelled far into the wilderness, with her son, her grandson and great grandsons. Phebe seems to have been a woman, like Anne Landon on the Taylor side, whose influence on her husband's family continued long after she was gone.

The elder Josiah appears to have left Shelburne shortly after 1800 with a second wife, his first wife, Sela Briggs, having died in 1799. He lived until about 1814 near Westmoreland in Oneida County, a few miles south of Rome, N.Y. During this time we know that one of his sons established himself in Ontario County, in the Finger Lakes country farther west. In July, 1811, Josiah (Jr) bought the land in Bloomfield Twp. (now Victor), the recorded deed for which gave us our first clue to the forebears of our grandfather, Orrin W. Josiah (Sr) and at least two other sons, Apollos and Timothy, arrived there later. All made their homes for a time in that frontier community, just northwest of Canandaigua.

The 1820 census for Ontario County shows Josiah (Sr) with his wife and five young daughters; Apollos with his wife and two young men, one of whom may have been his half-brother, James; and Timothy with his wife and a young son and daughter. Josiah (Jr) does not appear as head of a family - he may have been living in a household of another name.

The town of Victor and the neighboring towns of Mendon, Perinton and Pittsford, now in Monroe County but originally in Ontario, were home to some of these families for many years, but at no time do they appear to have been other than tenant farmers. No record of a purchase of land by any of them has been found in Monroe County, and none in Ontario after the 1815 sale by Josiah (Jr). So it is surprising to find that, while they owned no land, they did own slaves - as late as 1820, when the institution of slavery had presumably been eliminated in most northern states. Census records show that Apollos had two slaves, Josiah (Sr) and Timothy one each.

Josiah (Sr) remained in this area, near Mendon much of the time, until 1849, four years after the death of his second wife. Apollos apparently lived in Monroe County until he died, sometime after 1855. But for most of the others their residence here was just another pause enroute - one more stage in their continuing search for better fortunes in the "Wild West."

Timothy seems to have been on his way before 1830; Josiah (Jr) and James may have gone even earlier. At least three daughters of Josiah (Sr), Amelia, Diana and Caroline, were married here in New York State, then moved with their husbands in the early 1830's to new homes in Macomb County, Michigan, just north of Detroit. Their father spent the last years of a long life among them there. A number of their descendants still reside in nearby communities.

Up to this point we have been on familiar ground. Much of the foregoing family data is tucked away in various notes on previously issued pages of our little book. But when our forefathers elected to "follow the frontier" into the then little known mid-west, their trail almost disappears. Here and there we have found a trace of them, perhaps a record that they lived for a while in a new community. We know they seldom settled in such a place alone; more often it was with a group of close relatives or former neighbors. And it seems most such moves resulted from poor economic conditions where they were, or the promise of better ones where they went - a promise which, unfortunately, was not often fulfilled. Much of what took place, in those years of struggle and hardship, can now only be guessed at.

The next frontier, for Timothy and his family at least, seems to have been the "Western Reserve." This is a strip of land in northeastern Ohio along the shore of Lake Erie, extending more than half way across the state. It was reserved originally for settlement by residents of Connecticut, as part of an agreement by which Connecticut released its colonial claims in the mid-west to the United States and thence to Ohio. Later, in 1800, the Reserve was opened to occupancy by all comers, Timothy being one of the later arrivals.

How did we learn that? A local historian in northern Illinois, where our pioneer families lived later, noted that a number of early settlers there had come from New York State "by way of the Western Reserve." Inquiry in Ohio turned up, among several Crossman families from Connecticut, an 1830 census record of a T. Crossman, in Saybrook Twp., Ashtabula County and, in the same county, an 1838 marriage record of Lucinda Crossman to William Maynard. Details in those old census records (before 1850) were very scanty but the number, sex and age-groups of members of "T. Crossman's" household correspond beautifully with similar items in the 1820 and 1840 returns for Timothy's family, which we had previously obtained.

In addition to Timothy and his wife, and the boy and girl listed in 1820 in New York, this 1830 return shows two girls, age 5-10 and two boys, age 0-5. In 1840 the two older children were missing from Timothy's return in Kane



County, Illinois, having apparently left home by then, but the other four all appear, plus a young man, age 15-20, who could have been anyone living with the family, not necessarily a relative.

From these comparisons it seemed probable that "T. Crosman" was Timothy and this belief has been borne out by other evidence. It is less certain that the children shown on these three returns were all his own, or that they include his entire family. We believe they were all his. Each seems to appear as a member of his household in two separate returns, 10 years apart. And with Timothy seemingly too poor at times to provide a home for all his own flock, there is little likelihood he would be sheltering the children of others. But one of his own, who was certainly living elsewhere when the census taker called in 1840, was Fannie, born in 1831. Perhaps she was staying with her married sister, Lucinda. There are indications, also, that two or even three of her brothers may have similarly escaped enumeration as Timothy's offspring.

Our belief that Lucinda Crossman was Timothy's oldest daughter seems to be justified by several circumstances. Timothy had a daughter of marriageable age (18 or more) in 1838. According to the census, his was the only Crossman family in Ashtabula County in 1830 and there were none at all in 1840. Even more to the point, Timothy's household in 1850, near Harlem, Ill., included two Maynard children. They were Alma (or Alice), age 10, and Ferdinand (or Fernando), age 8, almost certainly Timothy's grandchildren. The family tie is emphasized by the recurrence of Lucinda as a given name among her sister Fannie's children.

After the Ohio sojourn, the next new lands that beckoned to Timothy and those around him were the prairies of northern Illinois. There were settlements in southern and central Illinois much earlier but the area west of Chicago was not considered safe until about 1835, after the Black Hawk War. Chicago itself, incorporated as a city in 1837, was no more than a military fort and fur trading post as late as 1830.

A stack of correspondence in Timothy's pension file (War of 1812) establishes his presence in Kane County, just west of the city, in 1839; his daughter's marriage in Ohio, in December 1838, would indicate he had just arrived. It may be that his eldest son preceded him a year or two and we know that several Maynard families, including the parents of Lucinda's husband, William, settled in Whiteside County, farther west, earlier in 1838.

Timothy took up land in St. Charles Twp., Kane Co., before the government Land Office in Chicago was opened, but sold it in 1841, shortly after he acquired title to it. In 1843 he received a U.S. patent for 80 acres of land in Winnebago County, north of Rockford, Ill., and in 1849 added some 24 acres to this. The land was evidently in Harlem Twp., although Timothy's mail address was Roscoe until late in 1851. He seems to have sold out in July, 1851, but no record of a deed was found - just a mortgage from the purchaser.

Timothy moved to Iowa in October, 1851, probably after the death of his wife Eunace, and early in 1852 located and patented the 80 acres of Military Bounty land, given him for his war service. This was in Scott County, near Davenport, Ia. Apparently he did not occupy this land, since his pension file shows that he was again living in St. Charles, Ill. later in 1852. He remained there until 1854 and perhaps longer. There is some evidence that he returned to Iowa in 1855, as a new pension certificate was issued to him in June of that year, indicating that his name was then carried on the rolls of the Iowa agency. A place called Liberty was mentioned, but not confirmed, as his residence.

We do not know when Timothy went to southern Illinois nor what he did there. He died in 1865 at Enterprise, Wayne County, about 100 miles east of St. Louis. A woman who gave her name as Belinda A. Crossman, age 30, attempted in 1866 to obtain a pension as Timothy's widow. She was living in Kalamazoo, Mich., when she filed her claim but her supporting affidavits came from Enterprise. The Pension Office was not convinced by them, however, and her claim was not allowed.

St. Charles, Ill. provided one of the rare instances when one of our family of "rolling stones" remained long enough in a community to rate a mention by local historians. In an 1888 "Biographical Record of Kane County," a Mr. Persons is quoted as saying of Timothy: "Mr. Crossman was a man of more than ordinary ability and an excellent mechanic. He was somewhat eccentric, and once wrote a curious letter to Calvin Ward, which was referred to by his neighbors as The Epistle of Timothy to Calvin."

The residence of Josiah (Jr) in Ontario County, N.Y. continued for perhaps no more than 10 years but there is evidence this period was a stormy one. While details are largely missing, he is named in the records of numerous court actions there, usually as a defendant. One or more of such lawsuits seems to have required, or at least persuaded, him to sell his land in Victor Twp. in 1815 - and to buy no more. In fact, we sometimes wonder if these turbulent times do not hold a clue to Josiah's absence from later records. He may thereafter have deemed it prudent to avoid public notice.

One later record concerning him did appear. An 1829 land transaction, recorded in the courthouse at Canandaigua, names Josiah Allen Crossman as one of several parties. This seems to be the outcome of a belated effort to clear title to a number of tracts of land, including the one Josiah sold years before. There is nothing to show whether or not he was present at that time, but he is not described as "deceased."

From that time until 1851, no sure record of Josiah (Jr) or his family has been found. In October of that year his widow, Eunice Crossman, bought some 14 acres of land in Harlem Twp., Winnebago Co., Ill. Earlier, in September, 1846, a mortgage was filed in that same county, covering the purchase of a lot in Roscoe, north of Harlem, by Orrin W. Crossman, whom we have long believed to be Josiah (Jr's) son. Orrin received a deed to this lot and purchased an additional one-third acre in May, 1847. His marriage in Lyndon, Ill. followed less than a year later.

The 1850 census and subsequent records in Winnebago County show that there was quite a gathering of the clan there. The census shows: Timothy, with his wife Eunice and two Maynard grandchildren; Orrin, with his wife Olive, her mother Julia Taylor, and two young men, Simeon Tuffs, 14 and Milton Gregory, 24, whose relationship to the family, if any, is unknown; and James M. Crossman, 27, with Mary, 61, and Mary V., 9. All were listed as farmers living in Harlem Twp., just northeast of Rockford. Then there was James Crossman, a 50 yr. old baker, living with a Luther Lawrence family in Rockton Twp., near the Wisconsin state line. We believe that James M. was quite likely a son, and Mary the wife, of this older James, whose work probably kept him away from home for long periods. Their association with others of the family in Harlem points in this direction and, while Mary was considerably older than James (Sr), we have been unable to identify her with any other household, in Illinois or elsewhere, whose members we would expect to find within this family group.



By 1852 two more families had joined the group in Harlem. The widow Eunice bought her farm late in 1851, but may well have been staying with relatives there some months before that. And William B. Crossman, with his young wife Lomira, moved there from Belvidere in adjoining Boone County. Timothy, however, had departed by this time, living briefly in Davenport, Iowa, then returning to St. Charles, Ill. Orrin's two oldest children, Freeman and Julia, were born in Harlem, as was William's eldest son, Perry. Timothy's younger children became of age there.

It is not clear if any contact existed, at this time or earlier, between this group of families and that of the Maynards, into which Timothy's daughter Lucinda married. An account in a Whiteside County history which also confirms the marriage of Wm. Maynard to "Lucy" Crossman, mentions a number of Maynard families who settled in Portland Twp. of that county in 1838, and remained there many years. Presumably William and Lucinda lived there too, some 80 miles southwest of Harlem. But except for the census record of their childrens' births, we have not found a trace of them in Illinois. The absence of any later records, or mention of younger children, plus the subsequent appearance of the two children in the homes of relatives, leads us to believe Lucinda died while still a young woman, probably by 1845, and her husband may also have died or left the state. The probable residence of Lucinda in Whiteside County raises an interesting question. How much did her presence have to do with events leading to Orrin's later marriage in that county? This, however, is pure speculation - a definite answer is quite unlikely.

It seems a good guess that 1854 was a hard year for our prairie farmers. Orrin and Eunice sold their land in October and November, only 7 days apart, and by the next summer all had left; the Illinois state census for 1855 does not list a single Crossman family in Winnebago County. We believed at first they had moved in a body to a new locality, so that if we found where one went, we could find them all. This did not prove to be the case. The various families apparantly scattered, some of them doubtless returning to the communities from which they first came to Illinois. No further trace has been found of the widow Eunice, of the elder James, or of James M. and his household. We are inclined to think, however, that James M. was the one referred to in my mother's recollection: "There was a cousin of your grandfather's, James Crossman, who lived in Ohio; owned property in Benton Harbor but I never saw him. He was the only relative of the name your grandfather knew of."

(It was probably my father who knew no close Crossman relatives. His parents certainly knew a number of them. But Orrin died before my mother was born, when my father was only 3½ years old. Olive may not have talked much about earlier days after she remarried.)

We knew for some time the final destinations of some of the families once gathered near Harlem, but nothing at all of the paths they traveled en-route. 1870 and 80 census returns located the families of William B. Crossman and his sister Fannie (Crossman) Clark in the vicinity of Joplin, Missouri, but showed that most of their children were born in Iowa. This indicates long residence in that state but gives no hint as to the localities where they lived. An 1860 census of Belvidere, Illinois included Orrin W. Crossman; family records place them near Benton Harbor, Mich. about three years later. There was no trace of William or Fannie in 1860 returns for the two Iowa counties, Clayton and Johnson, which then seemed most promising.

However, the long correspondence referred to in our book, between William's son Perry and Orrin's daughter Julia - resumed much later with Julia's daughters - was undoubtedly based on intimate acquaintance during childhood. This could hardly have occurred in Harlem, since Perry was no more than three years old and Julia only six months when the exodus from that locality took place. A clue to the solution of this riddle appeared in the 1876 letter from Perry to Julia, in which he mentioned the community of Hardin as if it were a former residence. Effective cooperation from the Iowa State Dept. of History & Archives provided the answer.

Of three former communities in Iowa named Hardin, the most likely one was in Allamakee County, in the extreme northeast corner of the state. Hardin was so close to adjoining Clayton County that part of it was actually over the county line. The 1856 state census lists the families of William and Orrin on successive lines (probably next door neighbors), in Monona Twp., which is the abutting township in Clayton County. William's sister Fannie, her husband Jeremiah Clark, and six children, apparently not all theirs, were listed in 1860 on the other side of Hardin, in Franklin Twp., Allamakee County. They were not there in 1856, although this family had resided in Iowa since 1851.

William's family in 1856 consisted of his wife and their son, Perry, 4; other records show that a second son, Arthur E., was born in Clayton County about two years later. Orrin's household included his wife, Olive, and their two oldest children: Freeman, 5, and Julia, 2. We note that Olive's mother, Julia Taylor, who was listed with this family in both the 1850 & 1860 censuses in Illinois, was not present in 1856, but Timothy's grandson, Fernando Maynard, 14, was. William was reported as a carpenter and Orrin as a mason, indicating that hard times on the Illinois farms may have induced them to try other occupations. All members of both families were noted, on the return filed in July, 1856, as having been in Iowa at least one year.

The residence near Hardin seems to have been the final one for these families as a pioneering group. Orrin returned to Illinois, certainly by 1860 and probably a year or two earlier, since the 1860 census return for his family includes Albert, 1, born in Illinois. (We have no other record of Albert, so he may not have been Orrin's son, or Olive may have been staying with relatives when he was born.)

About 1862 or 63 Orrin and his family moved to Berrien County, Michigan. He enlisted there as a sergeant in the 28th Mich. Inf. on Sept. 13, 1864, when he was 44 years old. He died of typhoid fever in Alexandria, Virginia five months later. On Mar. 29, 1868 Olive married James H. Jakway (or Jakways), described by her brother, Landon Taylor, as "a country preacher." He had at least 10 living children and Olive 3 when they were married. There was one child, Landon Jakway, born later.

A widow's pension file for Olive Crossman states that she was to receive \$8.00 per month for herself from Mar. 30, 1868 until Aug. 26, 1879 (Charles' 18th birthday), plus \$2.00 per month for each of her children until they reached 18 years of age. The record does not show whether this pension was terminated, before it started, by her re-marriage. If not, this was probably the money that enabled Charles to go to college. The record of her re-marriage in the file lists her birthplace as Troy, N.Y., rather than the Porter, N.Y. given in her family bible record. We have no explanation for this variation.

Land records in Clayton Co., Iowa, dated in February 1857, show that William B. Crossman bought a lot in what was then known as West Hardin. He and his wife, Lomira, sold two lots in South Hardin in July, 1863. It is not clear whether these deeds convey different properties or the same land, replotted under different lot numbers. William's family does not appear again in records for this community but his ownership of land until 1863 would indicate he retained an interest, and perhaps a home, there for at least eight years.

The only record we have found, pointing to William's residence in any other locality in Iowa, is a family one naming Mason City, in Cerro Gordo County, as the birthplace of his third son, Henry B. The date was July 2, 1861. The birthplace was originally given us as Iowa City in Johnson County, but in neither county have census records for 1860 produced any confirmation of William's presence that early. It seems probable that, working as a carpenter, he moved from place to place wherever a job was available, without leaving much trace of his movements on the public records.

He moved to Jasper County, Missouri about 1868. He is listed in the 1870 census there, still working as a carpenter, in Marion Twp., (Carthage P.O.), but was a jeweler in Joplin at the time of the 1880 census. It is the recollection of William's granddaughter, Mrs. Stella Love, that all the Crossman families who appeared later in the Joplin area lived for a time at Carls Junction, a few miles northwest of the city. We do not know whether the Carthage residence shown by the 1870 return occurred prior to the stay at Carls Junction, or if it was merely a temporary location - perhaps a job to be done.

Brief notices of William's death, in the Joplin News Herald for August 7 and 8, 1896, announced that he died at nearby Sulphur Springs, Arkansas on the 7th but gave no details of his life in Joplin, or earlier. His descendants continued to live in that vicinity for many years but few, if any, remain there now. The Crossman name disappeared from Joplin city directories in the late 1950's.

William's youngest sister, Fannie, and her husband Jeremiah Clark, lived in Iowa from shortly after their marriage about 1849 until late in 1870, or early 1871. Perry wrote his cousin Julia, Jan. 29, 1871: "Uncle Jerry's folks have not got here yet." They were evidently expected - they did arrive some time later. There seem to have been nine children of this marriage, all but two of them born in Iowa. The eldest daughter, Julia (Ellen) was born in Illinois, the youngest in Missouri. Five of Fannie's children survived her when she died, well over 96 years of age. The census of 1880 lists Fannie as the head of her household, indicating the probable death of her husband between 1875-6, when the youngest child was born, and 1880.

An obituary for Fannie, in the Joplin Globe of March 22, 1928, gives her birthplace as "near Albany, N.Y." and states that "In her youth she traveled overland to Illinois, passing through Chicago, which at that time was an Indian trading post." Our 1860 census record from Iowa, however, lists Fannie's birthplace as Ohio; doubtless Saybrook Twp., Ashtabula County, where her parents were living in 1831.

One other member of this family group was probably the "Uncle Silas" referred to in Perry Crossman's letters. It appears he lived near William for a time - around 1870 - in Missouri ("Uncle Silas spent Sunday at our house."), and possibly before that in Iowa. He seems to have moved elsewhere by 1876, however, as Perry mentioned then his father's receiving a letter from Uncle Silas. We have been unable to find a public record of Silas, but in the family

data we have just received, Silas A. Crossman (b. 2/18/1833(?), is listed as the youngest child of Timothy E. Perry's letter mentions Silas' wife as "Aunt Phebe" and notes that, at that time, she weighed 390 lbs.

In our earlier outline of the family, based on our understanding of the data Perry sent to Julia's daughters after 1907, we included the names of H. (A. or) B. and Robert Crossman. Presumably they were brothers of William, Fannie and the others so named. As noted then, we found in Joplin and Jasper County records some mention, perhaps, of both of them. Mrs. Love, whose father, Henry B. Crossman, would be their nephew, remembers hearing older members of the Joplin families speak familiarly of them. To date, we have learned nothing more about them. We can only conclude that, if they were sons of Timothy, at least one of them was younger than Fannie and one or both somehow eluded the census taker when he called on Timothy at St. Charles, Ill. in 1840.

The failure of old census records to show any indication of the relationships between members of a household, or even to name any but the head of the family, is a continuing source of frustration to those who seek such information. Among these pioneer families, particularly the larger ones, it was not uncommon for one or more of the children to live for long periods in the home of a relative or neighbor; their presence there might have been a matter of convenience to their parents or the result of economic or other difficulties at home. But prior to 1850, no hint of these circumstances appeared in any census return. When we have had to depend largely on this source of information, our conclusions as to relationships, between and within the families, may vary materially from the truth.

We have very little to guide us in our efforts to trace the offspring of Josiah (Jr) and Eunice Crossman. Contrary to the data given previously in our Family Tree, we know now of only two individuals who may be tentatively ascribed to this union. One of these was not even mentioned earlier and grave doubts have just been raised concerning the other. Largely because they do not seem to belong in the family of either Apollos or Timothy, although all lived in the same neighborhood, we believe that Sarah Crossman (b. 5/15/1815), and perhaps Orrin W. (b. 1/3/1820), were children of Josiah.

Sarah's birth, in the year following our estimated (1814) marriage date for Josiah and Eunice, points in this direction. Her birthdate and the record of her marriage to Harrison Strong in 1840 appear in her husband's family bible. She died on the eve of her first wedding anniversary. We have talked with two of Harrison's children (by his second wife), and visited Sarah's grave in the Mendon (N.Y.) cemetery.

The close association of Josiah's Eunice with Orrin, in Harlem, Ill., during the 1850's, seems consistent with the mother and son relationship we have long believed existed between them. We believe, also, that an elderly widow like Eunice would have been quite unlikely to buy land and settle in that frontier community if one or more of her children had not preceded her. But now comes a family record, so far unsupported by any confirming data or even a statement as to its origin, which lists Orrin W. among Timothy's children. We are inclined to think, from the material included in the outline sent to us, that this record of Timothy's family originated in the family bible of William and Lomira (Babcock) Crossman. Should this prove to be the case, we would of necessity accept it, particularly if it appears the entry for Orrin, as a son of Timothy, was written by William or his wife, or by someone else with their knowledge and assent. These people were, unquestionably, very close to Orrin and his family during eight rugged years of pioneering life. They should know if Orrin was really William's brother.



There is persuasive evidence, however, that Orrin was a nephew, not a son, of Timothy, although he may very well have lived in Timothy's household for many years. Whatever the reason for his being there, it seems a good guess that this was the situation in Illinois, and possibly even earlier in Ohio. Under such circumstances Orrin might have been considered, by the younger generation at least, a bona fide member of the family.

Many apparent contradictions have led us to question this version of Orrin's parentage. One is his association with Josiah's widow, already referred to. A major one applied with equal force to the earlier story that Orrin and William were both sons of Josiah. Orrin's four grandchildren, and at least one of his sons, grew up believing that, outside their own circle, there were no close Crossman relatives - a belief impressed upon my own mind as far back as I can remember. Just what limits were implied in the term "close relative" is not clear, but surely my father's first cousins would be so described. A similar question arises in regard to Orrin's departure from Iowa. In spite of the ties of common interests that had bound the pioneer families together for years, Orrin went his own way then; back to Illinois and thence to Michigan. All of Timothy's surviving children, of whom we have a definite record, gravitated to Missouri.

Census returns do not support this new family record. There were two young children in Timothy's household in 1820; six in 1830. But unless Timothy's eldest son had died or was farmed out elsewhere when these censuses were taken, Orrin does not appear in either of them; there is at least a reasonable doubt as to his presence in the 1840 return. Orrin was about six months old at census time in 1820; we would expect to find him at home then. Even more difficult to reconcile with this new theory are the letters from William's son, Perry Crossman. These have provided our only contact so far with a person who knew both families and it is evident from them that Perry did not believe his father and Orrin were brothers. It was an early letter from Perry to one of Orrin's granddaughters, Olive and Isabelle Dix, that named Josiah (or Joshua as they then understood it), as their great grandfather. This was their first intimation as to who he was. Somehow they gained the further impression, since proved to be in error, that he was Perry's grandfather also. Then in 1916, writing to Olive Dix on the occasion of his daughter Leona's graduation from high school, he said: "She is your third cousin....when you receive your invitation I hope you will write to her." If Perry and Olive's mother were first cousins, as they would be if their fathers were brothers, Olive and Leona would be second cousins, not third. Perry, at 64, was doubtless well informed about the true relationship.

Amid all these pros and cons, and with the data we need to decide the issue seemingly beyond our reach, one fact stands out clearly. We cannot name Orrin's father with any more certainty today than we could some thirty years ago, when our search for him began. A few months ago we thought we knew who he was; now we are not sure. We have simply narrowed the field to two possibilities, both sons of the elder Josiah. At that point our readers will probably have to choose, each for himself, which story or which ancestor he prefers.

It is quite possible Josiah (Jr) had other children but, with no record of him after 1820, we are unable to identify them. It is also possible that Josiah did not live many years after 1820. In that case we would like very much to locate the safe haven where Eunice lived twenty years or more as a widow, and to which she may have returned when hard times broke up the family group around Harlem, Illinois.

As previously noted, a census return for Apollos has recently come to light, telling us a little more about him and his family. Dated in 1850, it gives his age as 65 and describes him as a laborer, living in Perinton Twp., Monroe Co., N.Y. Evidently he was still without a farm of his own, although he had lived in this or an adjoining township for more than thirty years. His wife is listed as Mary Crossman, age 75. An Elizabeth Campbell, age 70, quite likely Mary's sister, and Mary L. Manly, 51, born in Ireland, complete his household. Mary was doubtless the first wife, as the 10 year age difference shown agrees with an 1830 return and falls within the limits of one for 1820. A grantee deed, conveying two lots in St. Charles, Ill. that Apollos bought in June 1851, and sold to Timothy three months later, is signed by Apollos and Polly, his wife, both of Monroe County, N.Y. Polly seems to have replaced Mary during the year following the 1850 census.

We know almost nothing about Apollos' children. Of the two young men in his household in Perinton in 1820, one (age 20) may well have been his half-brother, James. The other (age 16-18) and perhaps Apollos' son, could have been the Timothy Cresman (Crosman-?), listed in the 1840 census for adjoining Mendon Twp. with a wife and two children, both under 10. There were no young children with Apollos in 1820. It seems a fair assumption, from these fragmentary records, that Apollos married young (about 1803 or 4), to a woman ten years his senior. Young Timothy may have been the only surviving child.

The young woman, age 15-20, included in Apollos' household in the 1830 census of Pittsford Twp., could have been one of his half-sisters but seems more likely to have been his niece, Sarah Crossman, who was 15 then. She married a resident of nearby Mendon ten years later. A boy 5-10 years old, listed on the same return, was too young to have been a probable son of Apollos and Mary, but might have been a younger brother of Sarah's, perhaps Orrin, who was 10. If true, this could mean that Josiah (Jr's) household had already broken up but could also be just another matter of convenience. Perhaps the children were considered better off with Apollos than pioneering with their parents.

It has been in tracing the family of Timothy E. Crossman that we have made our most notable progress recently. As a result, it is here that our ideas about family relationships have been subject to the greatest change. The records that appeared, following our discovery of Timothy's residence in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in the 1830's, filled in to some extent a period of his life of which we previously knew nothing. They gave us a fairly continuous acquaintance with his movements. Our more recent contact with his great grandchildren, Mrs. Stella Love and her brother Clarence Crossman, added a wealth of interesting detail concerning him and his descendants. We wish we knew as much about Josiah (Jr).

Census records for Timothy, now complete from 1820 through 1850, indicate quite clearly the presence of 6 children, 3 boys and 3 girls. Trustworthy data from Missouri, concerning Fannie (Crossman) Clark, definitely adds another daughter. Family traditions, and fragmentary records also from Missouri, point to the probability there was another son, perhaps two or three - a total of perhaps 10 or more children. Some of them can not be identified, with complete assurance, at this time.

The fact that "Aunt Fannie Clark" was a sister of William seemed quite clear from the start, but who their parents were was evidently debatable, even among William's offspring. So we felt rewarded for our prolonged search when we brought to light a copy of Fannie's death certificate, from Missouri state files, naming Timothy Crossman and Eunice nee Aldridge as her parents. Since

this information was supplied by her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Mulsbury, it seems entirely reliable. Fannie, born in 1831, was the youngest of four daughters of whom we have a confirmed record.

Earlier in this supplement we presented the case for Lucinda as one of Timothy's daughters, in all probability the oldest. As such she would have been 18 or a little older when she married and we doubt she was much more than 25 when she died. The date and place of her marriage and the later appearance of her children in Timothy's household seem to make her relationship evident. But we have no means of identifying Timothy's other daughters by name, since they do not appear on his 1850 census return and a search for their marriage records in Kane and Winnebago counties in Illinois was unavailing. Just as a hunch, however, one of them might be the relative who married a Winslow, thereby accounting for the Winslow cousins we have known about for years, but have never been able to place.

The names of Timothy's sons - at least the three who appear in census records - were until very recently a matter of pure conjecture. With two of them, it is only through a process of eliminating alternate possibilities that names may be assigned now. The oldest was probably Perry L. Crossman, born about 1818, the uncle for whom William's oldest son was almost certainly named. He is listed in the first (1839) city directory of Chicago as a member of the firm of "Crossman & Mathes, Commission, groceries, liquor, 156 Lake St." But his name does not appear in 1840 census records for Cook or adjacent counties, even though his parents lived from 1839 until 1843 or later in St. Charles, Kane County, just west of the city. It seems likely that in 1840 he was living with another family, perhaps his partner's, in Chicago or Cook County but died before he married and became the head of a household. 1850 census records in Illinois are indexed for almost the entire state but there is no Perry Crossman listed anywhere.

These circumstances may in part explain the emphasis on Chicago and Cook County in the story of the origin of William B. Crossman's family, which we quoted previously from a local history of Jasper County, Mo. The data on which that story was based seems to have been provided by someone in the family of William's son, Henry B. Other elements of that tradition, such as the ownership of land within the present city, cannot now be confirmed by normal search procedures. All early records of both city and county were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1871. We suspect, however, that the land referred to was Timothy's 160 acres in Kane County.

Identification of William B. Crossman as Timothy's son contradicts both of the traditions as to William's parentage, previously advanced by two of his descendants and both noted in our Family Tree. It rests, however, on remarkably firm ground. We received during recent months a copy of his legal indenture as an apprentice to a House Joiner (carpenter). This document was executed on Nov. 6, 1835 by the three Trustees of Saybrook Twp., Ashtabula Co., Ohio. Its stated effect was to "place and bind out William B. Crossman a poor boy nine years and five months old, son of Timothy E. Crossman of said Township," to his new master, Oliver Steward Jr. for the 11 years, 7 months until he attained the age of 21 years - "if the said William B. Crossman so long lives." The reason given for this action by the township trustees was that the father was unable to support his child.

The conditions of his service were carefully spelled out, including the elementary education he was to receive and the two suits of common clothing and the new Bible that were to be his when his service was completed. But subsequent records raise a question as to whether he served out this apprenticeship. Our 1840 census record in Illinois lists, apparently, the same two boys who appear in the 1830 return in Ohio (born 1825-30). One of these was doubtless

William, born in 1826. Our first guess was that, when he moved west, Timothy had been able to buy his son out of this indenture and had taken him to Illinois with the rest of the family. But one of the two brothers otherwise unaccounted for, H. B. or Robert, might also have been born in the 1825-30 period; been "farmed out" with relatives in 1830; then returned to take William's place in the 1840 census.

We will probably never know what actually occurred. We have found no firm record of William in Illinois until after his marriage in 1849, some two years past the end of his required service. So far as we know, the marriage itself could have taken place in Ohio. And William did work for many years, in Iowa and Missouri, as a carpenter, the trade for which this apprenticeship would have qualified him.

"Binding out" a nine year old boy, because his father was unable to support him, seems harsh treatment by modern standards. The memory of this as the boy grew older, plus perhaps other instances of what he might consider parental neglect, may possibly have led to strained relations between William and his father. The seeming confusion among William's children, as to who their grandfather was, would tend to support such a belief. Perhaps it was no accident that William did not join the family group near Harlem, Ill. until after his father had left; or that Timothy appears to have spent his last years as a "lone wolf," far from others of his family.

In regard to the third son who appears in Timothy's census returns, it is our present belief he was the Allen T(or F. Crossman who with Orrin W. witnessed Eunice Crossman's signature by mark on a deed in Harlem in 1854. He would then have been around 26 years old. He is doubtless the same Allen Crossman who died in 1857, in Clayton Co., Iowa, leaving a wife, Savilla (nee Clough?) then 22, and a small child. A deed recorded in that county conveyed to Allen T. Crossman two lots in West Hardin. It was dated on the same day in February 1857, that William B. purchased a single lot there. A letter from his widow, in Allen's estate file, states that her entire inheritance from her late husband was a house and lot - probably this one - and that it was paid for after he died with "money my friends helpt me to."

It is clearly possible, but in our opinion not very probable, that Allen Crossman was a younger child of Josiah (Jr) and Eunice. So, too, could be the Crossman daughter who may have married a Winslow. It is also possible, even probable in the light of later events, that the un-named young man (age 15-20), in Timothy's household in 1840, was Orrin. The stated limits of that age group were "15 under 20" and Orrin was about six months past 20 then, but it was well within the capability of the average census taker to mark a wrong column occasionally or to extend the age limits to include him. No other interpretation of the record seems to explain so well Orrin's close association with Timothy's family in the years that followed, his apparent acceptance as one of them.

We will not try to comment here on the new data, concerning some of these families, which has reached us since these pages were written. Some modification of the foregoing might be justified in view of this additional information but we believe the changes would, in general, be minor. The new records themselves have been set forth fully on the pages devoted to the individual families, with such notes and explanation as seems desirable to make them clear. Where discrepancies appear, the more recent acquisition of some of that material should be kept in mind.

We hope and believe that someday further records will be found, providing definite answers to questions on which we can now offer only speculation. We trust that someone then, with an interest in such things, will take the trouble to add the new facts to this brief story of our pioneering ancestors.