

OUR BIRTHRIGHT
OF
KINSHIP

WITH

Distinguished Descendants of the Immigrant

THOMAS DEWEY

WHO SETTLED AT WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT, IN 1633,
AND MANY NOTABLE NON-DEWEY ANCESTORS.

CONTAINING AN
ABSTRACT OF ANCESTRY FOR
THE FOUNDER OF THIS LEGACY.

The Whole Vitalized by Instantaneous Keys to all Relationships
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THE KEYS TO KINSHIP

Herein are confined to a few durable pages for convenient reference, quotations from *standard reference works* of biographies of Dewey ancestors. Also classified lists of Deweys and non-Dewey ancestors of Dewey descendants, distinguished by military service, including available dates or in their absence indicating the known or presumed war record.

Every name in the Ancestry section is preceded by a *key*, which easily and instantly discloses the exact relationship between each individual and every other personage therein mentioned.

Each patron of this enterprise will be known as a Founder (of the genealogical legacy thus provided for his or her posterity) and is furnished, with each record purchased, an Abstract of Ancestry, giving complete detail, names, dates and places of the Founder's line or lines of descent from Thomas Dewey the Settler and from other ancestors so far as known. Each Founder is also provided with one or more *keys* (as many as he or she has distinct lines of descent from the Settler) which show Founder's relationship to the hundreds of names in this Ancestry section.

The *keys* are not arbitrary and a tax on mind or memory. On the contrary, the system is so simple, logical and free from exceptions that it will work itself out in the minds of those who comprehend the root idea.

There are no duplicate *keys* among Dewey descendants, and such few duplicate *keys* as exist in connection with non-Dewey ancestors involve no confusion or uncertainty.

DEWEY *keys* are each a *chain* composed of *links* of close-ranked capital letters, invariably beginning with A, which stands for the *first* generation—Thomas Dewey the Settler and Frances (Clark) his wife.

The Settler's five children constitute the *second* generation, *keyed* as follows in the order of their birth: AA, Thomas; AB, Josiah; AC, Anne; AD, Israel; and AE, Jedediah. Carrying the illustration further, all children of the above five are of the *third* generation and AD Israel's four children are *keyed* ADA, ADB, ADC and ADD. The last letter of each *key* always *distinguishing the keyowner* and indicating his or her order of birth.

Each *key* applies also to *one* husband or wife of the Dewey descendant keyed. Dewey descendants having issue by two or more marriages which would modify relationships, the second such union is marked by a figure 2 under the distinguished letter; a third marriage by the sub-numeral 3. To illustrate: ADC, AD₂^o and AD₃^o would indicate the same Dewey descendant, but three different wives or husbands.

It will be seen that each *chain* of characters unfailingly identifies one individual or union; that it includes all preceding *keys* in its chain of ancestry and that it is the most brief and simple of "short hand"—each letter readable as *several words* with ease and certainty. For example: "AEIA Capt. Stephen" could mean nothing but: *Captain Stephen Dewey of the fourth generation, hence probably of military age about 1740 and an officer in the Colonial Wars, was the first born of the ninth born of the fifth born of Thomas Dewey the Settler, and an ancestor of every Dewey descendant whose key begins with AEIA.*

Explanation of above reading: "AEIA Capt. Stephen" was a *Dewey* because that is understood whenever family name is omitted; he was of the *fourth* generation as shown by the four letters in his chain; he was of *military age* about 1740 because there are approximately three generations to the century and he was three generations removed from the Settler, who was of *military age* in 1640; that he was in the Colonial service is indicated by his title and the computed date, 1740—long before

the Revolution; his definite *line of descent* ("first born of the ninth," etc.) is shown by his *key* read from right to left, and *identity with his posterity* is illustrated and proven by the following example: The ancestry of a Dewey descendant whose *key* is AEIAHAC would read "The third born of the first born of the eighth born of the first born of the ninth born of the fifth born of Thomas Dewey the Settler." As the remote ancestry last above quoted in italics is exactly the same as the key reading of Capt. Stephen, it inevitably follows that AEIAHAC is the third born of the first born of the eighth born of Captain Stephen Dewey—more briefly speaking, a great grandson of the Captain.

INSTANTANEOUS READING OF RELATIONSHIPS

Write one Dewey *key* under another with same spacing of the letters and *even at the left*. Consider the letters in *vertical* pairs, beginning at the left. The two key owners under comparison had *identical* descent from Thomas the Settler through as many generations as the characters in vertical column, beginning at the left, are exactly alike. If the first *difference* is incident to *similar letters* with one or both of them sub-numeraled, the compared key owners descended from *half brothers* or an equivalent relationship which existed between the *next following* letters in vertical column. Otherwise the first differing letters will represent *full brothers* (or an equivalent relationship) from whom the compared key owners respectively descended. In any case draw a vertical line through both keys close to the right of the *first differing letters*, which will invariably represent brothers, half brothers or an equivalent relationship as above explained. All this can be done in an instant and the relationship is disclosed. To the right of the "brother line" the first vertical pair of letters represent *first cousins*; the *second* vertical pair *second cousins*; the next pair *third cousins*, etc. If the shorter *key* extends to *third* cousins and the longer *key* *two* generations beyond the relationship is *third cousins twice removed*. If the shorter *key* extends to *second* cousins and the longer *one* generation beyond, the relationship is *second cousins once removed*, and so on. Illustrating the above:

AEᄁCC BᄁCDE AEᄁCA BCB	ADᄁC FBB ADAB EB
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The examples illustrate the relationships last above stated. It is important to remember that *any similarity or difference* in the vertical pairs of links following (to the right of) the "brother line" is *immaterial*.

The relationship first above computed is *exact*. The result of the second example is approximate and represents the popular assumption from such factors. Strictly speaking, a descent from *half brothers* has the same effect as adding one link to *either* chain, and so, in the second example, *third cousins* would more exactly indicate the proportion of blood which the compared key owners have in common.

NON-DEWEY keys identify ancestors who are not themselves of Dewey descent and whose connection with Dewey descendants is by marriage of their children or grandchildren to descendants of Thomas Dewey. To each of us some of these non-Deweys are as important as the Settler—even closer in blood, for we are as directly descended from them and often through fewer generations. As before stated, each Abstract of Ancestry includes all known detail of such *ancestry* of the Founder and other non-Dewey relationships are easily computed.

NON-DEWEY KEYS are distinguished by an X or a numeral prefixed to the chain. Examples: 1-ABFD, 3-AACEB and X-AEDID. A prefixed numeral indicates how many generations the key owner is removed from the point of connection with the Dewey line. The first example would indicate a *father* of one who married ABFD and thus became a sharer in that *key*. The second example, a great grandfather of one who married AACEB. A prefixed X signifies that the number of

generations preceding the Dewey connection is unknown. X-AEDID designates an indefinitely placed *ancestor* of one who married AEDID.

We have each, normally, two parents, four grandparents, eight great grandparents, etc., hence the duplication of non-Dewey *keys*, though rare in practice, could happen extensively, even to the inclusion of all of Founder's ancestry, without introducing the least confusion or uncertainty as to relationship. Most Founders will know several ancestors outside of the Dewey line who should be written into the record with their appropriate keys, which Founder will know how to assign, and all future custodians of this unique legacy should delight in the service of enriching it to the greatest possible extent.

Non-Dewey relations herein printed (except those written in the Abstract of Ancestry) will have relatively little interest for Founder and succeeding custodians, but they are computed and expressed as follows—to illustrate, we will suppose that Founder's *key* is ADABCAGE and work two examples:

2-ADABE E	X-ADABCE BA
ADABC AGE	ADABC AGE

The left-hand example finds a *grandparent of your first cousin twice removed*. The other example discloses an *indefinitely placed ancestor of your second cousin*.

All keys imply an approximate date, as measured in generations of about thirty-three years each from the Settler, 1640. Three generations removed from the Settler, as AEIA, suggests 1740. Six generations removed from the original Thomas, as ADABDAD, suggests 1840. The number prefixed to a key chain must, to determine the date, be subtracted from the chain. 2-ADABEE refers to a personage two generations back of ADABEE, or corresponding with the *fourth* generation.

NOTE.—The determining of proper *keys* is simplicity itself. To illustrate Ancestry: If Founder's key is ADAMBEDE each of his non-Dewey grandparents would be 2-ADAMBEDE; each such great grandparent, 3-ADAMBEDE; each such great-great-grandparent, 4-ADAMBEDE, etc. To illustrate Posterity: If such Founder has four children they will, in order of birth, be keyed ADAMBEDEA, ADAMBEDEB, ADAMBEDEC and ADAMBEDED. The first born of the latter would be ADAMBEDEDA, etc.



THOMAS DEWEY THE SETTLER

Thomas Dewey the Settler, first of the Dewey name in America, came from Sandwich, Kent, England, arrived at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, was one of the first settlers at Windsor, Conn., there died in 1648, and has been succeeded by a posterity of more than fifteen thousand descendants, including some of the brightest names in American history.

Our first American ancestress, Frances, wife of Thomas Dewey, had previously married and had two children (Joseph and Mary, both baptized at Windsor, Conn., September 30, 1638) by Joseph Clark, who, according to the "History of Ancient Windsor," "was at Dorchester in 1630." Following her second widowhood Frances Dewey married for her third husband and his second wife, George Phelps, by whom she had several children. She died at Westfield, Mass., September 27, 1690, between seventy-five and eighty years old.

America was a land of privation, hardship and danger in those days of the Pilgrim Fathers. The principal comforts were spiritual, and it is the peculiar glory of such early New England immigrants that *their* motive in coming was not personal gain, but freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that *they* originated religious freedom and "blazed the way" for the first representative government in history; that *they* broke the ground and planted the seed for all our national greatness; that *their* posterity declared and won our independence—in short, that *they and their posterity* advantaged the world in general and ourselves in particular more than any other similar number of people born to earth.

The story of Thomas Dewey the Settler and its sequel in his posterity illustrates the foregoing. He braved the trials and hazards of a savage land for conscience sake. An ameliorating circumstance was his marriage on March 22, 1639, with Frances, widow of Joseph Clark, from which union there issued four sons and one daughter, all born at Windsor, Conn. These children of the Settler were fruitful—a characteristic of early Americans which generally persisted in this family, with the result that Thomas the Settler and Frances his wife, our first American ancestors, may be said to have contributed to the Colonial Wars, the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812 fully *five hundred soldiers*, including the descendants of Dewey women. Indeed our first ancestress in the New World probably furnished *more than a thousand* such military records, for she had five or more children by her Clark and Phelps marriages.

Such enormous representation in the comparatively small armies of those days (Miles Standish, a Dewey connection, captained less than 30 fighting men), indicates our ancestors' noble average of patriotism and public service—their title to the veneration which should be an inspiration as well as a source of pride to ourselves and to our posterity.

Probably no family, and quite certainly none of a later start in America, furnished more soldiers for our country's early wars. No family could have contributed such a proportion of the force in later wars, as is indicated by the fact that there were but about *two hundred* Deweys in the great Civil War, though the family was consistently represented. Considering families in general, the rate of increase and the proportion of male children have declined during the last few generations, and the Civil War enlisted a smaller percentage of the total population than did the early wars.

BIOGRAPHIES

Quoted From Standard and Unprejudiced Sources

AABJABKB LUTHER PRENTICE BRADLEY, Soldier, born in New Haven, Conn., 8th December, 1822. He was educated in the common schools of his native city. Entering the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 51st Illinois Volunteers on 15th October, 1861, he was on recruiting duty until February, 1862, and was afterwards engaged at the capture of Island No. 10, New Madrid, Farmington and Nashville, Tenn. He became Colonel of his regiment 15th October, 1862, commanded a brigade, and was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga (where he was wounded), Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, Ga. He was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, 30th July, 1864, and was in the campaign against General Hood, being wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He resigned on 30th June, 1865, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 27th U. S. Infantry, 28th July, 1866. He was brevetted Colonel in the regular army on 2d March, 1867, for services at Chickamauga, and Brigadier-General for services at Resaca. He became Colonel of the 3d Infantry, 20th March, 1879, and on 14th June was transferred to the 13th.—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

ABCADCGSH LYSTER HOXIE DEWEY, Botanist, was born at Cambridge, Lenawee County, Michigan, March 14th, 1865, * * *. He entered the Michigan Agricultural College, located near Lansing, and after being graduated in 1888, was appointed Botanical Instructor in the same institution, serving two years. In September, 1890, he was appointed Assistant Botanist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture * * *, as a Botanist, conducting investigations in regard to useful fiber plants. He is the author of a number of bulletins and pamphlets issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on weeds and especially methods of eradicating those that cause injury and loss in agricultural districts, also on grasses and fiber plants. He is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, having been elected Member in 1890 and Fellow in 1900. He is also connected with the National Geographic Society, the Biological Club and the Botanical Society of Washington, D. C., * * *—*The Nat'l Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

ABCADDBDC GEORGE DEWEY (1837—), American Naval Officer, was born at Montpelier, Vt., on the 26th of December, 1837. He studied at Norwich University, then at Norwich, Vt., and graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1858. He was commissioned Lieutenant in April, 1861, and in the Civil War served on the steam sloop "Mississippi" (1861–1863) during Farragut's passage of the forts below New Orleans in April, 1862, and at Port Hudson in March, 1863; took part in the fighting below Donaldsonville, La., in July, 1863; and in 1864–1865 served on the steam gunboat "Agawam" with the North Atlantic blockading squadron and took part in the attacks on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. In March, 1865, he became a Lieutenant-Commander. He was with the European squadron in 1866–1867; was an instructor in the United States Naval Academy in 1868–1869; was in command of the "Narragansett" in 1870–1871 and 1872–1875, being commissioned Commander in 1872; was Lighthouse Inspector in 1876–1877; and was Secretary of the Lighthouse Board in 1877–1882. In 1884 he became a Captain; in 1889–1893 was Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; in 1893–1895 was a member of

the Lighthouse Board; and in 1895-1897 was President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, being promoted to the rank of Commodore in February, 1896. In November, 1897, he was assigned, at his own request, to sea service, and sent to Asiatic waters. In April, 1898, while with his fleet at Hongkong, he was notified by cable that war had begun between the United States and Spain, and was ordered to "capture or destroy the Spanish fleet," then in Philippine waters. On the 1st of May he overwhelmingly defeated the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montojo in Manila Bay, a victory won without the loss of a man on the American ships. Congress, in a joint resolution, tendered its thanks to Commodore Dewey, and to the officers and men under his command, and authorized "the Secretary of the Navy to present a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey, and cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the battle of Manila Bay, and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States. He was promoted Rear-Admiral on the 10th of May, 1898. On the 18th of August his squadron assisted in the capture of the city of Manila. After remaining in the Philippines under orders from his government to maintain control, Dewey received the rank of Admiral (March 3, 1899)—that title, formerly borne only by Farragut and Porter, having been revived by Act of Congress (March 2, 1899)—and returned home, arriving in New York City, where, on the 3d of October, 1899, he received a great ovation. He was a member (1899) of the Schurman Philippine Commission, and in 1899 and 1900 was spoken of as a possible Democratic candidate for the presidency. He acted as President of the Schley Court of Inquiry in 1901, and submitted a minority report on a few details.—*The Encyclopædia Britannica*.

1—ABCADDBDC ICHABOD GOODWIN, Governor of New Hampshire, born in North Berwick, N. H., 10th October, 1796; died in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1882. * * * He was six times a representative in the legislature between 1838 and 1856, and was a delegate-at-large from New Hampshire to the National Conventions at which Clay, Taylor and Scott were nominated by the Whigs for the presidency, serving as vice-president of the first two bodies. He served twice in constitutional conventions, and was several times an unsuccessful Whig candidate for Congress, being the last nominee of that party for Governor of the State. In 1859 he was the successful candidate for the same office, and was re-elected for the succeeding term, which expired in June, 1861. When President Lincoln made his call for troops in 1861, the legislature was not in session, and the municipal banking institutions undertook the task of raising and equipping troops. Governor Goodwin accepted \$680,000, and with this sum raised and equipped ten regiments. * * *.—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

3—ABCADDĒGA ISRAEL PUTNAM. Born at Salem, Mass., January 7, 1718; died at Brooklyn, Conn., May 19, 1790. An American Revolutionary general. He was a farmer at Pomfret, Conn. He served in the French and Indian War, 1755-'62; and in Pontiac's War, 1764; was one of the commanding officers at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775; was made a Major-General in 1775; took part in the siege of Boston, 1775-'76; commanded at the defeat on Long Island in 1776; commanded in the Highlands of the Hudson in 1777; and served in Connecticut, 1778-'79. He was disabled from active service by a stroke of paralysis in 1779.—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

ABCADDĒK ISRAEL OTIS DEWEY, Soldier, was born in Berlin, Vt., March 9, 1824 * * *. He was fitted for college, but deciding on a mercantile life * * *. He was an aide with the rank of Colonel on the staff of Governor Haile, 1857, was a State legislator in 1860, Postmaster of Hanover, 1861-'64, additional Paymaster of Volunteers 1864-'66, and Paymaster in the United States Army

with the rank of Major, 1867-'88, serving the last three years in the office of the Paymaster-General at Washington. He was retired in 1888, on reaching the age limit * * *. He died in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1888.—*Lamb's Biog. Dict.*

ABCADDĒKB HENRY SWEETSER DEWEY, Lawyer, born at Hanover, N. H., November 9, 1856 * * *. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1878 and received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1881 * * *. He was a member of the Republican City Committee of Boston from 1884 to 1888; was a Member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the 21st Suffolk District in 1889, '90 and '91; serving in 1890 and '91 as Chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary. In April, 1891, he was appointed by the Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court as a bar examiner for Suffolk County * * *.—*The Nat'l Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

ABCADFCB SAMUEL WORTHINGTON DEWEY, Mariner, was born in Falmouth, Mass., February 4, 1807 * * *. He was an ardent Whig, and in 1834 cut from the "Constitution," lying in Charlestown harbor, the figurehead of Jackson and subsequently returned it to Mahlon Dickinson, Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, D. C. He was a ship broker in New York, engaged in trade with the Southern States and the West Indies, 1836-'45, and while thus engaged publicly chastised James Gordon Bennett, Sr., for an offensive article in the *Herald*, after which encounter the two men became fast friends. He then became interested in politics and as a friend of President Polk, commanded considerable influence during his administration. He invested in mineral lands in Virginia and North Carolina, and while prospecting in these States to determine and locate such property, he discovered in Virginia the largest American diamond ever found, which was cut and presented to James Gordon Bennett. In New Jersey he discovered the largest and finest American ruby ever found, which became the property of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, Pa. He became a citizen of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1846, and died there June 9, 1899.—*Lamb's Biog. Dict.*

ABCDDEAA NELSON DEWEY, First State Governor of Wisconsin (1848-'52), was born at Lebanon, Conn., December 19, 1813 * * *. In 1836 entered upon the study of law and was admitted to the bar two years later. He assisted in organizing Grant County, Wisconsin, in 1837 * * *. On the admission of Wisconsin to the Union, May 29, 1848, he was elected its first State Governor, and being re-elected in 1850, served from June 7, 1848, till January 5, 1852 * * *. In the office of Governor, in the trying period of the first years of the State's existence, his conduct of affairs proved advantageous to the Commonwealth, and many of the business methods originated by him are still practised in the various departments of the State. Governor Dewey was elected President of the Wisconsin Historical Society upon its reorganization in 1849, and he was one of the pioneers in developing the lead mining industry in the State * * *. He died in Cassville, Wisconsin, July 22, 1889.—*The Nat'l Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

ABDCACBBE MELVIL DEWEY (1851-), American Librarian, was born at Adams Center, N. Y., on the 10th of December, 1851. He graduated in 1874 at Amherst College, where he was Assistant Librarian from 1874 to 1877. In 1877 he removed to Boston, where he founded and became editor of *The Library Journal*, which became an influential factor in the development of libraries in America and in the reform of their administration. He was also one of the founders of the American Library Association, of which he was Secretary from 1876 to 1891, and President in 1891 and 1893. In 1883 he became Librarian of Columbia College, and in the following year founded there the School of Library Economy, the first institution for the instruction of librarians ever or-

ganized. This school, which was very successful, was removed to Albany in 1890, where it was re-established as the State Library School under his direction; from 1888 to 1906 he was director of the New York State Library, and from 1888 to 1900 was Secretary of the University of the State of New York, completely reorganizing the State library, which he made one of the most efficient in America, and establishing the system of State traveling libraries and picture collections. His "Decimal System of Classification," for library cataloguing, first proposed in 1876, is extensively used.—*The Encyclopedia Britannica*.

ABFCDBBB **HIRAM TODD DEWEY**, Viticulturist, was born in Poultney, Vt., July 13, 1816 * * *. In 1857 he purchased a farm, one mile from Sandusky, on which he planted the first vineyard on the lake shore of northern Ohio, and in 1860 he had so far succeeded that his vineyard was visited by hundreds interested in viticulture. Land along the lake shore advanced from \$75 to \$200 per acre, and thousands of acres were planted to grapes. In 1862 he began the manufacturing of wine, making 4,000 gallons, and the following year 10,000 gallons. In 1865 he began selling his wines in New York City, but found it extremely difficult to introduce American wines for general use. His progress in this line was slow, but he finally won his way to success, and with his sons, George Eugene and Hiram Stapleford, built up what in 1899 was the largest native wine business in the City of New York.—*Lamb's Biog. Dict.*

X-ABFCDBBBE **WILLIAM BRADFORD**, born at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, 1590; died at Plymouth, Mass., May 9, 1657. An American pioneer and historian, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers." He was Governor of the Plymouth Colony 1621-'57 (except in 1633-'34, 1636-1638, 1644), and wrote a "History of the Plymouth Plantation, 1602-'47" (MS. lost 1744, found at Fulham Library, England, 1855; printed 1856).—*The Century Dict. and Cyclopedia*.

AECF **JEDEDIAH DEWEY**, Patriot, was born at Westfield, Mass., April 11, 1714 * * *. He was an uncle of Elizabeth (Dewey) Follett, the heroine of the Massacre of Wyoming, July 5, 1778, and it was at his house in Bennington, Vt., that she found shelter with her six children after that terrible experience. He was called to the pastorate of the Bennington Church, May 24, 1763. In 1710 he was indicted at Albany, N. Y., as a leader in the land controversy with the State of New York and, his influence with Governor Tryon brought about a temporary cessation of the trouble in 1772. On the Sunday preceding the Battle of Bennington he urged his people to fight for their country, and after the capture of Ticonderoga he conducted a service of thanksgiving which was attended by the officers of the victorious army. He was married August 4, 1736, to Mindwell Hayden, of Windsor, Conn., and they had eight children * * *. His son, Captain Elijah Dewey, commanded an infantry company at Bennington, and served at Fort Independence, 1776; Ticonderoga, 1776-'77; and at Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered. He was counted the wealthiest man in Bennington, excepting Governor Moses Robinson. The Rev. Jedediah Dewey died in Bennington, Vt., December 21, 1778.—*Lamb's Biog. Dict.*

AECIAAB **DAVIS RICH DEWEY** (1858-), American Economist and Statistician, was born at Burlington, Vt., U. S. A., on the 7th of April, 1858. He was educated at the University of Vermont and at Johns Hopkins University, and afterwards became Professor of Economics and Statistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was Chairman of the State Board on the question of the unemployed (1895), member of the Massachusetts Commission on public, charitable and reformatory interests (1897), special expert agent on wages for the 12th Census, and member

of a state commission (1904) on industrial relations. He wrote an excellent "Syllabus on Political History since 1815" (1887), a "Financial History of the United States" (1902), and "National Problems" (1907).—*The Encyclopædia Britannica*.

AEC I AAC JOHN DEWEY, Educator, was born in Burlington, Vt., October 20, 1859 * * *. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1879 * * *. He studied philosophy at Johns Hopkins University in 1882 and was appointed to a fellowship there in 1883. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1884, was Instructor in Philosophy in the University of Michigan, 1884-'86, and Assistant Professor of Philosophy 1886-'88; Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Minnesota, 1888-'89; and Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan, 1889-'94. He became Head Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago in 1894 * * *. His published volumes include "Psychology" (1888; 3d ed. 1893); "Liebniz" (1889); "Outlines of Ethical Theory" (1890); "Syllabus of Ethics" (1894-'97); and "Psychology of Numbers" with Dr. J. A. McLellan (1895).—*Lamb's Biog. Dict.*

AEC I CACAG FREDERICK PERKINS DEWEY, Chemist, born in Hartford, Conn., 4th October, 1855. He was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1876, and in the autumn of that year became Assistant in Analytical Chemistry in Lafayette College. This office he held until July, 1877 * * *. In 1881 was associated with Dr. George W. Hawes in investigating the building-stones of the United States for the Tenth Census. He was appointed in December, 1882, Curator of Metallurgy in the United States National Museum in Washington. His literary work includes articles on the chemical examination of iron ores, contributed to various scientific journals; also "The Chemical Examination of Building-Stones" for the Tenth Census report, a "Biographical Sketch of Dr. Hawes" for the Smithsonian report. He prepared a "Plan to Illustrate the Mineral Resources of the United States and their Utilization" at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition of 1884-'5 in New Orleans.—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

X—AEECAAF A JOHN ROGERS, born near Birmingham in 1505; burned at Smithfield, February 4, 1555. An English Protestant clergyman. He graduated at Cambridge (Pembroke Hall) in 1525. In 1537, under the name of John Matthew, he published "Matthew's Bible" (compiled from Coverdale's and Tyndale's versions with the Apocrypha in his own translation). After the accession of Mary he preached against Romanism at St. Paul's Cross, and was arrested, tried as a heretic and burned, the first martyr of that reign.—*The Century Dict. and Cyclopædia*.

AEECAEBB JOEL ALLEN DEWEY, Soldier, born in Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont, 20th September, 1840; died in Knoxville, Tenn., 17th June, 1873. He entered Oberlin in 1858, but left in 1861 to enter the National Army, and served as First Lieutenant and Captain of Ohio Volunteers under General John Pope in the West, and then with General William T. Sherman. He was at one time on the staff of General William S. Rosecrans. He became a Colonel of the 111th U. S. Colored Regiment in 1863, and led a brigade near Huntsville. He was captured near Athens, Ala., in September, 1864, after a day's severe engagement with General Forrest's cavalry. After his liberation in November he served in Tennessee and northern Alabama till the close of the war. He was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers on 13th December, 1865, and was mustered out 31st January, 1866, after declining a Captain's commission in the regular army. General Dewey then entered the law school at Albany, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1867, and practised in Dandridge, Tenn. In 1869 he was elected Attorney-General of the State.—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

1-AEECF JOSEPH DWIGHT, Soldier, born in Dedham, Mass., 16th October, 1703; died in Great Barrington, Mass., 19th June, 1765. He was graduated at Harvard in 1722, and was admitted to the bar in 1733. He was eleven times a member of the Colonial Council between 1731 and 1751, and its Speaker in 1748-'9. In 1739 he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Worcester County. He had become a Colonel of Militia, and on 20th February, 1745, was made Brigadier-General, and was second in command at the attack on Louisburg in that year, where he led in person the "Ancient and Honorable Company of Artillery of Boston" and was commended for his courage and skill by General Pepperell. In 1756 he commanded a brigade of Massachusetts militia, at Lake Champlain, in the second French war. He had removed in 1752 to Stockbridge, where he was for several years Trustee of Indian Schools, and in 1753-'61 was Chief Justice of the Hampshire County Court of Common Pleas. He went to Great Barrington in 1758, and on the formation of the new county of Berkshire in 1761, became Judge of its court, and also Judge of Probate, holding these offices till death * * *.—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

X-AEECFBA MILES STANDISH, born in Lancashire, England, about 1584; died at Duxbury, Mass., October 3, 1656. One of the early colonists of New England. He served in the Netherlands as a soldier; came over in the "Mayflower" to Plymouth in 1620, and was appointed Captain by the Pilgrims; commanded various expeditions against the Indians, defeating them at Weymouth in 1623; was agent of the colony in England 1625-'26; and was one of the settlers and a magistrate of Duxbury. He is the subject of a poem by Longfellow, "The Courtship of Miles Standish."—*The Century Dict. and Cyclopædia.*

X-AEECFBA JOHN ALDEN, born in England, 1599; died at Duxbury, Mass., September, 1686. One of the "Pilgrim Fathers." A cooper of Southampton, who was engaged in repairing the "Mayflower" and became one of the party which sailed in her. He is said to have been the first to step on Plymouth Rock, though this honor is also assigned to Mary Chilton. He settled at Duxbury, and in 1621 married Priscilla Mullens. The incidents of their courtship form the theme of Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." He was a magistrate in the colony for more than 50 years and outlived all the other signers of the "Mayflower" compact.—*The Century Dict. and Cyclopædia.*

AEFAEGBC CHARLES MELVILLE DEWEY, Artist, was born at Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., July 16, 1851 * * *. He went to Paris and entered the *atelier* of Carolus Duran, receiving much from his intercourse with the great artist, by whom he was honored in being selected as one of three pupils to assist his master in the decoration of the "plafond" of the Louvre. Returned to New York in 1878 * * *. He early became known as a truthful delineator of familiar phases of American landscape, and especially of those scenes along the edge of the sea. He is a proficient painter in water colors as well as in oils, and he has painted many portraits. Among his most important works are: "Edge of the Forest" (1884), owned by the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, D. C.; "Gray Robe of Twilight" (1894), owned by the Buffalo Museum; and "Return of the Hay Boats" (1890), which was exhibited at the Munich International Exhibition in 1895, and attracted most favorable notice from foreign cities * * *.—*The Nat'l Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

AEFAEHBA LOUIS MARINUS DEWEY, Genealogist, was born at Westfield, Mass., August 27, 1865. * * *. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and became interested in genealogy in 1883. He published articles bearing on the history of his town and in

the early part of 1899 issued "The Life of Rear-Admiral Dewey and Dewey Family History," a modern quarto of 1,100 pages, over 900 pages being given up to the record of some 15,000 Deweys and descendants. In 1899 he was at work on the history of the other old families of Westfield and had traced his lineage back to over seventy-five settlers of New England.—*Lamb's Biog. Dict.*

AE I AGA CHESTER DEWEY, Educator, born in Sheffield, Mass., 25th October, 1784; died in Rochester, N. Y., 15th December, 1867. He was graduated at Williams in 1806, studied for the ministry, was licensed to preach in 1808, and officiated at Tryingham, Mass. In the same year he became tutor at Williams, and in 1810 was appointed to the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy * * *. His entire life was given to scientific pursuits, and he held a high position among American naturalists. He made the study of grasses a specialty, and discovered and described several new species. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1825, D.D. by Union in 1838 and LL.D. by Williams in 1850. He was a careful and accurate observer of the weather, and his notes were published in regular monthly reports. His papers on some of the "Families and Natural Orders of Plants" published in the *American Journal of Science*, attracted the attention of some of the leading European botanists, and led to a correspondence with them. In the class of "carices" he was a recognized authority, and his writings on that subject make an elaborate monograph, upon which he labored for more than forty years. His "History of the Herbaceous Plants of Massachusetts" was published by that State. His latest writings were review articles on "The True Place of Man in Zoölogy" and "An Examination of Some Reasonings Against the Unity of Mankind."—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

AE I AGÆ F CHESTER POMEROY DEWEY, Journalist, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., January 10, 1826. He was graduated at Williams in 1846 and admitted to the bar in 1850, but did not practice law, entering into journalism as assistant editor of the *Rochester American*. He left that journal in 1854 to join the editorial staff of the *Commercial Advertiser*, New York City, where he remained until 1874, when he joined the staff of the *Brooklyn Argus*. Thence in 1877 he went to the *Brooklyn Union*, and in 1882 he became associate editor of the *American Agriculturist*, New York. In 1890 he was for several months attached to the *New York Commercial Bulletin*. Died in Rochester, N. Y., August 5, 1899.—*Lamb's Biog. Dict.*

AE I AHA ORVILLE DEWEY, Theologian, born in Sheffield, Mass., 28th March, 1794; died there 21st March, 1882. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Sheffield, where he spent his early life * * *. The strict Calvinism that colored the religious life around him was greatly tempered by his intercourse with his cousin, Paul Dewey, who was an able mathematician and a skeptic with regard to the prevailing theology. His parents had him so thoroughly prepared for college that he entered the sophomore class in Williams, where he was graduated in 1814 * * *. He was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1819, and * * * declined an immediate and permanent pastorate on account of his unsettled views regarding theology. Notwithstanding a very candid expression of his opinions, he was offered a pulpit in Gloucester, which he accepted temporarily. He soon became a Unitarian, and was appointed to be the assistant of Dr. Channing, in Boston, with whom he formed a lasting friendship, and whose church he supplied during its pastor's travels in Europe. In 1823 he became pastor of the Unitarian Church in New Bedford, remaining there for ten years, until he went to Europe on account of his health. He was called to the Second Unitarian Church of New York in 1835, which, during his ministry built the Church of the Messiah. In 1842 his health again failed, and he went a second time to Europe, returning in 1844. He was compelled

to resign his charge in 1848, and retired to his farm in Sheffield, where he prepared a course of lectures for the Lowell Institute of Boston, on the "Problem of Human Life and Destiny," which course was repeated twice in New York, and delivered in many other cities. This was followed by a second Lowell course, in 1855, on the "Education of the Human Race," which was widely repeated. Dr. Dewey was called to a church in Albany, where he remained one year and to Washington, where he spent two years. In 1858 he again settled in Boston as pastor of the society called the "New South," but retired after four years of service, and once more returned to his farm in Sheffield, where he resided until his death. He lectured frequently, and appeared in public for the last time in the old Congregational Church at the Centennial Celebration, 18th June, 1876. His controversial articles and sermons were reprinted in a cheap form by the Unitarian Association. His first book was "Letters on Revivals." His works were issued in a collected edition (3 vols., 1844).—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

AEIAHAA MARY ELIZABETH DEWEY, Teacher, was born in Gloucester, Mass., October 27, 1821 * * *. In 1884 she was elected Corresponding Secretary to the Massachusetts Indian Association. Her published writings include "Life and Letters of Miss Sedgwick" (1871), and "Autobiography and Letters of My Father" (Rev. Orville Dewey, edited 1883).—*Lamb's Biog. Dict.*

1—AEIEDIB THOMAS TINGEY CRAVEN, Naval Officer, born in Washington, D. C., 30th December, 1808; died in Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1887. He was the oldest son of Tunis Craven, of the U. S. Navy and his wife, Hannah Tingey, daughter of Com. Thomas Tingey, also of the U. S. Navy * * *. He was commissioned Captain in June, 1861, and assigned to the command of Potomac flotilla. In the autumn of 1861 he was placed in command of the "Brooklyn," participating in the capture of New Orleans and subsequent operations on the Mississippi. He was made Commodore in July, 1862, and during the subsequent years of the Civil War commanded the "Niagara" on the coast of England and France. In September, 1866, he was placed in command of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., where he received, in October of the same year, his commission as Rear-Admiral, and continued there until August, 1868, when he assumed command of the Pacific Squadron. In December, 1869, he was retired, but continued on duty in San Francisco until that office was dispensed with * * *.—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

3—AEIEDIB THOMAS TINGEY, Naval Officer, born in London, England, 11th September, 1750; died in Washington, D. C., 23d February, 1829. He served in the British Navy, but came to this country before the Revolutionary War, and owned ships that were engaged in the East India trade. During the war he served in the Continental Navy. He was selected as one of the six captains that were appointed on the organization of the U. S. Navy on 3d September, 1798, and was given the ship "Ganges," twenty-four guns, with the "Pinckney" and "South Carolina," forming a squadron to guard the Mona passage in the West Indies during the war with France. During July, 1779, he captured the French ships "Le Vainquer," "Le Rabateuse," "L'Eugène" and "L'Espérance." In the same year, while off Cape Nicola Mole, he was boarded by a boat from the British frigate "Surprise," and all the Englishmen on board were demanded and also permission to examine the protections of the American seamen. Captain Tingey answered, "A public ship carries no protection for her men but her flag. I do not expect to succeed in the contest with you; but I will die at my quarters before a man shall be taken from the ship." The crew gave three hearty cheers, hastened with alacrity to their guns and called for "Yankee Doodle." The captain of the "Surprise," on hearing the determination of the Americans, chose rather to pursue his course than to battle for

dead men. Captain Tingey was discharged under the permanent naval-establishment act, but was reinstated on 23d November, 1804, after which he had command of the navy yard at Washington until his death. When the Capital was captured by the British, in the summer of 1814, the Secretary of the Navy ordered Com. Tingey to fire the navy yard, which, with the sloop-of-war "Argus," five armed barges, two gunboats, and all the naval stores, was consigned to the flames. In this connection he writes to his daughter, under date of 17th September, 1814: "I was the last officer who quitted the city after the enemy had possession of it, having fully performed all the orders received, in which was included that of myself retiring, and not to fall into their possession. I was also the first who returned, and the only one who ventured in on the day on which they were peaceably masters of it." For fifty years he was connected with the navy of this country and for nearly thirty years had command of the Washington Navy Yard.—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

3—AEIEDIB THOMAS TRUXTUN (1755–1822), American Naval Officer, was born at Jamaica, Long Island, on the 17th of February, 1755. He went young to sea, and during the War of Independence was first persuaded to serve in a royal ship. But having been wounded in an action with a privateer manned by his countrymen, it is said that he declared he would never fight them again. Henceforth he commanded a succession of privateers sent out to cruise against British trade and transports—the "St. James," the "Mars," the "Independence." He had the reputation of being uniformly successful in all engagements with British vessels. When the independence of the United States was recognized he returned to trade with a high reputation as a seaman. He was the author of a treatise on longitude and latitude, of a "System of Masting a 44-Gun Frigate," and was an advocate for the foundation of a national navy. When the United States Navy was reconstituted in 1798, he was one of the original corps of six captains. During the last years of the eighteenth and the first of the nineteenth century American commerce was subject to much intolerable interference on the part of the French as well as of the British naval officers. It was against the first that Truxtun rendered the services which have made him a prominent personage in the history of the United States Navy. In February, 1799, he was Captain of the United States "Constellation" (36), and on the 19th of that month he captured the French "L'Insurgente" (36). In the following year, and while still in command of the "Constellation," he fought the French "Vengeance" (40), and drove her into Curaçao. The crippled state of his own ship, which had lost her mainmast, prevented him from taking possession of the enemy. In 1802 he was to have sailed in command of the squadron sent against the Barbary pirates, but a difference having occurred between him and the Navy Department in regard to the appointment of a captain to his flagship, his remonstrance against the official decision of the authorities was treated as a resignation, which it was apparently not meant to be, and he was not employed any further. He died at Philadelphia on the 5th of May, 1822.—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

AEIEE DANIEL DEWEY, Representative, was born in Sheffield, Conn., January 29, 1766 * * *. He studied two years at Yale and settled in Williamstown, Mass., in the practice of law in 1787. He was Treasurer of Williams College, 1798–1814; Professor of Law and Civil Polity, 1812–'15; and a Trustee 1803–'15. In public life he was a member of the State Executive Council, 1809–'12; a Representative in Congress, 1813–'15, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 1814–'15 * * *. He died in Williamstown, Mass., May 26, 1815.—*Lamb's Biog. Dict.*

AEIEEA CHARLES AUGUSTUS DEWEY, Jurist, born in Williamstown, Mass., 13th March, 1793; died in Northampton, Mass., 22d August, 1866. He was a son of Daniel Dewey, who represented Berkshire County in Congress in 1813. He was graduated at Williams in 1811 * * *. He

served as U. S. District Attorney from 1830 till 1837, when he was appointed the fifth Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. In 1840 he received from Harvard the degree of LL.D. Judge Dewey continued on the bench until his death, a period of twenty-nine years * * *. He was thoroughly familiar with the entire body of statute law, as well as with that regulating mercantile transactions and charitable trusts, which latter received a large share of his attention at the beginning of his judicial career.—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

AEIEEAA FRANCIS HENSHAW DEWEY, Jurist, was born in Williamstown, Mass., July 12, 1821; * * *. He was graduated at Williams College in 1840, studied law at Yale and Harvard, and with the Hon. Emery Washburn at Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He practiced in Worcester until 1869, when he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of the State. He was a State Senator in 1856 and again in 1869, was for several years President of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, was a Trustee of Williams College, 1869-'87, and a Member of the American Antiquarian Society. Williams gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1873, * * *. He died in Worcester, Mass., December 16, 1887.—*Lamb's Biog. Dict.*

1—AEIEEÆ JAMES CLINTON, Soldier, born in Ulster County, N. Y., 9th August, 1736; died in Little Britain, Orange County, N. Y., 22d December, 1812 * * *. He was appointed an Ensign in the Second Regiment of Ulster County Militia, and became its Lieutenant-Colonel before the beginning of the Revolution. During the War of 1756, between the English and French, he particularly distinguished himself at the capture of Fort Frontenac, where he was Captain under Bradstreet, rendering essential service by capturing a French sloop-of-war on Lake Ontario. The confidence reposed in his character may be estimated by his appointment as Captain-Commandant of four regiments levied for the protection of the western frontiers of Ulster and Orange Counties. He was appointed Colonel of the Third New York Regiment on 30th June, 1775, and in the same year accompanied Montgomery to Quebec. He was made Brigadier-General 9th August, 1776, and commanded Fort Clinton when it was attacked in October, 1777, by Sir Henry Clinton. After a gallant defence by about 600 militia against 3,000 British troops, Fort Clinton, as well as Fort Montgomery, of which his brother, General George Clinton, was Commander-in-Chief, was carried by storm. General Clinton was the last man to leave the works, receiving a severe bayonet wound but escaping from the enemy by riding a short distance and then sliding down a precipice 100 feet, to the creek, whence he made his way to the mountains. In 1779 he joined with 1,600 men the expedition of General Sullivan against the Indians, proceeding up the Mohawk to the head of Otsego Lake, where he succeeded in floating his bateaux on the shallow outlet by damming up the lake and then letting out the water suddenly. After an engagement, in which the Indians were defeated with great loss at Newtown (now Elmira), all resistance upon their part ceased; their settlements were destroyed, and they fled to the British fortress at Niagara. General Clinton commanded at Albany during a great part of the war, but was present at the siege of Yorktown and at the evacuation of New York by the British. He was a Commissioner to adjust the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, and was a Member of the Legislature and of the Convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States.—*Appleton's Cyclopædia of Am. Biog.*

ABSTRACT OF ANCESTRY

FOR

David Scott Dewey,
White Salmon,
AEIAGABDCA Wash.

FROM

THOMAS DEWEY THE SETTLER
 AND FRANCES (CLARK) HIS WIFE
 THROUGH THEIR E SON

⊕ Jedediah Dewey, Ensign, born at Windsor, Conn. on Dec. 15, 1647
 died at Westfield, Mass. on May 1718, married at Farmington, Conn. on 1670
 to Sarah Orton, dau. of Thomas and Margaret (Pell)
 born at Windsor, Conn. on Aug 22, 1652 died at Westfield, Mass. on Nov. 20, 1711
 ⊕ Served in King Philip's War, 1676.

Makes eligible to 1-6-9-10-11-12-14

Their I born was

James Dewey, Deacon, born at Westfield, Mass. on Apr. 3, 1692
 died at Sheffield, Mass. on June 24, 1756, married at Westfield, Mass. on May 15, 1718
 to AACE-Elizabeth Ashley, dau. of David and Mary (Dewey)
 born at Westfield, Mass. on Mar. 3, 1698 died at Westfield, Mass. on Sept. 25, 1737.

△ See special Abstract of Ancestry giving Founder the additional Key- AACEAGABDCA

Makes eligible to 1-9-10-11-14

Their A born was

⑨ Captain Stephen Dewey, born at Westfield, Mass. on Mar. 13, 1719
died at Sheffield, Mass. on July 25, 1796, married at on Oct. 3, 1744
to Joanna Taylor, dau. of Samuel and Joanna (Kellogg)

born at Hadley, Mass. on Oct. 9, 1723 died at Sheffield, Mass. on May, 12, 1782

⑩ Signer of Sheffield's Declaration of Independence and served in the
Colonial War, 1756

Makes eligible to 1-4-6-7-8-11-12-16

Their G born was

⑪ Stephen Dewey, 2nd, born at Sheffield, Mass. on Sept. 15, 1760
died at Sheffield, Mass. on Jan. 3, 1826, married at on Jan. 15, 1784
to Elizabeth Owen

born at Sheffield, Mass. on Dec. 23, 1759 died at Stockbridge, Mass. on Jan. 10, 1852

⑫ An officer in the Revolution.

Makes eligible to 1-2-3-4-5-7-8-11-13

Their A born was

⑬ Chester Dewey, Rev, M.D., D.D., LL.D, born at Sheffield, Mass. on Oct. 25, 1784
died at Rochester, N.Y. on Dec. 10, 1867, married at Stockbridge, Mass. on Sept. 13, 1810
to AECICB-Sarah Dewey, dau. of Bohan and Mary (Bradley)

born at Stockbridge, Mass. on June 10, 1783 died at on Dec. 21, 1823

⑭ See his biography - AEIAGA

⑮ See special Abstract of Ancestry giving Founder the additional
Key AECICBBDCA.

Their B born was

Egbert Dewey , born at Williamstown, Mass. on June 1, 1814.
died at Grandville, Mich. on Feb 7, 1879 , married at Byron, Mich. on Nov. 23, 1848
to ^Δ Maria Burton, dau. of David^{3d} Mary (Rowell)
born at Andover, Vt. on July 4, 1829 died at _____ on _____
^Δ See her Abstract of Ancestry from John Burton, 1608-1684

_____ Their D born was

Chester Wright Dewey , born at Grandville, Mich. on May 25, 1856
died at _____ on _____ , married at Rockford, Mich. on Oct. 24, 1881.
to ^Δ Ella (Thurston) Gorham, dau. of Hiram^{4th} Harriet Newell (Heywood)
born at Boston, Mass. on June 18, 1845 died at _____ on _____
^Δ See her Abstract of Ancestry from Daniel Thurston, m 1655

_____ Their C born was

Chester Thurston Dewey , born at Marshfield, Wis. on Jan 8, 1890.
died at _____ on _____ , married at Duluth, Minn. on Aug 7, 1912
to ^Δ Henrietta Massie Bullett, dau. of John Christian^{3d} Frances (Weston)
born at Duluth, Minn. on Jan 25, 1896 died at _____ on _____
^Δ See her numerous Abstracts of Ancestry

_____ Their A born was

David Scott Dewey, born at White Salmon, Wash on June 2, 1913
 died at _____ on _____, married at _____ on _____
 to _____
 born at _____ on _____ died at _____ on _____

 _____ Their _____ born was _____

ELIGIBILITY—ABRIDGED LIST

There follows in alphabetical arrangement the principal *Hereditary Societies* and *Military Orders* to which the Founder, David Scott Dewey, is, and his posterity will be, eligible by virtue of the ancestry shown in this one Abstract.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Colonial Order of the Acorn. | 8. Society of the United States Daughters, 1776-1812. |
| 2. Daughters of the American Revolution. | 9. The Colonial Society. |
| 3. Daughters of the Revolution. | 10. The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. |
| 4. Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States. | 11. The New England Society. |
| 5. National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. | 12. The Order of Washington. |
| 6. Society of Colonial Wars. | 13. The Society of Sons of the American Revolution. |
| 7. Society of Sons of the Revolution. | 14. The Society of the Colonial Dames of America. |

The other *Abstracts of Ancestry* referred to show eligibility to *all* of the prominent Hereditary Societies and Military and Naval Orders not listed above. About 60 % of Founders and their descendants will also be eligible to foreign Orders of Nobility by virtue of their Royal Descent quoted on page thirty-one.

Dewey Ancestors and Kindred of the Family Name Dewey who are Credited with Military or Naval Service

AAB	Captain Adijah, 1666-1742
AABBD	Captain Zebediah, 1727-1804
AABBDA	Thomas, 1753-1813
AABBDG	Captain Azariah, 1765-1832
AABBDGBB	Lyeurgus F., 1835-1882
AABBDICAA	David Robert, 1864-1898
AABCAA	Adijah, 1756-1775
AABCBA	Solomon, 1758-1804
AABCBB	Medad, 2d, 1760-1849
AABCBBBD	Harvey, 1795-1876
AABCBBBD I	Cassius Delos, 1845-
AABCBBBD J	Caius Carlos, 1845-1863
AABCBBFC	Curtis (Civ.)
AABCBBFD	Thomas (Civ.)
AABCBBFE	Lafayette (Civ.)
AABDA	Captain Jonathan, 1716-1755
AABGE	*Charles, 1736-
AABJ	Lieutenant Moses, 1715-1767
AABJA	Captain Moses, 2d, 1739-1820
AABJAA	Oliver, 1763-1845
AABJAAAAB	Oliver Eliakim, 1844-
AABJAAAAC	Almon Ralph, 1845-
AABJE	Adjutant Russell, 1754-1827
AABJEAAA	Ephraim Hastings, 1839-
AABJEBAD	Charles, 1837-1869
AABJF	Gideon, 1758-1830
AABJFCK	Barzillia King, 1842-
AABJFDC	Denniston, 1832-

AABJFDD Sergeant Frank (Civ.)
 AAD Samuel, 1670-1734
 AADC Samuel, 2d, 1703-
 AADCC Samuel, 3d, 1737-
 AADCCAIE James, 1842-1865
 AADCCAI F Amos, 1845-1865
 AADCCBFA Solomon Marshall, 1832-
 AADCCBGC William, 1844-1863
 AADCG Zenas, 1750-
 AADF Jonathan, 1708-1759
 AADFH Oliver, 1751-1777
 AAJD Israel, 2d, 1719-1806
 AAJDB Enoch, 1745-1778
 AAJDD Stephen, 1749-1826
 AAJD FDH Colonel Otis E., 1843-
 AAJD FFE Ezekiel Hannan, 1827-
 AAJDG Israel, 3d, 1757-
 AAJDI Herman, 1761-
 AAJED Aaron, 2d, 1751-1824
 AAJED ^AK Daniel Clark, 1828-1889
 AAJEDEC Lyman, 1824-
 AAJEE John, 1754-1821
 AAJEED EB Chester Franklin, 1840-
 AAJEH Silas, 1761-1840
 AAJEHBD Elbert S., 1839-
 AAJEI Levi, 1764-1827

AB Josiah, 1641-1732
 ABCADCBBB John William, 1838-1864
 ABCADCBBC Jesse Edson, 2d, 1842-
 ABCADCCAG Luke, 1843-1865
 ABCADC GC Francis Asbury, 1811-1892

ABCADC½F	Joseph Willard (M. D.), 1833-1896
ABCADD	William, 1746-1813.....
ABCADDBDB	Captain Edward, 1829-
ABCADDBDBB	Lieut. Theodore Gibbs, 1859-
ABCADDC	Captain William, 2d, 1772-1840.....
ABCADDDDC	Ira Fish, 1831-1888.....
ABCADDFBA	Andrew Spencer, 1833-1862.....
ABCADDFBC	Edwin Alonzo, 1836-
ABCADDFBD	George Israel, 1840-
ABCADDFBE	John Calvin, 1842-
ABCADDFBF	William Henry, 1844-
ABCADDFC	Milton Carrier, 1805-1847
ABCADDE½DD	John Calvin, 1843-
ABCADDE½DE	Benjamin Fenno, 1845-
ABCADDE½I	Frederick Freeman, 1820-1873
ABCADDE½IA	Frederick Freeman, 1844-1864.....
ABCADDJBB	Roswell William, 1845-
ABCADDM	Captain Andrew, 1789-1854.
ABCADD½J	Robert Martin, 1836-1864.....
ABCADFC	Capt. Samuel Madon, 1779-1813.....
ABCADFJB	Capt. John Worthington, 1834-
ABCAGC	Elijah, 2d, 1752-
ABCAGE	Martin, 1756-1849.....
ABCBEA	Captain Solomon, 2d, 1750-1813.....
ABCBEADL	Edward Francis, 1830-
ABCBEAGDA	Robert Parr, 1843-
ABCBEB	Andrew, 1751-1816.....
ABCBFB	Abraham, 1755-1834.....
ABCBFD	Josiah, 1758-1838.....
ABCBFF	Alpheus, 1762-1813.....
ABCBE½JCC	Marilla, 1820-
ABCCA	Josiah, 1727-1808.....

ABCCAE EEE Capt. William Francis, 1837-1892
 ABCCAEFG Capt. Ransom Palmer, 1839-
 ABCCAEGH Solon Harrison, 1841-1863
 ABCCAH Lieutenant Joel, 1777-1846
 ABCCAHGA Richard, 1844-1863
 ABCCAHGB Henry, 1845-1871
 ABCDB Captain Daniel, 1731-1816
 ABCDBC Daniel, 2d, 1760-1842
 ABCDBDFJ Albert B., 1846-
 ABCDDA Captain Darius, 1757-1849
 ABCDDD John Woodward, 1762-1839
 ABCDH Sergeant Joshua, 1743-1834
 ABDCA Aaron, 1734-
 ABDCAB Aaron, 2d, 1759-
 ABDCABFH Francis Marion, 1841-
 ABDCABFI Herbert Emerson, 1843-
 ABDCACABA Henry Strong, 1843-
 ABDCACABB George Barrel, 1845-
 ABDCACB David, 1786-1827
 ABDCADAA Alonzo Alfred, 1843-
 ABDE David, 1716-1760
 ABDEA David, 2d, 1741-
 ABDEAEAAB Edwin Augustus, 1845-
 ABDEBAHA George H., 1840-
 ABDEB John, 1743-1807
 ABDEF Jedediah, 1752-1776
 ABDEG Pelatiah, 1754-1822
 ABEBCE Ebenezer, 3d, 1740-1820
 ABEBCEBGA George, 1829-1869
 ABEBCEBJ Lieutenant Harrison, 1808-
 ABEBCEBKB Capt. Henry Harrison, 1843-
 ABEBCECE Lemon Lorenzo, 1833-

ABEBCCF Apollos, 2d, 1795-1877.....
 ABEBCC²EF George Wright, 1843-.....
 ABEBCC²HA Nathaniel Wright, 1839-1876.....
 ABEBCC²HC George Whitefield, 2d, 1841-.....
 ABEBBCGA David Sebra, 1797-1860.....
 ABEBCC²D Jehial Dorman, 1803-1886.....
 ABEBCC²²E Lewis Edward, 1843-.....
 ABEBCC²²F Lucius Edwin, 1843-1861.....
 ABEBCC²EB Heman, 1835-1887.....
 ABEBCC²ED Roby George, 1840-1894.....
 ABEBCC²EG Eugene, 1846-.....
 ABEBCC²EH Delamer, 1847-.....
 ABEBCC²M Capt. DeWitt Clinton, 1826-.....
 ABEBJ Timothy, 1755-1852.....
 ABEBJED Lieutenant Timothy, 1833-1870.....
 ABFAA Nathaniel, 3d, 1731-.....
 ABFAAA Nathaniel, 4th, 1750-1807.....
 ABFAAA²EA Victor Millenius, 1835-.....
 ABFAAA²GB Wesley Marcus, 1835-.....
 ABFAAA²GD Albert Elizur, 1839-1862.....
 ABFAAB James, 1752-1778.....
 ABFCDA Barzilla, 1761-1841.....
 ABFCDA A Barzilla, 2d, 1784-1867.....
 ABFCDA A A A George M., 1839-1885.....
 ABFCDA B B A Issacher B., 1837-.....
 ABFCDA E George Washington, 1793-1879.....
 ABFCDB Jeremiah, 2d, 1763-1848.....
 ABFCDB B B B B George Eugene, 1843-.....
 ABFDBC Elias, 1762-.....
 ABFDBD Ezra, 1764-.....
 ABFFCDG I Edwin Bertel, 1867-.....

ADBA^BD Enos, 1765-
 ADBAC Amos, 1740-1791
 ADBACA Amos, 2d, 1765-1813
 ADBACAA Harmon, 1796-1821
 ADBACAB Amos, 3d, 1800-
 ADBBCG Jabez, 1755-
 ADBBCJ Christopher, 1762-1840
 ADBBCJA Christopher, 2d, 1786-
 ADBBKACDB Warren Jay, 1854-
 ADBBKADE William Warren, 1835-
 ADBBKADH James Henry, 1843-
 ADBBKAG David Hunt, 1808-1885
 ADBBKAGB Samuel Jesse, M. D., 1831-
 ADBBKCDF Sturgess Perry, 1844-
 ADBBK I William Eliot, 1780-1855
 ADCAAAADC Perry C., 1829-
 ADCAAAADH Tyler T., 1841-
 ADCAAAE Russell, 1786-1860
 ADCAAB Timothy, 1755-1839
 ADCAABDJ Gay, 1832-
 ADCAABEJ Elbridge Gerry, 1830-
 ADCAAC Asaph, 1758-1833
 ADCAACBA Henry Albert, 1814-1894
 ADCAACBAD Randolph Orlando, 1844-
 ADCAACCDC Asaph Charles, 1844-
 ADCB Captain Charles, 1703-1782
 ADCBDB Joseph, 2d, 1758-1835
 ADCBDGCE Elias, 3d, 1834-
 ADCBE *Charles, 1736-
 ADCDD Isaac, 2d, 1744-1832
 ADCDDDBC George Nelson, 1840-
 ADCDDDBD Cornelius Samuel, 1843-

ADCDEACA George Melville, 1841-
 ADCDF David, 1751-1824.....
 ADCDFD John, 1786-1853.....

 AECFD Captain Elijah, 1744-1818.....
 AECFEK Captain Jedediah, 1794-1864
 AECEN Captain Pliny, 1778-1840
 AECG Lieutenant Martin, 1716-1763.....
 AECGA Martin, 2d, 1740-1775.....
 AECGHA Benjamin Hopkins, 1832-
 AECI Abner, 1726-1777.....
 AECIA Abner, 2d, 1751-1802.....
 AECIAE Truman, 1786-1853.....
 AECIC Bohan, 1755-1791.....
 AECICACA Daniel Shepard, 1813-1884
 AECICACAB Daniel Perkins, 1843-1863.....
 AECICAGB Charles Henry, 1838-
 AEDA Ensign Daniel, 2d, 1707-
 AEDAACFD George Stanley, 1841-1865
 AEECA Israel, 2d, 1735-1796.....
 AEECAA Elijah, 1762-1840.....
 AEECAC John, 1765-
 AEECB Benedict, 1736-1796
 AEECB BB George H., 1818-
 AEECC Paul, 1739-1827.....
 AEECCCED Oliver Burdette, 1840-
 AEECCHBG Russell M., 1844-
 AEECCHFA Hillyer Almon, 1838-1863
 AEECCHFB Joseph Franklin, 1840-1871
 AEECC IAC Orville Smith, 1841-1867
 AEECE Solomon, 1743-1818
 AEECEEBA James S., 1836-1898

AEECI Justin, 1752-1832
 AEECI^BN David Brainerd, 1838-1898.....
 AEECIC Calvin, 1786-1873.....
 AEECJ Hugo, 1753-1833
 AEECK Josiah, 1755-1805
 AEEFA Thaddeus, 1752-1833
 AEEFGBF George, 1838-
 AEEFGBJ Charles, 1848-
 AEF Sergeant Joseph, 1684-1757.....
 AEFAB Joseph, 3d, 1741-1815.....
 AEFABBBBA Charles Edwin, 1821-
 AEFABBEC Clinton, 1834-1864
 AEFABDAA Franklin W., 1837-1892
 AEFABDAC Edward Alvin, 1844-
 AEFABFB Major Harlow, 1813-1898.....
 AEFAC Lieutenant Benjamin, 1743-1812.....
 AEF AE Eliab, 1742-1820
 AEFAEGBA Lewis Fowler, 1835-1868
 AEFEBBCBA Lyman Beecher, 1835-1862
 AEFEBBCDB Charles Elijah, 1845-
 AEF EF Samuel Rowley, 1757-1829
 AEFFA Noah, 2d, 1758-1800.....
 AEIA Captain Stephen, 1719-
 AEIAG Stephen, 2d, 1760-1826.
 AEIAH Captain Silas, 1763-1821
 AEIAHAC Charles Orville, 1831-
 AEIE Captain Daniel, 1729-1776.
 AEIEA Captain Paul, 1752-1815
 AEIF James, 2d, 1731-1767.....
 AEII Sergeant Josiah, 1737-

Ancestors and Kindred of Family Names Other Than Dewey who are Credited with Military or Naval Service

1-AABCA	Capt. Caleb Phelps (Col.).....
AABCBAFB	Samuel Dewey Ely, 1833-1893.....
AABCBBBDCA	Harvey Marius Norton, 1842-1864.....
1-AABCBBB	Col. John Barnes (1812).....
AABCBBDCB	Walter S. Norton, 1845-1864.....
AABCC	Silas Noble, 1733-1775.....
AABDE	Capt. Ezra Clapp, 1716-1768.....
AABDG	Gen. Elisha Parks, 1724-1778.....
AABDGA	Gen. Warham Parks, 1752-1801.....
AABF	David Ashley, 1692-1757.....
AABFB	Oliver Ashley, 1725-1792.....
1-AABFB	Capt. Elisha Noble (Col.).....
AABFC	David Ashley, 4th, 1727-1813.....
AABH	Aaron Ashley, 1703-1780.....
AABHAA	*Capt. Silas King (1812).....
1-AABIA	Capt. Fellows Billings (Rev.).....
AABI B	Stephen Ashley, 1740-1815.....
1-AABI B	Lieut. Ebenezer Billings (Rev.).....
AABJAAAAA	Sheridan Elmore Bull, 1841-1862.....
AABJAAAAA	Geo. Washington Jenkins -1895.....
AABJABE	Joseph Cole, M. D., 1795-1861.....
1-AABJABK	Surgeon Eliakim Crosby, 1784-1854.....
AABJB	Gen. Wm. Shepard, 1737-1817.....
1-AABJAE	Lieut. Moses Rowe (Rev.).....
1-AABJE	Capt. Elisha Chapin (Rev.).....
1-AABJEA	Capt. Darius Ely (Rev.).....
AABJEBAG	A. B. Miller, 1844-.....
AACC	*David Ashley, 1692-1757.....

1-AADCCBF Samuel Shorey (1812).....
 1-AADCCBF Thomas Buck (1812).....
 AADJ Major Ithamer Hubbell, -1760.....
 1-AAJD Ensign Matthew Noble (Col.).....
 1-AAJDE Lieut. Daniel Pomeroy (Rev.).....
 1-AAJDEEC Capt. Rob't King (Rev.).....
 AAJDEECC George Dewey Judson, 1843-1862.....
 AAJDEEED Capt. Geo. Berriman (Span.).....
 AAJDEEF Col. Erwin Camp, 1812-.....
 1-AAJDFCABC Capt. David Albert Signor (Civ.).....
 AAJEDAAA John Miller Logue, 1819-.....
 AAJEDAAJ Lieut. Edward E. Houstain (Civ.).....
 AAJEEA Lieut. Gurdeon Lord, 1780-1866.....
 AAJEEDEAC Geo. Mortimer Brooks, 1868-1898.....
 AAJEEG Paul Baxter Yale, 1792-1872.....
 1-AAJEEG Amasa Yale (Rev.).....

ABCADCGD Asa Gilmore, 1809-1878.....
 1-ABCADCGHD Major Obadiah Smith (Rev.).....
 1-ABCADDBC Capt. James Perley (Rev.).....
 1-ABCADDBCBA Gen. Perley P. Pitkin, -1890.....
 ABCADDB&D John Wesley Clark, 1829-1898.....
 ABCADDB&DA Osman Dewey Clark, 1855-.....
 ABCADDBDD George Preston Greeley, M. D., 1833-1892.....
 2-ABCADDE&I Samuel Shaw (1812).....
 ABCADDE&IB Major Sherman Conant, 1839-.....
 1-ABCADDE&K Gen. Henry Sweetser (Rev.).....
 1-ABCADDLF Col. Ashbel Smith (Civ.).....
 ABCADDLG James Allen Henderson, 1832-1883.....
 ABCADDFC&B Percival Davenport Richards, -1898.....
 1-ABCADDFJ Capt. Thomas Carlyle (Rev.).....
 ABCAFA Eliphalet Phelps, 1743-.....

1-ABCBEA Capt. Jared Cone (Rev.)
 1-ABCBFFC Major-Gen. Amariah Kibbee (Rev.)
 ABCB $\frac{5}{2}$ JCCC Horace Stevens (Civ.)
 ABCCAJFB Lyman Lewis Sperry, 1843-
 1-ABCDDBD Capt. Veach Williams (Rev.)
 ABCDBDAC A Rob't Marshall Bellinger (Civ.)
 ABCDB $\frac{2}{2}$ FAA Col. Samuel Cushing (Span.)
 ABCDBEACE John H. Smith, 1844-1873
 ABCDDDB Capt. Amos Fowler, 1758-1837
 1-ABCDDDB Capt. Abijah Fowler (Rev.)
 ABCDDDBH Gen. Amos Fowler, 1795-1875
 1-ABCE Capt. John Webster, -1736
 ABCFB Noah Grant (Rev.)
 ABDEBAD C Edward Aldrich (Civ.)
 ABDEBADD Eugene Aldrich (Civ.)
 ABDEBAD F Hiram Aldrich (Civ.)
 1-ABEBCBGA Gen. Ezekiel Parker Walton (1812)
 1-ABEBCCF Capt. John Wetmore (Rev.)
 1-ABEBCD Capt. Joseph Kinney (Rev.)
 ABEBC $\frac{2}{2}$ EF David Franklin (Civ.)
 ABEBJBE Capt. Joseph Augustus Phillips, 1805-1846
 1-ABFCAC Capt. Nathaniel McKee (Rev.)
 1-ABFCACA Nathan Hall (Rev.)
 ABFCACBF Samuel Whitney Richards, 1824-
 ABFCACBID Major Richard Whitehead Young (Span.)
 1-ABFCFB Gen. Israel Smith (Rev.)
 1-ABFCFC Capt. Hophni King (Rev.)
 ABFCFCB Col. James Rogers, 1793-1834
 1-ABFCFCB Nathaniel Rogers, 1750-1820
 1-ABFFCD George Buck (Rev.)
 ABFFCDEB Bryan Melvin Carter, 1835-
 ABFFCDEE Herman Ossien Carter, 1840-

ADBBCB James Alexander, 1744-
 1-ADBBCJLBB Gen. Edward Franc Jones (Civ.)
 ADBBCJLE Paul Hermon Hilliard, 1842-
 ADBBFJA Jesse Starr (Rev.)
 ADBBKADI Henry Elias Scott, 1843-
 ADBBKADIB Dewey Miles Scott, 1871-
 ADBBKCB E William Wilson, 1840-
 ADBBKCBF Nathaniel Wilson, 1842-
 ADBBKDEA Daniel Gilderslieve (Civ.)
 ADBBKDEB Alonzo Gilderslieve (Civ.)
 ADBBK F Rob't Denison, 1794-1820.
 ADBBKFC Capt. Henry Crary (Mex.)
 ADBBKIBC George Eccleston (Civ.)
 ADBBKIBD Levi Eccleston (Civ.)
 ADBCA Jonas Maine, 1735-1804.
 ADBCCHG Frank Duane Maine, M. D., 1839-
 ADCAACCDD *William Anderson Tade (Civ.)
 ADCAACCDF *William Anderson Tade (Civ.)
 ADCAACDE Franklin White Pease, 1822-1864.
 ADCAACHJ Joseph Hoatland (Civ.)
 1-ADCAA E Col. David Mosely (Rev.)
 2-ADCBDBD Lieut.-Col. Brinton Paine, 1790-1865.
 ADCBDGL Capt. Moses Baxter (Civ.)
 ADCFDA Aaron Hubbell, 1757-
 ADCFDB Capt. Moses Robinson, 1763-1825.
 ADCFDC Col. Benjamin Fassett, 1760-

 AEA Capt. John Ashley, 1669-1759.
 AEAF Major Noah Ashley, 1704-1755.
 AECBB Col. John Mosely, 1725-1780.
 AECBC Col. David Mosely, 1735-1798.
 AECECA *Capt. Silas King (1812)

AECFA	Major Wait Hopkins, 1738-1779.....
1-AECFA	Capt. Stephen Hopkins (Col.).....
AECFAE	Major Aaron Robinson, 1767-1850.....
AECFEKD	Col. John Edward Pratt, 1835-1882.....
1-AECFEKD	Capt. Edward Stephen Pratt (Mex.).....
AECF ⁵ BA	John Hiram Nichols, 2d (Civ.).....
1-AECF ⁵ BB	Capt. Henry Metcalf (Civ.).....
AECF ⁵ E	Dewey Nichols, 1781-1857.....
AECF ⁵ EF	Elijah Dewey Nichols, 1808-1868.....
2-AECF ⁵ EF	Col. James Wilder (Rev.).....
AECF ⁵ EFD	John Randolph Nichols, 1843-.....
AECF ⁵ EH	Hilkiah Pierce Nichols, 1812-1869.....
AECF ⁵ F	Col. Hiram Nichols, 1783-.....
AECFG	Col. Joseph Fay, 1753-1803.....
1-AECFG	Capt. Stephen Fay (Col.).....
AECFH	Col. Benjamin Fassett, 1757-.....
AECFIIB	John Paddock Sprague (Civ.).....
1-AEC ⁵ I	Major Samuel Billings, 1767-1855.....
AECGBA	Martin Dewey Follett, 1765-1831.....
1-AECGBA	Capt. John Fassett (Rev.).....
1-AECGBB	Col. Samuel Robinson (Rev.).....
AECGBE	Benjamin Follett, 1774-.....
AEC ² G	Jesse Field, -1830.....
1-AEC ² H	Benjamin Hopkins (Rev.).....
1-AECI	Ensign Matthew Noble (Col.).....
1-AECICAC	Capt. Charles Shepard (Rev.).....
AEDAAAIA	Henry Franklin Peck, 1829-.....
AEDAAAIH	Oliver Dewey Peck, 1844-.....
1-AEDAAC	Col. Gad Stanley (Rev.).....
1-AEECAAFB	Col. Truman Shaw (Mex.).....
1-AEECCA	*Capt. George King (Rev.).....
1-AEECCC	*Capt. George King (Rev.).....

AEECCIAB	Capt. William McLean, -1863.....
AEECCIABA	Lieut. Benj. M. Purcell (Span.).....
AEECΣM	Gen. Lyman Judd, 1789-.....
AEECDB	Hugo Burghardt, M. D., 1767-.....
AEECG	Daniel Nash, 1742-1794.....
1-AEECIC	Gen. Ashbel Wells (Rev.).....
1-AEECJ	Capt. Silas Sprague (Rev.).....
AEECJA	Seymour Boughton, 1769-1813.....
AEECL	Major Thomas Ingersoll, 1751-1812.....
1-AEFABBEA	Gen. John Birtley King (Civ.).....
1-AEFACB	Zachariah Bush (Rev.).....
2-AEFACG	*Capt. John Bancroft (Col.).....
2-AEFACHA	*Capt. John Bancroft (Col.).....
1-AEFADCF	Capt. Joseph Smith (1812).....
1-AEFAEA	Lieut. Matthew Noble (Rev.).....
AEFAEBAF	Gen. Horace Clark Lee, 1822-1884.....
1-AEFAH	Capt. Noah Loomis (Rev.).....
AEFEBCDC	William Bartian Klump (Civ.).....
AEFEBCDCB	Arthur Dewey Klump, 1872-.....
AEFEBCDEA	Charles S. Kulp, 1876-.....
AEFEC	Ezra Chapman, 1749-.....
1-AEIIAC	Lieut. Nathaniel Callender (Rev.).....
AEIIAF	Jason Kellogg, 1754-1821.....
AEIAGE	Geo. Wyllys Benedict, LL.D., 1796-1871.....
AEIAGEB	George Grenville Benedict, 1826-.....
AEIAGFAC	Charles Henry Lyman, 1842-1868.....
1-AEIIAH	Col. Aaron Root (Rev.).....
AEIED	Timothy Barnard, 1756-1847.....
AEIEECD	Col. Geo. Frederic Betts, 1827-1898.....
AEIH	John Sloan, 1736-1778.....

NOTE.—Names having more than one key are marked with an asterisk (*) and repeated to present each key in its proper order. The wars are abbreviated as follows: Col., Colonial Wars; Rev., War of the Revolution; 1812, War of 1812; Mex., War with Mexico; Civ., Civil War; Span., Spanish-American War. Eleven additional military and naval records will be found among the biographies.

Royal Descent of More Than Half of the Posterity of Thomas Dewey the Settler

35AB—Pepin of Heristal, d. 714; who had—34AB—Charles Martel ("The Hammer"), b. A. 690, d. 741; who had—33AB—Pepin "The Short," d. 768; who had—32AB—Charlemagne (Charles the Great), Emperor, b. 742, d. 814; who had—31AB—Pepin, King of Italy; who had—30AB—Bernard, King of Italy; who had—29AB—Pepin, Count de Vermandois, 840; who had—28AB—Herbert I., Count de Vermandois, d. 902; who had—27AB—Herbert II., Count de Vermandois, d. 943; who had—26AB—Albert I., the Pious, Count de Vermandois, 943–987; who by his wife Gerberga, a daughter of Louis IV. of France, had—25AB—Herbert III., Count de Vermandois; who had—24AB—Otho, Count de Vermandois, 1021–1045; who had—23AB—Herbert IV., Count de Vermandois, 1045–1080; who had—22AB—Countess Adelar, 1080–1117, who married Hugh Magnus, son of Henry I., King of France, by Anne of Prussia; and had—21AB—Lady Isabel de Vermandois, who married Robert, first Baron de Bellomont, created Earl of Leicester and Mellent; and had—20AB—Robert, second Earl of Leicester, Lord Justice of England; who had—19AB—Robert, third Earl of Leicester, Steward of England; who had—18AB—Lady Margaret de Bellomont, who married Saire de Quincy, created Earl of Winchester, 1207, d. 1219, leaving—17AB—Roger, second Earl of Winchester, Constable of Scotland, married Lady Helen, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, d. 1264, and had—16AB—Lady Elizabeth de Quincy, who married Alexander, Baron Comyn, second Earl of Buchan, grandson of Richard, Baron Comyn, justiciary of Scotland, and his wife, Lady Hexilda, granddaughter of Donald Bane, King of Scots, who had—15AB—Lady Agnes Comyn, who married Gilbert, Baron de Umfraville, and had—14AB—Gilbert, Baron de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, by right of his first wife; married 1243, Matilda, Countess of Angus, and had—13AB—Robert de Umfraville, second Earl of Angus, who had, by his second wife, Lady Alansee—12AB—Sir Thomas de Umfraville, of Harbottle, younger son, who married Lady Joane, daughter of Adam de Rodam, and had—11AB—Sir Thomas de Umfraville, Lord of Riddesdale and Kyme, who had by his wife, Lady Agnes—10AB—Lady Joane de Umfraville, who married Sir William Lambert, of Owlton, Durham, and had—9AB—Robert Lambert, of Owlton, father of—8AB—Henry Lambert, of Ongar, Essex, father of—7AB—Elizabeth Lambert, who married Thomas Lyman, of Navistoke, Essex, d. 1509, leaving—6AB—Henry Lyman, of Navistoke and High Ongar; who married Alicia, daughter of Simon Hyde, of Wethersfield, Essex, and had—5AB—John Lyman, of High Ongar, who married Margaret, daughter of William Girard, of Beauchamp, Essex, d. at Navistoke, 1589, leaving—4AB—Henry Lyman, of High Ongar, whose son—3AB—Richard Lyman, b. 1580, at High Ongar, removed to Roxbury, Mass., in 1631, d. 1640, at Hartford, Conn., of which he was one of the original proprietors. He had issue by his first wife, Sarah—2AB—Robert Lyman, who married Hepzibah, daughter of Thomas Bascom, and had—1AB—Richard Lyman, of Windsor, who married Hepzibah, daughter of Thomas Ford, and had—AB—Hepzibah Lyman, who married Josiah Dewey, b. 1641; d. after 1731.

NOTE.—The posterity of every *Founder* whose key begins with AB may claim as their own the above illustrious thousand-year chain of ancestry. To the posterity of other Founders the above Royal descent is collateral.

STEWARDSHIP—YOURS AND MINE

This statement is *personal* to every Dewey descendant: The objects of this *heirloom* are to furnish each patron with an Abstract of Ancestry from Thomas Dewey, the immigrant Settler of 1630, and other ancestors down to date, together with most important ancestral biography from unprejudiced sources and a military and naval roll embracing hundreds of additional relatives—the whole so devised by a system perfected in 1913 that *the exact relationship between any two personages named herein may be easily and instantly determined.*

Also, and equally important, to make this unique legacy perpetual and increasing by combining it with a beautiful Family Record of material and workmanship designed to last a thousand years—a record which *will be* “kept up” by each inheriting custodian whose original Marriage Certificate is furnished and included, thus transmitting through future centuries an *immortal, cumulative and officially certified* human document of inspiring family interest, great legal value and ennobling effect.

The indispensable lasting quality demands lightness, costly material and restriction to the facts of enduring interest to the posterity of each Founder. Therefore are quoted only most notable distinctions from the greatest (and consequently briefest) reference books. Thus, also, are omitted several thousand Deweys and Dewey connections of more local family concern, the effect of including whom herein would have been mainly to make the cost prohibitive, the bulk objectionable and the resulting volume unhandy and perishable. Omissions in print are better covered by furnishing each Founder any wanted and available information which is not calculated to enable a cousin, near or remote, to “crawl in under the canvas” and so oblige the total costs to be shared between fewer patrons.

Knowledge and veneration of worthy ancestors and kin is an evidence of culture and promotes self-respect. Not to know may be construed as wishing to forget, and the future will increasingly regard obscurity of origin as at least a *peculiar circumstance*. Many Dewey descendants do not know their connections and probably never will. Owing to ancestral carelessness or neglect, links in their chains of descent have been lost and they are untraceable, “detached” and cut off from this benefaction.

We, *you and I*, are, in a genealogical sense, trustees for our posterity. Their future dignity and welfare depends upon us in this important respect, and timely attention to family record is the first obligation of faithful stewardship. Public records, *town, baptismal and cemetery*, are more incomplete, confusing and inadequate than formerly. The menace of lost “links” is increasing and the plain duty to posterity is *up to us*.

In Genealogical Societies hundreds of great-hearted men are devoting their lives and their fortunes to the systematizing of promiscuous records for the *general good*; in view of which it seems unthinkable that there are *parents* who, by delay or neglect, will hazard the genealogical birthright of *their own children and descendants*. It indicates the shameful dominance of more sordid and trifling interests. Even selfishness of a nobler sort should inspire a worthy link in the chain of descent to covet and try to deserve “the warmest corner in posterity’s heart.”

Dear kinsfolk, do not stop at providing this priceless heirloom legacy for your dear ones. Such forethoughtfulness is your *necessity* as a reasonable aspirant for future veneration. Your *duty* includes impressing this basic obligation of stewardship upon every neglectful relation who might profit by this great labor of love. And in the future, when this ideal opportunity has passed, all down the centuries, the glorified descendants of Thomas Dewey the Settler should urge their less favored relations to get what they can of the past and at least make the future secure by careful attention to family record.

Faithfully your kinsman,

WALTER E. DEWEY.

[AACEAGABI, AECICBBI, AEIAGABI.]

SPECIAL TEMPORARY OFFER

DEAR KIN:—

This prospectus makes good the promise by which your co-operation may have been induced. It presents all of YOUR KINSMEN who are known by me to be HISTORICALLY credited with Military or Naval service and a special group of YOUR KINSMEN who have been immortalized by inclusion in STANDARD REFERENCE BOOKS OF BIOGRAPHY.

These family connections entitle YOU to membership in many exclusive *Hereditary Societies* and are occasion for just and proper pride BECAUSE they owe nothing to the prejudice of *family historians*. Such pride would not be warranted in biographies self-written or qualities attributed by kinsmen of the subject. The inclusion of such in this “premeditated heirloom” would depreciate its influence and weight. To illustrate: To ME my father was the greatest of men, with qualities worth pages of print to MY POSTERITY, but there is no unprejudiced record of his merits and my appraisal of my father you would not care to read—much less to *pay for*.

This perishable specimen is to furnish you an intelligent basis and special inducement for PROMPT ACTION. That the selfishness which is in all of us, has, in your case the redeeming quality of family love, means that you want “Our Birthright of Kinship” in beautiful and IMPERISHABLE form, with YOUR Abstract of Ancestry specially prepared and bound in and with YOUR key which will enable YOU AND YOUR DESCENDANTS to see at a glance your exact relationship to the more than five hundred personages herein. All this need cost you no money—you can buy it with PROMPTNESS.

The companion and sequel to “Our Birthright of Kinship” is “A MESSAGE TO POSTERITY” (see booklet), a superb, self-certifying Family Record for twelve successive generations—500 FUTURE YEARS. This ought to be considered INDISPENSABLE by a family with inspiring history to preserve, perpetuate and transmit, like YOURS.