

*The Name and Family
of
Ingraham*

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INGRAHAM COAT-OF-ARMS

The most frequently used of several coat-of-arms is described thus:—

ARMS: "Ermine, on a fesse gules three escallops or"

CREST: "A griffin's head quarterly, gules and argent" (Arms are taken from Burke's "Heraldry" 1844).

PREFACE

The death of Seward W. Ingraham in February, 1937 brought to light a story, a story that had been cherished and locked away from prying eyes, in the shape of hundreds of letters and papers of nearly a century of time, belonging to and written by some member of the Ingraham family during that period of time.

The interesting task of reading and sorting those papers and diaries fell upon Halliday and me during the summer of 1937. At once, realizing the value to generations to come, especially to our own grandchildren, I undertook to make a history of the Ingraham family and the home at Sydney called "Springfields". I wish that I had the mind to be able to put into words the exact reaction I have felt in the work of compiling this history.

When we first heard that Uncle Seward was seriously ill and in the hospital Halliday left his business and hurried to the bedside of his uncle, to be with him at the last. And it was at that time that Halliday heard for the first time that the old home and all it possessed was to be willed to him.

In the short time of three weeks stay in Sydney, Halliday realized the enormous responsibility that had been laid on his shoulders. So — after taking a hasty inventory, he obtained the services of trusty neighbors as caretakers, who helped him to board the doors and windows. Then Halliday went back home to Attleboro, Massachusetts to talk over the situation with me.

Between March and July we spent many evenings trying to plan, always finding ourselves, after a few hours, against a blank wall. Being 1000 miles away from the object of our thoughts, we soon realized that, to accomplish anything we must do our planning in the old home.

The remembrance of trips that we had taken in 1930 and 1931, when as soon as we reached the Canadian border, we found the roads were mostly gravel, and dusty and rough, sort of clouded our vision of this trip. So — when we reached the border in 1937, we were very pleasantly surprised to find that the roads were much improved; in fact with a few exceptions they were perfect with pavements. The scenery was pleasant to view and we could even enjoy a few side trips.

We arrived at "Springfields" July 6th at noon. Being of a sentimental mind we had thought that we would like to eat our first meal on our own soil, and as our fare was of a picnic nature, what could be more fitting than to stretch under the trees and look out over the harbor, and nibble on our sandwiches. But, a thunder storm loomed over us, and we had to forego that pleasure, and eat inside. And thus our first summer began in the old home at Sydney. A home that we were soon to find were full of memories of the past, so full, we were three months completing the tasks of putting in order the things that had been put away with loving hands for Halliday to find some day.

We soon found ourselves living in the past with all the joys and sorrows of a growing family. Both Halliday and I became acquainted with his parents, who were rudely snatched away from him when he was hardly more than a baby, through the many letters that passed between them, and the home during the short life they were allowed to spend together.

In the space of eleven years, Halliday had lost parents, grandparents, an uncle, his legal guardian, and in the end given the choice of a "life on the farm with the farm for a reward, or a life in the city with a trade?"

What boy of fourteen would have chosen to remain on the farm?

In a few years, Halliday pined for the only home that he had known, or some farm home that might remind him of that home. Many days he and I traveled thru rural places, usually near some water, looking for some place like the old home, and thinking it would be nice to buy it, and make it live again. Life is strange, indeed.

When I tell you that history has always been a hobby of mine, and especially delving into family history, you will understand how eager I was to piece together little bits of interest that we found pertaining to the old home. For now that we knew that it was Halliday's and being afforded the pleasure of reading the family records, every way we turned, we could see that no one should be master at Springfields but Halliday. Records that were kept for him alone, just waiting for him to come to claim them. All letters told us that his grandparents foresaw all this, because of the packages carefully wrapped, and labeled by grandmother, "for Halliday" and so we felt that they would be pleased that things had worked out as they did.

And so — with a dream lying dormant — to own an old house, and make it live again — we did not find it difficult to awaken that dream, and see the family homestead before us to do what we could with it. We saw many possibilities, at the end of that summer in 1937, after we had cleared away a small debt, and let time alone govern our dreams.

"He who loves an old house
Never loves in vain,
How can an old house
Used to sun and rain,
To lilac and larkspur,
And tall elm trees above
Ever fail to answer
The heart that gives it love?"

INTRODUCTION

Before I begin with my story of the name and family of INGRAHAM, I feel that a few explanations are necessary.

At the end of our first summer at the old home at Springfields, we decided to visit the beautiful Margaree Valley, and incidentally, visit a cousin residing there. She had cordially invited us to spend some time with her, and we found too, that she was eager to give us a little of the early history of the Ingrahams in that locality.

It is quite evident that when Jacob Styles, our grandfather, went looking for a home of his own, he looked for beauty as well as good land, as did his father and grandfather before him, when they chose to settle in Margaree. Perhaps some people do not require a distant hill, a body of water, or even a singing bird to help them to perform the meaner tasks of life. But I have come to believe that in our forebears there must have lurked an artistic nature, and perhaps the successes of the family was due to the fact that they found beauty in their surroundings.

Our cousins, the Austens and Burtons, gave us a book to read, containing the early history of their land, in which, we found much that was interesting concerning our own Hezekiah Ingraham, the first settler in Cape Breton. This history stated that "Hezekiah came from Saybrook, Conn." My ferreting mind just had to be sure of that statement as well as know more of Hezekiah's forebears. The book also said that his father was "Timothy".

To this date I have not been able to verify those statements. It has been eleven years since I first began the search for the exact birthplace of Hezekiah and Timothy Ingraham. I have engaged a few geneologists, especially in Connecticut and England, but most of what I have gleaned has been thru my own efforts. All my findings have been most interesting to us. Of course, I have found a few disinterested people, but on the whole most of my contacts have been responsive. A few have at least shown that they would like to know these answers and by their interest have given me that "egging on" that is needed to accomplish a task.

Perhaps some of my readers would enjoy reading some of the books that have given me the most inspiration in my work.

"Louisburg"—Its Foundation to its Fall, 1713-1758."—by Senator J. S. MacLennan

"Tales Told Under the Old Town Clock"—by William Borrett

"Louisburg - the Dream City"—by Albert Almon

"Away to Cape Breton"—by Gordon Brinley

"Cape Breton Over"—by Clara Dennis

"History of Nova Scotia" 1837—by R. Montgomery Martin

"Cape Breton, Canada"—by C. W. Vernon

Now it is time to begin at the beginning of the story of the "INGRAHAMS".

THE NAME AND FAMILY OF INGRAHAM OR INGRAM

The origin of the name of Ingraham is uncertain, but it is believed to have been derived from the name INGE which was taken into England by a Viking leader named INGEBAR, and the word HAM, signifying "a town". It is probable that the town received its name from Ingebar and that the first bearer of the surname took it from that place in which he was living at the time of the adoption of surnames in England. The two forms were used interchangeably until the latter part of the eighteenth century and were undoubtedly of common origin.

Families of this name were found at early dates in the countries of Essex, Hereford, London, Warwick, Scotland and in Lincolnshire, Somersetshire, Surrey County and Sussex County.

It is believed that the first family seat was in Essex County and that the other branches of the family were of this parent stock. Some authorities claim that the ancestors of the INGR(AH)AMS went to England with William, the Conqueror, in the Norman Invasion of England about 1066, but others say that the family were residents in England prior to that time, and claim descent from the Scandinavian marauder who ravaged the coast of England in the eighth and ninth centuries. Owing to the location of the family in England, the latter theory seems the most probable.

Tradition of ancestral wealth has been held by widely separated Ingraham families. This has a significance of their English origin. I found some interesting records of the Ingraham Estates in England, from which I have gathered a couple for this record.

CITY OF LEEDS

Joseph Wilson died in the year 1680. He left a will "written on parchment" bequeathing his entire estate, six miles long and three miles wide, to his daughter, Sarah. The estate is now known as the City of Leeds, Yorkshire, England. Sarah Wilson married Edward Cowell of Yorkshire and moved to America, settling in Boston. I found a date pertaining to a Sarah, who was born July 2, 1660, presumably the daughter of Sarah Wilson and Edward Cowell. This Sarah Cowell married Timothy Ingraham, a son of William Ingraham who settled in Boston around 1653.

Timothy and Sarah Ingraham moved to Bristol, R. I. about 1680. It looks as though this might have happened when they were married, for in comparing dates, she was around 20 years old.

We do not know if she was the only child, but the records show us that her mother left her all she possessed, including the big estate in Yorkshire, England.

Sarah and Timothy Ingraham had seven children, who it appears were all born in Bristol, R. I. One of these children was Timothy, who in turn was father to a Timothy, as well as two of his brothers, John and Joshua.

The first effort to recover the Yorkshire estate was made by Jeremiah, a son of Timothy and Sarah, during the French War. This effort proved unsuccessful, but in 1803 a grandson of Timothy and Sarah made another attempt, at which time, he—Capt. Solomon Ingraham—made a long stay in England, employing a lawyer by the name of Erskine to whom he intrusted all the papers concerning this estate. This man, Erskine, was later Lord Chancellor, at which time another grandson, Simeon was so notified. At that time we found the estate was worth 40,000 pounds a year.

In 1825 the heirs employed one Isaiah Smith, who, after a trip to England found that the papers had passed into the hands of a son of Lord Erskine, who was then Minister to Belgium. As these papers were locked with others in England, it was impossible to get them. The search was again revived in 1856. A Maine lawyer by the name of Smith told the heirs that he had seen the original will "written on parchment", in the hands of Joseph Ingraham who was then 80 years old, living in a town in Ohio.

It was during this period that the Cape Breton Ingrahams became interested in the search, for in 1858 we found there had been letters written to Grandfather asking for names and dates of the family, so "that the heritage could be solved". One such letter was written by Isaiah Souther of Boston, who mentioned that his mother was an Ingraham before her marriage.

In 1868 the search was still on for the heirs to the English estate, as a letter signed by J. F. Souther of Boston showed. By records I found in Boston these Southers were sons of Rebecker Ingraham, a daughter of Francis Ingraham. Besides Isaiah and J. F. another son was mentioned by the name of Emory, and the address then was Temple

St., Boston. Rebecker Ingraham was born in 1789 and died in 1868. I found a copy of a statement that she made and signed to the effect that she had seen the original will "written on parchment".

A letter written to Grandfather, Jacob Styles, in 1868 by Philemon D. Lavers, husband of Jane Ingraham, a sister of Grandfather, states that he (P. D. Lavers) is copying from his records.

Hoping to find these records, I wrote to the city clerk of Halifax for any information that might be there concerning the family of Lavers. In 1868 they were living in Richmond which was either a part of, or very near Halifax.

My request was given to a reporter for a Halifax newspaper, and published. I received many answers from various members of the Lavers family, but only one of them knew that there were such "records" pertaining to the Ingraham family. This was the oldest son of Philemon and Jane Lavers, and he regretted to inform me that all his father's papers and records were lost in the Halifax fire of the First World War.

TEMPLE NEWSHAM

Another great estate in the Ingraham name in England is the Temple Newsham, situated 4½ miles from Leeds, and bought by Sir Arthur Ingraham. History tells us that this castle was once the home of a lover of Mary, Queen of Scots, and who was beheaded, because of that fact.

In 1635 the house was burned flat to the ground. Sir Arthur rebuilt it of brick with a battlement on the roof in which was imbedded these words "ALL GLORY AND PRAISE BE GIVEN TO GOD ON HIGH: PEACE BE ON EARTH: GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN: HONOR AND TRUE ALLEGIANCE TO OUR GRACIOUS KING: LOVING AFFECTIONS AMONGST HIS SUBJECTS: HEALTH AND PLENTY WITHIN THIS HOUSE".

In describing this beautiful estate the author wrote, "The whole is too beautiful for pen to describe". This lineage is long, as in Foster's "Yorkshire Pedigrees". Hugh, merchant of London, died 1616, extending to 1850. The Ingraham family tomb is in the church at Whitechurch where there are several monuments.

OTHERS OF THE NAME

An Edward Ingraham or Ingram came from Essex County, England to Salem, Mass., in the good ship "Blessing" in 1635.

Another William Ingraham settled in Boston, Mass., about 1653 and is said to have been of the Yorkshire branch of the family. According to the only record of this William he married a wife, Elizabeth, and lived in the Rumney Marsh section, now known as Chelsea. They had three children, Rebecca, Edward and Hannah. It is not known what became of them or if they left any descendants of the Ingraham name.

Sometime prior to 1662 one Jared Ingraham or Ingram settled at Boston, for in that year he married Rebecca Searle, who gave him at least four children, Margaret, Hannah, Mary and Jeremiah. He made his home for a time at Swanzy (Swansea), Mass.

John Ingraham or Ingram of Hadley, Mass., was married in 1664 to Elizabeth Gardner and was the father of JOHN, Samuel, NATHANIEL, JONATHAN and several others. The eldest son, JOHN married Mehitable Dickenson in 1689. Their children were Elizabeth, John, Ebenezer (died young), Hannah, Mehitable, Ebenezer, Mary, Rebecca, Jonathan, Experience, Elisha.

The third son, NATHANIEL, is said to have had nine children but their names are not given, and JONATHAN was killed by the Indians in 1704 and it is believed had no issue.

Another early emigrant was Henry Ingraham or Ingram, who was living in Boston sometime prior to the year 1672. He married a Lydia:—two children, Deliverence and Henry only ones recorded.

One of the many families of the name which came to America in the eighteenth century was one Edward Ingraham who made his home at York, Maine, about 1730. He married Lydia Holt, and three children are recorded, JOSEPH, WILLIAM and LYDIA.

JOSEPH, son of Edward married Abigail Milk (1) and Lydia Stone (2) and Ann Tate (3). Children:—Elizabeth, John, George, Samuel, Edward, Holt.

WILLIAM, son of Edward, married Sarah Tukey. Children:—Edward, Joseph, Nathaniel, William, Thomas, Louisa.

There was also a family of the name that settled in the Carolinas at an early date, but the records are not clear.

The descendants of these various branches have spread to practically every state of the Union as well as Canada, and have aided much in the growth of the country, as their ancestors aided in the founding of a nation. They have been noted for their courage, energy, ambition, industry, integrity, hatred of hypocrisy, moral and mental strength, power of will, tenacity and resourcefulness.

RICHARD INGRAHAM

The first Ingraham who left a record, that we have been able to find in America, was a Richard Ingraham, who the records say came from England in 1639.

After trying to search for our ancestor, Hezekiah, as coming from Connecticut (according to the Margaree history) and not being able to find any trace of him, I wrote to the Society of Genealogists, in London, England for whatever they could find on this subject.

After many months' time, I received a lengthy report on the name of INGRAHAM in England. After reading thru this interesting report it was proved that neither Hezekiah or his supposed father, Timothy, were the original immigrants from England to America. So now we must conclude that both of them must have been born in America.

We have Hezekiah's birth date as 1755, and we are reasonably sure that is authentic, for it was found in the family records as well as the printed history.

In reading the history of the founding of New England by the English it is quite interesting to follow the different groups and shiploads that came to these shores from 1607 thru 1640, covering over 30 years of trials and hardships, and Indian wars. They were searching for a place where they could be free men, to think and choose as they saw fit, without being governed by a king or bishop.

Richard Ingraham, we are told, came to Marblehead. Now the first groups that came to America went to Virginia in 1607. Various groups arrived between that year and the historical landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. The next year of great importance in history was when the Puritans came around 1628. They landed at a place that they named "Salem". The "Marblehead" of today was then a part of the tract of land that they called "Salem" and consisted of all the country between the Charles River and the Merrimack River, stretching inland indefinitely.

Under the able leadership of John Winthrop the colony at Salem struggled to do as they pleased in any affairs of the church or state. This did not please the king of England, besides the new colony had other enemies in England, who wished to bring settlers of their own and for their own benefit. So in 1636 the king entertained a scheme to annul the Massachusetts charter, and divide the land of the settlers between these hostile and rival parties.

Of course we remember how this incensed the settlers, and the most famous settler, Roger Williams, who was the pastor of the church at Salem. We all remember of his being ordered to return to England, but instead, he disappeared into the forest and made his way to the Narragansett Indians, with whom he became very friendly. He procured a tract of land and began to build a town. Because God's mercy had provided for him he called the town "Providence".

All these happenings led to the settlers moving on to other fields, hoping to continue in self-thought ways of living. Thus the state of Connecticut was founded by the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay colony moving out from under the rule of the church and state. The first time in the history of the world that a state was created by a written constitution. In the colony thus founded there was no restriction of suffrage to church members.

As we review the history of the founding of these colonies, we can see that Richard Ingraham came to Marblehead or "Salem" as they knew it, at about the end of all this conflict. But he landed in the section that had recently been torn apart by the king and his allies. Just how long he stayed at Salem we don't know, but we have found that in 1645 he was found in Rehoboth with a family. His children are mentioned as "land holders" and "yeomen" in that section.

We follow Richard Ingraham into Connecticut about 1668, where that year he married a widow. But his children scatter about, all over New England. We find many of them going into Connecticut. It was his grandson Timothy, son of William and Mary Barstow Ingraham, who married the heiress, Sarah Cowell, and gave us that thrilling story. This Timothy and Sarah seemed to have settled in Bristol, R. I. This is not very far from Rehoboth. A brother of Timothy's married a girl from Bristol, R. I., but moved into Connecticut. He had a son Hezekiah that was born in the year 1698.

In-as-much as the same names were often passed on from generation and from family to family, this is the only Ingraham line that we have found the names of Timothy and Hezekiah. It seems therefore that this must be the line from which our Hezekiah came from. If his father was Timothy, I say, could he have named a son of his for HIS father, that might have been Hezekiah?

Then we find that Timothy and Sarah had two grandsons, sons of Joshua and of John, who according to the year of their birth could have been fathers of sons born in 1755. It is an interesting study, and sometime there will be some one who will be able to tell us all about Hezekiah, the early settler of Margaree, and his father, Timothy, and just where they came from in the United States.

HEZEKIAH INGRAHAM

History tells us about the founding of the great stronghold of the French at Louisburg in 1714, and their sojourn there thru two sieges with the English, ending for all time in 1758. While the great majority of the French were deported back to France, there were a few left, who had succeeded in hiding themselves from the English, or had succeeded in reaching some French settlement where they could later return to spots near their old Louisburg. It seems that there were a sufficient number of these French to keep the strain growing.

By the time of the American Revolution, and the migration of the Loyalists from the United States to the Maritimes, the only population in Cape Breton was the French and the Mic-Mac Indians. We are told that of the great number of the Loyalists that came to Nova Scotia, there were only a few that came to Cape Breton.

It was around 1783 when the start was made of the Loyalists from New England into Nova Scotia. We can imagine a truly pioneer country, and plenty of hard work for those that chose to flee the new American rule in order to live under the British flag.

It is evident from the dates of the births of the children of Hezekiah and Sarah Ingraham that he left New England at about the time indicated for the Loyalist move. There were records of the place and date of their marriage, but some of these records were lost in the Halifax fire at the time of the First World War. As records of births and deaths were not compulsory in the old days, some of the family records cannot be verified, but in the records lost in the Halifax fire it was stated that they came from "Birmingham in the U. S.", but the state is unknown. In a printed history of the Margaree district, it is stated that Hezekiah Ingraham came from "Saybrook, Conn." As I have found out that there is a section of Connecticut that is now known as "Derby", and was once known as "Birmingham", it is probably true that he came from the state of Connecticut.

Different records of the name of Hezekiah's wife, gave us three names to choose from. The family record (that was burned) says that her name was Sarah Cone. A letter written in 1868 says her name was "Sarah Combs", and from the records compiled by Osprey Ingraham, is the name of "Sarah Wood". I am inclined to take the name of Sarah Cone as authentic. The date of Hezekiah's birth is in the year of 1755, and the date that he married was November 30, 1773. The burned record was copied in part in a letter to Jacob Styles Ingraham, stating that the first four of their children were born in the U. S., and that the fourth "James, was born in Birmingham, where his father was then living". After the dates of the first four children, ending with James, born in 1780, there were three children without any recorded dates and places of birth, and then the eighth child given as born in Halifax in the year 1788.

We can easily picture Hezekiah and Sarah with their family, slowly wending their way north and east, until they reach the most beautiful site, the Margaree Valley, with its river winding its way in and around the many little islands and rocks, between lofty mountains, where pure spring water finds its way down the mountainside, for a thirsty people.

There is a record in the office of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia stating that Hezekiah applied for additional land in the year 1816, stating that he had lived in Cape Breton for 25 years, and had brought up a family of 12 children, and now had the care of a widowed daughter and her three children. He asked for the land on the "south side of the northeast branch of the Margaree River".

In the Margaree history the statement is made that his original grant was for 1000 acres of land. After studying these various records, we see that Hezekiah and Sarah Ingraham finally arrived and settled in Margaree about 1791.

Clara Dennis has written a few books concerning the early settlers of Cape Breton, and Nova Scotia, and she mentions Hezekiah Ingraham as being one of the first settlers in Margaree. His next neighbor was Miles MacDaniel. Their farms were the first farms of the white settlers situated "up the river from Carmarthen". The earliest comers settled around what is now Margaree Harbor, and the site of the town was laid out there. But all that appears to be now known of the town is its name, "Carmarthen", and the isolated facts that the town square was designated half a mile from the water front, and that everyone who had a grant of a certain number of acres in the valley was given a town lot in Carmarthen.

We are told that the land was always good for cultivation and the streams were teeming with food. The Indians were friendly, and unlike the early New England days, there are very few recordings of Indian Wars. It is only necessary to copy the words of others that I may bring more clearly to the minds of our children the manner of living of our ancestors.

In the year 1784 Cape Breton was made a province, and was allowed to govern herself for 36 years, at which time the population was growing so slowly, that Cape Breton was joined to Nova Scotia to be governed as a county of that province.

Soon after Hezekiah Ingraham settled in Cape Breton, in fact in the year 1794, was begun the first Celtic pilgrimage which continued for over 50 years.

We are told that Hezekiah Ingraham was a public minded man, always a leader in any movement for the betterment of his community and neighbors. The Margaree history records the start of education in that district. "There being no school at Margaree, a William Jones (the second white child born in Margaree) who desired to learn to read and write, was obliged to travel to Mainadieu, where lived a teacher of those arts, that could teach him. After a certain time word reached Margaree that William was progressing well in the art of writing and reading, even tho he was obliged to work his sums in the sands of the beach".

So Hezekiah took upon himself the task of opening a school in his own house, and procured a teacher. The children for miles around came to this school, there being no discrimination made between Protestants and Catholics. This was considered a great tribute to Hezekiah Ingraham's memory, as at that time the Roman Catholic faith was greatly prosecuted. History tells us that Judge McKeagney, later of Halifax, was one of these pupils, and it is understood that this was the only education he ever had.

Hezekiah and Sarah Ingraham's third child, Armenia, married Irad Hart in Guysboro County. The records read that "in 1809 Irad and his wife and six children went up the river in a canoe from his father-in-law's home to settle in the vicinity of N. E. Margaree, where today may be found many of the name of Hart. Their oldest child, Sarah Hart married John Crowdis. These two are mentioned along with her parents as the founders of the Congregational Church in N. E. Margaree.

Hezekiah and Sarah Ingraham's twelfth child, John Louis Simpson, married Mary Crowdis, the first white child born in Margaree.

Thier tenth child, Mary Maria, married Patrick Coady, who it is recorded came from Ireland during the rebellion of 1798 to Newfoundland thence to Margaree in 1815.

Another daughter, Harriet, married John Philips, as his second wife. It is recorded that John Philips came from London at an early age, and was stranded in St. Johns, Newfoundland when a Captain Cranton from Margaree found him. He was brought to Margaree by the good Captain, and later married his daughter, Sarah. John Philips owned the first grist mill in Margaree.

A granddaughter of Hezekiah's, married a Burton. The way that the Burtons arrived in Margaree is told by this story. Capt. Robert Cranton sailed from England in his own vessel in 1794 into Margaree Harbor. He brought with him William Burton and Thomas Ethridge from Newfoundland. Later Burton married one of Capt. Cranton's daughters and after the Captain was lost at sea, Ethridge married his widow.

There are many interesting tales written about the early days of Margaree. And it is worth the time given to read them. But from a very few such writings I have gathered this small part of the hills, valleys and glens of the Isle Royale of the French, the New Scotland of the Scotch, and the Oonamaagik of the Micmics.

That we may realize the better some of the hardships of our forebears we must understand the life they led;—the stocking of the farms in a wilderness country, and the oldtime industries, such as carding, spinning, knitting, and weaving. The coarse foods ground by hand mills. Sugar and syrup made from the maple trees. Yet there was no scarcity of food. They had bountiful harvests, and the rivers and lakes gave them their fish:—in fact no one went hungry.

CAPE BRETON

Now that we have followed Hezekiah and Sarah Ingraham from Connecticut to Margaree, Cape Breton, where he decided to stay and make a home for his children, let's review a little of the history of Cape Breton.

Very early history of the island tells us of another continent, "a lost continent" that is thought to have connected these shores with Europe. In those early days we read about the Basques who were hardy fishermen from Northern Spain. The Basques nation are of unknown descent and their Iberian dialect unlike any in Europe, with a mixture of American Indian and Mongolian forms.

Before the Christian Era, a fable relates—Basque Fathers entered into an alliance with Indian tribes in North East America and found a powerful mixed nation, with important communities and fleets of galleys. Practically the whole people, other than a comparative few, escaped to Spain, and are said to have perished, with Queen Irura, of exotic beauty, in an extensive earthquake. "Barzil" off the Acadian coast, a large island remnant of the former lost continent is pictured as the scene of the western Basque Empire annihilation.

Next we read about the Norseman visiting these shores. In fact, the first missionary to set foot here is recorded as Leif, son of Eric the Red. His voyage was made in A.D. 1000. After discovering two other lands, he came to Vinland, which has been designated as Rhode Island. But the first land he called Helluland (land of flat stones) said to be Newfoundland, and the second, Markland (woodland). This would suit any portion of the Atlantic coast of Cape Breton or Nova Scotia. One historian, a professor of history in the University of Christiania strenuously maintained that the northern extremity of Vinland corresponds with northern Cape Breton.

History tells us that well nigh five hundred years pass between the time of the Basque fishermen and the coming of the Cabots, the discoverers of the American continent. It is well to make yourself acquainted with history of the land of your forebears, so I recommend that you read a good Cape Breton history. During the 10 years of preparation for this family history I have had the pleasure of reading a number, and I think that I have enjoyed over all is the one that was written by C. W. Vernon, once a minister in North Sydney. His history was written some years ago, 1903, and gives one a pleasant tale of a beautiful country. This book deals extensively with the history of the coal fields, which is a vital part of the history of the island.

The formations found in the coal mines have been responsible for the historians to learn about the pre-historic days of this land. It is not necessary that I should go into this subject, but I would like to recommend that you all acquaint yourself with this phase of the history of Cape Breton. It is mighty interesting.

If you read of the history of the inhabiting Cape Breton, you will find the prominent name of Nicholas Denys. It is recorded that he was the first to make a printed notice of the existence of coal here. His book was published in 1672. Thus the island of Cape Breton has the distinction of being the first place mentioned as possessing coal.

The connection in history that we find between Cape Breton and New England must not be overlooked, and it is surprising in how many ways one can find this connection. Especially is it apparent at the time of the Louisburg sieges, and again at the time of the American Revolution. Even to this day every family is connected in some way with New England.

So—this was the historic island to which Hezekiah and Sarah Ingraham came, and their family was to grow to adulthood here.

JAMES INGRAHAM

Now—James Ingraham was the fourth child of Hezekiah and Sarah Ingraham. And according to the table of births he must have been the last child born in the United States, only a short time before his parents started on the long trail that ended eventually in the Margaree Valley.

James married Barbara Ann Richardson, who was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. They were married by Rev. Charles W. Weeks at four o'clock of a Sunday afternoon, March 14, 1804.

James and Barbara Ann chose the beautiful Margaree Valley in which to start their home. The particular spot chosen is in the section now known as Frizzleton, N. E. Margaree. The traveled road today is some distance from the old road and the site of the home buildings. By crossing a field for a short distance, we came upon what there was left of the house. The old cellar was quite overgrown with grass, and a lonely spruce tree stood stately erect near the ruins of the fireplace, as tho it was a monument.

You don't need a great deal of imagination to see it all as it was more than a century ago. As are so many of the homes we saw in that locality, the buildings were built on a slope. We were told that the traveled road passed between the house and the barn, and even today there are cattle grazing in the beautiful interval, green and shaded, just below the hillside where stood the house.

Going back up the hillside, we noted a babbling brook running to meet the river that flows thru the interval, so peacefully, with its lofty mountains on both sides, as tho sheltering it from anything unpleasant from the outside world. Then again we lifted the bars of the rail fence, and replacing them against the present day, we felt we had been on sacred ground.

A few feet from this gate and across the road, on a small knoll overshadowed with spruce trees, we found the grave of James Ingraham. It is surrounded by a picket fence. James chose this spot on his own land where he wished to sleep his last sleep. The records told us that the first fence was built by Mark Crowdis. The old deed reads that a certain number of acres had been sold, "excepting 1/5th acre, more or less, marking the spot where James Ingraham is buried". It is also mentioned that whoever should be the owner of the surrounding land "shall care for the fence and the lot it surrounds".

The Mark Crowdis, mention as the builder of the first fence, was once a tenant of the farm. Mark Crowdis was the father of Jane Crowdis, who married one of Hezekiah's sons. According to many letters that passed between Mark Crowdis and Grandfather, he had hoped to be allowed to buy the farm. The records also tell us that after Jacob Styles, and his mother left the farm, it was let and sublet thru a period of years to different people. A great care was left on the shoulders of the eldest son of this family at the death of the father. We found that it was not an easy task to satisfy his eight brothers and sisters with what they thought were their rights in the property. Uppermost in his mind, no doubt, he held sacred the wish of his father, "that the land must not pass into the hands of strangers".

Eventually all of James Ingraham's land passed into the hands of the Burton family. One of James's and Barbara's daughters, Caroline Amelia, married Thomas Burton. The last of the land was bought by their son James Burton from Jacob Styles Ingraham in 1886. The homestead now standing on this land was built in 1860 by James Burton, the grandson of James and Barbara.

This home is now owned by a daughter, who lives in Massachusetts, but it is lived in and maintained by a son of James Burton, namely Smith Burton and his sister, Anna Budd Austen and her husband, Kenneth J. There are no heirs to uphold its traditions, that is, none that prize them to the extent of keeping the home in the family.

These good people of the Burton family, first grandfather, then son and then grandson, have carried out the wording on the old deed concerning the care of the burial place of James Ingraham, for a period of over 100 years, only to see the possibility of the time coming when there would be none that cared as they have done.

When we were on a visit there, they discussed the subject at length with Halliday and I, and since we were so interested in upholding the traditions of the name and family of Ingraham, we were very glad to co-operate with them in planning a suitable memorial for that plot of ground.

After communicating with a reliable stone cutter, and considering the price, etc. with the Burton-Austen family, Halliday placed the order early in 1948, and by summer the stone was finished and set in place, to the great satisfaction of us all.

It was to mean more than just a grave stone. We wished to have it as a memorial, that would tell anyone that wished to read it for the years to come, all that was necessary to known concerning James and Barbara Ingraham, one of the early settlers of the Margaree Valley.

It was my duty to contact all of the great grandchildren that we were able to, that all might have the opportunity to contribute to this memorial if they wished. To this date we regret that there are very few that feel as we do about these things.

After the death of James Ingraham, his oldest son, (our grandfather, Jacob Styles), continued to help keep his mother and brothers and sisters together in the home, but at the end of 12 years was obliged to give it up, for the many obstacles that persisted in hindering them. The married sons and daughters seemed to be in a continual dispute over their rights in the home.

Eventually Jacob Styles looked for a place where he might establish a home for himself, and in the meantime make a home for his mother. And the home that he

established is our Springfields, where he brought his mother in 1844. It seems as tho Barbara Ann must have pined for her valley home, for the family letters tell us that she continually failed in health, until she died ten years later at the age of 59. She was buried at Hardwood Hill Cemetery in Sydney. But as the home in Margaree was hers as well as James, we decided that her name should be placed on the memorial along with her husbands.

For the information of those that may see these few words, and perhaps never able to see the memorial, I am inclosing herewith the inscription that has been cut on said memorial.

Front of the stone

In Memory of
JAMES INGRAHAM
May 23, 1780 — May 4, 1836
and wife
BARBARA ANN RICHARDSON
October 14, 1782 — November 25, 1853
Buried at Sydney

Back of the stone

James was the son of Hezekiah and Sarah Ingraham,
Margaree Pioneers
This part of their farm was chosen by him
for his last resting place
This memorial was erected by their great grandchildren
in 1948

SPRINGFIELDS

1948

Eleven years have passed by us, and our dreams have led us to this most wonderful year of relating some of the obstacles as well as the joys that has helped us to fulfil that dream:—of seeing the old home live again.

It is because we want you all to know that we have succeeded in what we have mapped out, that I am ending this little history with this last chapter.

Yes, there was a small debt to be cleared away. At first we thought that the woodland would be the answer to that problem, but our first summer we saw the woods go up in flames. It was a dreadful experience to go thru, but when we saw that the old house and barn were spared we were sure again that it was meant for Halliday to continue to dream about the home as it was once.

We were able to borrow the money that paid the taxes of many years standing, and pay the few bills that Uncle Seward left. The few dollars we realized from produce and rents kept the current taxes and insurance bills paid, and a few repairs that were necessary to hold the house together. Every year we would think that soon we would be able to take up our residence here, and then work our plans on the land. But one thing and another, mostly from war troubles with our business, kept us with our minds and hands at work in Attleboro. It was then that our dreams of this place became a little more faded, although it was impossible to let them go entirely. So at the close of the war, we decided to make the break and leave our business and home in Massachusetts, and start to work out the vision of Springfields.

It was 1946 we arrived here, only to find that we could only occupy two rooms in the house. The rest of the house was rented, and used to store our belongings. The rules that were laid down during the war in favor of tenants, hindered us in vacating the

house of the occupants. So at the end of six months we were obliged to journey back to our home in Massachusetts to wait for the time allowed, to pass, after a notice had been given a tenant to move.

In 1947 we returned again, and began some of our renovating, and when the tenants finally moved in June, we were ready to go right to work. We found much to do to make the house livable, and considering the scarcity of material, we made great strides in our plans.

In the back of our dreams was ever lurking the thought: "Will any of our grandchildren want to carry on what we are endeavoring to start here?" We were so pleased to have our only child, a daughter and her two daughters visit us in 1947, and view what we were doing. But that did not seem to complete the scheme, until the two boys saw it too. And the oldest boy, now in his nineteenth year, expressed a great desire to spend the summer here this year.

It was a happy day for us, when we welcomed Ralph into this old home. And a happier day when we realized that he was becoming very interested in all that was connected with it. Somehow now, we feel that we can relax, and just enjoy our own dreams of what we are doing, and let the years take care of themselves. For now, we feel sure that none of the children will ever let this place pass out of the family.

The days have been pleasant ones, with Halliday attending to the material things, and my work on piecing together the history of the home from the beginning, the day that grandfather brought his mother here from Margaree.

Jacob Styles proved to be a dutiful son to the last, always looking to make his mother comfortable as possible in her new home. It was not until after his mother died that he thought of himself and so it must have been the hand of Providence that led him that sad day when he was obliged to visit Andrew Sellon, the coffin maker in Sydney. The daughter, Eliza Jane Sellon answered his knock, and that might have been the first visit, but our history tells us it was not the last, for Eliza Jane Sellon became our grandmother.

I am pleased to be able to pass on to our many cousins what we have found concerning the name and family of INGRAHAM. We have found that it is a name to be proud to carry. We do regret that there appears to be a gap that has proved hard to fill in at this date. There is an amusing story concerning this gap. It comes from Col. B. A. Ingraham, who served many years in the Canadian army during the first World War. The story comes from England thus: "One day some paper was lacking to wrap a child's lunch, and a leaf was torn from the family bible in which to wrap the lunch. That is the leaf that would tell us what we wish most to know." A good story, anyway.

It would have been very pleasant for me to be able to give you the entire families descended from Hezekiah and Sarah Ingraham. But again I was confronted with a few disinterested cousins who did not wish to have their immediate families recorded, or did not realize what it might mean to some one of them some day.

But to those of you that have been so helpful in making this a family record, I sincerely thank you.

- 1—RICHARD INGRAHAM (1st wife not known) came from England 1639 to Marblehead
 1645 moved to Rehoboth, Mass.
 before 1668, moved to Northampton, Conn.
 1668 married Joan Rockwell Baker
 Children:—2 Ruth, Benjamin, Jarrett, Juniah, William
- 2—William married Mary Barstow in Boston, May 14, 1656
 d. 1721 d. Nov. 16, 1708
 Children No. 3
 William, b. Feb. 9, 1656 d. Jan. 1657
 William, Jr., b. Jan. 27, 1658 d. June 16, 1708
 Timothy, b. July 2, 1660 m. Sarah Cowell d.
 Jeremiah b. Jan. 20, 1663
 Mary b. June 26, 1666 m. Samuel Cheseborough d. Dec. 8, 1687
 Elizabeth b. Feb. 1, 1668/9
 William m. 2nd. wife, Esther ? named in will May 1, 1721
- 3—William, Jr. m. Elizabeth Cheseborough, Bristol, R. I. moved to Stonington, Conn.
 Children No. 4
 William b. Feb. 17, 1690
 Mary b. Dec. 8, 1692
 Jeremiah b. Feb. 11, 1694
 Samuel b. April 11, 1698 d. May 25, 1698
 Hezekiah b. Oct. 3, 1698
 Elisha b. May 18, 1704
 Patience b. April 2, 1708
- 4—Jeremiah m.
 1—Mercy Monroe July 10, 1718
 2—Anna Halliday Nov. 11, 1724, Westerly, R. I.
 3—Hannah Norton, Aug. 27, 1727, Lebanon, Conn.
 4—Elizabeth Lamphere, Nov. 11, 1748, Stonington, Conn.
 Children: No. 5
 William b. June 18, 1725
 Hezekiah b. July 29, 1726 by Anna Halliday d. Jan. 27, 1744
 Hannah b. Sept. 10, 1728 by Hannah Norton
 Anna b. Feb. 2, 1730 by Hannah Norton
 Abigail b. July 21, 1731 by Hannah Norton
 Mary b. Aug. 12, 1733 by Hannah Norton
 Jeremiah b. July 27, 1734 by Hannah Norton
 Mathew or Martha b. May 10, 1736 by Hannah Norton
 Nathaniel b. Nov. 21, 1739 by Hannah Norton
 Norton b. Aug. 8, 1741 by Hannah Norton
- 5—William or Hezekiah m. Mary ? d. 1779
 Children No. 6—oldest Hezekiah
 Children No. 6 youngest Halliday
- 3—Timothy m. Sarah Cowell (Dau. Sarah Wilson and Edward Cowell settled in
 Bristol, R. I. 1680
 Children No. 4
 Timothy b. Jan. 7, 1691
 Jeremiah
 Edward
 Joshua
 Issac
 Sarah
 John b. Dec. 8, 1701 m. Mary Frye, Dec. 2, 1723
- 4—Timothy son No. 5—Timothy b. Feb. 1, 1712
 4—Joshua son No. 5—Timothy b. Mar. 2, 1746
 4—John m. Mary Frye, Dec. 2, 1723 son No. 5—Timothy b. Dec. 20, 1724
 5—Timothy (son of Joshua) m. Sarah ?

Children No. 6
Martha b. Feb. 10, 1770
Sarah b. Feb. 10, 1772

2—Benjamin (son of Richard) d. age 104 years.

m. Patience Ide, Mar. 20, 1712 b. May 12, 1686 d. Nov. 1716

Gr. gr. dau. of Nicholas Ide, came to America 1636

Children No. 3

Benjamin b. Aug. 25, 1714 m. Hannah Tomlinson Feb. 18, 1742
in Woodbury, Conn. Later lived in Chatham, N. Y.

Abigah

Both sons moved to Nova Scotia as Loyalists

married 2nd wife, Elizabeth Sweet, Attleboro, Mass., May 15, 1718

Children No. 3

Henry b. Mar. 15, 1720 Woodbury, Conn.

Jenia b. Jan. 21, 1722 m. Hannah Durkee July, 1745, Woodbury, Conn. & N. H.

9 children

Jeremiah b. Feb. 1723/4 1749 Woodbury

Job b. Mar. 1726/7 m. Experience ? 1757 & 1773 Woodbury

7-8 children

Patience b. May 21, 1728

Elizabeth b. Oct. 10, 1730

Betty or Betsy b. Mar. 25, 1733 m. Joseph Lamb Oct. 28, 1754

7 children, Woodbury, Conn.

2—Jarrett (son of Richard)

line has been traced down to Edward Ingraham, Pres. of the E. Ingraham Company
of Bristol, Conn. (1944)

TIMOTHY INGRAHAM (supposedly from Connecticut, U. S. A.) was father to

HEZEKIAH who married Sarah Cone, Nov. 30, 1773

He was born in 1755 died June 14, 1826, Wednesday, 4:22 o'clock

Children:

Sarah b. 1774 in U. S. m. Samuel Hull

Hezekiah b. 1776 in U. S.

Amenia b. 1778 in U. S. m. Irad Hart

James b. 1780 in U. S. m. Barbara Ann Richardson

Ann m. Philip Weybrant

Martha m. Ruben Hart

Temple or Temperance m. Barney Leaver, Baddeck

Jacob Styles b. 1788, Halifax m. Jane Crowdis, Nov. 1810, Baddeck

Harriet b. Halifax m. John Philips

Mary Maria b. St. Peters m. Patrick Coady

William b. Margaree m. Mary MacDonald

John L. S. b. 1795 Cheticamp m. Mary Crowdis

HEZEKIAH'S SONS

JAMES b. May 23, 1780 m. Barbara Ann Richardson Mar. 14, 1804

d. May 4, 1836

b. Oct. 14, 1782

d. Nov. 25, 1853

Children:

Seth b. May 7, 1805 d. same day

Hannah Harriet b. Sept. 7, 1806 m. Joseph Dobson

Sarah Moriah b. May 17, 1808 m. Robert Rice both d. March 1892

Jacob Styles b. May 3, 1810 m. Eliza Jane Sellon d. Dec. 25, 1893

Louisa Elizabeth b. Mar. 20, 1812 m. Nelson Dobson

Caroline Amelia b. Dec. 30, 1814 m. Thomas Burton

Moriah b. Nov. 8, 1817 d. Dec. 1818

Jane Eliza b. July 24, 1819 m. Philamen D. Lavers d. Mar. 31, 1861

James Frederick b. June 6, 1822

HEZEKIAH'S SONS

JACOB STYLES b. Nov. 7, 1788 m. Jane Crowdis, dau. of Mark Crowdis, Nov. 1810

Children:-

- 1—John Louis b. Oct. 11, 1811 m. Ann Logan d. 1888
- 2—Jacob Styles b. June 10, 1813 m. Armenia Hart (1) Catherine Munroe (2)
- 3—Ann b. Oct. 4, 1814 d. Feb. 14, 1815
- 4—Maria b. Mar. 23, 1816 m. Joseph Hart—5 sons, 1 dau. m. Edward McCurdy
- 5—George b. May 24, 1818 m. Margaret Watson (4 sons, 4 daus.)
- 6—Jane Eliza b. June 6, 1820 m. Charles Campbell
- 7—Mary Ann b. July 4, 1822
- 8—Ester Elizabeth b. Aug. 13, 1824 m. Thomas McKeen d. May 1855 (3 sons)
- 9—Amelia Martha b. Mar. 15, 1827 d. May 9, 1838
- 10—Lydia Caroline b. Feb. 16, 1829 m. Joseph Elmsley (4 sons, 4 daus.)
- 11—Sarah Jane b. May 31, 1832 d. Dec. 10, 1835

1—JOHN LOUIS m. Ann Logan

Children:-

- a—Robert Jacob b. 1838 m. Caroline Louisa Bown, 1863 d. 1938
- b—Lewis N.
- c—John W.
- d—George B. (Sheriff of Sydney)
- e—Wilson M.

A—ROBERT JACOB m. Caroline Louisa Bown, dau. Henry Bown.

Children:-

- Murray b. 1864
 Laura b. 1866 m. Tom Routledge
 Maud
 Albert b. 1870
 Ida b. 1872 m. Wm. L. Vooght
 Edith b. d. in infancy
 Bruce b. 1876 m. Melena MacNeil
 Edwin b. 1878 m. Emily Hill
 Irene b. 1880 d. in infancy

LAURA m. Tom Routledge

Children:—Adeline Maud m. Robert Ingraham son Thomas
 Laurae m. Lenore Richardson, 2 sons, 2 daus.

BRUCE m. Melena MacNeil

Children:-

- Louise b. 1901 m. Raymond Taylor b. 1897
 Bruce Atholl b. 1903 m. Delores Dunn b. 1906 d. 1932
 son Robert Bruce b. 1926
 Albert b. 1906 d. 1906
 Tom b. 1909 d. 1912

EDWIN m. Emily Hill

Children:-

- Audrey m. Macquires
 Florence m. Arthur Walker
 Walter C. killed in Germany 2nd World War

WILLIAM m. Mary MacDonald b. Tiree, Scotland

Children:-

- 1—James m. Mary Levis
- 2—Hezekiah m. Armenia Philips
- 3—John m. Eliza Ingraham
- 4—Isabella m. Duncan Carmichael
- 5—Nancy m. William Ingraham
- 6—Armenia
- 7—Jane
- 8—Ester m. Angus Campbell, Lake Ainslie & Sask
- 9—Elizabeth
- 10—William m. Mary Davis

HEZEKIAH'S SONS

11—Annie married but died young in Truro

12—Lydia

13—Sarah m. John Davis, Baddeck

1—JAMES son of WILLIAM, married Mary Levis

Children:-

Walter

Joseph

James

Ambrose

Stella married Martin

John Levis came from Plymouth, England to St. John, Newfoundland thence to Margaree.

John Levis married Elizabeth Marple of Fisher's Grant, Pictou Co. of Ingraham

Children:-

John

Richard m. Amelia Coady, dau. of Mary and Patrick Coady
remained in Margaree

James

William

JOSEPH m. MARY ANN MUNROE remained in Margaree

Frederick

Elizabeth

MARY m. JAMES INGRAHAM, son of William

Amelia

Joseph married Mary Ann Munroe

Children:-

Amelia

John

George went to Attleboro, Mass. children:- Joseph, Agnes

Andrew

Minnie

Alfred

William

Hugh

2—HEZEKIAH, son of William married Armenia Philips

Children:-

Rueben

Annie

Sarah m. Obed Ingraham, her cousin, son of Geo. Ingraham and Caroline
Henderson

JOHN m. Eliza Ingraham (1) m. Annie Munroe (2)

Children:-

Mariner m. Annie Munroe

Ester

Lydia

Mary

Eliza

Eliza (2nd)

Phoebe

Mark

John

Children:-

Vida married Dr. Murray

Margaret

Carmita married Rodger MacLeod

Lila

Lorne

WILLIAM married Mary Davis

Children:-

Hezekiah (died in youth)

Ann (died in youth)

Cranswick

Winnie

ESTER married Angus Campbell 6 sons and 2 daughters

HEZEKIAH'S SONS

2—JACOB STYLES m. Armenia Hart (1) dau. Amenica and Irad Hart
Catherine Munroe (2)

Children:-

Eliza

Millie

George

Joseph died with the mother, typhoid fever

Irad died with the mother, typhoid fever

Colin Jacob

Lillian m. Wilson

This Jacob Styles was Sheriff of Victoria Co.

JOHN LOUIS SIMPSON m. MARY CROWDIS 1st white child born in Margaree
b. 1795 d. Mar. 14, 1869

Children:-

William m. Nancy Ingraham, cousin, dau. James and Mary

Mark m. Armenia Ross

George m. Caroline Henderson

Joseph m. Martha Henderson

Mary m. Murdock MacDonald

Ann m. Thomas Crowdis

Eliza

Ester m. William Burton

James

John Louis m. Sarah Ross

WILLIAM m. Nancy Ingraham

Children:-

Jacob

Abigail

Isabella

Freeman m. Lydia Ingraham

Children:-

Everett died in youth

Eva

Percy

Jacob

MARK married Armenia Ross

Children:-

Eliza m. Wm. E. Etheridge

Lorena m. Thomas Philips

Irad m. Lydia Hart

Children:-

Laura died in youth

Phoebe m. Wilkinson

Prim

Henry m. Edith Crowdis

Children:-

Laura

Lillian

Amos

Alward

Mark m. Kate Ross

Absolen m. Sarah Crowdis

Children:-

Mark & Oliver (twins) m. Roda Ross

Mamie

Clarke m. Carmen Etheridge

Arthur m. Margaret MacAulay

GEORGE m. Caroline Henderson

Children:-

Matilda m. Thomas Philips, Cranton

Lydia m. James Davis, Baddeck

John m. 1-Armenia Philips, 2-Ann Ross
George m. Eunice Hart
Roland m. Lorine Philips

Children:-

William m. Annie Philips
Harriet m. William Ross
Dolly m. Campbell
Sarah m. DeGrouchy Timmons
George
Albert

Albert m. Eunice MacLeod

Children:-

Kitson
Olive

6—Albert who married Eunice MacLeod

Children:-

3—Osprey m. Mabel Cranston

Children:-

Baxter and Layton, twins

Osprey died July 12, 1938) Walter

4—Goldie m. Fenwick Hart

5—Otto

6—Baxter died in youth

7—Obed m. Sarah Ingraham (2) Catherine Etheridge

Children:-

Milford

Foster

Clifton

Hilda

Mina

Jeptha died in youth

8—Rueben

9—Hiram

JOSEPH m. Martha Henderson (1) Guysborough

Alice Smith (2) Mabou

Mary Kinley (3) Port Hilford

Children:-

Martha m. Donald MacDonald

Lemira m. Alex MacRae

Adeline m. Malcom MacLeod

Clement twin, later died with diptheria

Jeptha twin, later died with diptheria

James died with diptheria

Lee Baptist minister

Howard

JOHN LOUIS, JR. m. Sarah Ross

Children:-

Irad

Florence m. William Smith, Mabou

Porter m. Rachael MacLeod

Children:-

Currie

Sarah m. R. MacLeod

Teressa m. Roy Ross

David

Ellen m. Richard Marple

Lavina

Annie

Teressa d. in youth

HEZEKIAH'S DAUGHTERS

ARMENIA m. Irad Hart

Children:-

Sarah m. John Crowdis

Lorain

Panthea m. Mark Crowdis

Josiah m. Amelia Hull

Hezekiah

Irad m. Taylor

Ithel

William Simpson m. Harriet Ross

John

Joseph m. Maria Ingraham (dau. Jacob Styles and Jane Crowdis)

Mark m. Lydia Ann Scranton

Armenia Maria m. Jacob Styles Ingraham (son of Jacob Styles and Jane Crowdis)

ANN m. Philip Weybrant

Children:-

Sarah m. David Philips

Ann m. Rueben Philips

HARRIET m. John Philips

Children:-

Ester m. Tom Shaw

Samuel m. Ellen Shaw

Rueben m. Ann Weybrant

Benjamin m. Mary Ann Wilson

Charles m. Mary Ann Etheridge

James m. Emeline Wilson

MARY MARIA m. Patrick Coady

Children:-

John

William

Patrick

Mary m. Munroe

Sarah m. John MacLeod

Amelia m. Murdock Ross

Ross

Maria m. Joseph Burton

Armenia m. Richard Levis

Harriet

Panthea

MARTHA m. Rueben Hart

In 1940 a great-grandson found in Guysborough, N. S.

V. N. Hart, who was then City Clerk

JAMES'S SONS

JACOB STYLES INGRAHAM m. ELIZA JANE SELLON

b. May 3, 1810

b. Oct. 10, 1830

d. Dec. 25, 1893

d. Mar. 22, 1894

Children:-

James Frederick b. Jan. 26, 1855 d. Mar. 14, 1889

Charlotte Jane b. Nov. 2, 1856 m. John P. Thompson d. Jan. 13, 1887

Arthur Herbert b. July 2, 1858 m. Rebecca MacKenzie d. Dec. 11, 1915

Barbara Ann b. Dec. 18, 1860 d. June 1, 1884

Nelson Herbert b. June, 1865 d. same day

Seward Washington b. Sept. 21, 1866 m. Inez Smith d. Feb. 4, 1937

Alswitha Amelia b. July 7, 1869 d. Nov. 18, 1886

Albert Samuel b. Feb. 12, 1863 m. Henrietta Brooks d. April 15, 1942

ARTHUR H. m. Rebecca MacKenzie, Port Morien, 1891
b. July 2, 1858 d. Dec. 11, 1915

Children:-
George Arthur d. in infancy
Roy MacKenzie
Edgar Halliday b. 1902 d. July 1919

SEWARD W. m. Inez Smith, Attleboro, Mass.
b. Sept. 21, 1866 b. Mar. 3
d. Feb. 4, 1937 d. June 25, 1930

Children:-
Beatrice Amelia b. Oct. 6, 1893 d. May 1894
Clara Augusta (adopted) m. Harvey Simmons, Glace Bay
b. 1895
d. Dec. 9, 1924

ALBERT SAMUEL m. Henrietta Brooks
b. Feb. 12, 1863
d. April 15, 1942
Children:-
Irma Brooks m. Randolph Bell, Attleboro, Mass.
no children, later divorced

CHARLOTTE JANE m. JOHN PIKE THOMPSON, Oct. 8, 1883
b. Nov. 2, 1856 b. Sept. 22, 1863
d. Jan. 13, 1887 d. Aug. 5, 1888
Children:-
Ephraim Styles Halliday b. July 3, 1884
m. Alice Westcott Slocum, May 6, 1903 b. July 6, 1885
Children:-
Lottie Alice b. July 9, 1906 m. Enos Joseph Perry, July 7, 1928
b. Dec. 26, 1903
Children:-
Ralph Thompson b. Dec. 24, 1929
David Arthur b. Nov. 28, 1931
Sylvia b. Sept. 24, 1935
Jean b. Dec. 1, 1938

JAMES FREDERICK DEARING

Children:-
James Frederick b. 1842 d. 1920
Joshua b. May 5, 1846
Barbara Ann b. Dec. 1, 1848
Hannah E. b. April 21, 1851
Jennie V. b. Sept. 13, 1853
Sarah M. b. May 19, 1856

JAMES FREDERICK

Children:-
James Frederick in 1938 lived at 2 Forest St., Peabody
Phocian J.
Harry P.
Gladys
Others, but names unknown

JAMES FREDERICK, 3rd

Children:-
Mrs. John Chalpin, in 1938, 241 So. Main St., Hartford, Conn.

JAMES'S DAUGHTERS

HANNAH HARRIET married JOSEPH DOBSON, Feb. 6, 1826
b. Sept. 7, 1806 b. Dec. 13, 1802

Children:-
Barbara Ann b. Nov. 22, 1827 d. Oct. 1828
Joseph b. Jan. 1, 1829
Richard b. Sept. 8, 1830
Nelson b. Feb. 16, 1832
Charlotte Jane b. Oct. 15, 1834
James Wesley b. April 19, 1836 died same day
Sarah Lavers b. Mar. 24, 1837
Caroline Eliza b. April 26, 1839
Amelia Ann b. Feb. 23, 1841
George b. Nov. 1843
Job b. Aug. 3, 1848 m. Harriet Martell, Aug. 14, 1872 d. Sept. 4, 1931
a son b. April 29, 1851 d. May 3, 1851
Joseph Dobson's father came from Yorkshire, England, somewhere around 1780.
Some of the Dobsons settled at Cape Tormentine. His father's birth was Aug.
1768, and his mother's name was Charlotte.

JOB DOBSON married HARRIET MARTELL, Aug. 14, 1872
b. Aug. 3, 1848
d. Sept. 4, 1931

Children:-
Albro m. Ida May Savage
Harvey
Lula m. Rice
Della m. Hagen
Sydney
Harriet Martell's father was Arnold Martell of Glace Bay, C. B.

JANE ELIZA married PHILAMAN LAVERS
B. July 24, 1819 m. July 30, 1838 b. Aug. 27, 1809
d. Mar. 31, 1861
Both are buried in Old Church of England Cemetery at Windsor, N. S.

Children:-
William George b. May 11, 1839 m. Louisa Hiltz d. Mar. 31, 1922
Sarah Jane b. April 1, 1840 m. Daniel Hiltz d. Aug. 1887
Eunice Eliza
Victoria b. Feb. 6, 1842 d. May 12, 1926
Charles Dickson b. May 22, 1843 d. Sept. 14, 1847
Caroline Amelia b. Nov. 24, 1844 m. Bezanson d. Mar. 15, 1905
James Ingraham b. Jan. 19, 1847 d. May 17, 1903
Joseph Cornelius
Theophilus Ebenezer b. Aug. 29, 1849 m. Elizabeth Boutilier
d. Aug. 15, 1934

Barbara Ann b. June 8, 1851 d. Feb. 1887
Elizabeth Styles b. Dec. 12, 1852, d. April 5, 1866
Adoniram Judson b. Aug. 11, 1855 m. Mary Ann Dill d. Jan. 2, 1835
Evelina b. Dec. 6, 1858 d. Dec. 28, 1858
William George m. Louise Hiltz
Children:- William S. Halifax
Sarah Jane m. Daniel Hiltz
Children:- Charles Chester, N. S.
Joseph C. T. E. m. Elizabeth Boutilier
Children:-
Ida M. 6 Duncan St., Halifax
John d. 1946
William d. Nov. 1947

Adoniram Judson b. Aug. 11, 1855 m. Mary Ann Dill d. Jan. 2, 1935
Children:-
Blanche Ingraham 52 Southbourne Rd., Forest Hills, Mass.
Gertrude m. Beach
Norman Forest Hills, Mass.
Nora J. m. Fred V. Knight, Somerville

JAMES'S DAUGHTERS

Caroline Amelia m. Bezanson

Children:-

Alice May m. Shaw

Pearl O'Brien St., Windsor, N. S.
neice, Mrs. Frank Leighton

CAROLINE AMELIA m. Thomas Burton

Children:-

Martha m. Frederick Hart

James

Annie m. Charles Lewis

Jane

Lalia m. Tom Rudderham

ANNIE m. Charles Lewis

Children:-

Nellie m. George Grant

Seward

Milly m. Chipman Rudderham

Gilbert

Carrie m. Hagar

Beresford

Maud

Laura

Stanley

Charles

Eva m. Clarence Lewis

Ernest

NELLIE m. George Grant

Children:-

Gladys m. Danny MacAskill (1 dau. Barbara)

Stanley m. Emma Guthro

Children:-

George Sydney

Lorne

Patricia

Mary Katherine

Muriel

Dorothy m. Leo Forcier (2 children)

Phylis m. John MacKenzie (1 son, Grant)

LALIA m. Tom Rudderham

Children:-

Minnie m. Ward Rudderham

Marion m. Milledge Lewis

Arthur

Hadley

Harold

CAROLINE m. Thomas Burton, October 19, 1833

Children:-

(a) Richardson

(b) James m. Armenia Hart, Mar. 12, 1862

(c) William m. Rhoda Hart

(d) Arthur m. Hattie Dobson (1)

(d) Arthur m. Minnie Carbonell (2)

(e) Martha m. Frederick Hart

(f) Jane m. Freeman Hart

(g) Annie m. Charles Lewis

(h) Laliah m. Thomas Rudderham

JAMES'S DAUGHTERS

(b) James m. Armenia Hart

Children:-

Leonard James m. Regina Gould

Alfretta m. George Tingley, Nov. 21, 1882

Eliza

Malinda m. D. Young

Smith

Malinda (2) m. Rev. C. W. Allen, Weymouth, Mass.

Anna Budd m. Kenneth J. Austen, July 26, 1926

WILLIAM BURTON previously mentioned obtained a grant of land in Margaree,
April 20, 1815. William married Nancy (or Ann) Cranton

Children:-

(a) William Baptist clergyman m. Sophia Cutten (1); Laleah Holmes (2);
Mrs. Davis (3)

(b) Thomas m. Caroline Ingraham

(c) John m. Armenia Crowdis

(d) Samuel m. Margaret Ross

(e) George m. Judith Benoit moved to Cape North

(f) Robert m. Panthea Crowdis

(g) James m. Dorothy Holmes

(h) Sarah m. Joseph Ross

(i) Mary m. Donald Ross

(j) Elizabeth m. Rev. James Stubert

(k) Joseph

(a) William

Children by Sophia Cutten

Capt. Joe

John

David

James

Children by Laleah Holmes

William

Children by Mrs. Davis

Edward

Floe

Sophia

(c) John m. Armenia Crowdis

Children:-

Sarah m. Norman MacPherson

William

John

Armenia m. Murdock Ross

Lydia

Joseph P.

Melinda m. George Murray

(d) Samuel m. Margaret Ross

Children:-

William

Alexander

Joseph

Elizabeth m. William Cranton

Annie m. Miles Timmons

Sarah m. Sam Shaw

(f) Robert m. Panthea Crowdis

Children:-

David
William
Ephraim
John Pryor
Matilda

(g) James m. Dorothy Holmes

Children:-

John
James
Henrietta
Sophia
Jennie

(h) Sarah m. Joseph Ross

Children:-

Ann
Jane
Sarah
Henrietta
Mary
Rachael
Elizabeth
William J.
Joseph J.
James L.

(i) Mary m. Donald Ross

Children:-

William
Donald
Silas
Ester
Sarah
Rachael
Mary
Matilda

William Burton, the father of these foregoing children organized the Margaree Baptist Church in 1835.