

MY GRANDMOTHER'S STORIES

(Stories of Huntington, L. I., and Vicinity, during
the Revolutionary War, and after)

Put into written form
for her Grandsons

BY

HARRIET WALTERS CHADBOURNE

Blandford, Mass.

November 20, 1905

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Prefatory Note
by

Robert Franklin Wood
Newark, N. J. November, 1931

With
Genealogical Notes
on the Long Island Families:
Kelsey, Platt, Walters, Valen-
tine, Carll, Roscoe (Rusco), etc.

"MY GRANDMOTHER'S STORIES"
by Harriet Walters Chadbourne
with Genealogical Notes compiled by
Robert F. Wood, on L.I. families:
Kelsy, Platt, Walters, Valentine,
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PREFATORY NOTE

Platt Kelsey (1756-1816), a son of Stephen and Anna Platt Kelsey, was married in 1777 or early in 1778. He and his wife, Mary, then lived with the Stephen Kelsey family in their home on East Neck, Huntington. The Revolutionary War incidents or anecdotes given in these "Stories" were the experiences of this Kelsey household, and were passed on by Mary Kelsey* to her descendants, of whom I am one.

It is my purpose to show now how directly these stories came to me, the better to establish their authenticity and reliability.

Mary Kelsey was a widow for 24 years, her daughter for 33, and her granddaughter Harriet, who put these stories into written form, for 44. In every generation the daughter and the widowed mother lived together for many years, a situation most favorable for perpetuation of family lore.

Thus, Mary Kelsey, widowed in 1816, spent most of her remaining years with her only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, in whose home she died,- in Great Neck, in the year 1840. The eldest of Elizabeth's large family of children was Ianthe Walters, born in 1812 and hence 28 years old at the time Mary Kelsey died. Ianthe and her mother had these stories from the lips of Mary Kelsey herself, and passed them on to my grandmother, Ianthe's youngest sister, Harriet, with whom they in turn made their home for many years,- until Elizabeth's death in 1875.**

Furthermore, Ianthe and Harriet spent all their last years in the home of my father and mother, and told me these stories many times, when I was a boy. When I was in my early twenties I asked my grandmother to write them out for me, for preservation. This she did, in the fall of 1905.

(to p. 2.

*See N.Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec., April 1931, pp. 140-145, "Regarding the Identity of the Wife of Platt Kelsey", by the present writer.

**Elizabeth and her husband Peter Walters are buried in the Reformed Church Cemetery in Manhasset; Ianthe (born in Huntington) and Harriet (born in Great Neck) in Brookside Cemetery, Easthampton, Mass.; Elizabeth's father, Platt Kelsey (Kelsey) in the old cemetery in Huntington, near the graves of his parents and other members of the family.

(Prefatory Note, concl.)

As a basis for some of the stories she used a paper that her sister Ianthe, 25 years her senior, wrote for her at her request, sometime between the years 1875 and 1881, and which is now in my possession. This, and other notes by Ianthe Walters, are given in the back of this booklet.

Remembering that Ianthe Walters had these items at first hand, it will be seen that their transmission to us has been remarkably direct.

It is a pleasure and a privilege to turn over to this Society this copy of "My Grandmother's Stories", and the other material in hand, just as My own grandmother passed them down to me.

November, 1931.

Robert G. Wood

*This copy for
The New York Public Library*

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being filed with:
The Huntington (N.Y.) Historical Soc.,
The N.Y. Geneal. & Biogr. Soc.*

MY GRANDMOTHER'S STORIES

My Grandmother! I do not remember her. She was the last of our grandparents, and she died when I was two years old. She was my mother's mother, Mary Platt Kelsey, born in 1759. Her mother's name was Mary Brush. Her father, Jesse Platt of Huntington, Long Island, N.Y., was a Colonel in the French and Indian War. He died in 1767. His wife died in 1759 when my grandmother was only eight days old. The little child was taken into the home of her aunt and there grew up, it is said, to be a very handsome young woman with fair complexion, brown hair, and dark blue eyes. She had a very clear sweet voice and her singing attracted much attention. At some of the old-time parties the dancing has been known to stop when she began to sing, because all wanted to listen.

She was brought up very strictly in her uncle's* home with the other children. Her people were all old fashioned Presbyterians of the strictest sort. Sabbath began on Saturday evening at sunset and ended Sunday at the same time. No work was allowed except that which was absolutely necessary: no sweeping nor making of beds, washing dishes or bringing in wood. The children were required to be very orderly; go to Church and study their Bible and Chatechism. Grandmother said the day seemed long, and sometimes they could hardly wait for the sun to go down. After watching it out of sight how fast they scampered off to play! I think we are as much too easy in Sabbath observance now-a-days as the fathers were too strict. There is a "happy medium", if it could only be found.

Grandmother married my grandfather, Platt Kelsey, in 1777 when she was eighteen years of age. He took her to his father's house, the old Kelsey homestead. It had been in the family for many years. There was a large farm and house pleasantly situated at East Neck, in Huntington near the harbor which led out to the sound. The house was arranged for two families. Grandfather's parents occupied one part and the young people began housekeeping in the other.

Great-grandfather Stephen Kelsey married Anna Platt, a distant relative of Colonel Platt. Besides my grandfather there was another son, Stephen. He also lived in Huntington, but not at the old home at this time.**

*John Conklin, who married Elizabeth Brush. RFW.

**The original manuscript adds, "He finally inherited most of his father's property, a right of the eldest son in those days.", but records indicate that Stephen the eldest son died young, and that the Stephen who lived was the youngest son, named after the one who died. RFW.

Gt-grandfather was counted among the rich men in the town. Among other possessions he owned a number of slaves, and when the law prohibiting slavery was made in New York the most of his slaves were very unwilling to leave "Old Massa". So he could not have been a hard master though he was very strict.

Grandmother used to tell many stories of these servants whom she so well remembered,- some of whom were most worthy and others troublesome. There was old Violet, a native of Guinea, who could speak only broken English,- a good faithful woman; and Prue, who was a wonderful worker but very impudent. She said she "would have the last word if she died for it", and "Old Massa never let dis chile get hurt: she's worth too much money".

One trieky fellow used to pick the cellar door lock with a nail and go in to help himself and his friends to eatables and drinkables. The "Old Master" had a spirited horse for his own use and no-one else was permitted to ride him. But often in the morning this horse would appear to have been hard driven. At last it was discovered that this same bad darkey stole out by night, and bragged afterward of "ridin' de bes' hoss in de barn while everybody was asleep". He ran away after a while and was never heard from.

Another one went out one night to "meet the devil". He said he promised the devil that he would sell himself if the devil would help him get rich. This night he was going out to clinch the bargain. Late in the evening he came running in, thoroughly frightened, and finally telling this story: "I went out under de old dead tree in de medder where I promised to wait for de debbil, and de moon was shinin' bright, and I listened, and by-an-by I heard a rushin' noise and chains a-clankin', and I knew de debbil was sure comin' arter me, so I was scared and run home quick and I shant sell myself to him no more". A member of the family happened to witness this scene and said the poor superstitious fellow was almost pale with fright.

I have no dates of the birth or death of the Kelsey Gt-grandparents. After the Revolutionary War it was almost impossible to find town records. Huntington suffered severely from the ravages of the British soldiers who were barracked there and many valuable books and documents were lost or destroyed. Even the old burying ground was desecrated by the soldiers, who trampled down the graves and tore up the tombstones to use them as hearths for their ovens.

Gt-grandfather was a thoroughly loyal man and true to his colors. He therefore suffered much persecution, both from the British men and this Tory neighbors. The Kelsey house being large, was chosen for some time as headquarters for

some of the King's officers, and also some British and Hessian soldiers. The officers took possession of the best part of the house, the kitchen wing was given to the soldiers, and the Kelsey families had to occupy the middle part. Not very pleasant but it could not be helped. Grandmother had been living there about a year, and she remembered well those hard times.

They were at the mercy of their unwelcome tenants, and it was not unusual for the soldiers to come in at meal time and eat all the food prepared for the family, without a word of apology or thanks. It was very aggravating, when there chanced to be a special treat, to see it thus devoured.

They had particular spite against Gt-grandfather because they could not get hold of many hidden valuables, and there were ~~many~~ several fine horses which would have counted a prize. But Budd, one of the negroes, was too much for them. He found fine hiding-places for the horses in the dark woods, and when any British troops were near he would lie with his ear to the ground, listening. In this way he could detect approaching cavalry a long distance off, and hurry the horses away. So they were never taken.

One day a soldier came into Gt-grandmother's sitting-room, and in an insolent manner asked for the "Captain". (He was called Captain because he had owned a sailing vessel). She refused to tell where she supposed her husband to be. The soldier was angry and held his sword over her head. "If you dare to strike a woman, strike!", she said, "but I shall not tell you where Capt. Kelsey is." He did not quite dare, so he angrily departed.

My grandfather was aroused one night by a noise in the adjoining room, and fearing someone was troubling his father he threw a sheet over his shoulders and hurried in, to find him in the hands of some soldiers who had put a slip-noose about his neck and were half strangling him.* The sudden advent of the white robed figure frightened the rascals and they made off as fast as possible. Fortunately they were discovered before any serious harm was done.

Captain Kelsey was on the street one morning when several of the King's soldiers met him. They compelled him to go into a barn where they harnessed him with part of a horse's head-gear and reins, and drove him through the fields where no-one would be likely to see, forcing him to jump over all the fences until they reached the highway where there was a tavern.

*This was being done in the effort to force him to disclose the whereabouts of some of his possessions,- according to the story as told to me when I was a boy. RFW.

They hitched him to a post and leaving two to watch, the rest went in to get a drink. Very soon two commanding officers came along and saw his condition. "Why, Capt. Kelsey! What does this mean?" "Go into the tavern and ask your men; they can tell you." The soldiers were soon out and their prisoner released. The Officers were very courteous and said the men should be punished. These are a few among the many trials this good man had to endure.

The war was ended at last and order was again restored to the town and its homes. How joyful/¹ must have been to see the last soldier depart. There were many patriotic demonstrations and meetings held in various places. Grandmother told an amusing story of a lady whom she knew who was very enthusiastic in her support of the States. But she was very nervous, and one day in one of these meetings something happened which suddenly startled her, when, springing to her feet she exclaimed, "God save the King!", much to her chagrin. It was a long time before she heard the last of it.

I do not know how long my Gt-grandmother lived after the war, but it must have been a number of years, because she taught my sister Ianthe her letters in 1816 when she was four years old.* My mother was her favorite granddaughter.

I think Gt-grandfather lived a while after my mother's marriage, because she has often told me of his interest in that event.*

My father, Peter Walters, of Woodbury, near Huntington, had some uncles who were Tories, and of course that gave reason for dissatisfaction when it was evident that he had a liking for Mother. Perhaps another reason was that the Walters family belonged to the Church of England, and the Presbyterians had small liking for the Episcopalians. The old gentleman decided to investigate for himself, and rode over to Woodbury one day for that special purpose. On his return he said, "Well, Betty, I have been to Woodbury to make inquiries about that young man and I hear nothing but good of him; so you may as well go ahead." This they did, and were married in the spring of 1811.

A few years later they left the old home and started out for themselves, locating in Great Neck, Long Island, about 18 miles from New York City. They found another ancient house from whose small-paned windows one could look out over the Bay and the wider Sound, with the town of New Rochelle on the opposite shore. Tall poplars and graceful old willows were

*Anna Platt Kelsey died in 1819, and her husband in 1812.
RFW.

in the front yard. A beautiful locust grove on one side and orchards, fields and woods on the other gave the children an ample playground, to say nothing of the large pond where they loved to slide and skate in the winter-time. If I were to tell all that I remember of that early home of mine* it would make this story much too long. After the death of my Grandfather Kelsey, in 1816, Grandmother used to spend her summers in the home of her eldest son, and winters at our house. Finally it became her permanent home for Mother was her only (so. surviving) daughter and she loved Father as her own son.

It was a large and happy family, - Grandmother, Father, Mother, nine children and the "help" which was so necessary. Though so long an invalid, Grandmother did not forget her singing, and on her last Christmas day (1839) she sang a Christmas Carol so strong and clear that all who heard it were surprised. Soon after that, Feb. 10, 1840, she asked my sisters to sing her favorite hymns at bedtime. Then she slept, and before midnight she was translated in a moment from earth to heaven.

In 1842 my honored father passed on to his rest and his reward, and after that came many changes. Samuel, Amelia and Benjamin were married and in their own homes. Charlie went to college. Alfred wished to engage in other business. So Mother and three sisters and I left the farm and went to Flushing town to live. Maggie and I felt as if we were going to prison, so happy and free our country life had been. She was twelve and I eight. Here was my home until my marriage in 1856; and again, after that when in 1863 my husband died, and in 1867 I turned again to the old town and the old friends. My mother, sisters Annie (Ianthé) and Tillie and daughter Emma formed my family. In April 1875 our dear mother left us, and as we sisters and brothers remembered all that she had been to us we agreed that for her it was true: "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed". (The words on her tombstone. RFW)

And now, as I write, I think how fast since then her children have been gathering home to her and Grandmother and the others gone before. Sister Amelia, nearly ninety, and I, the youngest one, are all that remain of our large family. I shall soon myself be facing the setting sun, and therefore I am glad to pass on all that I can remember of these stories of long ago as they have been handed down to me. The worthy names and characters of those who have gone before us should not be forgotten, and I pray that the earnest Christian faith and integrity of our ancestors may be the heritage of their children's children to the latest generations.

Blandford, Mass.
Nov. 20, 1905

Harriet W. Chadbourne

*On the Onderdonk, later
Mann, estate.

WRITING BY IANETTE WALTERS,- (Sometime between 1875 and 1881)

(All notes in parentheses are by the present writer)

I will begin with the oldest relative I can remember. She was our great-grandmother Kelsey. She was unable to go around the house, and I well remember climbing up on her bed, and being petted by her. She taught me the alphabet when I was very young. Her maiden name was Anna Platt. (1733-1819). Her husband's name was Stephen. I do not remember him. They had only two children-Stephen, the eldest,* and Platt, our grandfather.

The old gentleman owned considerable property and was a staunch republican, suffering much from his Tory neighbors during the war of the revolution. He and his family were obliged to live a part of the time, during the war, between British officers who occupied the best part of the house, and Hessian soldiers who were quartered in the kitchen. The latter gave no cause for complaint, but the former were sometimes insolent and overbearing. Though our great-grandfather's family was small, both his sons had large families, and as in those days the sons commonly inherited most of the property, Mother got very little.

Our Grandmother Kelsey's name was Mary Platt. She was a very distant relative of her mother-in-law. Her mother's name before marriage was Brush. Those old spoons you have belonged to our great-great-grandparents Samuel and Thebe Brush. Are they not marked S. and P. above the letter B? That was the way of marking things then. (These old spoons were so marked, only below the letter B).

Grandmother was only eight days old when her mother died, and at the age of eight years she was fatherless. She was taken into the family of an aunt who married a Conkling, where she remained until her marriage when she was eighteen. The money she and her sister should have inherited from their mother, was nearly all lost - - -. Her father was a commissioned officer in the French and Indian War, and was paid in government land, somewhere out west, the deed for which was lost in some way, before she and her sister who was two or three years older than herself, thought much about business matters. I recollect hearing grandmother talk about it, regretting that she had not had brothers to attend to their pecuniary matters. Uncle John Kelsey was quite stirred up at one time about that land of his grandfather's but failed to discover the lost deed. I have forgotten where the land was located, and how much there was. Grandmother's sister, Hannah, married a Roscoe, (David Roscoe Jr.), and their daughter Amelia married Brewster Ketcham, with whose two daughters, Caroline and Matilda I was quite intimate in my youthful days.

The second daughter, Sarah, married a Mr. Long, and had

*See footnote**, p.4.

several sons, but no daughter. There was another daughter who married a Gould, and had several daughters. One of them, Mary, was very beautiful. Nathaniel Roscoe was the only son. With his daughter Mary I was well acquainted, but have forgotten her mother's maiden name. I think, however, it was Sammis.

Mother's cousins on her father's side, - her Uncle Stephen's children, - were ten in number, one of whom was the father of the unfortunate young man who was murdered. For some reason, Mother was never intimate with those cousins, and after her removal to Great Neck, - when I was nearly four years old, - the intercourse between them nearly ceased, so that I never knew them personally. - - - - -.

I have been told that our grandmother was a very handsome young lady. She had dark blue eyes, and a mass of dark brown hair. The complexion was very fine until a few years after her marriage when she was inoculated with small pox, which left some marks. She had a sweet and powerful voice, and in her youth her singing attracted much notice. On the Christmas eve before her death, in her 81st year, she sang one of the old Christmas carols, much to our surprise, as she was then in very feeble health, and had not sung in a long time.

Mother was the fifth of nine children, and was born March 28th, 1791.

The old homestead at East Neck, Huntington Harbor, had been in the family a great many years, and Mother felt badly when Uncle John sold it.

Our great grandfather Walters, I think his name was James, came from England, - though Walters I am told is a Welsh name, - and he and his brother were on the side of the crown in the revolutionary war, - in other words they were Tories, and had to go to Nova Scotia at the close of the war, from whence they returned after some years, wiser I think, but not wealthier men. I cannot recall the name of the great grandmother on that side. Grandfather, whose name was Benjamin (Walters) married Elizabeth Valentine. She was very good looking, - had hazel eyes and brown hair, and was rather reserved in manner, but she was a warmhearted, wholesouled woman. Her mother's name was Hewlett. Grandmother had a sister named Mary (Valentine) - called Polly, - who married a Suydam, - cousin Hannah Duryea's parents; - a sister Martha who married a Wright, - Nathaniel Burtis's grandparents; - and a sister Sarah who married a Nostrand, and had no children.

Her brothers were Jeremiah (Valentine), whose son James married his own cousin, our aunt Ruth; and Obadiah, who married grandfather's only sister, Rachel. They had two sons, James & Hewlett, who married sisters named Hendrickson. Their only daughter Elizabeth - Aunt ~~Polly~~ Betsey - married a Montfort. Grandfather had a brother Peter (Walters) for whom Father was named. He had a large family, but I never knew them very well.

I forgot to say that grandfather had blue eyes, and light

** Obadiah and Rachel; see p. 13*

brown hair. Uncle Charles resembled him, I think. His children were James, Peter, Margaret, Samuel, Ruth, Mary-called Polly-, Sarah-called Sally-, Ann, Charles & Phebe. (and Rachel). They believed in Scripture names, didn't they?

I did not tell you the names of Mother's brothers & sisters. (Kelsey) They were Anna, Samuel, Sarah, Platt, then Mother, John, Jesse, Amelia, and Joel. Anna and Sarah died in childhood, and Amelia at the age of 18 years.

Father's eldest brother died when he was 15 years old. Father was born Oct 14th 1785. When he first paid his addresses to Mother, her grandfather (Stephen Kelsey) was strongly opposed, on the ground that he belonged to a tory family. But on visiting some friends in Father's vicinity, and making enquiries, he "heard so good a report of the young man" that his opposition ceased, and after a ~~three~~ three years engagement they were married on Mother's twentieth birthday.

The Walters family, of course, were Episcopalians- while on Mother's side the Presbyterianism was very "blue", so far as grandmother was concerned. She was taught to keep the Sabbath from sunset on Sat. eve. until the same time Sun. eve. Her uncle would allow no sweeping, or making of beds, or washing of dishes, on the Sabbath, or any work that he thought unnecessary to be done on that day. Consequently, they had to fly around Sunday evenings. Though very strict in these matters, he was very kind and indulgent in his family, and grandma loved him very dearly.

I think our grandparents and parents were all born in Suffolk county, L.I. Father was born in Woodbury, and Mother in Huntington, where brother Samuel and I also found a birth place. Our parents removed to Great Neck when I was about four years old, and there as you know, all the other children (nine) saw the light. I wish, now, that I had taken the pains to find out more about our ancestry when it was in my power. - - -
- - And so it has been our lot to be "poor, and respectable". Well, if we are only "rich in faith" it matters not. We are fast leaving behind us "things seen and temporal". And yet, and yet, there are times when I would gladly have at my disposal more than I have ever had.

Great-grandfather Kelsey owned a number of slaves- and when a child I used to be very much interested in grandmother's account of some of them. There was old Violet, a native of Guinea, who spoke broken English- a good and faithful woman. And Irue, who was the best worker of them all, and the most impudent. Once, when her old master was reproving her, and ordered her to keep silent when she answered back, she told him she would "have the last word if she died for it." And when he was out of hearing she said, "Ole massa no kill dis chile- she wuth too much money". Then there was Frank who stole money from his master's desk, and was sold for the offense- and Budd who used to pick locks with a nail, and go into the cider

cellar and get apples and cider for himself and others. He was also fond of riding on horseback. The old master had a horse for his own especial use, and no one else was permitted to mount him. Budd used to unlock the stable door at night and follow his fancy for riding this horse. And though the appearance of the animal in the morning always betrayed him, and a severe whipping followed, he continued to take occasional rides on "de bess' hoss in de barn", until he ran away.

Grandmother Walters' father also had a large family of slaves, one of whom, old Lucy, I remember seeing at Uncle Oby's. (Obadiah Valentine, bro. of Elizabeth). Father remarked, when talking about his grandfather's family, that "the negroes raised the corn, fed it to the hogs, and then ate the pork". If I think of anything more I will tell it you at some future time.

(END)

original manuscript of the
Photostatic copies of the foregoing are on file with the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society, 124 E 58th St., New York, and with Mr. Earl L. Kelsey, Genealogist of The Kelsey Kindred, 105 Riverside Ave., Torrington, Conn.

RFW.

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Other writings of Ianthe Walters; dates not known.

(All notes in parentheses are by the present writer, RFW)

Before the revolutionary war our Great-grandfather Stephen Kelsey was living at East Neck Huntington, L.I., where he owned land and slaves also. His wife's name was Anna Platt. They had two sons, Stephen and Platt, the latter of whom was our grandfather. Our grandmother was a distant relative of her motherinlaw.

Great-grandfather was a staunch republican and showed his colors bravely, during the war of the revolution. At one time during the war, some of the King's soldiers were quartered in the best part of Grandfather's house, and a squad of soldiers in the kitchen, the Kelsey family living between the two. But they suffered less arrogance from those who were in the house, than from outsiders, and especially from their tory neighbors.

Grandmother Kelsey's maiden name was Mary Platt. Her mother's maiden name was Brush. When Grandmother was 8 days old her mother died, and her mother's sister Elizabeth, who married John Conkling, took the babe and cared for it as her own.

Grandmother's father (Capt. Jesse Platt) was an officer in the French and Indian War, and died when she was 8 years old. She had a sister Hannah 3 yrs. older than ~~herself~~ she

was. This sister married a Mr. Roscoe. (David Rusco, Jr.) Mr. & Mrs. Roscoe had a daughter Polly, who married David Gould, Experience, nicknamed Tenie, who was married to a Mr. Prime, Sarah, who married James Long, and Amelia, who married Brewster Ketcham. Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe had also a son, Nathaniel Roscoe. His daughter Mary married a Conkling.

- - - - -

Another:

Grandmother Walters' maiden name was Elizabeth Valentine. Her mother was a Hewlett. Grandmother had four sisters, viz. Martha, who married a Wright; Polly, who married Garrett Suydam; Sarah, who married a Van Bostrand; I have forgotten the name of the sister who married a Traviss. Grandmother had two brothers, Obadiah and Jeremiah. Obadiah married Grandfather's sister Rachel (Walters). They had two sons, Hewlett and James, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

Jeremiah married Mary Van Velsor. They had four sons, Thomas, Samuel, James and John, and three daughters, Petsy, Mary Ann, and Rachel.

Our grandfather, Benjamin Walters, had four sons, James, Peter, Samuel, and Charles; and seven daughters, Margaret, Rachel, Ruth, Polly, Ann, Sally, and Phebe. James died when about twelve years old, Peter married my mother, Elizabeth Kelsey, Samuel married his cousin Elizabeth Monfort, and Charles married Elizabeth Roe. Margaret married John Carll, Rachel married Lewis Buffet, Ruth married her cousin James Valentine, Polly married Elijah Cox, Ann married Walter Cox, Sally did not marry, and Phebe married Titus Ketcham. Grandfather Walters' sister Elizabeth married Smith Peters.

Mother had three sisters, two of whom, Anna and Sarah, died in infancy, and Amelia, who died when 18 years old. Her brother Samuel Brush Kelsey had two wives, first Fanny Sammis, second Hannah Conkling. Her brother Platt married a Miss Scudder. Her brother John Conkling (Kelsey) married first Sarah Brush, second Rebecca Wisner. Her brother Jesse married Phebe Coddington. Her brother Joel Scudder (Kelsey) remained unmarried. (Published records have his ~~name~~ middle name "Smith" instead of Scudder).

END.

NOTES ABOUT STEPHEN KELSEY, AND HIS SON PLATT,
from the printed records

Stephen Kelsey was a signer of the Articles of Association, as was also his son Platt. (Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution, 1868, vol. 1, page 47 and following; among Huntington signers, May 8, 1775).

Stephen Kelsey was Corporal in Capt. John Wickes' company of Militia, which was in the Huntington troops under command of Col. Josiah Smith. His name appears in the Returns of that Company, for serving from July 29 to Aug. 31, 1776. They were at the Battle of Brooklyn. (Huntington Town Rec. 1889, vol. 3, pp. 11, 12, and foot-note).

Stephen Kelsey was one of the eleven men appointed for Huntington on the Patriot Town Committee; these committees were appointed in town and county at the recommendation and suggestion of the Provincial Congress of May 22, 1775, to aid the Patriot cause. (Old Times in Huntington, by H.C. Platt, pp. 23, 39-40).

He was one of the Inspectors at the Election of Officers of the 5th Company in Huntington, Feb. 7, 1776. (Calendar of Historical Manuscripts, vol. 1, p. 231; name spelled "Keleey" in the printed record, evidently meant for the old spelling "Kelcey" or "Kelcy").

He was one of the "Patriot Refugees" from the town of Huntington, "who at various times crossed to Connecticut on service in the Patriot Cause". (Old Times in Huntington, p. 56).

He and several other Huntington inhabitants were mentioned in a British dispatch to the New York Mercury as being the principal rebels in the town. They were branded throughout this dispatch as "miscreants", "rebels", "scoundrels", "traitors", "perjured villains", for their part in this "rebellion against the best of Kings". (Old times in Huntington, p. 65; Huntington Town Rec., vol. 3, p. 56; Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk County, Onderdonk, p. 84, this being more complete than the others).

After the war, Stephen Kelsey was one of those who had "Claims for Property Taken or Destroyed and no Receipts given". He had such items listed to the number of about 18, totaling well over 100 pounds in value. Col. J. G. Simcoe of the Queens Rangers/^{once} explained in a dispatch or letter, that he "did not give receipts to a great number of People on Account of their Rebellious Principles, or absolute disobedience to the General Order", and that "the Inhabitants of the town of Huntington came under both descriptions"! (Huntington Town Rec., vol 3, Appendix).

Stephen Kelsey detested a conspiracy in the Army, and was paid a reward of Three Pounds, June 24, 1776. (Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut, Mather, 1913, p.432). (This same reference also cites Stephen and Platt as signers of the Association, and indicates the former as a Refugee).

Stephen Kelsey was on the "Wednesday night guard", according to "A List of guards in Town Spot, 1781, Dec.4". (Huntington Town Rec., vol. 3, p. 71. But his son Stephen was about 22 years old by this time, so it may have been he).

He held many town offices, over a period of many years:

Supervisor, 1777
Trustee, 1772-1775, incl.; 1777-1781, incl.
Commissioner, 1774-1781, incl.
Assessor, 1774-5, 1777, 1780.
To care for intestate estates, 1778-1781.
Overseer, 1769, 1772-3.
Fence Viewer, 1769-1772 incl.
Surveyor, 1774-5.

In 1787 Stephen Kelsey was Trustee and Supervisor, - (or possibly his son??). (All the above from vol. 3, Huntington Town rec., though very few of these references are indexed).

Platt Kelsey hired the privilege of the Ferry to Connecticut, between Huntington Harbor and Norwalk Harbor, on April 8, 1789. For this concession he paid Eight Pounds per year, and under the stipulations of the Trustees of Huntington he engaged to

"keep a good and sufficient Boat which will carry six Horses at a time in good order and give proper Attendance and shall receive no more than three shillings for a man, and four shillings for a Horse and four shillings for all grown cattle - - -".

If a single passenger applied and offered "double Ferryage", he was obliged to make the trip, weather permitting. (Huntington Town Rec., vol.2, p.141.)

NOTES ON THE WALTERS, VALENTINE, and CARLL FAMILIES, of L.I.
(Compiled ^{chiefly} from old records and data given to the present
writer by Harriet W. Chadbourne in 1905)

Peter Walters, who married Elizabeth Kelsey, was a son of Benjamin Walters. Benjamin Walters was b. Feb. 22, 1755 and d. Oct. 28, 1829. On Mar. 9, 1783 he married Elizabeth Valentine. Their children were:

1. James, b. Apr. 19, ^{1784; died} aged 12 years
2. Peter, b. Oct. 14, 1785; d. Aug. 19, 1842. He m. Elizabeth Kelsey. Their descendants are to be included in the forthcoming Vol. 3 of the Kelsey genealogy.
3. Margaret, b. Sept. 9, 1787; m. Feb. 20, 1812, John Carll, son of Sergt. John Carll. Their children are given in paragraph #A, below.
4. Rachel, b. Oct. 4, 1789; m. Lewis Buffet; had dau. Mary Ann; see No. 2 in #A below.
5. Ruth, b. Sept. 20, 1791; d. Dec. 5 or 6, 1877; she m. her cousin, James Valentine. Their descendants are given in the book, "Valentines in America", pub. in 1874, pages 27-29, but as some errors appear to have crept into that record the corrections indicated by information in the hand of the present writer are given in paragraph #C below.
6. Samuel, b. Nov. 16, 1793; d. Dec. 29, 1875; m. his cousin, Elizabeth Monfort. No children.
7. Mary (Polly), b. July 16, 1796; d. Apr. 21, 1861; m. Elijah Cox; had daus. Jane (m. Stephen Towell), and Marietta, who lived in Oyster Bay.
8. Anna (Ann), b. Apr. 10, ¹⁷⁹⁹ 1799; m. Walter Cox; had dau. Ann Elizabeth who m. Valentine Monfort; their dau. was Elizabeth Ann; lived in Woodbury.
9. Sarah (Sally), twin to Anna; did not marry.
10. Charles, b. Mar. 18, 1801; d. Mar. 25, 1861; m. Elizabeth Roe; had dau. Mary Elizabeth who m. Geo. Hendrickson of Brooklyn and they in turn had dau. Elizabeth who m. Lewis Buffet Carll, - see paragraphs #A and #B, below; had also son Charles William who m. Mary Terry and had children.
11. Thebe, b. May 31, 1806; m. (1) Titus Ketcham and had children, of whom some, at least, died in childhood; m. (2) William Walcott.

The dates in the foregoing list are mostly from an old Walters Bible; Mary (Perry) Walters stated that Samuel (No. 6 above) inscribed there the names and dates of his parents and their children.

Another record in this Bible gives the following names and dates for the preceeding generation:

Children of James and Mary Walters

1. Benjamin, b. Feb. 22, 1755; d. Oct. 28, 1829.
2. Peter, b. Nov. 27, 1756
3. Samuel, b. July 4, 1758
4. Rachel, b. Aug. 25, 1761
5. John, b. June 23, 1771

(See p.13 for statement that Benjamin had a sister, who m. Smith Peters; this sister, Elizabeth, does not appear in the Bible record here quoted).

There may be some doubt as to whether the name of the father of this family was James. It is so given in the Bible record just quoted. Ianthe Walters wrote, "I think his name was James" (page 10). Another descendant searched this matter a few years ago and believes him to have been named John.

In support of this belief he states that a history of Long Island says, of the Walters brothers, Henry, Samuel and John, that John had a son Benjamin who was born Feb, 22, 1755 and married Elizabeth Valentine; that the history further states - - - that Samuel the brother of Benjamin enlisted from Flushing in 1812, served at Fort Green and was honorably discharged and pensioned.

I have not been able to find this history nor to verify the reference. The old Bible has still other records, and they include a John who had brothers (?) Henry and Samuel, but John would have had to marry at 16 to have been Benjamin's father. The Bible record, copied exactly, reads:

March the 21 Day 1734 the Bag of Henry Walters
february the 14 Day 1736 the Bag of Samuel Walters
february the 16 Day 1738 the Bag of John Walters 1743
Martha Walters born 12 Day September in the year of our lord/

Two strange records occur in this same old Bible, viz:

Samuel Cossilboom born Dec. 9, 1769
David Cossilboom born May 1, 1771

This name occurs in certain lists of the time, variously spelled Casseboom, Coseboom, Canseboom, etc.

- - - - -

#A
(see Nos. 3, 4, 10, on p.16)

Children of John and Margaret (Walters) Carll:

1. Frances Emily, b. abt. 1812; m. Alfred Valentine and had sons James and Alfred, who grew up and married; had also several children who d. young.
2. Alonzo Seamore, m. Mary Ann Buffet; see No. 4 on p. 16, and #B below.- #B.
3. Sarah Elizabeth
4. Marietta, m. Edward Ogden Crowell of Newark, an editor. (He was connected with a Newark paper and also was editor of a paper in Huntington, L.I., about 1845-55.)
5. Zeruah, m. Nathaniel Burtis of Brooklyn. See p. 10. They had dau. Mamie who d. at 18, and son Nathaniel, d. 10 mos.
6. John Franklin, m. (1) Hannah Burtis and had a son and a dau. who d. (both) in infancy; m. (2) Martha Tappan and had son Samuel Lesley who lived in Pleasantville, Pa.

- - - - -
#B #B

(See No. 10 on p.16, and No. 2 above).

Children of Alonzo Seamore and Mary Ann (Buffet) Carll:

1. Frances Emily, d. young.
2. Lewis Buffet, 1845-1919; see account below.
3. John Henry; m. Elizabeth Buchanan, and lived in Toledo
4. Ianthe; did not marry; *b. Aug. 5, 1850.*
5. Agnes; d. young; *twin to Ianthe.* 6. *Alonzo; d. young.*
7. Marianna; did not marry.
8. Seamore; m. Delia-; had dau. Della; had son Edward Livingstone, (who has m. and has one or more ch.)
9. Fred; did not marry.
10. Addison; m. Lucy -; no children.

~~(and I think there was another)~~

Three of these children were born blind and lived to old age. Of these a brother, and a sister who in her gentle and unassuming way makes life brighter for others suffering the same handicap, are still resident in or about New York City. The third, Lewis Buffet Carll, (second in the list above), was a man of extraordinary mental power, and was known as the Blind Mathematician. His father's mother, and his mother's mother, were the sisters Margaret and Rachel Walters. He was the only one of the blind children to marry, but had no children. His wife, whom he married about the year 1900, was a granddaughter of Charles, a brother of Margaret and Rachel. (p. 16, No.10).

Lewis Buffet Carll, sightless from birth, graduated from Columbia University in 1870, standing second only to his friend

and classmate Seth Low, later Mayor of New York. He was the first blind person to successfully complete a college education, and he thereby afforded encouragement and incentive to others to follow in his steps.

Mr. Carll became best known for his books. The first, "Calculus of Variations", a volume of over 550 pages, was published in 1881, after 10 years of prodigious study and research. This was by far the most advanced work that had yet been written upon this abstruse branch of mathematics. He had a second book, carrying the subject still farther, in course of preparation. For many years he held a Fellowship at Columbia.

An illustrated outline of the life and work of this remarkable man is to be found in an article in The Duluth Evening Herald of January 4, 1908.

- - - - -
#6
Corrections/ to The "Valentines in America"- (see p. 16, No.5).
and additions

1. p.28, Val. in Am. Thomas Valentine's son Obadiah who m. Rachel the sister of Benj. Walters, had sons James and Hewlett who m. sisters named Hendrickson. (This is the same Obadiah mentioned on pages 12 and 13 of the present writing).

2. p.28, Val. in Am. The marriage of Obadiah son of Jeremiah must be wrongly given here, for it was not he who married Ruth Walters, but his brother James. The marriage of James and Ruth is correctly given, on page 29 of Val. in Am.

3. p.29, Val. in Am. Thoebe/~~Valentine~~ (Vandewater) Valentine's dau. Rosine had children, and a brother named Benjamin. Thoebe had a niece, Mary Elizabeth, and two nephews, Devine and Duryea, (all Vandewater), who married respectively, Benjamin F. and Louisa J. Valentine (children of her husband's brother James). and Mary Elizabeth Crary (daughter of her husband's sister Harriet).

4. p.29, (middle), Val. in Am. Here are listed the marriages of "Jeremiah son of Obadiah". But our record has the Jeremiah who was thus married, to be the son of James and Ruth, not of Obadiah. The book itself gives evidence of its own error in this, for at the top of the same page we find the marriage of "Jeremiah son of Obadiah" already accounted for, and just after that we find Jeremiah the son of James and Ruth with no accounting for marriage or children.

5. As to Thomas Valentine's daughters: (p.28, Val. in Am.) Elizabeth married Benjamin Walters; Mary had a dau. who m. a Duryea and they in turn had a dau. Hannah; Sarah had no children; Martha had a dau. who m. a Burtis and they in turn had a son Nathaniel. See p.10.

6. The name Walters is given as "Waters" in many places in the printed records, and in the Valentine genealogy. (There was also a family whose name was Waters or Watters; I have not found that they were related). Where this family is spoken of, the name should be Walters.

* * * * *

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MARYLAND PENSIONS

Many of the colonies granted pensions to disabled soldiers and sailors of the Revolution, even before the organization of the nation as the United States of America. Of interest as examples of these pensions are the following extracts from county court records in Maryland.

Proceedings, Orphans Court, Baltimore Co., 1787; vol. 2, p. 2.

"Ordered that the collector of the county pay unto Mark Walsh, a private in the 7th Maryland Regiment, who was wounded in the Battle at German Town in the year 1777, the sum of three pounds fifteen shillings, being for 3 months half pay due the 10th day of January last."

Similar entry Philip Sullivan, Battle of Camden, 16 Aug., 1780.

Similar entry—James Collins, serjant, 1st Maryland Regiment, seige of York in Virginia.

Similar entry—John Bennet, 2nd Maryland Regiment, Battle of Camden.

Frederick County, Court Minute Book

"On application of sundry disabled persons formerly soldiers in the Maryland Line for an allowance under the Act entitled An Act for the relief of disabled and maimed officers, soldiers and seaman, the following orders on Adam Fisher, Esq., were directed to be given, namely:

George Hiltebrick

Mary Parsons, widow of William Parsons, militia.

John Strasner, 2nd Regiment.

John Stresner, priv., 7th Regt.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM OLD CEMETERY, RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTRIBUTED BY JEAN STEPHENSON AND BESSIE C. CARMAN, Washington, D. C.

Sacred / to the memory of / Nancy Harris / who departed this life on the / 13th of August A. D. 1840 in / the 56th year of her age / [Inscription]

Sacred / to the memory of / Robert Cannon / who was born / in Pitt Co., N. C. / March 7th, 1780 / and departed this life / at Raleigh July 9th 1833 /

Sacred / to the memory of / Dr. Arthur Nelson / Died Oct. 5th, 1841 / aged 50 years / A native of Fredericktown, Md. and / oldest son of the late Gen'l / Roger Nelson / During his residence in this / city he acquired that general / respect and esteem to which / his exemplary conduct and / Gentlemanly deportment / justly entitled him. /

Eliza B. Dudley / wife of / Edward B. Dudley / Born 24th November 1796 / Died the 14th day of October / 1840 /

David Royster, Jr. / son of Jacob Royster / and Lucy Daniel / Born at / Clarkville, Va. 1777 / Died at / Raleigh, N. C. / June 22, 1865 / aged 88 years /

Susan Royster / wife of David Royster / and daughter of Elisha Sons / born in / Warren Co., N. C. 1779 / Died at / Raleigh, N. C. / Oct. 25, 1864 aged 85 years /

To the memory of / John Devereux / born in the County of Wexford / Ireland / March 11th A.D. 1761 / died in Raleigh / July 1st A.D. 1841 /

To the memory of / George Pollok / who was born March 16th / 1772 / and died April 9th / 1839 /

Thomas Pollok Devereux / son of John and Frances Devereux / Born in New Berne Dec. 17 / 1793 / Died at Connacoma in Halifax County / March 12th, 1869 /

To the memory / of / Mrs. Catherine A. Devereux / wife of / Thomas Devereux / who died at the / White Sulphur Springs, Virginia / July 17th A.D. 1836 / aged 40 yrs.

In / remembrance of / Jane Dickerson / who died 19 Febr / 1844 / aged 90 years /

In memory / of Richard / Dickson /

who died / March 10, 1863 /

In memory of / Bridget Hill / wife of Surry Hill / who departed / this life / August 5, 1848 / aged 70 years /

In memory of / Lisbon White who / 17th Oct / 1781 died 31 Janu- ary / 1835 aged 54 years / — months 13 days /

Jane Davis / Relict of Colonel John Williams / late of New Hanover County, North Carolina / Died at Raleigh, 28th July 1818 / aged / 62 years and 2 days / The mother of 4 children /

NOTES ON THE WALTERS, VALENTINE, HEWLETT, AND CARLL FAMILIES OF LONG ISLAND

BY ROBERT FRANKLIN WOOD, Washington, D. C.

A—Introductory

A1. The following notes are based on family records and memoranda, supplemented by such published data as may serve to help unify them. It is realized that they remain fragmentary; it is hoped, however, that such information as can be given here will prove useful to whoever may be studying these and related Long Island families, for their own interest or for further compilation.

A2. In 1892 Charles William (Charles, Benjamin) Walters (J14) made a copy, now in the writer's possession, of the Walters family records contained in a Bible left to him by his uncle Samuel Walters (E8). In this Bible were no pages designed for family records, so entries were made here and there where there was room. There are four groups of such entries, and we shall detail them here under Sections B, C, D, and E.

B—The Oldest Walters Records

B1. The oldest records, which have not yet been satisfactorily correlated with later generations, read as follows:

- B2. March the 21 Day 1734 the Eag of Henry Walters
- B3. february the 14th Day 1736 the Eag of Samuel Walters
- B4. february the 16 Day 1738 the Eag of John Walters
- B5. Martha Walters born 12 Day September in the year of our Lord 1743

B6. All of these names are to be found in early records of Long Island. In *Oyster Bay Town Records*, vol. 6, p. 283, we find Henry Walters witness to a deed

dated Feb. 12, 1759. In *Collections of the New York Historical Society, Abstracts of Wills*, vol. 9, p. 257, we find the will of William Walters of Cold Spring, Oyster Bay (March 15, 1771; proved 1780) which makes mention of wife Mary; sons Simeon, William, John, Samuel; daus. Mary, Martha, Gretia and her children Rachel and Isaac and Solomon Weeks.

B7. We have nothing definite, however, to identify William's family with the Walters family we are considering, and there is no Henry mentioned in the will. On the other hand, the place, Oyster Bay, is in the same general locality where "our" Walters family long resided (G5, 6, 7, 8), and William's life span could be consistent with birth dates B2, 3, 4, and 5,—especially since we find William's marriage as Dec. 7, 1728 in the records of St. George's Church (Episcopal), Hempstead, L. I. The record reads, "William Walters and Mary Losee, both of Oyster Bay." (See N. Y. G. & B. Rec., vol. 11, p. 135).

B8. There was on Long Island also a large family named *Waters*, and looseness of spelling in old records makes for confusion which at times is hard or impossible to resolve. For further comments on these oldest Bible records see Section F.

C—Next Oldest Records

C1. The record with next oldest dates connects definitely with later generations, but we shall have to examine into the identity of the father, James, for reasons which will appear in Section F. This record reads as follows:

C2. The children of James and Mary Walters were—

(1) C3. Benjamin Walters¹ was born the 22 February year of our Lord 1755. Died Oct. 28, 1829 [Cf. G8]

(2) C4. Peter Walters² born the 27 day of November in the year of our Lord 1756 [Cf. G6]

(3) C5. Samuel Walters born the fourth of July in the year of our Lord 1758 [Cf. G7]

(4) C6. Rachel Walters born the 25 day of August in the year of our Lord 1761 [H2] [Cf. G5]

(5) C7. John Walters¹ born the 23 day June in the year of our Lord 1771

C8. For comment on these, see Section F.

D—Unexplained Records

D1. Two strange records were in the old Bible at this point, which have never been explained.

D2. Samuel Cossilboom born 9 day December in the year of our Lord 1769

D3. David Cossilboom born 1 day May in the year of our Lord 1771

D4. For comments on these, see Section I.

E—Record of the Benjamin Walters Family

E1. On another page of the Bible were vital records of Benjamin Walters (C3) and his children¹,—entered there by his son Samuel according to a letter written by Mary, wife of Charles William Walters (J14). These are here given, together with additional information from family letters and papers, and from other sources:

E2. The ninth day March 1783 Benjamin Walters^{1,3} married Elizabeth Valentine [For notes on Valentine relationships see Section H; see also J1].

(1) E3. And the nineteenth April 1784 James Walters was born [He died aged 12 years. See F5].

(2) E4. Peter Walters was born the fourteenth of October 1785. Died 19 Aug 1842 [He m. March 20, 1811, Elizabeth, dau. of Platt and Mary (Platt) Kelsey⁴ of Huntington, L. I.; they are buried in Rosewood Cemetery, Manhasset, L. I. See J3, 4].

¹ See N. Y. G. & B. Rec., vol. 55, pp. 339, 340. Census of 1800, for families of Benjamin Walters and John Walters.

² Cf. N. Y. G. & B. Rec., vol. 57, p. 62, Census of 1800, in which a Peter Walters certifies the population of certain towns.

³ See paragraph G8 and footnote 6, of which p. 113 applies.

⁴ Regarding this marriage, see N. Y. G. & B. Rec., vol. 62, pp. 140-145.

(3) E5. Margaret Walters was born ninth of September, 1787 [She m. Feb. 20, 1812, John Carll. See J5; Sect. K].

(4) E6. Rachel Walters was born fourth October 1789 [She m. Lewis Buffett. See J6].

(5) E7. Ruth Walters was born the twentieth of September, 1791 [She m. her cousin James Valentine of Bayside, L. I. See H2; J7. She d. Dec. 6, 1877; bur. in Zion Church Cemetery, Little Neck, L. I.]

(6) E8. Samuel Walters was born the sixteenth of November, 1793. [See A2; this Samuel was owner of the Bible. He m. his cousin Elizabeth Monfort; he d. Dec. 29, 1875].

(7) E9. Mary Walters was born the sixteenth of July 1796. Died April 21, 1861. [Called Polly; she m. Elijah Cox. See J12].

(8) (9) E10. Anna & Sarah Walters was born the tenth day April, 1799. (Anna m. Walter Cox; see J13. Sarah did not marry].

(10) E11. Charles Walters was born March 18, 1801. Died March 25, 1861. [He m., 1832, Elizabeth Roe of Bayside, L. I.; see F2; J14].

(11) E12. Phebe Walters was born the thirty-first day of May in the year of our Lord 1806. [She m. (1) Titus Ketcham, and had two sons who d. in infancy; m. (2) William Walcott; she d. 1866].

E13. This concludes the entries in the Walters Bible.

F—Notes on Sections B and C

F1. Now let us compare the oldest Walters records as given in Section B with the *History of Queens County, New York* by W. W. Munsell & Co., 1882. Under "Flushing," p. 89, we find:

F2. "The Walters brothers, Henry, Samuel, and John, were settlers in the east end of town, in the Little Neck district, prior to the Revolution, and Henry served in Young's Militia under Hamilton. John had a son Benjamin" (Cf. C3)" born February 22nd, 1755, who married Elizabeth Valentine. They had eleven children. One of their sons, Charles," (Cf. E11) "was born in 1801, and married in 1832 to Elizabeth Roe. They had a son and a daughter Charles W. and Mary (now Hendrickson) who are the only representatives of that branch now here. Samuel Walters, a brother of Benjamin, enlisted from Flushing in the War of 1812, served at Fort Greene and was honorably discharged and pensioned."

F3. So here we have the same trio, and in the same order as their "Eag" in the old Bible (Sect. B), yet disagreeing with

that Bible record (Sect. C) which gives "James and Mary Walters" (C2) as Benjamin's parents. It will be noted that if John, born 1738, was indeed the father of Benjamin born 1755, he must have married at age 16, in 1754. But in *Marriage Licenses, Province of New York, previous to 1784*, 1860, (also in *New York Marriages before 1784*), we find a John Walters, p. 445, marrying Hannah Brush, May 4, 1757. Again, a John Walters is to be found (*Coll. of N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1891*, p. 70), 5 ft. 8 in. tall, 20 years old, born in North Castle, a carpenter, dark complexion, who enlisted, April 8, 1758, in Capt. Petrus Stuyvesant's company, Queens County. Though his age thus agrees with our John Walters, our question of identity and parentage remains unanswered.

F4. About 1880 Miss Ianthe Walters (1812-1898), eldest child of Peter (E4), in a paper now in the writer's possession, wrote: "Our great-grandfather Walters (I think his name was James) came from England ——— and he and his brother were on the side of the crown in the revolutionary war,—in other words they were Tories, and had to go to Nova Scotia at the close of the war, from whence they returned after some years, wiser I think, but not wealthier men." This brother evidently was Samuel (B3), for in the *N. Y. G. & B. Rec.*, vol. 34, p. 197, we find under "Loyalists etc. Mustered at Digby, Nova Scotia," May, 1784, Samuel "Walters," with one child under 10, described as "Loyalist, settled in Digby." The writer has not discovered the name of either John or James Walters in Nova Scotia records.

F5. If then, James instead of John was the father of Benjamin Walters, he apparently was a brother of the trio Henry, Samuel, and John. The fact that Benjamin's first-born was named James (E3) might lend weight in support of James (C2) as the parent.

F6. Descendants of Mrs. Amelia K. (Walters) Willis (1816-1909), another daughter of Peter (E4) have a table giving the parents of Benjamin (C3) as James Walters and Mary Hewlett, but no authority cited.

G—The Hewlett Relationship

G1. The Hewletts⁵, influential and well-to-do, were, like the Walters Family, strongly Loyalist or tory. We know that Benjamin Walter's⁶ wife, Elizabeth Valentine (E2), was a daughter of Elizabeth Hewlett who married Thomas Valentine, and this goes at least as far as to show that these several families were intermarrying and that the alliance mentioned in the preceding paragraph would be perfectly logical. The Walters family generation after generation were Episcopals, as apparently were the others also, and in the records of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., we find all these family names repeatedly. The following are of note⁶:

G2. May 20, 1736 (born) Elizabeth, d. of John and Hannah Hulett. (Probably she who m. Thomas Valentine mentioned above).

G3. Sept. 18, 1743, Charles, s. of John and Hannah Hulett bapt. at Oyster Bay. (See G4).

G4. Jan. 14, 1770, (mar.) Chas. Hewlett of Oyster Bay and Martha Davenport. (Possibly the Capt. Charles Hewlett "of Revolutionary War notoriety," brother of Elizabeth (Hewlett) Valentine).

G5. Feb. 17, 1779, Obadiah Valentine & Rachel Walters both of Oisterbay. (Cf. C6; H2).

G6. Feb. 16, 1780, Peter Walters and Sophia Place both of Oisterbay. (Cf. C4).

G7. July 29, 1782, Samuel Walters and Martha Van Cot both of Oisterbay. (Cf. C5).

G8. Mar. 9, 1783, Benjamin "Waters" and Elizabeth Valentine both of Oisterbay. (Another record says: "Benjamin Waters of West Hills near the village of Cold Spring, in Oyster Bay").

H—Notes on Valentine Relationships

H1. According to the account by Miss Ianthe Walters (F4), Elizabeth Valentine (E2) had four sisters. Mary (Polly) married Garrett Suydam; they had a daughter, Hannah Duryea. Martha married a Wright and had a grandson whose name was Nathaniel Burtis. Sarah married a Nostrand but had no children. The fourth sister married a Traviss. (Cf. *Valentines in America*).

H2. Miss Walters stated also that the brothers of Elizabeth Valentine were Jeremiah whose son James married his

⁵ Published accounts of the Hewlett family are in some cases inconsistent and contradictory. An authoritative genealogical history of the Long Island Hewletts would be interesting and useful.

⁶ *N. Y. G. & B. Rec.*, v. 9, p. 182; v. 10, p. 19; v. 14, pp. 43, 117; v. 15, pp. 78, 112, 113.

cousin Ruth Walters (E7), and Obadiah who married Rachel Walters (C6; G5), Ruth Walter's aunt.

H3. The Valentines owned a large farm, about 1,000 acres, near West Hills in Oyster Bay, about half of which was occupied by Thomas Valentine (G1), father of Elizabeth, Jeremiah, and Obadiah. On this farm were quite a number of slaves, voluntarily released and freed later on, and Miss Walters recalled seeing one of these, "Old Lucy," when she visited at her "Uncle Oby's,"—Obadiah just mentioned, who was really her great uncle. She related also that her father (E4) remarked, when talking about the family of his grandfather Thomas Valentine, "that the negroes raised the corn, fed it to the hogs, and then ate the pork." These recollections are of a time that now is more than one hundred years past.

H4. Some other parts of the account by Miss Walters are identical to data given in the published work by T. W. Valentine, *Valentines in America*, 1874, pp. 27-29. However, there are certain ambiguities in those pages, which can be clarified or corrected by what Miss Walters wrote; these are here covered in paragraphs H5—H7.

H5. Page 28: Obadiah and Rachel (Walters) Valentine had two sons, James and Hewlett, who married sisters named Hendrickson, and a daughter Elizabeth who married a Monfort.

H6. Page 28 erroneously gives Ruth Walters as marrying Obadiah son of Jeremiah Valentine. It is perfectly certain that she married her cousin James Valentine (Cf. H2), and the genealogy itself gives this version on the very next page, and again, most explicitly, on page 31. Page 15 gives the marriage of an Obadiah Valentine to Ruth Watts, May 6, 1815; this could be the marriage intended on page 28, and the date seems reasonable since Obadiah son of Jeremiah was born (page 28) in 1787.

H7. In the middle of page ²⁹~~28~~ certain marriages are given (mistakenly) for "Jeremiah son of Obadiah," for at the top of this same page we find the marriage of this same Jeremiah already accounted for, as well as his children. The marriages attributed to "Jeremiah son of Obadiah" in the middle of the page belong in reality, according to our family account, to Jeremiah a son of James and Ruth (Walters)

Valentine. (See J7, 10). Bearing this out, it will be noted that near the top of page 29 we find Jeremiah, son of James and Ruth, with no account of his marriage nor children. When the foregoing corrections are made, pages 27-29 in the genealogy become understandable.

I—Notes on Section D,—the Unexplained Records

I1. No marriage has been found by the writer between the Walters and "Cossilboom" families, and we can only surmise that there must have been a marriage or some other close bond between them. It has been conjectured that Martha Walters (B5) might have married a Cossilboom; of fact, however, we have none. About twelve years ago the writer corresponded with several by the name of *Casseboom* in Mass. and N. Y., but without avail.

I2. The name occurs in certain lists and records of the period, spelled in many ways,—Cossaboom, Cansibome, etc. It apparently is of Dutch origin, and is to be found in "Ancient Families of New York: Dutch Aliases" as Carseboom or Kerseboom, in 1665 and 1682. The name Kirseboom, is now extant. One of the Dutch names in New Jersey that underwent changes was Karsenboom to Kassaboom. Perhaps a search for Walters records in Monmouth County, New Jersey, would be suggested by this, assuming that members of both families might have resided in that section before going to Long Island.

I3. Among the St. George's records from which we have already cited (G2-8) it is interesting to find the marriage of David "Coseboom" and Jane Brass, June 19, 1782; this David could easily be a relative of the David who enlisted in Capt. Richard Hewlett's company in 1758, 5 ft., 10 in., 37 years old, born in "Connectt," weaver, fair complexion; and both of them may probably have been related to David (D3) of the Walters Bible.

I4. In July, 1776, when the British were about to land on Long Island, the New York Provincial Congress ordered all cattle to be driven away from the coast, in the south and west parts of the island. Farmers "east of Hempstead village"

⁷ Coll. of N. Y. Hist. Soc. for 1891, Muster Rolls 1755-1764, pp. 62, 194, 226; Rec. of 1st. Church in Huntington, pp. 80, 96.

⁸ N. Y. G. & B. Rec., vol. 10, p. 39.

⁹ N. Y. G. & B. Rec., vol. 20, p. 34.

signed a long petition remonstrating¹⁰ ^{against} this order; among the many names to this petition were Henry Walters and David Casseboom.¹⁰

I5. A few months before the Battle of Brooklyn, some 450 tory residents of Queens County and vicinity signed an oath¹¹, as a result no doubt of pressure brought upon them by their neighbors and by local authority, that they had delivered up their arms and ammunition, pledging that they would desist from acts hostile to the Americans, would not take up arms against them nor by any means assist "his Majesty's troops in the present contest," etc. Among those who made this "solemn promise" were Benjamin, John, Henry, and James Walters or Waters; John Hewlett among several by that surname, and Obadiah among several Valentines. Immediately after that battle, when General Washington's troops had to withdraw from Long Island, this same element of the populace signed a very different paper¹², telling how glad they would be "to be restored to the King's most gracious protection," etc., etc.

J—Notes on Section E: the Benjamin Walters Family

J1. Benjamin Walters, according to the account by his grand-daughter Ianthe, "had blue eyes and light brown hair"; his wife, Elizabeth Valentine, "was very good-looking,—had hazel eyes and brown hair and was rather reserved in manner, but she was a warmhearted whole-souled woman."

J2. Notes on the father of Benjamin Walters and on his eldest son, have been given in Section F.

J3. Peter Walters (E4) had eleven children, of whom we have already mentioned two daughters (F4, 6). Another, the youngest, was Harriet¹³, born in Great Neck, L. I., Dec. 14, 1837; she married, Oct. 2, 1856, at Flushing, L. I., Sylvester W. Chadbourne (b. in No. Berwick, Me., July 13, 1826; d. in So. Berwick, Me., Feb.

10, 1863); she died in Blandford, Mass., Nov. 1, 1907, and with her husband is buried in Brookside Cemetery, Easthampton, Mass. Much of the information in this article is due to Mrs. Chadbourne's retentive memory, to her care in the preservation of family papers, and to the close contacts which, throughout the forty-four years of her widowhood, she maintained with her many relatives and friends, with whom she was a universal favorite.

J4. Descendants of Peter Walters and Elizabeth Kelsey his wife of Long Island, are given in a manuscript by that title by the compiler of these notes. The original of this manuscript is on file in the library of the National Genealogical Society, Washington, D. C., and copies are being placed in the New York Public Library, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Long Island Historical Society (Brooklyn), and the Huntington (L. I.) Historical Society. The earlier generations of these descendants are expected to appear in Volume 3 of the *Descendants of William Kelsey*, if and when such a volume is added to the two already published. The Kelsey family, by the way, were staunch and ardent supporters of the Patriot cause during the Revolutionary War, and Elizabeth's grandfather Stephen Kelsey, who had been active in that war and had also suffered indignities at the hands of the British, investigated well before approving her marriage (1811) into a family traditionally loyalist. However, he "heard so good a report of the young man, (Peter Walters), that his opposition to the marriage entirely ceased."

J5. During the Revolutionary War many Long Island Patriots were driven from their homes by British sympathizers, taking refuge for a time in Connecticut. One of these was Sergt. John Carll¹⁴ of Huntington, who served with the American army. It was his son, John Jr., who married Margaret Walters (E5). For more about this family see Section K.

J6. A daughter of Lewis Buffett and his wife Rachel Walters (E6) was named Mary Ann (b. —; d. 1888); she married Alonzo Seamore Carll (K3), a son of

¹⁰ Annals of Hempstead, Onderdonk, 1878, p. 86.

¹¹ Refugees of 1776 from L. I. to Conn., Mather, 1913, pp. 1052-1054.

¹² History of Long Island, Thompson, 1918, pp. 300-301; also footnote 11. There were 1294 signers, names not given.

¹³ Sylvester W. and Harriet (Walters) Chadbourne were the maternal grandparents of the writer of this article.

¹⁴ Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut, Mather, 1913, pp. 136, 287, 899, 995, 999, 1006.

John Carll just mentioned. For more about this family see Sections K and L.

J7. The children of James and Ruth (Walters) Valentine (E7; H6, 7) were, according to our family account:

(1) J8. Benjamin; resided Bayside, L. I.; m. Phoebe Vandewater; for ch. see Valentine genealogy, p. 29.

(2) J9. James; m. Jane Louisa Platt, dau. of Uriah Platt and his wife Eliza Ann Peters; had (1) Eliza; (2) a son who d. in infancy; (3) Louisa, who m. Devine Vandewater (nephew of Phoebe, J8), resided Flushing, L. I., d. 1912, and had Lulu b. about 1878 and Livingstone b. about 1888; (4) Benjamin Platt, who m. Mary Elizabeth, sister of Devine Vandewater.

(3) J10. Jeremiah; m. (1) —; m. (2) Jane Peters Cornell, dau. of Wm. H. Cornell and his wife Elizabeth Doughty; had (1) Charlotte, who m. and had children¹⁵; (2) William, b. 187—, resided at Oyster Bay. Jeremiah's first marriage, according to the Valentine genealogy, corrected as in H6, 7, was to Phebe Ann Cox.

(4) J11. Harriet Adelia; m. John Gracy and had (all living in 1905): (1) Ruth Ann, b. about 185—; Mary Elizabeth who m. Duryea Vandewater (bro. of Devine, J9) and had Edna, b. 188—; (3) John, m. —; (4) David, m. —, of Texas; resided in Austin, Texas; (5) William; (6) Charles Alfred, m. —; had one child or more; resided in Jamaica, L. I. The writer remembers visiting in Flushing when about 10 or 12 years old, and taking "French leave" of his parent to trudge over to Jamaica and back, to pay a call there at the Gracy home.

J12. The children of Elijah and Mary (Walters) Cox (E9) were (1) Jane, who d. 1904, aged about 70 years; she m. Stephen Powell and had a dau. who in 1905 was living in Oyster Bay; (2) Marietta, who lived in Oyster Bay.

J13. Walter and Anna (Walters) Cox (E10) had a daughter Ann Elizabeth who m. Valentine Monfort; they in turn had a daughter Elizabeth Ann who lived in Woodbury, L. I., which, incidentally, was the birthplace of Anna Walter's brother

Peter (E4), and probably of others of the family.

J14. Charles and Elizabeth (Roe) Walters (E11) had (1) a dau. Mary Elizabeth (about 1833-1900) who m. George Hendrickson (Cf. F2) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; they in turn had (1) a dau. Elizabeth or Lilly who became the wife of Lewis Buffett Carll (L13; M3); and (2) a son Charles William (A2; E1) who m. Mary Terry, d. about 1900, and had a son Frank, a dau. Bessie who graduated from Barnard College, another son, and one that died.

K.—The John Carll Family

K1. The children of John (Jr.) and Margaret (Walters) Carll (E5, J5) were:

(1) K2. Frances Emily (about 1812-189—); m. Alfred Valentine; had several children who d. in infancy, also James and Alfred who grew up and married.

(2) K3. Alonzo Seamore, who m. Mary Ann Buffett (Cf. J6). For more about this family see Sections L and M.

(3) K4. Sarah Elizabeth; d. about 1845.

(4) K5. Marietta; m. Edward Ogden Crowell, of Newark, N. J., an editor (as may be observed in Newark city directories, 184—).

(5) K6. Zeruah; m. Nathaniel Burtis, of Brooklyn, and had (1) Marietta (Mamie), b. abt. 1855, d. abt. 18 years of age; (2) Nathaniel, who d. at abt. 10 months.

(6) K7. John Franklin; b. 1828; d. 1904; eminent geologist, whose reports, etc. are to be found in the literature; m. (1) Hannah Burtis and had a son and a dau. who d. in infancy; m. (2) Martha Tappan and had Samuel Peasley who was b. abt. 187— and in 1905 resided in Pleasantville, Pa.

L.—The Alonzo Seamore Carll Family

L1. The marriage of Alonzo Seamore Carll and Mary Ann Buffett has been given in J6 and K3. Ten children were born to them, and they constituted a truly remarkable family. Three of the children died in infancy; of the other seven, all of whom lived to maturity; three were born blind (see Sect. M) and lived to old age. These ten children were:

(1) L2. Frances Emily; d. in infancy.

(2) L3. Lewis Buffett; b. 1844, in Flushing L. I., N. Y., d. in Brooklyn,

¹⁵. Family papers give two conflicting versions: (a) that she m. a Townsend and had dau. Jennie who m. and lived with her mother in Oyster Bay; and (b) that she m. a Sullivan and had a son William who died, and a daughter. The writer regards (a) as on probably the better authority.

March 22, 1918; m., late in life, Elizabeth Hendrickson (J14); no children.

(3) L4. John Henry; b. abt. 1848; m. Elizabeth Buchanan who d. abt. 1895; they lived in Toledo, Ohio.

(4) L5. Alonzo; d. in infancy.

(5) L6. Ianthe; b. Aug. 5, 1850; d. abt. 1930-31, in Richmond Hill, New York City; unm.

(6) L7. Agnes; twin to Ianthe; d. abt. 5 weeks old.

(7) L8. Marianna; b. 1852; d. abt. 1925, in Brooklyn; unm.

(8) L9. Seamore; b. abt. 1855; m. Delia —; had (1) Della (or Adella), b. 1882, attended Barnard College, was a teacher, residing at White Stone, L. I.; (2) Edward Livingstone who was b. abt. 1895, m., and had a son Seamore born about 1928 or thereabouts.

(9) L10. Fred; d. abt. 193—, in his seventies.

(10) L11. Addison; b. abt. 185—, d. 192—; m. Lucy —; no children; was a contractor; lived in Phila.

M—The Blind Carlls

M1. Fred Carll (L10) lived alone in New York City; did not marry; got about the city by himself, and in his old age traveled about by himself "to see" the old homes of relatives he had known, also took an airplane ride "to see" what it was like. He said he lived in comfort except when his sister Marianna came over from Brooklyn and "righted" his room for him, after which, it took him some time to get his bearings again.

M2. Ianthe Carll (L6) lived with her sister Marianna in Brooklyn until the latter's death. Though enjoying modestly independent means, she spent her last days in a home for the blind rather than become what she called "a burden," as she believed she would be, upon relatives or friends.

M3. Lewis Buffett Carll (L3) was known as "The Blind Mathematician." Though sightless from birth he graduated from Columbia College, standing second only to his friend and classmate Seth Low, who later was a mayor of New York. The first blind person successfully to complete a full college course, he thereby afforded encouragement and incentive to others similarly afflicted, to follow in his steps.

He was born in Flushing, L. I., in 1844. When about 10 years old he began attending the New York Institution for the Blind. In 1866 he entered Columbia College, where he received his A. B. degree, 1870, and in 1873 the degree of A. M.

Mr. Carll became best known for his book *A Treatise on the Calculus of Variations*, containing over 550 pages, published (by John Wiley & Son) in 1881, after long preparation and prodigious study and research. Shortly before the appearance of this work an article came out in *Harper's Weekly*¹⁶ entitled "Labor Omnia Vincit" from which the following is taken:

In college "He took at once a good rank in scholarship, which constantly improved, till at the close of his four years' course he was adjudged worthy of delivering the Latin salutatory at commencement, the second honor in his class. He conquered his position by the most assiduous labor—(preparing)—upon card-board, in raised letters and diagrams, the text of the every-day lessons in classics and the necessary mathematical figures, such preparation often costing him three hours' labor for one lesson." (Note. It is known also that he possessed a phenomenal memory and was able, without written record, to assimilate much that was read to him by a classmate who rendered that service).

Continuing from Harper's Weekly: "—His mind was eager and incisive, and his recitations became models of clearness and accuracy. — His unflagging spirit never rested till all difficulties had been overcome and he was master of the subject."

At his home in Flushing he continued his mathematical work, and soon had occasion to solve a problem that required knowledge of the calculus of variations. He found that very little had been published in English upon this abstruse subject, and that whatever there was, whether in English, French, or German, was disseminated, uncorrelated, and incomplete. Thereupon he faced and overcame the difficulties of an extended and elaborate research, "and thus, in physical darkness, but in the clear light of his own mind" he

¹⁶ Information by courtesy of Columbia University *Columbiana*.

produced what "— is believed to be the only thorough, simple, and systematic treatise on the subject in the English, or, perhaps, in any other language."

Mr. Carll had in preparation a second volume which was to have developed the subject still farther, but this was never completed.

Another outline of the life and work of

this remarkable man appeared as an illustrated feature article in the *Duluth Evening Herald*, January 4, 1908.

Mr. Carll died of pneumonia on March 22, 1918, at his home, then in Brooklyn. Grandson of two Walters sisters, Margaret (E5) and Rachel (E6), in his veins ran the blood of all four of the families with which this paper is concerned.

ABSTRACTS OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATIONS†

(Continued from Volume XXXII, March, 1944, p. 32)

CONGDON, JAMES. (S 21,712, R. I. service & Agcy.; Cert. 27,023 issued Dec. 26, 1831).

This soldier applied for pension July 8, 1835, from Warwick, Kent Co., R. I. and declared that he was b. Nov. 23, 1753, at Exeter, Washington Co., R. I., where he resided 23 or more yrs.; then moved to West Greenwich and remained until 1823 when he went to Warwick.

He was drafted Dec. 1778 and served 1 mo. under Capt. Jonathan Bates, Col. Dyer. He continued to serve about 20 mos. in short tours until 1776, under officers of R. I. troops: Capts. Jonathan Bates and Samuel Hopkins; Cols. Dyer and Nathaniel Brown. He was in the Generals Spencer & Sullivan expeditions.

John Congdon, of Exeter, R. I., age 76, July 1, 1833, declares that he is a bro. of James and they often served together in 1776 as privates under Capt. Jonathan Bates, Lieut. Stephen Whitman, Ens. Oliver Spink and also served as Sgt. etc.

Oliver Spink, of North Kingston, R. I., age almost 78, June 4, 1833, declares that as Ens. of Capt. Jonathan Bates' Co. he well knew James Congdon, etc.

James Congdon died July 7, 1838.

COOK, ABRAHAM & ELIZABETH (CARPENTER). (W 3,224 Conn., Pa. Agcy.;

Cert. 30,914 issued Dec. 2, 1836 at \$20.00 per an. from March 4, 1831).

This soldier applied Apr. 25, 1836, from Spring Garden District, Philadelphia Co., Pa., declaring that he was b. June 1, 1754; entered the Rev. army at Branford, Conn., under Capt. Samuel Barker and served 6 or 8 mos.; marched to Ticonderoga under Gen. Montgomery where he worked flat bottomed boats and gondolas. Marching to Fort St. John they were attacked by Indians and he was slightly wounded and some 20 soldiers were killed. He describes how he almost died, but finally recovered and rejoined the army after having been left behind with water and provisions.

He next enlisted in a Co. from New Haven and served 6 or 8 mos. under Capt. Livingston; marched to Boston and assisted in building works upon Dorchester Hills, etc. After the British were driven out of Boston, in Apr. 1776, Gen. Sullivan's Regt. took possession, etc. He was also in the battles of Long Island, near Greenbush, Flatbush, etc.

Apr. 25, 1836, James Page, P. M., Phila., Pa., states that Abraham Cook has for many years been a letter carrier in that P. O. and has been assisted by his son in discharging the active duties.

Abraham Cook died Dec. 3, 1843.

Elizabeth Cook applied from Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24, 1844, age 79, declaring that she is the widow of Abraham Cook. Certificate filed shows that "Abraham Cook of Southwark, adjoining the city of Phila. and Elizabeth Carpenter of said city were married Jan. 17, 1790."

Matthew Butler, of North Brandford, New Haven Co., Conn., age 88, Sept. 30, 1836, declares that he knew Abraham

†These abstracts have been continuously published since Volume XVII, No. 1, March 1920 and make an important authoritative series. They are based wholly upon affidavits accepted by the U. S. Government and State authorities and are published through the cooperation of the National Archives, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution & the National Genealogical Society.

Attention is also directed to the similar series of New Hampshire Rev. War pension abstracts contributed by the late Mrs. Bell Merrill Draper and Mrs. Marion Lang Driscoll which were published in earlier volumes of the QUARTERLY.

Cook who was born and reared in Branford, Conn. and was apprenticed in the cooper's trade; they together enlisted and served in Capt. Douglas's Co., June, 1775, etc.

Othniel Stent, of North Branford, Sept. 28, 1836, declares as above and they together joined a Co. of volunteers after Lexington battle and together served 10 days, etc.

Apr. 26, 1836 Thomas F. Goodwin, letter carrier of Phila., states that he has known Abraham Cook for 30 yrs. and in 20 yrs. of this time they served together in the P. O., etc. (Cert. 9,172 issued Apr. 13, 1845 at \$20.00 per an. from March 4, 1831).

CONE, REUBEN & ESTHER (HOWELL).
(R 3,256, Conn. service, Cont.).

Esther Edwards applied July 5, 1855, from South Hampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y., declaring that she is the wid. of Reuben Cone who served in the 2d Regt. Conn. Light Dragoons from May 10, 1777 to Jan. 1, 1781, in all 3 yrs. 7 mos. & 21 ds. He lived in Chester, Conn., when he entered the service.

She m. said Cone at Sag Harbor, Suffolk Co., N. Y. August 1786; her maiden name was Esther Howell, and Rev. Samuel Buell, East Hampton, performed the ceremony.

Reuben Cone was lost at sea Apr. 6, 1790 in a voyage from Sag Harbor to the West Indies in a vessel under command of Capt. Beebe.

She m. Frederic Edwards Oct. 9, 1800, and the latter d. July 30, 1816.

"Rejected for further proof."

CARR, CALEB. (S. 38,594. R. I. Lieut. and Capt. R. I. Agcy; cert. 18,362 issued 13 Nov. 1821, Act 18 March 1818, at \$20 per mo.)

Soldier applied March 13, 1821, from Warren, Bristol Co., R. I., declaring that in Nov. 1775 he was a Lieut. in Capt. Throop's Co. of Col. Wm. Richmond's R. I. Regt. and was made Capt. upon death of Capt. Throop; served until the regiment was dissolved Dec. 1776. He was in the battle of Long Island.

He died Apr. 3, 1821, and his wife was then aged 64.

Samuel Hicks, of Warren, Bristol Co., R. I., deposes that he served as Ord. Sgt. and Ens. in Capt. Caleb Carr's Co., Col. Wm. Richmond's Regt., Nov. 1775 to Nov. 1776 and served in the same company with Capt. Carr until the regiment was disbanded late in 1776.

"*Camp at Newport, R. I., 10, 1776*"

"Wee Hous names are under riten have Received our Wages to this Day of Capt. Caleb Carr."

Hicks, Samuel, Ensign.

Bosworth, Sam.

Bushee (?), James

Carr, Philip.

Church, Constant.

Cleaver (?), John.

Cole, Gideon.

Cole, Levi.

Durfee, Walter.

Estab—— John

Glading, Joseph.

Hathaway, Elisha.

Hathaway, Gideon.

Hathaway, Joseph.

Humphrey, Nathaniel.

Humphrey, Nathill.

Jones (?), Enick.

Low, Wilson.

Lundey, John.

Luther, Amos.

Luther, David.

Mansfield, David.

Martin, Samuel.

Maxfield, Daniel.

Miller, Caleb.

More, John.

Nor (?), John.

Norris, John.

O (?)—, George.

Pease, Thomas.

Peck, Thomas.

Pike, James.

Read, William.

Reed, Gideon.

Sep—, Joseph.

Tripp, Consider.

Turner, Joseph.

Turner, Wheton.

Wardwell, Daniel.

Wardwell, William.

West, Asa.

West, Nathaniel.

West, Nick.

White, Hoite.

Wilson, Nathan.
