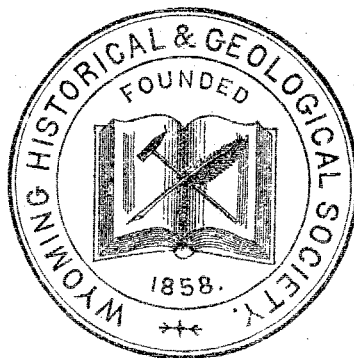


THE AMERICAN ANCESTRY
OF
SILENCE WASHBURN

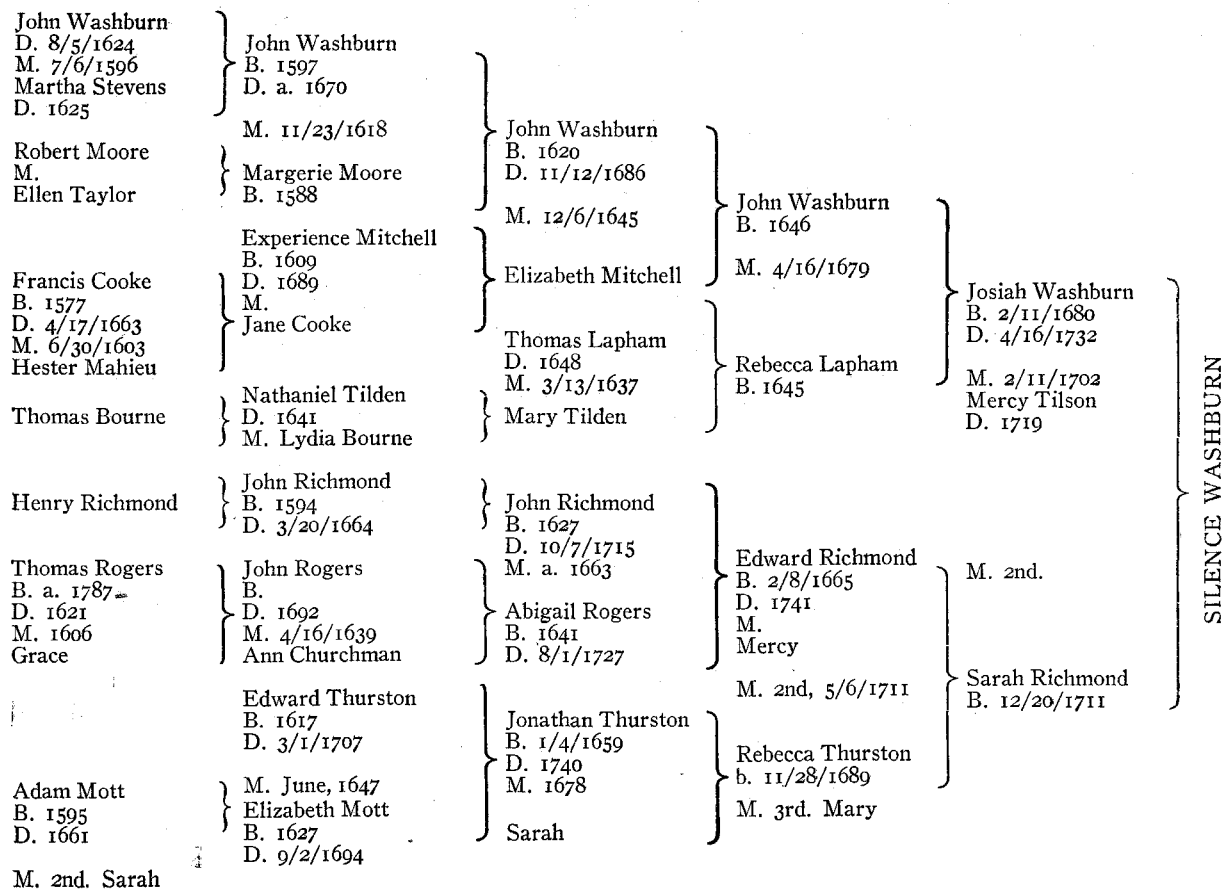
WIFE OF JESSE WASHBURN
and
MOTHER OF DANIEL WASHBURN, WHO ESCAPED
THE WYOMING MASSACRE

By
W. T. STAUFFER



PREPRINT FROM
PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS OF THE
WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
VOLUME XXI

DIAGRAM OF ANCESTRY OF SILENCE WASHBURN.



THE AMERICAN ANCESTRY OF
SILENCE WASHBURN,

WIFE OF JESSE WASHBURN

AND

MOTHER OF DANIEL WASHBURN, WHO ESCAPED THE
WYOMING MASSACRE.

JOHN WASHBURN, son of JOHN and MARTHA STEVENS WASHBURN, was born in Evesham on Shakespeare's Avon in 1597. On November 23, 1618, he married MARGERIE, daughter of ROBERT and ELLEN TAYLOR MOORE of Evesham. He emigrated to Duxbury, Mass., about 1631. In 1635, his wife, then aged 49, and two sons, John aged 14, and Philip aged 11, joined him there, coming over in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann." That he was an early settler in Duxbury is proved by the facts that in 1632 he had an action in court against Edward Doten and was assessed for taxes in 1633. In 1634, he purchased Edward Bompasse's place, called Eagle's Nest, where Bompasse had erected a "palisado." He and his two sons were reported as able to bear arms in 1643. He and his son, John, were two of the fifty-four original proprietors of the town of Bridgewater, Mass., in 1645. They bought the land from the Indian Sachem, Massasoit. John Washburn went to live in Bridgewater about 1665, a lot having been assigned to him on October 9, 1665. He died there before 1670. John and Margerie Moore Washburn had four children: 1. Mary; 2. JOHN; 3. Philip, died young; 4. Philip.

JOHN WASHBURN, son of John and Margerie Moore Washburn, was born in Evesham in 1620. He came to America in the "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1635. In 1638, A. Simpson was presented in court for "striking and abusing John Washburn, the younger, in the meeting-house on the Lord's Day." He was a tailor by trade. On December 6, 1645, he married ELIZABETH MITCHELL, daughter of Experience and Jane Cooke Mitchell. He lived in Duxbury, where his father had given him a house and lands at Wreems Harbor. In time he

given

became the second largest landholder in the town. He served against the Narragansett Indians in 1645, being one of the six men furnished by Duxbury under Sergeant Samuel Nash. He sold his Wreems Harbor property in 1670, and, about that time, removed to Bridgewater, Mass. He died November 12, 1686, leaving a will by which he divided his property among his children (Plymouth County Probate Office, Vol. 1, p. 84). John and Elizabeth Mitchell Washburn had eleven children: 1. JOHN; 2. Thomas; 3. Joseph; 4. Samuel; 5. Jonathan; 6. Benjamin; 7. Mary; 8. Elizabeth; 9. Jane; 10. James; 11. Sarah.

EXPERIENCE MITCHELL was one of the forefathers. He was at Leyden with the Pilgrims and left a brother, Thomas, who lived and died in Holland. In 1623, he came to America in the third ship "Ann", in the same ship with his future wife, JANE COOKE. He had a share in the first division of lots in Plymouth in 1623 and of the live stock in 1627. He lived at Spring Hill. In 1631, he sold Spring Hill to Samuel Eddy and removed to Duxbury, where in 1650, he purchased William Paybody's house and farm. He was an original proprietor of Bridgewater and was allotted 76 acres of land on John River, which, however, he soon sold. Later in life, he made Bridgewater his home, living at a place called Joppa. He died in 1689, aged 80. His will was dated December 5, 1689, and is recorded in Probate Record I, p. 44. Experience and Jane Cooke Mitchell had eight children: 1. Thomas; 2. John; 3. Jacob; 4. Edward; 5. ELIZABETH; 6. Mary; 7. Sarah; 8. Hannah.

FRANCIS COOKE was born in Scrooby, Eng., in 1577. His ancestors were Roman Catholics; and there is some uncertainty as to when he espoused the cause of the Separatists. He must have gone to Holland much earlier than the other Separatists: for in 1603 (probably June 30) he married HESTER MAHIEU in Leyden. She was the daughter of JENNIE MAHIEU of Canterbury, Eng., and was known as

Hester, the Walloon. They lived at the home of their pastor, Rev. John Robinson, while in Leyden. This large house was used as a place of worship by the Separatists. Francis Cooke, though a woolcomber at the time of his marriage, seems to have been a husbandman and carpenter in Plymouth. He and his son, John, embarked on the "Speedwell" at Delft-haven in July, 1620. At Southampton, they were transferred to the "Mayflower", and came with the first Pilgrims to America. He was the seventeenth signer of the Mayflower Compact. On January 7, 1621, the Pilgrims divided into nineteen companies so that it would not be necessary to put up so many houses. The company in which Francis and John Cooke were placed had a plot on the south side of the street between Allerton on the east and Winslow on the west. In the first division of land, Francis Cooke got two acres south of the brook and four acres on Strawberry Hill. Hester Cooke came over in the "Ann" in July, 1623, with three children: Jacob, Jane and Hester. Their house in Plymouth was in Leyden Street, adjoining that of Edward Winslow. Francis Cooke had six shares in the division of the land in 1626. A daughter, Mary, was born in 1626, which gave him an additional share in the division of the cattle in 1627. In June, 1627, he was one of the "Purchasers", who bought out the "Adventurers"; and next month he signed an agreement between the "Purchasers" and the "Undertakers" giving the latter six years' control of the trade of the colony with the outside world. He was the owner of a parcel of upland next to John Shaw on Smelt River, land next to John Coombs at Rocky Nook, six acres at North Meadow by Jones River, "three holes of meddow lying at the Hither end of Greate Meddow Caled Jones River"; and he and his son, John, owned land at North River. He was one of the Proprietors of Little Compton, R. I., 1651; of Dartmouth, 1652; and of Middleboro, 1662. He and his son, John, contributed one-sixteenth of the cost of building a bark of forty or fifty tons

on February 3, 1642. He was taxed 18s. in 1633, and appears on the tax list of Plymouth in 1646 and again between 1648 and 1659. He is mentioned as able to bear arms in 1643. He was appointed to take the inventories of the estates of Martha Harding and Francis Eaton. He was appointed a surveyor to lay out land in twenty-acre lots, to lay out highways for Plymouth, Duxbury, Eel River, and the Jones River District, and to measure the meadows about Edward Doty's. He was appointed to settle differences about the accounts of Dr. Samuel Fuller and Peter Brown, to fix the bounds between John Shaw, Kenelm Winslow and John Atwood, to settle the controversy between Thomas Pope and William Shurtleff concerning the boundary of lands on Strawberry Hill. It is known that he served on at least one coroner's jury, eleven civil juries, three grand juries and two petit juries. Francis Cooke died at Plymouth April 17, 1663. His will and inventory are of record in Plymouth County, Wills and Inventories, Vol. II, Part II, folios 1 & 2. The inventory shows his personal estate to have been worth £86, 11s. 1d. Hester Mahieu Cooke died between June 28, 1666, and December 18, 1675. Francis Cooke is described by one of his biographers as "a man of sound judgment, of decisive, though not arbitrary, action, who could see both sides of any question, even when the necessity of action or conviction be against his interest. In 1634, he was chosen referee in settlement of various affairs between members of the colony. His death in 1663, was regarded as an irreparable loss by his townsmen." Francis and Hester Mahieu Cooke had five children: 1. John; 2. Jacob; 3. JANE; 4. Hester; 5. Mary.

JOHN WASHBURN, son of John and Elizabeth Mitchell Washburn, was born about 1646, and died between 1719 and 1724. On April 16, 1679, he married REBECCA LAPHAM. They resided in Bridgewater, Mass., he being one of the original proprietors of that settlement. He and his two

brothers, Samuel and Thomas, were soldiers in King Philip's War. John and Rebecca Lapham Washburn had six children: 1. JOSIAH; 2. John; 3. Joseph; 4. William; 5. Abigail; 6. Rebecca.

THOMAS LAPHAM was a close friend of Rev. John Lothrop and Elder Nathaniel Tilden, who came from Kent County, Eng. It is, therefore, supposed that Thomas Lapham also came from Kent County. It is thought he came to America in 1634. He was at Scituate, Mass., in 1635. He joined the First Church in Scituate on March 24, 1636, and on March 13, 1637, married MARY TILDEN. He died in 1648, leaving a will. The name, Thomas Lapham, seldom appears in the town records; but is frequently found in the ecclesiastical history of the town. Thomas and Mary Tilden Lapham had six children: 1. Elizabeth; 2. Mary; 3. Thomas; 4. Lydia; 5. REBECCA; 6. Joseph.

Elder NATHANIEL TILDEN was of Tenterden, Kent County, Eng. He came to Massachusetts in 1634 with his family in the "Hercules" of Sandwich. He had previously visited Plymouth Colony, being at Scituate in 1628. He brought with him seven children, all born in England, and several servants. His wife was LYDIA BOURNE, daughter of THOMAS BOURNE. Nathaniel Tilden was a Ruling Elder of Rev. Lothrop's church and one of the wealthiest of the early settlers. He died in 1641. His widow married Timothy Hatherly in 1642. In his will he gave his wife, Lydia, the income from his stone house with the lands in Tenterden, in which "Richard Lambeth dwelleth." Nathaniel and Lydia Bourne Tilden had seven children: 1. Joseph; 2. Thomas; 3. MARY; 4. Sarah; 5. Judith; 6. Lydia; 7. Stephen.

JOSIAH WASHBURN, son of John and Rebecca Lapham Washburn, was born February 11, 1680. He resided in Bridgewater, Mass., where he died on April 16, 1732. On February 11, 1702, he married Mercy Tilson, who died in 1719. He later married SARAH RICHMOND. He and Mercy

Tilson had 7 children: 1. Joanna; 2. Joseph; 3. Lydia; 4. Jemima; 5. Rebecca; 6. Josiah; 7. Mercy. He and Sarah Richmond had: 8. Mary; 9. SILENCE; 10. Nathan. (See note under Sarah Richmond).

JOHN RICHMOND, son of HENRY RICHMOND, alias Webb, was born at Ashton-Keynes, Wilts, Eng., in 1594. He married in England. He and his brother, Henry, were both officers of distinction in the civil wars, John in the King's Army and Henry in Cromwell's. As a result their father's house was repeatedly plundered by both armies. "On the night preceding one of the engagements, Henry went into the camp of the other army, eluded the vigilance of the sentinels, and reached John's tent in the hope of enjoying an affectionate interview previous to the uncertain events of the morrow. On his entering the tent, John, alarmed at the sudden appearance of a stranger, as he conceived Henry to be, rose upon his bed and shot him dead upon the spot. When he discovered his mistake, it is said he became deranged." This event, no doubt, accounts for John's restless career. John then joined a colony of cadets of noble English families on the western coast of Ireland. Here George Richmond, possibly a cousin, was established and largely interested in navigation. He carried on a flourishing trade with Saco, Me. About 1635, John migrated to Saco, probably on one of George Richmond's ships, and engaged in business there. Records of courts held at Saco under Capt. William Gorges mention a number of suits in which John Richmond was a party. Nothing seems to be known of him between 1643 and 1655; and it is believed he returned to England and engaged in the civil wars between those dates. He was absent from Taunton most of his life; and records mention him as being at Newport, R. I., and other places. But he returned to Taunton, where he died March 20, 1664. He was the owner of six shares of the original purchase of Taunton, was a large landholder and quite wealthy for his time. In 1656, he

was one of the commissioners for Newport in the Court of Commissioners held at Portsmouth, R. I. He took the oath of fidelity at Taunton before 1640. The members of his family were large owners of land in the easterly part of Taunton and gave the name, Richmondtown, to a village in that locality. John Richmond had four children: 1. JOHN; 2. Edward; 3. Sarah; 4. Mary.

JOHN RICHMOND, son of John Richmond, was born in England in 1627, and died at Taunton, Mass., on October 7, 1715. He was a well-educated and cultured gentleman. He lived in Taunton at Neck of Land about three-fourths of a mile from the "Green" or "Center", where he and his wife are buried. On September 28, 1671, he and four others bought from Philip and his head-men a tract of land including Taunton, of which the purchasers were already in possession. In 1672, he and James Walker were appointed to purchase other lands from the Indians. He was a member of the Town Council in 1675-76 and in 1690, and also served as constable, commissioner, and surveyor. In March, 1677, he was distributor of ten pounds, Taunton's share of the Irish Charity sent from Dublin in 1676 to be divided among the sufferers in King Philip's War. He was a member of every important committee in Taunton for the purchase, division, and settlement of land and other matters of public interest. He was interested in several extensive purchases of land from the Indians in both Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Judging from the date of birth of Abigail Rogers, he must have had two wives. Who his first wife was is not known. She must have died about 1662. About 1663, it seems, he married ABIGAIL ROGERS. She was born in 1641 and died August 1, 1727. John Richmond had eleven children: 1. Mary; 2. John; 3. Thomas; 4. Susanna; 5. Joseph; 6. EDWARD; 7. Samuel; 8. Sarah; 9. John; 10. Ebenezer; 11. Abigail.

JOHN ROGERS compiled the Matthews Bible partly from the

Tyndale translation and partly from the Coverdale translation, adding notes of a strong Protestant tendency. He was the first Protestant martyr under Queen Mary of England.

THOMAS ROGERS, great grandson of John Rogers, was born about 1787. About 1606 he married GRACE ; in Dorset or Wilts. He and his eldest son, Joseph, came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Thomas Rogers died in the first sickness in February, 1621, and was buried on Cole Hill. There is no evidence that he lived with the Pilgrims in Leyden, Holland, or that he went to England in the Speedwell. The fact that his wife and young children were not with him on the Mayflower would seem to indicate that his family remained at their home in Dorsetshire or Wiltshire. The family probably remained with the brother William, who afterwards married the widow of Thomas. Upon the death of William about 1630, the other children of Thomas migrated to America. Among the children of Thomas were: 1. Joseph; 2. Thomas; 3. William; 4. JOHN; 5. James.

JOHN ROGERS of Duxbury, son of Thomas Rogers, according to Bradford, came over some time later than his father. Among those "rated" on March 25, 1633, were Joseph and John Rogers—9 shillings each. In 1634, Edmund Chandler sold him a lot of land on the Duxbury side. John Rogers was propounded a freeman on September 7, 1641, and admitted March 1, 1642. On April 16, 1639, he married ANN CHURCHMAN. In 1640, he was granted fifty acres of land at North River, which he soon sold. In 1644, he was appointed surveyor of Duxbury and the same year was appointed to

NOTE.—Thomas Rogers, the Pilgrim, was a descendant of Edward I., King of England, and his wife, Eleanor of Castile, in the following line: Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I., and Humphrey de Bohun VIII.; Margaret de Bohun and Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon; Sir Philip de Courtenay and Margaret Wake; Sir John de Courtenay and Anne Champernowne; Sir Philip de Courtenay and Elizabeth Hungerford; Catherine de Courtenay and Thomas Rogers; John Rogers and Margaret Wyatt; John Rogers, the Martyr, and Adriana Pratt (de Weyden); Bernard Rogers; Thomas Matthew Rogers; Thomas Rogers, the Pilgrim.

lay out a highway. He took a share of land at Bridgewater, but sold before it was laid out to him. In 1650, a way to Massachusetts Path was laid out over his land and he was allowed a tract of upland in lieu of the damages resulting. In 1657, he was one of the deputies from Duxbury; in 1666, was constable; and in 1669 was surveyor of highways. His name is repeatedly found on juries and inquests. In 1666, the court gave him liberty to "look for land", and in 1673 granted him 100 acres of land between Taunton and Teticut. In 1687, he conveyed to his grandsons, Joseph and Edward Richmond, 100 acres of land in Middleboro. His will was dated August 26, 1691, and probated September 20, 1692. John and Ann Churchman Rogers had four children: 1. John; 2. ABIGAIL; born in 1641, died August 1, 1727; 3. Anna; 4. Elizabeth.

ANN CHURCHMAN was probably the daughter of HUGH CHURCHMAN who settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1640, and died in 1644. His will was probated July 9, 1644.

EDWARD RICHMOND, son of John and Abigail Rogers Richmond, was born in Taunton, Mass., on February 8, 1665. He married, first, Mercy ; and, second, on May 6, 1711, REBECCA THURSTON. Upon her death, he married Mary . He and his brother, Joseph, bought 150 acres of land in Middleboro from John Rogers of Duxbury. His will is dated June 3, 1738, was probated December 9, 1741, and is recorded in will book 10, page 111, Taunton, Mass. By his first wife he had eight children: 1. Mercy; 2. Edward; 3. Richard; 4. Josiah; 5. Nathaniel; 6. Seth; 7. Elizabeth; 8. Phebe. By his second wife he had four children: 9. SARAH; 10. Mary; 11. Priscilla; 12. Enice.

EDWARD THURSTON was the first of the name in the Colony of Rhode Island. In June, 1647, he married ELIZABETH MOTT. He is mentioned as a freeman in 1655, as commissioner, assistant, and deputy from Newport for many years, from 1663 to 1690. On August 26, 1686, he, with

others, signed an address for the Quakers of Rhode Island to the King. He died March 1, 1707, aged 90. His wife died September 2, 1694, aged 67. His will, dated January 11, 1704, was probated March 12, 1707. Edward and Elizabeth Mott Thurston had twelve children: 1. Sarah; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Edward; 4. Ellen; 5. Mary; 6. JONATHAN; 7. Daniel; 8. Rebecca; 9. John; 10. Content; 11. Samuel; and 12. Thomas.

ADAM MOTT, aged 39, from Cambridge, Eng., his second wife, Sarah, aged 31, four children by a former wife, and Mary Lott, a daughter of Sarah by a former husband, were passengers from London for New England in the "Defence" in July, 1634. He was a tailor and "brot testimony from the Justices of the Peace and Minister of Cambridge." On May 25, 1636, he was admitted as a freeman of the Colony of Massachusetts, and, in the same year, he was granted land at Hingham. Adam and Sarah Mott were members of the First Church of Roxbury. After the birth of their first child, they removed to Rhode Island, where, on June 23, 1638, he had a grant of land in Portsmouth. On August 1, 1638, Adam and John Mott were on the list of inhabitants of the island of Aquedneck. Adam was on the court roll of freemen, March 16, 1641; and Adam, Sr., and Adam, Jr., were on the roll of freemen in 1655. The family record says that Adam first located near Bristol Ferry, that he afterwards removed to a farm "near the sea or salt water", and that he there built two houses, one for himself and the other for his son, Adam, Jr., who married his own step-sister, Mary Lott. His will dated April 2, 1661, probated August 31, 1661, is of record in the Office of the Town Clerk of Portsmouth, R. I. By his first wife, he had four children: 1. John; 2. Adam; 3. Jonathan; 4. ELIZABETH. By his second wife he had three children: 5. Jacob; 6. Eleazer; 7. Gershon.

JONATHAN THURSTON, son of Edward and Elizabeth Mott Thurston, was born in Newport, R. I., on January 4, 1659.

In 1678, he married Sarah . He died in 1740. His will was made August 22, 1735, and probated in Taunton, April 15, 1740, and recorded there in will book 9, page 390. He had eighteen children: 1. Edward; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Mary; 4. Jonathan; 5. REBECCA, born November 28, 1689; 6. Content; 7. Sarah; 8. John; 9. Eleanor; 10. Hope; 11. Abigail; 12. Patience; 13. Amy; 14. Peleg; 15. Jeremiah; 16. Susanna; 17. Joseph; 18. Job.

SARAH RICHMOND, daughter of Edward and Rebecca Thurston Richmond, was born in Taunton, Mass., on December 20, 1711. She married Josiah Washburn. He died April 16, 1732, and she and Edward Richmond administered on the estate in 1734. On February 13, 1738, she married Samuel Crane of Milton, Mass. By her first husband, she had the following children: 1. Mary; 2. SILENCE; 3. Nathan. By her second husband, she had one son, Samuel, who died unmarried leaving a considerable estate. This estate descended to his half-brother and half-sisters.

Silence Washburn, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Richmond Washburn, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., about the year 1730. On December 29, 1748, she married Jesse Washburn in Bridgewater, Mass. About 1760, Jesse migrated to what is now Monroe County, Pa. Shortly thereafter Silence died. It is not known whether she died in New England or in Pennsylvania.

Jesse Washburn is said to have been born in Kingston, Mass., and is supposed to have been the son of Elisha Wash-

NOTE.—The children of Josiah and Sarah Richmond Washburn are usually given as above. At the time of the distribution of the estate of Samuel Crane, the law of Massachusetts gave the oldest male heir the same share in an estate as any other child. Receipts in the Registry Office in Plymouth, Mass., show that the estate of Samuel Crane was divided into four nearly equal parts, as follows: one part to Jonathan Washburn; one part to ~~Solomon~~ Washburn; one part to the heirs of Silence Washburn; and one part to Silvanus Pratt, Olive Howe, and Marcus Howe. This would seem to indicate that there were two sons: Jonathan and Solomon.

* *Should be Josiah*

burn. On December 29, 1748, he married Silence Washburn of Bridgewater, Mass. About 1760, he migrated to Pennsylvania and settled in what is now Monroe County. The first authoritative statement we have concerning his life in Pennsylvania is found in the court records of Northampton County. He owned a small tract of land on Beaver Creek west from Delaware Water Gap. He seems to have been a carpenter and mill-wright. On August 29, 1762, he entered into an agreement of partnership with William Lollar to build a small mill on his land. An agreement having been reached to satisfy Lollar for his interest in the mill, on October 27, 1762, William Lollar conveyed to Jesse Washburn his interest in the property. On August 21, 1765, Jesse Washburn made application for 200 acres of land on McMichael's Creek, also within the present limits of Monroe County. It seems that for some reason he could not keep his agreement with Lollar: for, on June 4, 1781, Sheriff John Harzel conveyed to Myer Hart 189 acres of land on McMichael's Creek to satisfy a judgment of Lollar against Washburn. His reverses in the Lehigh Valley together with Indian troubles there probably caused him to direct his attention to the attempt of the people of Connecticut to settle the Wyoming Valley. Among these settlers were some of his kinsmen. He removed to the Wyoming Valley some time before 1778. The poll and ratable estates accepted by the Connecticut Assembly in 1778 show that he was assessed thirty pounds in Plymouth District, Westmoreland County. On February 17, 1778, he bought from Asaph Whittlesey a house lot and a meadow lot in lower Shawnee meadow, Westmoreland Co., Conn., now Plymouth, Luzerne Co., Pa. (This Asaph Whittlesey was a captain and lost his life at the head of his men in the Wyoming Massacre). Jesse Washburn sold this property to his son-in-law, Jacob Andreas, on March 28, 1791. At the time of the massacre, Jesse Washburn was living in the Wyoming Valley. He did

not, however, take part in the battle, his place being filled by his son, Daniel. During the battle Jesse with his second wife, his son Caleb, and two small children, and Mrs. William Woodring with her five children fled to Shawnee Fort (Plymouth). Here about midnight they were joined by Daniel, who had escaped the massacre. In the morning they made a raft and floated down the Susquehannah to the mouth of the Little Wapwallopen. They then made their way over the mountains and down the Lehigh Valley to Gnadenhuetten (Weissport), arriving there the third day after the battle. Jesse Washburn died between 1800 and 1810. On August 25, 1810, Jesse Washburn (Jr.) of Chestnuthill Township, Northampton Co., Pa., and Daniel Washburn and Caleb Washburn of East Penn Township in the same county, sons and heirs-at-law of Jesse and Silence Washburn of Bridgewater, Mass.; Peter Andreas, natural guardian of his children by Thankful Washburn, deceased, one of the daughters and heirs of Jesse and Silence Washburn; Jacob Andreas, natural guardian of his children by Sarah Washburn, deceased, another daughter and heir of Jesse and Silence Washburn; and Catharine Blin, only daughter and heir of Rebecca Blin, deceased, who was another daughter and heir of Jesse and Silence Washburn, granted to Solomon Hayward a power of attorney to convey their interest in the estate of Samuel Crane. (Recorded in deed book 118, at page 32, Plymouth, Mass.). During the War of the Revolution, Jesse Washburn, Sr., served as a lieutenant in the Northampton County Militia (Pa. Arch. 5, VIII, 281, 305, 561: 5, IV, 353, 670: 3, XXIII, 305, 306). It is sometimes difficult to tell which Jesse is referred to in the Archives; that both were soldiers in the Revolution is proved by the fact that the muster roll of May 14, 1778, Fourth Battalion, First Company, Capt. John Gregory, shows that Jesse WHASBORN was Sergeant and that Jesse WHASBORN was a fourth class private in the same company (Pa. Arch. 5, VIII, 305, 306). There is fair evidence that they were both lieutenants before the end of the War. Jesse Washburn married a second time,

a daughter, it is said, of John Rhodes; and raised a second family.

Jesse and Silence Washburn had the following children:

I. Rebecca, married Jacob Blin and had a daughter, Catharine Blin.

II. Thankful, born about 1752; died before 1810 and is buried at St. Johns, Pa. On December 8, 1772, she married Peter Andreas, who was a sergeant in the Revolution (Pa. Arch. 5, VIII, 233, 449, 465, 509). Peter and Thankful Washburn Andreas had the following children:

1. Sarah, born September 12, 1773, married John Raeber.
2. John Jacob, born January 15, 1776.
3. Anna Elizabeth, born November 14, 1777.
4. Anna Maria, born May 3, 1780, married Martin Rehrig.
5. John Peter, born March 21, 1782, married Nancy Miller.
6. Daniel, born May 23, 1784, married Gertrude Guldner.
7. John, born June 23, 1786; married, first, Barbara Balliett; second, Susanna Barager; third, Margaret Barager.
8. John George, born October 30, 1788, married Catharine Miller.
9. John William, born June 19, 1791, died unmarried.
10. Magdalena, born May 21, 1794.

III. Jesse, born July 25, 1759, died April 2, 1716. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, perhaps a lieutenant. He married Catharine , and had the following children:

1. Daniel, married Elizabeth Greenzweig.
2. John.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Lydia, married Isaac Schmidt.
5. Susan.
6. Sarah, married Ludwig Kleinduff.
7. Mary, born in 1785, died March 20, 1866.
8. Rosina.
9. Nancy.

IV. Sarah was born February 14, 1760, and died February 22, 1803. She married Jacob Andreas, who was a soldier

in the Revolution (Pa. Arch. 5, VIII, 450, 465, 510). They had five children:

1. Elizabeth, married Henry Roth.
2. John Jacob.
3. John.
4. Stephen.
5. William.

V. Daniel, born in 1763; baptised in Unionville Reformed Church, April 19, 1782; married Barbara , in 1784. He was one of the last survivors of the Wyoming Massacre, and, in 1846, wrote an account of his experience in that battle. His name is to be found among those of the survivors on the southeast side of the monument near Forty Fort. He was a soldier in the Revolution (Pa. Arch. 5, IV, 353, 670: 5, VIII, 440, 449, 496, 509). He is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Beaver Meadows, Pa., in an unmarked grave. This cemetery is neglected and overgrown with bushes and trees. But one grave is marked, that of a New England soldier of the Revolution!

VI. Caleb.

REFERENCES: Cutter's Personal Memoirs of Massachusetts Families; Washburn Family, by E. A. B. Barnard; Ebenezer Washburn, by George T. Washburn; Bridgewater, by Mitchell; Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, by Davis; Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England Families; Duxbury, by Winslow; Plymouth Settlement, by Bradford; "Mayflower Descendants"; Signers of the Mayflower Compact; Lapham Family, by W. B. Lapham; Richmond Family, by J. B. Richmond; John Rogers Families of Plymouth and Vicinity, by J. H. Drummond; Thurston Genealogies, by Brown Thurston and Myrick Thurston; Lineage of the Rogers Family, by John Cox Underwood; Probate and Registry Records of Portsmouth, R. I., and Plymouth and Taunton, Mass., especially wills, deeds, and receipts in settling the estate of Samuel Crane; Court Records of Northampton, Monroe, and Luzerne Counties, Pa.

WILLIAM TILDEN STAUFFER,

a descendant of

Jesse and Silence Washburn
in the fifth generation.

Newport News, Va.,
July 25, 1928.