

THE WOOD FAMILY
of
SHELF, HALIFAX PARISH, YORKSHIRE,
ENGLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT,
LONG ISLAND, N.Y., AND CANADA.

Written By

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for his

SECOND COUSIN S. CASEY WOOD, THE THIRD,
TORONTO, CANADA.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The data upon which this incomplete sketch of an Early Wood Family in America is based were obtained mainly from conversations with and a written account given the writer by his grandfather, Thomas Smith Wood (1788-1881) about 1869, and from the investigations (1908-1920) of Walter A. Wood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Lyman Wood Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wisconsin, undertaken also at the instance and cost of the writer.

Walter A. Wood may be regarded as the chief genealogist of Early Wood Families in the United States. He has at this writing (1920) about completed for publication a couple of volumes, the result of many years of attention to the subject. With the help of the Hon. Josiah Wood of Sackville, New Brunswick, of the writer and other Woods, Walter A. has had abstracts made by the College of Arms and other genealogical authorities in England of thousands of Wood wills, deeds, bills of sale, Parish Registers, as well as of Parish records and documents, likely to throw light on this subject. He has also collected a library of books, pamphlets and manuscripts relating to Colonial Wood families in the United States and England. In addition, many sources of information touching the career of members of early Wood families in America have been examined. Most of the libraries, Church records, Parish offices, etc. in the United States likely to possess Long Island and N. Y. Wood genealogical

data have been searched. Thousands of abstracts of early Wood wills,* deeds, etc. have been collected and in the case of our own family, professional genealogists have been employed to examine the Parish records in Stamford, Conn., also in Huntingdon, Hempstead and other Long Island Parishes and New York counties - where our ancestors lived for over two hundred years. The writer also employed investigators to search the Newberry Library in Chicago (which has one of the most complete genealogical departments in the country) for additional data.

Information recording our Continental Army (drummer-boy) ancestor was furnished by the State authorities of Albany, New York. One may believe, then, that the statements made here are founded on evidence carefully collected, and are reliable.

The provision of certain family dates, now lacking, will probably be published in the forthcoming Walter Wood volumes.

Your second cousin, Mrs. Alba J. Hayes of Lemon Grove, California, has also assisted the writer in securing data of Thomas Smith Wood descendants.

There remain for settlement a number of questions. Was Timothy Wood, born 1722, son of Epenetus, among the youngest children of that progenitor, or was he the oldest

 See, for example, "Early Long Island Wills", with Genealogical and Historical Notes, by Wm. S. Pelletreau, Published by L.C. Harper, N. Y., 1919.

son of (an) Epenetus the Second, himself son of Epenetus the First? In other words, were there in our direct line two successive Woods (heading two generations) bearing this distinctive name or only one?

Again, in spite of all our investigations we do not know which of our ancestors (or the precise date when he) left Long Island and established the family succession in Newburgh-on-the-Hudson. It now appears as if it were Timothy - and the date about 1760. With these exceptions the details of the following brief biographies are approximately correct and will stand until the volumes by Walter A. Wood - just referred to - appear in print. When a full investigation of our ancestral tree is completed doubtless there will be shown - and not by the guesses of paid genealogists (?) but by proof furnished by reliable records - the names, places of residence, life dates and some of the doings of our ancestors well into the fifteenth century, probably, also, that some of our ancestors in the direct line had a Colonial War record, after their emigration to New England. Meantime, let us begin with the ancestor who, though born in England, introduced us as a family to American soil in 1630.

II. OUR WOOD FAMILY IN YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

According to Burke's Peerage, the Wood [Woode, Wode, Wod, Woodde, A'Wood, Atwood, Attewoode (for these and many more variants were from the twelfth to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries applied indifferently to many persons of the same line)] family is of ancient lineage, and many branches of it lived for centuries in the various English shires. Prominent among these (our direct Yorkshire ancestors did nothing, so far as we know, greatly to distinguish themselves) were Viscount Halifax and William Wood, agent of King Charles I and author of "New Englands Prospect."* These two men came from the same part of Yorkshire "we" did and the latter was probably related to the Edmond Wood mentioned in the short sketch that follows. In this sketch I shall speak only of the direct ancestors of the writer and yourself, leaving the more complete story to be told (should the contemplated volume referred to be published) by Mr. Walter Wood, who will doubtless give a more extended account of the collateral branches, of which only partial mention is possible here.

* This very rare book, containing the first map of the New England Coast, has been reprinted and is accessible in most large libraries. It should be read by every member of an Early Wood Family.

EDMOND WOOD

This, the first of our Anglo-American ancestors, was born in 1574 and was fourteen years old when the Great Armada* came sailing up the English Channel. We can believe, that Edmond's father and brothers performed their military and naval duties in this emergency, as all his descendants have done what they believed to be theirs. At any rate, in the little hamlet of Shelf, Parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, Edmond first appeared upon the scene. He must have been something above the average of men and he probably took some part in public affairs, because it appears from the parish records that he served as church-warden and represented his section in the Parish of Halifax.

During the later years of Queen Elizabeth and during the sovereignty of Mary, there was comparative religious quiet in England. The Roman Catholics and Puritans alike had retired into obscurity under the laws directed against them; but while the Scotch King, James I, reigned (1603-1625) the old animosities were uppermost, and led to the expatriation of many English families, who emigrated especially to Holland and America. Among these, as you know, were the Pilgrim Fathers, who sailed on the "Mayflower" from Plymouth, England, and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620) a little over three hundred years ago.

*Of course you will read as soon as you can Kingsley's "Westward Ho!", that tells a fine story of these and earlier times.

Matters political and religious went on from bad to worse under that foolish King, James I. Many of the best (because hardy, independent and adventurous) of his subjects left England in their search for a country - especially Holland and America - where they could worship their God in their own way.

Religious persecution and intolerance evidently had the same effect upon our Yorkshire Wood progenitors as they always have on a free people. Edmond, the former church-warden of the State Church, and his family were attracted by and probably became adherents of the Independents through the preaching of a non-conformist minister, the Rev. Mr. Denton. When the latter was forced to leave Halifax, give up his church (chapel) and flee the country, the more outspoken, adventurous and liberty-loving of his flock followed him into the wilderness of the New World rather than bow the knee to the political Baal in the Old.

There was little or no improvement in religious government under Charles I (1625-1649), and in 1629 most of the members of the Edmond Wood (then over fifty years of age) family, being involved in these religious difficulties, decided to emigrate to America. So Edmond Wood of Shelf, his son Jeremiah (Jeremy or Jerimiah, as variously spelled in the parish records) his brother Jonas Wood of Halifax and several others of the family sailed from Yarmouth on March

23rd 1630 in one or more ships of Governor Winthrop's* fleet (the "Arabella Jewel", the "Talbot" and the "Ambrose"). They arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, on June 12th 1630.

Records show that Edmond Wood afterwards moved to and lived in Stamford, Connecticut, and, indeed, in other villages of New England, but finally joined a band of farmers who bought land in the newly settled (Dutch) colony of Long Island (village of Hempstead) in 1644. On this fertile island his descendants for over a century were born, lived and died.

Parish and other Long Island (at first a part of Connecticut) records show them to have acquired land and perhaps to have lived not only at Hempstead, Long Island, but at Southampton, Smithtown and Huntington.°

Edmond Wood died in Huntington, L.I., probably about 1660. The records speak of him as having purchased lands in Smithtown (1650) and at Huntington in 1655.

It may be of interest to add a few data, mostly extracted from the Hempstead Town Records, regarding the early history of Long Island of which our family formed an important part.

 *You should read Winthrop's Journal, giving a most interesting account of his life and times, and throwing much light on the habits of thought and domestic life both of the "old" country and of the New England between which he sailed back and forth for many years after 1628.

°Benj. F. Thompson's "History of Long Island" (last edition, 3 Vols. Robt.H.Dodd, New York, 1918) is of great interest and well worth reading. The original Woods of L.I. are often mentioned in it. See, also, the Encyclopedia Britannica, under Long Island.

The first white man to set foot on Long Island, was probably a boat crew from Henry Hudson's famous ship "The Half Moon", who in the early part of September, 1609, landed at Coney Island to bury one of their comrades, who had been killed by natives while exploring the bay and river.

The Dutch made settlements on the western end of the Island in 1636, at Brooklyn, Flatlands and Flushing.

About the same time the east end was occupied by the English. Hempstead was the first town in that part of the Island to be occupied by them, in 1643. John Carman and the Rev. Robert Fordham, acting for their associates at Stamford, Conn., purchased the Indian title to the land at Hempstead, and on November 16, 1644, Governor Kieft, Dutch Governor of New Netherlands, gave the patent.

The first actual settlement was made on this tract of land in 1644 by between thirty and forty families from Stamford, Conn., among whom are mentioned Edmond, Jonas and Jeremy Wood.

The first recorded division of lands at Hempstead took place in 1647 and it appears that at this time there were sixty-two freeholders in the town; each person was allotted land in proportion to the amount of money he had contributed to the public funds. Plots varied in size from ten to two hundred acres.

The first settlers seem to have been a brave and hardy race, uncultured and of simple habits, but kindly dis-

posed, seeking to do right as they understood it. The records of the courts prove that no great crimes or serious breaches of the law occurred in those early days and the people seemed to live in great harmony and to have manifested a creditable degree of neighborly good will. The most serious matters to engage public attention during this period were the settlement of town boundaries and the discussion of religious questions.

A few references to Edmond Wood
from the Hempstead Parish Records, Vol. I.

- p. 162. "Apr. 18, 1665: John Smith R. (Rock of Hempstead sells land that was once 'Edmon Wodes'.
- p. 474. Feb. 14, 1682/3: Joseph Langdon of H'stead sells land that formerly belonged to Edmond Wood.
- Vol. 3. p. 218. June 15, 1710: Jonas Wood of Huntington resigns all rights to Wm. Willis to certain property once his grandfather's Edmond Wood belonging in Town of Hempstead."

Some references to Jeremiah Wood, Sr.,
Hempstead Parish Records, Vol. I.

- p. 21. "1657 - Jeremy Wood hath sixe gattes (goats) at the neck (of land).
- p. 28. 1657 - Jeremy Wood one cowe, two hors, five turned to neck."

After the British had obtained peaceful possession of Long Island they at once began to anglicize the various Dutch* names of the Island. For example, in the villages and towns, for Burgomaster, Schepen and Schout were substituted Mayor, Alderman and Sheriff.

*See Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker History of New York".

About 1665 the British Governor, for the purpose of bringing order out of the general confusion and especially to settle disputed titles to lands - for the Long Islanders were farmers and fishermen - called a Convention of the inhabitants of the chief towns. Two representatives were elected from each of seventeen municipalities (see Thompson's "History of Long Island", Vol.I,p.187) one of whom was our Jonas Wood, representing the town of Huntingdon.

Among the doings of this Convention (which was the most important event of this period in the history of Long Island) that concerns us in particular was the erection of Long Island and Staten Island into an English shire or county, with its subdivisions of Ridings - East, West and North; and out of compliment to the Woods and other Yorkshiresmen who first peopled the new colony it was called YORKSHIRE. Later on these divisions were somewhat changed but the new county was so called for many years.

In early colonial days the emigrants were greatly concerned in the dominant interest that brought them to the new land - their church and their religious liberty. As a rule, the emigrant's family looked up to the Minister as their leader, and when he moved from one locality to another they were very likely to accompany or follow him. It is highly probable, therefore, that the Rev. Richard Denton (Thompson's "History of Long Island", Vol.II,p.498) had much to do with the settlement of Edmond, Jonas and Jeremiah Wood

in Hempstead, Huntington and other Long Island townships. This Mr. Denton (an Oxford graduate) was minister of Coley Chapel in Halifax (1623-1630) and emigrated [in consequence of the Act of (Non-Conformity) Uniformity and other intolerance] with the Woods in 1630. He then had a charge in several New England towns, the last of which was Hempstead, going to that place from Stamford, Conn., where the Woods were living at the time. What could be more natural than that the latter should follow the leader and teacher - also a Yorkshireman - whom they had known so well in the Old Land? It seems probable that Edmond and a number of other Halifax Woods not only came out in the same (1630) Winthrop fleet with Denton but some of them may have followed this religious leader after their arrival in Salem, Mass., first to Watertown, Mass., then to Wethersfield, Conn., then to Stamford, Conn.; thence to Hempstead, where their wanderings came to an end for over a century.

The historian of Connecticut (Rev. Mr. Alford) referring to these "civil and religious fathers of the colony" says that they were among the earliest inhabitants of New England, "coming, through Wethersfield and Watertown, from that noted company who arrived with John Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall".

The first partition of land among the settlers took place in 1647. The number of acres apportioned to each immigrant was determined by the financial and other aid given

the new community. Among these freeholders are the names of (our) Edmond, Jeremy and Jonas Wood. In 1685 (says Thompson, loco cit.) Jerimiah Wood, Sr., owned 300 acres, which classed him among the largest of the proprietors.

With his old Halifax adherents as a nucleus Mr. Denton built up a relatively large (Independent or Presbyterian) congregation in the log church, erected in 1645-1648 at the public charge (because all the early settlers were of the same belief) and used also for general public (town) meetings. It stood until 1770, a new, larger and more pretentious building having meantime been erected - in 1677.

JEREMIAH (or JEREY) WOOD THE FIRST

The second son of Edmond (Jeremiah, born January 1, 1620, died, December 28, 1686) accompanied his father on one of Governor Winthrop's ships, and with another son, Jonas "of Oram" (so-called to distinguish him from a second Jonas in the same family, Oram being a township near Shelf, not far from Halifax) are named among the thirty or forty families who composed the actual (American) settlement of Hempstead in 1644.

Jeremiah Wood the First was identified with Hempstead, L. I., all his life; was a patentee of the town and one of its "first citizens". He received a generous allotment of lands and became what in those days would be regarded as a

rich man. He held during his lifetime several responsible public offices.

Many details of this ancestor's life - name of his wife, list of children, etc, as in that of others - are left for the fuller account of the family to be published later by Walter A. Wood.

JEREMIAH (or JEREMY) WOOD THE SECOND.

The eldest son (and child) of Jeremiah Wood the First was very properly named after his father. He was born in (Huntingdon or) Hempstead, Long Island, about 1650 (it is expected that a search now going on will furnish the exact life dates of all these ancestors) and seems to have been pretty much the same sort of man and to have lead about the same kind of life as his father. He had ten children by his wife Susanna, and mentions them all in his will, which was duly probated, and still stands of record in the Parish archives. Jeremiah Second died in October, 1710.

In 1682 the names of both Jeremy Woods, father and son, as well as that of Jonas Wood are affixed to an agreement to pay the minister, Rev. Jeremiah Hobart ("Jeremy Hubard" in the church record!) his salary (£70) "in Corn or Cattel at Prise as it Pasis Currant amongst us". In August, 1683, the town voted that Jeremy Wood (probably the Second) should have ten shillings a year for the important post of "looking after ye opening and shutting of the window shutters belonging to ye meeting house, and to look carefully after

ye hour-glass". Even in the seventeenth century the turning of the glass at the proper time warned the minister that his sermon should reach the "seventeenth" before the end of the second hour of his oration!

EPENETUS WOOD.

This ancestor was the son of Jeremiah Wood the Second. He was (probably) born in Hempstead, L.I. in 1678; at least he is mentioned as late as 1723 in the Hempstead records. These records show that he married Martha Titus (whose name is included in the census of 1698). She belonged to a well-known Long Island family whose descendants were living on the Island quite recently.

You will rarely see the peculiar name Epenetus* even among the early New England Christian names, that were almost wholly biblical. It was not unusual for the Puritan mother to seek guidance from Heaven in the naming of her children. After a prayer, she opened at random the family bible and the first proper name that caught her eye was given to the recently born child. The name of our ancestor Epenetus may not have been chosen in that fashion because it is of record that two daughters of Jonas Wood of Oram (first cousins of Jeremy, Jr.) married Isaac and Epenetus Platt - members of a family celebrated in the history of Long Island. It was the commonest (far more so than today) of practices - the usual custom indeed - in New England to give the child

*Mentioned only once in the bible. See Romans, XVI, 5, in which St. Paul says: "Salute my well beloved Epenetus."

the christened name of a dear friend, neighbor or relative. At any rate this almost unique name has enabled investigators of Long Island Woods to trace it and related names in the Parish records and to distinguish them quite readily from other members of the family.

TIMOTHY WOOD.

Whether Timothy was the youngest son of the one and only Epenetus Wood or the eldest son of an Epenetus the Second is not well established. It is true, however, that Timothy Wood was born in 1722 and died in his eighty-sixth year, in 1808. During most of his life he lived in Newburgh, N. Y. and may have been born there. He and his wife (Dorothy Bishop) are said to have moved, late in life, to Ellisburg, N.Y. and to have died there.

SAMUEL WOOD.

This ancestor, the fifth child of Timothy Wood, was (probably) born in Newburgh, N. Y., in 1765. When he was about fifteen years of age he enlisted as a drummer boy in Capt. Henry Turner's Company, Colonel A. Hawk Hayes Regiment (The Second Regiment) Orange County, New York Militia, 1780. The authority for this statement is "New York in the Revolution", page 520. It is in consequence of this ancestor's enlistment - he seems to have been at the time of the American Revolution about the only one of our Wood an-

cestors "fit to fight" - that all his descendants are entitled to join such patriotic societies as the Sons of the Revolution (to the Illinois Chapter of which the writer belongs) the Daughters of the American Revolution, etc. In revolutionary times the drummer boy marched, as part of the fife-and-drum regimental band, with the colors at the head of the column, and consequently was exposed to danger almost as much as any part of the combatant organization. Samuel Wood lived to be even older than his father, dying at the advanced age of eighty-eight in 1853.

His son, your great-grandfather, Thomas Smith Wood, occasionally spoke of his father as a man of character, highly respected in the neighborhood in which he lived. At patriotic meetings and national anniversary celebrations Samuel Wood was much in demand. In the late forties and early fifties when there were few survivals of the revolutionary era, the old man's memory and strength were often taxed to tell of those stirring times, quorum pars fuit.

THOMAS SMITH WOOD.

Your great-grandfather, the fifth son of Samuel, was born at Celina, N.Y. in 1788, and died in Prince Edward Co., near Belleville, Ont., Canada, 1881, at the great age of ninety-three. He seems to have divided his years between New York State and Upper Canada, and to have migrated to and fro several times during his long life. About 1814, while resident in Bath, U.C., he married Francis Ann Perkins, of Vermont, at

that time living in Fredericksburg, Upper Canada. She was born in 1792 and lived to be eighty-seven, dying in 1880, a year before her husband. They had seven children (all but one of whom reached maturity), some born in New York State, the remainder in Upper Canada.

Thomas Smith Wood was, in some respects, a most unusual man. He had nothing short of a devouring passion for educating not only himself but the members of his own family, and in this regard was ably seconded by his highly intellectual wife. The writer well remembers his grandfather in his eightieth year. He then showed few signs of senility, was vigorous, alert, active and apparently in full possession of all his senses. The writer found him an excellent companion, and the two were in the habit of taking long walks and boat rides together, discussing especially the things that might interest a boy of fourteen. These talks often turned to the writer's studies at school and he was amazed to find that his grandfather - an octogenarian - had by no means forgotten his Euclid and had a clear command of mathematics, natural science, history, English, etc. that far surpassed his own. All the friends and relatives of Thomas Smith Wood bore (and bear) ample testimony to his remarkable memory and his omnivorous reading.

He was one of the earliest of the "teetotallers", and that, too, in a day when prohibition was not only extremely unpopular but was little understood; indeed he might in many respects have been regarded as an extreme radical - for

his day and generation. One of his contemporaries informed the writer that it was he who introduced the tomato (then regarded as a purely ornamental fruit, the "love apple") as an article of food into western Upper Canada, eating the fruit himself and inducing the neighbors to raise it for more useful purposes than a garden ornament.

It is the belief of the writer that the descendants of Thomas Smith Wood owe much for whatever success in life they may have attained to the good example and thorough training, the mens sana in corpore sano, received at the hands and brains of Thomas Smith Wood and his Vermont wife. It happened that when the writer endowed a gold medal to be presented annually to the prizeman in the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, it bore on the obverse of the die "In Memoriam Thomas Smith Wood".

The data concerning the descendants of Thomas Smith Wood are naturally more complete than those of his ancestors. His children, in order of birth, were Cynthia Elizabeth Wood, Sabra E. Wood, Orrin Cottier Wood, Alpheus Field Wood, Samuel Casey Wood and John Davy Clute Wood.

Cynthia Elizabeth Wood was born in Bath, Upper Canada, May 17th, 1817. She married, in 1836, John Mott. They at first lived in Belleville, Canada; after the death of her husband she removed to Riverside, California, where she died.

This child of Thomas Smith Wood and Sabra Pickens Wood was a woman of remarkable ability, strength of character, and cheerful optimism, with a great love of nature. Left early ~~in~~^a widow she faced the world with a brave heart and an unchanged trust in Providence, which she kept to the end. She had three daughters, and one son - Frances Elizabeth Mott, Cynthia E. Mott, Helen Mott, and Willet Casey Mott.

Frances Elizabeth Mott married John Saxon Castleman, November 14th, 1865 at Belleville, Canada, and died May 24th, 1907 at Riverside, California. Her children were Florence Helen Castleman, born June 16th, 1868, died February 21st, 1869; Stanley Joseph Castleman, born December 18th, 1869, married Grace Goodrich, January 20th, 1891 (died March 19th, 1894); Pember Stearns Castleman, born June 26th, 1871; Mabel Adeline Castleman, born May 4th, 1873; Casey Martin Castleman, born July 11th, 1875; Helen Castleman, born August 31st, 1879. Elizabeth Grace Goodrich Castleman, born August 31st, 1868, died March 19th, 1894. He then married Helena Madeleine Gooderham April 17th, 1899.

Children of Stanley Joseph Castleman, who married a second time - Helena M. Gooderham - April 12th, 1899, were Reginald Saxon Castleman, born December 25th, 1891 (Reginald Saxon Castleman married Mercedes Lopez at Madrid, Spain, in December, 1918); Gerald Allen Castleman, born March 12th, 1894; Muriel Gooderham Castleman, born February 17th, 1900; Douglas Ian Court Castleman, born August 23rd, 1901.

Pember Stearns Castleman, (brother of Stanley Joseph Castleman) banker, married Maude Celcia Daniels in Riverside, California, September 30th, 1896. To these two parents was born Milton Lorin Castleman, October 5th, 1897.

Mabel Adeline Castleman married George Lindsey Winterbotham April 12th, 1899, at Riverside, California, where they reside. Their children are Edward Lindsey Winterbotham, born April 11th, 1904; Arthur George C. Winterbotham, born November 22nd, 1905.

Helen Castleman married Edgar W. Hillegas, July 11th, 1899, at Riverside, California. Their children are Leo Hillegas, born January 28th, 1901, and Evelyn Hillegas, born June 27th, 1902.

Casey Martin Castleman, married Clarissa Shaw on February 14th, 1899, at Riverside, California.

Cynthia Mott, married Joseph Philip Stanton of Belleville, Ont., Canada. Their children are Neta Stanton, Harvey Stanton and Edith Stanton.

Edith Stanton first married Harry Grassett of Peterborough, Canada. Their children are Constance Grassett and Harry Grassett. Edith Stanton then married Herbert E. Rawson, and had as issue two daughters.

Joseph Philip Stanton died in Toronto, Canada in 1915.

Helen Mott married Harry Bottoms; issue, Harry Bottoms, Jr.

Willet Casey Mott married Annie Winton in Toronto, Canada, in 1880; died in Riverside, California, in 1910.

Issue: Ethel Helena Mott, born 1882, Toronto, Canada, died in Riverside, California.

Sabra Elizabeth Wood, second daughter of Thomas S. Wood, was born at Bath, Upper Canada, September 12th, 1819. Like her mother, she had very lofty ideas of duty, and when she chose as her husband, Rufus Sawyer, a young widower with a small family, her friends were not surprised. She proved to be a kind, gentle mother to the young brood, and her life was one long service to them and to others. She lived many years in Picton, Ontario, Canada, and had five children: Orrin Sawyer, Frances Sawyer, Letitia Sawyer, Flora Sawyer, and May Sawyer.

Orrin Cottier Wood, born October 25th, 1825, in Jefferson Co., New York State, and educated in Toronto, Canada. He became a physician, practiced in various Canadian towns - Wellington, Winchester, Brockville, Ont. - and finally in Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, where he had a large and lucrative practice for twelve years. He left Ottawa in 1878, and emigrated with his family to Southern California where he died at Riverside, six years later, at the age of fifty-nine. He possessed a genial disposition, made many friends and was devoted to his profession. Though he was often urged to enter public life, he was the only one of the three sons of Thomas S. Wood who never took an active part in politics.

He married in Brockville, Ont., Canada, a young English girl, Rosa Sophia Leggo, the youngest daughter of Christopher Leggo, a retired Crown Official, formerly a Captain in the British Mercantile Navy. They had eight children, five of whom lived to maturity. These were Florence Wood, born in Wellington, Ontario, died in infancy. Benjamin Wood, born in Wellington, Ontario, died in infancy; Casey Albert Wood, born in Wellington, Ont., November 21st, 1856, married Emma Shearer, daughter of James Shearer, a prominent manufacturer, of Montreal, Que., Canada; Edith Imogene Wood, born in Wellington, Ont., Canada, August 21st, 1858, married at San Bernardino, California, Alba Joseph Hayes, October 1st, 1889. Their children are Casey Hewitt Hayes, Lieutenant Colonel 10th Field Artillery, U.S.A., born August 6th, 1890, married Dorothy Ellen Taylor. Address: War Department, Washington. Issue: Dorothy Aileen, born March 26th, 1918. Paul Wood Hayes, the second son was born January 29th, 1893, died December 20th, 1893. Florence Ernestine Wood, born June 14th, 1864, married June 1st, 1888, at Riverside, California, George Ball Rowell, eldest son of Spalding Rowell. Her second marriage, on July 14th, 1914, to Lehman Dorr Schaeffer, son of Wm. Lehman and Mary Dorr Schaeffer. Helen Alexandria Wood, born at Ottawa, Canada, August 13th, 1866, married George C. Fyfe at San Bernardino, California, February 18th, 1890. Her husband was the son of William Collier Fyfe, a well known artist, of London, England. Her children were

Andrew Douglas Fyfe, expert geologist, born at Cucamonga, California, April 3rd, 1891, married Regina, daughter of Isaac and Jane Wynne Ryerson, June 18th, 1918; and Florence Marjorie Fyfe, born at Cucamonga, California, June 8th, 1892.

Frances Gertrude Wood, born at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, June 29th, 1870, married at San Bernardino, California, Charles Mead Richardson, April 2nd, 1891. Address: 2718 Hoover Street, Los Angeles, California. Their children are George Mead Richardson, electrical engineer of Los Angeles, born October 20th, 1892, married Bonnie Thomason, March 7th, 1917. Issue: George Mead Richardson, Jr., born at Bishop, California, March 6th, 1918.

Herbert Wood Richardson, second son of Frances Gertrude Wood, was born at Los Angeles, California, April 22nd, 1894, married Maria Fearne Middleton, June, 1914. Issue: Herbert Wood Richardson, Jr., born at Los Angeles, California, November 17th, 1915.

Jack Frémont Richardson, third son of Frances Gertrude Wood, born April 19th, 1899; died at Los Angeles September 5th, 1899.

Alpheus Field Wood, born May 30th, 1828, in Smithville, N. Y. He married Eliza Ross, daughter of Daniel Ross, M.P.P., and died in Madoc, Ontario, Canada, where he had lived continuously for fifty-seven years.

In 1862 he built large flour mills near Madoc, and owned a grain elevator. He was a Dominion Commissioner of Canals, President of the B. & N.W.R.R., and was largely instrumental in bringing about the construction of the county

gravel roads. He was also a Colonel in the Canadian Militia and a member of the Provincial Parliament of Canada for many years. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He had a large family, the names of which are: Frances, Helen Josephine, (died in infancy), Helen Josephine 2nd, Herbert Ross, Ida Eliza, Carrie Ross, William Field, Alice Ross and Winnifred.

Of the foregoing, Helen Josephine married Frederick Seymour. Their children were three sons, Theodore, Montague and Montgomery.

Carrie Ross Wood died unmarried.

Casey Albert Wood. This grandson of Thomas S. Wood, and son of Dr. Orrin Cottier Wood and Rosa Leggo Wood, was born at Wellington, Ontario, November 21st, 1856. He received his elementary education at the Ottawa Grammar School and Ottawa Collegiate Institute, where he graduated as prizeman in 1872. He then went to a French school at Grenville, Quebec, and subsequently entered the Medical Department of Bishop's College, Montreal, receiving instruction in clinical medicine and surgery at the M. General Hospital. He afterwards passed the examinations for admission to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and became a licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec. He practiced general medicine and surgery in Montreal, and was one of the surgeons of the G. Trunk R. Company. He also held the chairs of chemistry and pathology in Bishop's College. In 1877 he decided to make a specialty

of Ophthalmology and Otology. He then spent several months at the N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, and subsequently two years in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London, acting during that period as assistant to Dr. Arthur Hartmann of Berlin. He was then assistant House Surgeon (pro tempore) in the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, and was clinical Assistant at the Golden Square Throat Hospital, London. He was also for a time on the staff of the Western London Ophthalmic Hospital. The greater part of this period, however, was given to study at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields).

Settling in Chicago, Ill. in 1889, Dr. Wood soon acquired a large, lucrative practice and filled numerous positions. He was attending ophthalmologist at St. Luke's, the Passavant Memorial and the Postgraduate Medical School Hospitals: Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to Cook County and St. Anthony Hospitals: Professor of Ophthalmology, Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School; Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology at the University of Illinois from 1898 to 1906; and Professor of Ophthalmology of the College of Medicine, University of Illinois. He was, also, a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine (of which he was President from 1907 to 1908), Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, of which he was President in 1905-1906. He was a Member of the International Medical Congress, Pan-American Medical Congress, Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft.

Fellow of the A.M.A., Fellow of the Zoological Society, London; Foundation Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; Fellow of the A.A.A.S.; Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, and a Member of the American Historical Society. He was editor of the Annals of Ophthalmology (1894-1901) and of Italian Literature of the same. He became one of the editors of the American Journal of Ophthalmology, and of the Practical Medicine Series. He is one of the editors of the Annals of Medical History, has contributed to many textbooks and has translated numerous ophthalmological works in the German, French and Italian languages. He is also the author of "Lessons in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Eye" (1895); "The Toxic Amblyopias" (1896); "The Commoner Diseases of the Eye" (with Dr. T. A. Woodruff, 1907), which ran into its third edition; "A System of Ophthalmic Therapies" (1909); "A System of Ophthalmic Operations" two volumes, 1911, and "The American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology" in eighteen volumes.

Dr. Casey Wood had always been interested in natural science; in ornithology, in particular. He has written rather extensively on this subject. His Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology contains many sections on the eyes of the lower animals, while his "Fundus Oculi of Birds", a small folio illustrated by sixty colored plates, is well-known to naturalists.

In May, 1917, he presented his large, special library on the Eye and its Diseases to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, upon whose roster he was enrolled when the Bishop's Medical School was merged with McGill.

In 1920 he presented, in honor of his wife who had always been much interested in birds, to McGill University the Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology.

The World War Record of Casey A. Wood may be set down as follows: He was, as First Lieutenant, placed on the Medical Reserve Corps in 1908. From November, 1916 to February, 1917, he was ordered on active duty in Chicago to examine aviators, during which time over 500 candidates for a Commission in this branch of the military service were passed upon. In June, 1917, he was given charge, with rank of Major, of a medical examination unit, Air Service, Chicago - a unit that eventually examined nearly one-fifth of all the newly commissioned aviation officers in the Army. August, 1917, found him in charge of Head Surgery at Camp Sherman, Ohio. In December, of the same year, he was ordered to Washington, in charge of the publicity section of the Division of Physical Reconstruction. In this connection he shortly afterwards represented the Surgeon General on a mission to Canada.

About this time he was appointed Editor of the official Reconstruction magazine "Carry On"; and was created a member, to represent the Surgeon General, of the Red Cross

Institute for Disabled Men, New York, and the Red Cross Institute for the Blind in Baltimore. In the Autumn of 1917, Dr. Wood had assigned to him the duty of outfitting the ophthalmic department of Base Hospital No. 33, Albany, New York, and was slated for Service abroad. Acute illness, however, prevented his going overseas, and on recovery he was given charge, in the office of the Surgeon General, of the Medical and Surgical History of the War.

Dr. Casey Wood was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, M.C. on May 21st, 1918; was made Secretary of the Board of Publications, S.G.O. and subsequently was charged with the preparation of the volume on the History of U.S. Hospitals for the Surgeon General. Discharged from duty, October 15th, 1919, on January 1st, 1919, he again accepted service in the office of the Surgeon General to complete his work on the History of Hospitals and on his retirement in January, 1920, was for these services awarded the rank of full Colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps. During his residence in Washington, Dr. Wood was chosen Secretary of the Committee (with Professor Wm. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, Chairman) for preparing the Anniversary Volumes commemorating the 70th birthday and activities of the late Sir William Osler.

On his retirement from active practice (1920) to complete his literary tasks and to continue his studies of comparative biology, the American Journal of Ophthalmology.

said: "The Chicago Ophthalmological Society took the occasion of its annual meeting on January 19th, 1920, to hold a banquet in honor of its most illustrious and best beloved member, Dr. Casey A. Wood, who is retiring from active practice. Over one hundred members of the Society and old-time friends of Dr. Wood, both from Chicago and elsewhere sat at the tables. The many sided activities of Dr. Wood's strenuous career, as an ophthalmologist, writer, teacher, soldier, ornithologist, etc., were referred to in appropriate speeches by Dr. Lucien Howe of Buffalo; Dr. Harold Gifford of Omaha; Col. Fielding Garrison, Editor of the Index Medicus; Dr. Walter R. Parker of Detroit, and Professor Henry B. Ward of the University of Illinois. Brigadier-General Birkett of the Canadian Army, Dean of the Medical Department of McGill University, paid a strong tribute to Dr. Wood as a man of whom his Alma Mater was justly proud. More than a hundred letters and telegrams of congratulation were received by the Chairman, among them from Professor Wm. H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, Dr. George E. Armstrong, President-Elect of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Harvey Cushing of Boston, President James of the University of Illinois, etc."

Dr. Wood was one of the founders of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society, and has always been most loyal in its support and untiring in his efforts to raise it to a high level as a scientific organization. In recognition of his services and in appreciation of his worth as a man of high

professional attainments and of wide scholastic and scientific achievements and as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by his associates, the Society conferred upon Dr. Wood a certificate of Honorary Membership in the Society, and presented to him a Testimonial of Appreciation. This volume, bound in sealskin, contains fifteen pages of parchment, beautifully illuminated, and with the autographs of the members. Dr. Casey Wood's chief clubs are: The University Club, Chicago; Cosmos Club, Washington, and the Author's Club, London, England.

(THE HONORABLE) SAMUEL CASEY WOOD THE FIRST.

Your paternal grandfather (and the writer's uncle) was born at Bath, U.C., December 27th, 1830, the fifth child of Thomas Smith Wood. He married Charlotte Maria Parkinson, of Mariposa, Ont., daughter of John and Mary Parkinson, who came from England when your paternal grandmother was a baby. Your namesake (and the writer's) had a long and successful life, and his name and acts form a part of the history of the Province of Ontario. He died in Toronto, April 15th, 1913. Let us, to be quite impartial in dealing with men of our own name and family, quote a reliable gazetteer of about 1904 (it does not give all his official positions and honors) on the subject of our relative: "The Honorable Samuel Casey Wood; statesman; business manager; capitalist;

was originally a school teacher, later engaged in mercantile life; filled various offices, including that of township clerk, Mariposa, and county clerk and county treasurer Co. Victoria, Ont. He was also Chairman of the High School Board and later a member of the Council of Public Instruction; sat for S. Victoria (local) general elections, 1871-1883. A member of the Mowat Administration, successively as Provl. Secretary and Registrar and Commissioner of Agricul. and Provl. Treas. 1875-83; was Chairman Ont. Argicul. Commissioner, 1881. On leaving the legislature, he became manager of the Freehold Loan and Savings Society; has been a director Sterling Bank of Canada, Western Assurance Company, of the Canada Accident Assurance Company, of the British-American Assurance Company and of the Canada Board of the American Surety Company of New York; Vice-President of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada and of the People's Tavern Company. One of the founders of the Havergal Ladies' College, Toronto, 1894. President Canadian Club, do., 1901. Anglican, - 97 Admiral Street, Toronto."

From the foregoing account it will be noticed that for most of the twelve years during which your grandfather sat in the local legislature he was a member of the Ontario Cabinet; and friends and foes alike agree that he was the most popular as he was one of the most competent and successful of administrators.

Owing to the importance of the subject I append some notes from still another account of your grandfather's life written by your second cousin, Mrs. A. J. Hayes.

"As a young man he taught in various schools, was a merchant, county clerk, and county treasurer for the County of Victoria, Ontario, Canada; a member of the Council of Public Instruction, chairman of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, and finally a cabinet minister, Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, and then Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

On retiring from political life, after many years of service to his country, he became Manager of the Freehold Loan and Savings Society; a Director of the Western Assurance Company, of the Canadian Accident Assurance Company, of the Stirling Bank of Canada; of the Canadian Board of the American Surety Company of New York, and of the British American Assurance Company. He was President of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, and of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada. In 1901 he became President of the Canadian Club of Toronto; and was also one of the founders of the Havergal Ladies' College, Toronto.

As a man he was a great favorite with people at large, a broad minded, genial companion. Probably the main reason for his success in political life was his real interest in his fellow beings, aided by his remarkable memory for names and faces. One small incident in his life that illustrates this latter fact was related to the writer by an Englishman travelling in Canada. This gentleman was on a train nearing

Toronto, on a dismal November day, when he noticed a distinguished looking middle-aged man enter the car. The other occupant of his seat remarked, "There is our member of Parliament, Sammy Wood, as "Grip" (the political paper) calls him, but his name is really the Honorable Samuel Casey Wood, or Casey Wood, as we call him. He is Provincial Secretary of Ontario now." Just then, passing up the aisle, the Honorable Samuel caught the eye of a poorly dressed man seated near. He approached him and grasped his hand. "How are the twins, Mr. _____?" The man's eyes brightened and he entered into a detailed account of his family hopes and cares, to which close attention was paid by the Honorable Secretary. Then he went down the whole line shaking hands, and calling each occupant of the coach by name. And he had nothing to gain in a political sense by this action since he had declared his intention of retiring from public life, which he did soon after. He was a great man; great in intellect, and great in heart! Let us, the later generation, learn from him!

The CHILDREN OF HON. S. CASEY WOOD THE FIRST are:

Mary Alberta, died unmarried;

John Parkinson, died unmarried;

Orrin Orlando, died unmarried;

Carrie Ella, who married Charles Ketchum and died in 1915, without issue;

Edith Adelia, who married E. Percy Beatty and had as issue, (a) Percy Wood Beatty, further described below;

William Wilson Wood, died unmarried;

Charlotte Marian Wood, died unmarried;

(b) Samuel Casey Wood IInd, further described below;

Herbert Harold Wood, born Oct. 7, 1872; married

Georgina Howe Fairlie; issue, Herbert Wood, born July 25, 1914, and William Ballantyne Wood, born June 2, 1917;

Lewis Percival Wood, born March 25, 1874. Address: Home Bank, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

(a) PERCY WOOD BEATTY married Marjorie Schreiber and had issue three daughters. He is a lawyer practising in Toronto, and served his country with distinction as a Major in the C.E.F., gaining the French Croix de Guerre.

(b) SAMUEL CASEY WOOD IInd is (in part) described by the British and Colonial Press, Ltd. as follows:

S. Casey Wood, B.A., LL.B., of Rowell, Reid, Wood & Wright, Barristers and Solicitors, Canada Life Building, Toronto; Director, the Home Bank of Canada; Director, Chartered Trust & Executor Company.

Born in Lindsay, Ont., July 18th, 1871, son of the late Hon. Samuel Casey Wood (Member of Sir Oliver Mowat's

Cabinet) and Charlotte M. (Parkinson) Wood. Moved to Toronto, 1881. Educated at Toronto University (B.A., 1892; LL.B., 1893); read law with Moss, Barwick, Aylesworth & Wright, Toronto; began the practice of law in Toronto as a member of the firm of Reid & Wood; present firm formed in 1903; called to the Bar of Ontario, 1895; President, University of Toronto Literary Society, 1899. Member of Toronto Board of Trade. Chairman for Canada, National Committee of Anglican Laymen's Missionary Movement. Married Anne G. Hagarty, daughter of G. F. Hagarty, Toronto, January 26th, 1910; has two sons, viz: Samuel Casey Wood IIIrd, born Oct. 7th, 1911 and Alan Hagarty Wood, born Aug. 1, 1915.

Mr. S. Casey Wood's clubs are: National (President, 1918-19); Ontario; Toronto Golf; R.C.Y.C.; Canadian (President, 1901-02); Toronto Tennis; Toronto Cricket (Life Member). Recreations: Golf; yachting; played on the Varsity Association Football Team when Canadian Champions, 1899 and 1890; also on Osgoode Hall Rugby Team, Champions, 1892. Politics: Liberal Unionist. Creed: Anglican. Residence: 35 Foxbar Road, Toronto.

John Davy Clute Wood. Born March 8th, 1838, died September 12th, 1863. He was the youngest child of Thomas Smith Wood. Studied medicine, and after graduation practiced his profession in Winchester, Ontario, Canada, for a few years, and would have made an ideal physician, for he had a

sympathic nature, was fond of his profession and was quite successful. He married Susan Merkeley, a young Canadian girl, and died of heart disease at the early age of twenty-five. He left one child, a son, Percy C. Wood, born at Winchester, in 1862.

It may be said, in conclusion, that the Wood line from Edmond Wood to Samuel Casey Wood the Third runs like this:

1. Edmond Wood, born 1574, in England.
 2. Jeremiah Wood the First.
 3. Jeremiah Wood the Second, born 1650 in Long Island.
 4. Epenetus Wood (the First)
 - (5. Epenetus Wood (the Second?))
 6. Timothy Wood.
 7. Samuel Wood.
 8. Thomas Smith Wood.
 9. Samuel Casey Wood the First, born 1830 in Canada.
 10. Samuel Casey Wood the Second.
 11. Samuel Casey Wood the Third, born October 7, 1911;
- thus covering a period (to date) of 346 years.

THE CASEY FAMILY

You will naturally be interested to know how the various Casey Woods obtained their Christianⁿ names. This

 *In addition to yourself and myself, there are several descendants of Thomas Smith Wood now bearing the Casey pre-nomen. Among these are Lieut.-Col. Casey Hewitt Hayes, Field Artillery, A.E.F., U.S. Army, Distinguished Service Cross, etc., only child of Edith, daughter of Dr. Orrin Cottier Wood; Casey Martin Castleman, Willet Casey Mott, et al.

is explained by the fact that your great-grandfather, Thomas Smith Wood, named his son, your paternal grandfather, after a very close family friend, Samuel Casey born in Adolphustown, U. C., in 1790. He represented one of the Canadian counties in Parliament and seems to have been a man of large affairs. In his turn he derived his name from his grandfather, Samuel Casey, born about 1724, who lived in South Kingstown, Conn., where he was ^uwellknown gold and silversmith. His contributions to "colonial" silver are well known to and very highly valued by experts and collectors. You will remember that the writer made a small collection of this silver and that it is now in your possession, stamped with his (and your) name: "S. Casey".

In his turn, this Samuel Casey was christened for (or after) his father, who was born in North Kingstown, Conn. in 1686. This first Samuel Casey held, as did many other members of the family, official p^ositions of importance; indeed this Casey family is of some note in American (U.S.) history, as will be seen by reading an account of them in, for example, The Magazine of New England History, Vol. III, No. 3, p. 83, April, 1893, under the title "Early Families of Casey in Rhode Island". One of these Caseys was an officer on General George Washington's Staff, and two descendants were, respectively, a Brigadier General in the Army and an Admiral in the U. S. Navy, the former having been

architect, in the Engineer Corps, of that beautiful building in Washington, the Congressional Library.

Captain Christopher Leggo. The father of Rosa Sophia Leggo Wood, and maternal grandfather of Dr. Casey Albert Wood, Edith I. Wood, Florence E. Wood, Helen Alexander Wood, and Gertrude Frances Wood, was descended from a French (probably Huguenot) family that migrated from France to Cornwall, England many years ago. The name Leggo was originally Legault - Anglicized into Leggo. Celts from the Mainland they were called. Captain Christopher Leggo (1790-1860) was an adventurous boy and, like many a Cornish lad ran away to sea in his early youth. He loved the sea, - he loved the cold fog that drove across his native shores and he could not withstand the lure of the ocean. Afterwards when he was first mate in the British Mercantile Service, he became disillusioned, and eventually said goodbye to the sea. He then adventured to Canada, a landlubber now for the rest of his days, with only memories, but what glorious memories!

In Canada he settled down in the service of the Crown, at Brockville, Ont., married a young English girl, Ann Ayton by name, and contributed a large family to his adopted country. He had eight children, five girls and three boys. He was a great disciplinarian, a firm but conscientious character. He was a great reader and prone to sit up half the night with his books. His eldest son,

William Leggo, became a prominent chancery lawyer, and wrote several textbooks on Chancery, which were used in the Canadian Colleges, notably Leggo's "Notes on Chancery", etc. He was Master in Chancery for many years in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and was a friend of the Earl of Dufferin, then Governor General of Canada, and wrote "Lord Dufferin's Administration in Canada". He was also a fine amateur artist - a gentleman of the true French type.

The second son, Christopher Leggo, 2nd, was a practising physician of the regular School for years in Ottawa, and the youngest, John, was a dentist.

His five daughters were, Ann, Sarah, Jane, Louisa, and Rosa; all of whom were early married and remained, with the exception of Louisa, in Canada.

