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Two James Greenfields from New England to New York

Phineas Taylor, Census Enumerator

Abraham Halstead of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, and His Two
Wives, Susan Whitley and Susan Corney

The Family of John S. and Zerviah (Hawkins) Porter of
Jefferson County and Points West (*concluded*)

Adolph DeGrove, 1720–1796, of Newburgh, New York, and
Some of His Descendants (*continued*)

Apprenticeships in Early Dutchess County, New York (*continued*)

William and Deborah Ann (Covert) Bumstead
of New York City (*concluded*)

THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Society

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WRITING FOR THE RECORD

The editor welcomes manuscripts focusing on residents of New York State and its colonial predecessors. Articles dealing with adjacent areas or countries of origin will also be considered if there is significant migration to or from New York. Guidelines for authors are available at the Society's website or from the editor. Submit electronic copy of your manuscript (Microsoft Word is preferred) to editor@nygbs.org.

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Recently published books, donated or purchased, may be reviewed in *The Record* if they concern the genealogy, biography, or history of the people of New York State or its subdivisions or are otherwise relevant to research on New York families. Publishers interested in offering their material for review should send a copy of the book with complete ordering information to The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 36 West 44th Street, Suite 711, New York, New York 10036-8105. Those that meet the criteria will be reviewed in either *The Record* or *The Researcher*.

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THE EDITOR'S VIEW

We often encounter undocumented and questionable kinship assertions in the course of our research. We may find just a skeleton tree connecting supposed members of a family, without supporting evidence or narrative. Following such lines can send us barking up the wrong tree. Should we ignore those sources entirely? Absolutely not! Sometimes they are right.

Numerous trees on the Internet state—without documentation—that James Greenfield who died in Herkimer County was the son of James Greenfield of Lyme, Connecticut. Even before the Internet age, this assertion was passed around by snail mail, but no in-depth study of the family had been published. To complicate the issue, the brother of the elder James had a son James, who was born near the same date as that reported for the Herkimer County James. Could the latter James actually be the elder James's nephew, not his son? Without intense study, these relationships cannot be resolved.

At least one descendant was not satisfied with this uncertainty, especially knowing the Jameses might be confused. Thomas Jones undertook the necessary research and analysis, and ultimately proved—using indirect evidence—that the Internet sources had defined the basic family correctly: James of Lyme was the father of James of Herkimer County. He identified and documented this extended family, and then compiled the resulting body of evidence into the article presented in this issue. Future generations can now have confidence in this branch of the Greenfield family, and turn their attention to more distant ancestors or collaterals.

We generally—and for good reason—trust fully documented articles in scholarly journals. They are accepted as the culmination of thorough research and analysis, the “state of the literature.” But just as Dr. Jones proved an undocumented Internet account to be correct, some fully sourced articles in scholarly journals can be shown to be wrong or only partially right.¹ Often this results from newly discovered evidence clarifying the problem. Suddenly what had been a “best guess” is overturned, and the correct relationships are established.

While studying their Ogden family, authors Brent Owen and Louis Ogden detected persistent questions in the accepted account of Jonas Halstead of Long Island. Careful and thorough research showed that Jonas's father was married twice, both times to a woman named Susan. Previous writers had assumed that Susan Whitley, the first wife, was the mother of all of Abraham's children, but inheritance patterns show that the mother of the last three, including Jonas, was Susan Corney. In this issue they present the evidence and correct the record.

We write articles for scholarly publications in order to blaze new trails, solve complex problems, or establish previously undefined families. But it is just as important to confirm undocumented claims and enhance previous work with new findings. These authors show us how its done.

Karen Mauer Jones, CG, FGBS

1 Indeed, THE RECORD publishes an “Additions and Corrections” section every October in which authors or contributors add to or correct previous articles (see p. 309).

ABOUT THE SOCIETY

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, founded in 1869 and incorporated in New York State, is a nonprofit educational institution whose purpose is to help people of all backgrounds discover their family histories and find meaning by placing their own family's experience into the broader context of American history. It primarily serves people with connections to New York City, State, and region.

As part of its continuing commitment to advance genealogical scholarship, the Society has published *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* quarterly since 1870 and *The New York Researcher* since 1990, conducts a variety of programs as part of The New York Family History School™, and maintains a growing, searchable eLibrary available to members online. Among the assets of the eLibrary are all prior issues of *The Record*.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society is a membership organization, and new members are always welcome. It is tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and gifts are tax deductible. The 1869 Circle acknowledges people who have made provision for the Society in their wills.

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Adhering to scholarly standards, *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* publishes written works that solve genealogical problems, provide compiled genealogies, make available transcriptions of original records, and offer research guidance relevant to families who have contributed to the rich diversity of New York City, State, and region.

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TWO JAMES GREENFIELDS FROM NEW ENGLAND TO NEW YORK

BY THOMAS W. JONES, PhD, CG, FASG*

The absence of any record specifying a parent-child relationship—direct evidence—need not create a genealogical brick wall. Thorough research, including collateral relatives, and skillful use of the resulting indirect and negative evidence often establishes relationships that no source specifies. Such deductions meet genealogy’s standard for proof when they are “soundly reasoned,” explained in writing, and documented.¹

Questions about James Greenfield provide such a case. Appearing in Albany County, New York, apparently as a young adult in the mid 1770s, he appears in no known prior record. No known source created during his lifetime and the following century specifies his parents or origin. Nevertheless, assembled evidence of his family context makes it possible to confidently deduce and document his parentage and more.

Unexplained and inadequately documented statements and charts have long asserted a father-son relationship between that James and an older man with the same name:²

- The younger James was born on 25 December 1753 and died on 15 January 1812 “in the 59 year of his age.” He was buried in the Town of Russia, Herkimer County, New York. Among his several children was one named Archibald, born in 1789.³
- In 1767 the elder James was a New Englander with a son Archibald old enough to inherit his grandfather Archibald’s Bible and one of his silver spoons.⁴

* 74 Pinehurst Circle, Monroe, NY 10950; tom@jonesresearchservices.com. Dr. Jones is co-editor of the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* and author of *Mastering Genealogical Proof*. He thanks Anita Lustenberger, CG, and Darcie Hind Posz, CG, for research assistance. Cited websites were accessed on 4 July 2016. At the request of the editor, who recused herself for conflict-of-interest reasons, Frederick C. Hart, Jr., CG, FASG, FGBS, and Harold A. Henderson, CG, members of THE RECORD Editorial Board, served as guest editors for this article.

1 Board for Certification of Genealogists, *Genealogy Standards* (Nashville, Tenn.: Ancestry.com, 2013), 1–3.

2 See, for example, Gerald W. McFarland, *A Scattered People: An American Family Moves West* (New York: Pantheon, 1985), 26.

3 James Greenfield marker, Century Cemetery, Town of Russia, Herkimer Co., N.Y., memorial 20,981,767, digital image by Steve Staruch, 13 May 2011 (findagrave.com). See the appendix for James’s birth date and children.

4 Archibald Greenfield will, 1 Nov. 1767, proved 4 Sept. 1769, case #11717, digital images 11717:20–22, “Essex County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1638–1881” (americanancestors.org/databases/essex-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1638-1881/about/).

The older James left no family record. Official birth records show only two children for him, Sarah and Raymond. Records specifying his heirs are unknown.

Yet both Jameses have the same name and close relatives named Archibald Greenfield. They could be a generation apart in age. Information about the older man's parents leads to evidence establishing that the undocumented and unexplained conclusions are correct. The older James was indeed the younger man's father.

THE ELDER JAMES'S PARENTS

Archibald Greenfield "of Salem in the county of Essex in New England. Mariner" made his will on 1 September 1767. His heirs included his three children and three Greenfield grandsons. See figure 1.

Archibald had married Mary Gautier, a widow, after publishing their intention at Salem on 10 December 1757.⁵ Both had adult children from prior marriages. Archibald bequeathed Mary, among other heirs, "all her own Household Furniture which she brought with her to me" and "the Rent of my Dwelling House where her Son Thomas Gautier and son in law Joseph Anthony now dwell."⁶

Some forty years previously, at Newport, Rhode Island, Archibald had married Hannah Starr. On 17 June 1717 "Archibald Greenfield & Hanah my wife being th^e sister of Jehoshaphat Starr deceased" gave their power of attorney to Joseph Starr to obtain their share of Jehoshaphat's estate. Both signed it.⁷ Capt. Thos. Ward in right of his wife Elizabeth, and Hannah Greenfield of Newport, sisters of Jehoshaphat Starr, received cash shares of Jehoshaphat's estate.⁸ On 2 May 1722 Thomas Ward of Middletown, Connecticut, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the late Thomas Starr of Newport, conveyed "unto our Brother Archebel Greenfield of Newport," a house and lot "which was granted by the Proprietors of said Newport to our Honoured Father Thomas Starr."⁹ Archibald and Hannah sold the property a month later.¹⁰

5 *Publicments of the Intentions of Marriage of the Town of Salem: Vol 1; 1702-1760* (Salem, Mass.: Salem Press, 1890), 44.

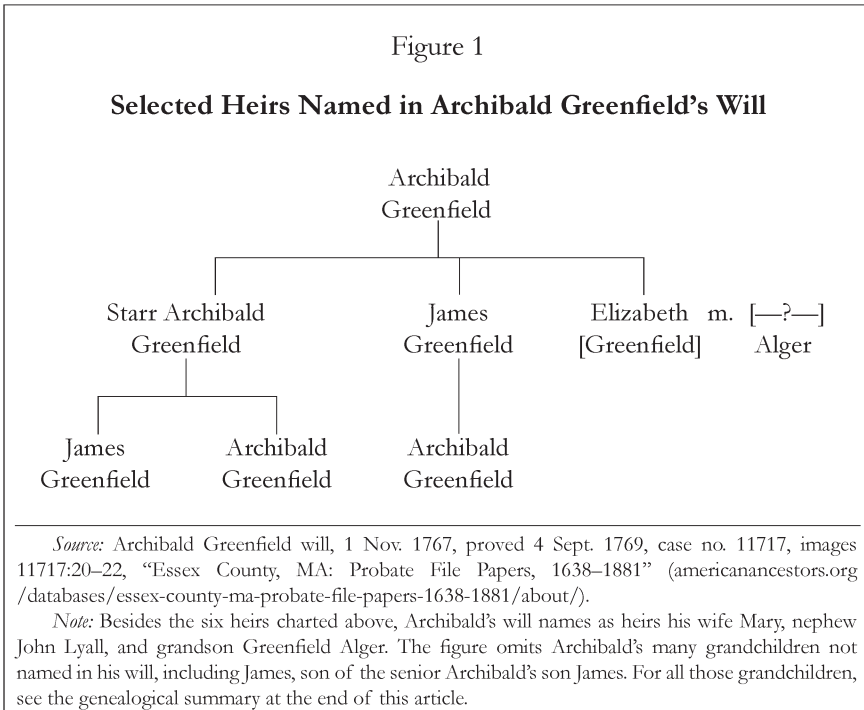
6 Archibald Greenfield will, 1 Nov. 1767 (note 4).

7 Archibald and Hannah Greenfield to Joseph Starr, power of attorney, 17 June 1717, Hartford Probate District, file 5152, "Jehosaphat" Starr, Newport, R.I., 1717 (Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm [FHL] 1,022,251).

8 Jehosaphat Starr, account of administration, undated, Hartford Probate District, file 5152-A (FHL 1,022,251). Also, Hartford Probate District, Book "I: No:9," p. 45, for Joseph Starr's account of "admin—on the assets of Jehosaphat Starr Late of New Port," 29 Nov. 1717 (FHL 4,552, second item). For compiled Starr research in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, see Hosea Starr Ballou, *Early Starrs in Kent and New England* (Boston: Starr Family Association, 1944). Ballou corrects errors and omissions in Burgis Pratt Starr, *A History of the Starr Family of New England* (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood, and Brainard, 1879).

9 Ward to Greenfield, 2 May 1722, Newport, R.I., Town Records 2 (Land Evidences): 26-27, (FHL 945,217). Middletown in this era was a major port on the Connecticut River.

10 Greenfield to Barker, 5 June 1722, Newport, Town Records 2:30-31 (note 9).



Hannah and Elizabeth’s father had lived at Newport since at least September 1704.¹¹

Hannah Starr and Mary Gautier apparently were seafaring Archibald’s first and fourth wives. At Salem he married Sarah Bacon on 31 May 1733.¹² At Huntington, New York, he married Mary Platt on 10 January 1740.¹³

By 12 November 1733 Hannah Greenfield had settled at Lyme, Connecticut. Despite Archibald’s remarriage at Salem six months before, Hannah called herself “wife of Archabel Greinfield.” Conveying rights to land awarded her grandfather in 1658, Hannah—alone—signed the record.¹⁴

11 Jane Fletcher Fiske, transcr., *Rhode Island General Court of Trials: 1671–1704* (Boxford, Mass.: privately printed, 1998), 223, citing R.I., Court Book A:155, Britton vs. Starr, court of 5 Sept. 1704, Rhode Island Judicial Archives, Pawtucket. For Hannah, Elizabeth, and Jehoshaphat among Thomas’s heirs, see Henry H. Swinburne, “Genealogical Notes from Early Wills,” *Newport Historical Magazine* 3 (Apr. 1883): 242–43, abstract of will of Thomas Starr, 29 Oct. 1704, town 1 Jan. 1704/5. Also, Jane Fletcher Fiske, *Gleanings from Newport Court Files: 1659–1783* (Boxford, Mass.: privately printed, 1998), item 19.

12 Greenfield–Bacon marriage, 31 May 1733, return “By the Revd. Mr. Wm Jenison,” Salem, Essex Co., Mass., Book of Marriages 4:44, image 25, “Massachusetts, Town Clerk, Vital and Town Records, 1626–2001” (familysearch.org/search/collection/2061550). This record is a copy made before 2 Sept. 1815 from “the second volume of marriages births and deaths.” See the book’s flyleaf.

13 *Records of the First Church in Huntington, Long Island, 1723–1779: Being the Record Kept by the Rev. Ebenezer Prime, the Pastor During Those Years* (Huntington, N.Y.: Moses L. Scudder, 1899), 75.

14 Greenfield to Starr, quitclaim, 12 Nov. 1733, Worcester Co., Mass., Deeds 5:327, image 479, “Massachusetts Land Records, 1620–1986” (familysearch.org/search/collection/2106411).

Archibald apparently considered himself divorced when he married at Salem in May 1733.¹⁵ Following suit on 1 May 1736, Hannah wed Richard “Roulin.” The marriage, “at or near South: Hold [on Long Island],” was recorded at Lyme.¹⁶ Hannah, “Relect of M^r. Rich^d Rowland,” died in Lyme on 24 November 1773.¹⁷

Of Archibald’s wives, the first—Hannah Starr—was his children’s mother. See figure 1. Like her, they lived at Lyme:

- Archibald Starr Greenfield (a.k.a. Starr Archibald Greenfield) bore Hannah’s maiden name and had seven children whose births in 1752/3–1769 were recorded together at Lyme.¹⁸ “In his 76th year,” he died there in 1793.¹⁹
- James Greenfield, “Son of Archibald Greenfield, of Lyme,” married nearby, at New London, Connecticut, on 25 January 1740/1.²⁰
- Elizabeth Greenfield’s marriage to “Roger Alger Junior” on 8 December 1741 was recorded at Lyme with their four children’s births in 1742/3–55.²¹

“MY GRANDSON JAMES”

In 1767 Archibald Greenfield bequeathed to “my grandson James Greenfield the Son of Starr Archibald Greenfield a Silver Spoon.”²² This grandson’s birth, on 7 January 1752[/3], was recorded at Lyme.²³ The date is consistent with the calculated birth year of James Greenfield who died at the Town of Russia, New York, on 15 January 1812 “in the 59 year of his age.” Do the records of those events refer to two Jameses or one? Despite one name and similar age, two men are distinguishable.

15 Neither Connecticut nor Rhode Island has a divorce record for Archibald. See Grace Louise Knox and Barbara B. Ferris, *Connecticut Divorces: Superior Court Records for the Counties of New London, Tolland, and Windham; 1719–1910* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage, 2000), 431. Also, Newport Co., R.I., Defendant Index, G index of books A–B, 1730–1740 (FHL 945,813).

16 Roulin–“Greenfeald” marriage, 1 May 1736, recorded 17 Dec. 1736, Lyme, New London Co., Conn., Land Records 6:70 (FHL 4,680). Richard was born at Lyme on 1 Mar. 1707/8. See Lyme, Land Records 2:184 (FHL 4,678). He died in 1749. See Richard “Roulen” will, 23 June 1749, proved 7 Aug. 1749; New London Probate Dist., file 4631 (FHL 1,025,046).

17 Hannah “Roland” death, 24 Nov. 1773, Lyme, Conn., vital records 1:71 (FHL 1,311,111).

18 Births of James Greenfield, 7 Jan. 1752/3; Sarah Greenfield, 29 Apr. 1754; Richard Greenfield, 1 Nov. 1756; Mary Greenfield, 29 Sept. 1759; Archibald Greenfield, 17 June 1762; John Greenfield, 6 Nov. 1765; and Hannah Greenfield, 2 Dec. 1769; Lyme, vital records 1:65 (note 17).

19 “Inscriptions from Gravestones at Old Lyme, Conn.: From a Copy in the Possession of the New England Historic Genealogical Society,” *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 77 (July 1923): 194–213, at p. 200, for Duck River Cemetery, citing a copy made by Mrs. M. M. LeBrun.

20 Greenfield–Raymond marriage, 25 Jan. 1740/1, New London, Conn., vital records 2:106 (FHL 1,312,157). Archibald probably was settled at Salem by 1733, when he married Sarah Bacon there. Records from 1737 through his death in 1767–1769 identify this wide-ranging mariner as “of Salem.” For 1737, see Beath to Greenfield, 23 Aug. 1737, Queen Anne’s Co., Md., deeds Liber RT, B:53–54, digital images (mdlandrec.net/main/dsp_search.cfm). For 1757, see *The Acts and Resolves, Public and Private, of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay*, vol. 15 (Boston: State Printers, 1908), 280.

21 Alger–Greenfield marriage, 28 Dec. 1741, and births of Hannah Alger, 5 Jan. 1742/3; Elijah Alger, 28 Nov. 1744; Elizabeth Alger, 30 Nov. 1752; and Greenfield Alger, 18 May 1755, Lyme, vital records 1:2 (note 17).

22 Archibald Greenfield will, 1 Nov. 1767 (note 4), quotation at image 11717:21.

23 James Greenfield birth, 7 Jan. 1752/3 (note 18).

James Greenfield, “aged 92 years, a soldier of the Revolution,” died at Lyme on 26 November 1843.²⁴ Living there in 1832 at age eighty, he applied for a pension. Citing Lyme’s town records, he said he had lived there since his birth, on 7 January 1752, the birth date of Starr Archibald’s son. James recalled serving five terms during the war, totaling twenty-nine months while based at Lyme.²⁵ Other Lyme-native veterans confirmed that James was born in Lyme and “ever since lived there.”²⁶ He received the pension in Connecticut through September 1843.²⁷

James Greenfield who died in Russia, New York, in 1812 was not a Revolutionary War pensioner in Connecticut in 1832–1843. The pensioner, not the New Yorker, was “James Greenfield the son of Starr Archibald Greenfield” whose grandfather bequeathed him one of four silver spoons. That heir and pensioner had lived in Lyme “ever since” his birth there. He appears in figure 1 as Starr Archibald Greenfield’s son James. That relationship leaves Archibald and Hannah’s son James as a candidate for the father of the younger James Greenfield, who appeared in New York in the 1770s after leaving no known prior record.

ARCHIBALD AND HANNAH’S SON JAMES

On 5 November 1738 the senior James Greenfield joined New London’s First [Congregational] Church by profession of faith and baptism.²⁸ At that church just over two years later, on 25 January 1740/1, he married Elizabeth Raymond. James was from Lyme and son of Archibald Greenfield; Elizabeth was from New London and the daughter of Sands Raymond.²⁹ During that year Elizabeth joined the Congregational Church at Lyme.³⁰

“Mr. James Greenfield & his wife, Eliz^a.” soon joined the Congregational Church in New London’s North Parish, just east of Lyme.³¹ In the 1740s the church bitterly faced the crisis of members “Leaving the Communion of the Church . . . But all to little, or no Effect” [ellipsis in original]. The church

24 James Greenfield death notice, “Died,” *People’s Advocate* (New London), 13 Dec. 1843, p. 3, col. 3.

25 James Greenfield deposition, 6 Aug. 1832, in James Greenfield pension application file S13192, image 131, “U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800–1900” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1995).

26 Depositions by Seth Miner, 15 Dec. 1832, image 147; John Mather, 7 Dec. 1832, image 149; and John Lay, 8 Dec. 1832, image 151, in “U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800–1900” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1995).

27 James Greenfield ledger entry, image 90, “U.S., Revolutionary War Pensioners, 1801–1815, 1818–1872” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1116).

28 James Greenfield, 5 Nov. 1738, First Church of Christ (New London), records 1:157 (FHL 1,011,944).

29 Greenfield–Raymond marriage, 25 Jan. 1740/1, New London, vital records 2:106 (note 20).

30 Elizabeth Greenfield in Old Lyme Congregational Church, records 1:9 (7 June 1740, “baptized”), 1:26 (7 June 1739, “owned the Cov[en]an[t]”), and 1:39 (26 July 1741, “received into the Chh.”) (FHL 5,358).

31 Greenfield entry in list of “Those who have been recd. To full communion since my Settlement [1739],” Congregational Church (Montville, Conn., formerly New London North Parish), records 3:25 (separately numbered section at front of volume) (FHL 4,863).

listed “James Greenfield & his wife” among seventeen members who “went off to the Baptists.”³² In March 1749/50 a deacon reported their rationale:

Mr. Greenfield & his Wife were ready to give their Reasons to the Church, i.e., Said he, “If the Lord should shew it to him to be his Duty & . . . That he Determined to Follow the Lamb Whither soever He goeth” [ellipsis in original].³³

Within weeks James became a charter member of the Baptist Church at Montville, then in New London’s North Parish. Elizabeth joined by 1764. James served the congregation as deacon in 1765, 1767, and 1768. He then strayed, leading to his last known record in Connecticut. The church, meeting on 20 November 1773, “Rejected” James “for the breach of Covenant and Immorality [*sic*].”³⁴ James, apparently preparing—four months before—to leave New London, had sold his property there.³⁵

Before James and Elizabeth became Baptists, births of two of their children were recorded at New London: Sarah Greenfield in 1742 and Raymond Greenfield in 1744/5.³⁶ At least one other child’s birth went unrecorded—that of James’s son Archibald, designated by James’s father in 1767 to inherit “my Bible & a silver spoon.”³⁷ See figure 1.

In the 1740s and 1750s James and Elizabeth could have had other children with unrecorded births, including one named James. By the 1770s their children would marry and produce grandchildren, but no documentation of those events appears in Connecticut indexes.³⁸ Records of two Greenfields with New London connections suggest the family moved to New York:

- In “November or December 1775” Enos Greenfield enlisted at New London “in the service of the United States.”³⁹ In 1820, while living in Onondaga County, New York, at age seventy and “formerly of New London in the State of Connecticut,” he obtained

32 Congregational Church (Montville), records 3:227, list at end of minutes dated 9 Mar. 1749/50 (note 31).

33 Congregational Church (Montville), records 3:227 (note 31). James quoted part of Revelation 14:4, King James version.

34 Baptist Church (Montville), church records, 1749–1779, unpaginated, membership lists of 17 May 1750 and between Apr. and May 1766; meeting minutes of 4 Apr. 1765, 4 Dec. 1767, and 13 Jan. 1768 (FHL 960,619). Membership lists are at the front of the volume. Minutes follow in chronological order.

35 Greenfield to Harris, warranty deed, 29 July 1773, New London, Land Records 20, fol. 93 (FHL 5,091).

36 Births of Sarah Greenfield, 30 Mar. 1742, and Raymond Greenfield, 21 Jan. 1744/5, New London, vital records 2:139 (FHL 1,312,157).

37 Archibald Greenfield will, 1 Nov. 1767 (note 4), quotation at image 11717:21.

38 Searches at *American Ancestors* (americanancestors.org/search/advanced-search) of seven databases: “Connecticut: Early Probate Records,” “Connecticut Marriages and Deaths, 1792–1837,” “Connecticut Nutmegger,” “Connecticut Vital Records to 1870 (The Barbour Collection),” “NEHGS NEXUS: New England Across the United States,” “New England Historical and Genealogical Register,” and “Rhode Island Roots.” Also, searches at *Ancestry* (search.ancestry.com/search/cardcatalog.aspx): “Connecticut, Church Record Abstracts, 1630–1920” and “Connecticut, Hale Collection of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices, 1629–1934.”

39 Enos Greenfield declaration, 16 Mar. 1820, in Enos Greenfield pension application file S44177, image 102, “U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800–1900” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1995).

a pension for Revolutionary War service.⁴⁰ A descendant reported that Enos was born at Lyme in 1749 and married there in 1770.⁴¹

- William Greenfield's widow said he was born at New London on 16 December 1756 and was residing at Stephentown, New York, in early spring 1775, when he enlisted in the New York militia.⁴² William's brother-in-law said he "first became acquainted with him [William] in the Spring of Seventeen hundred Seventy five [when he] Saw him at his Brother Archabald's" in Stephentown.⁴³

THE ELDER JAMES AND HIS SONS IN NEW YORK

In varying combinations, six Greenfield men clustered in southeastern Albany County, New York: the senior James's specified sons Archibald and Raymond; New Londoners Enos and William; and Bethuel and a young James Greenfield, who do not appear in Connecticut records. None of them was a son of the elder James's brother, Starr Archibald Greenfield, whose sons were Archibald, James (the lifelong Lyme resident and pensioner), John, and Richard.⁴⁴ Of those four, only John left Connecticut.⁴⁵ In contrast, within a few years of 1773, when the senior James sold his land in New London, the cluster of six Greenfields settled in Albany County and began spreading west. Young enough to provide military service, they apparently did not include the elder James:

- During the Revolutionary War, Archibald, Bethuel, James, and "Benjamin" (likely a misreading of William) served in the 4th regiment of Albany County's militia, commanded by Colonel Killian van Rensselaer.⁴⁶ Archibald received bounty-land rights for that service, and Bethuel, Enos, James, and William received bounty-land rights for service in Albany County's sixth militia regiment.⁴⁷ James and Bethuel received pay for militia service from 16 to 24 April 1777, "in Quelling an Insurrection in the North East part of the

40 File jacket in Enos Greenfield pension application file S44177, image 98; and Apheus Chapman (of Montville, Conn.) statement, 18 June 1821, image 117, showing Enos's former residence (note 39).

41 Charlotte Nearing Chaffee (descendant of Enos Greenfield 1749–1824), application, 1925, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution [NSDAR], national #175193. Also, Charlotte N. Chaffee to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Helmick (Registrar General, NSDAR), letter, 16 June 1927, citing a "Bible Record," supporting documentation for Charlotte N. Chaffee, national #175193, service of Ezra Wilcox (1723–1786).

42 Prudence Greenfield, declaration, 28 May 1838, William Greenfield pension application file R4283, image 171, "U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files" (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1995).

43 Gershom Hinckley, deposition, 1 Nov. 1840, William Greenfield file, image 216 (note 42).

44 Births of James Greenfield 7 Jan. 1752/3; Richard Greenfield 1 Nov. 1756; Archibald Greenfield 17 June 1762; and John Greenfield 6 Nov. 1765 (note 17).

45 For Archibald's death in Connecticut, see A. H. Loomis, "Greenfield," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 45 (Oct. 1891): 309, citing "a Bible printed in 1793." For James's Connecticut death, see "Died," *People's Advocate* (note 24). Also, Richard Greenfield death, 25 May 1781, Lyme, vital records 1:65 (note 17). For John's death in New York City, see "Died: Yesterday, Mr. John Greenfield in the 70th year of his age," *Evening Post* (New York, N.Y.), 19 Feb. 1835, p. 3, col. 2.

46 James A. Roberts, comp., *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State*, 2nd ed. (Albany: Brandow, 1898), 104–5.

47 *New York in the Revolution* (note 46), 225 (Archibald) and 227 (the others).

Manor Renselaerwyck.”⁴⁸ Archibald served in that regiment from 26 to 28 April 1777, “apprehending disaffected persons in the Manor Rensselaer.”⁴⁹ On 21 July 1777 Bethuel and William served in a “County of Albany” regiment.⁵⁰ Enos appears on an Albany County militia list dated 1 October 1781.⁵¹

- In 1779 five Greenfields were taxed on land in “the South East quarter of the Manor of Ranselaar District in the County of Albany”—Raymond (60 acres), “Archabald” (80 acres), Enos (15 acres), “Bethenel” (15 acres), and James (30 acres).⁵²
- In 1787 Archibald, Bethuel, Enos, and Raymond were taxed in Stephentown District, then in southeastern Albany County. James and William were taxed in Ballston District, then in western Albany County.⁵³
- Consistent with their Stephentown District taxes, Archibald, Bethuel, Enos, and Raymond appear in surveys, leases, and rent rolls as tenants on Rensselaer land in Stephentown and Little Hoosick, areas less than fifteen miles apart.⁵⁴

In 1790 Enos was enumerated in Hebron, Washington County, New York.⁵⁵ Archibald, Bethuel, and Raymond still lived in Stephentown, and William and two James Greenfields lived in Ballston.⁵⁶ The two Jameses are identifiable.

48 James and Bethuel Greenfield, adjacent entries in an unalphabetized list dated 4 and 5 June 1777, “A pay Role of Capt James Denison[s] Company of Milit[i]a in the fo[u]rth Regiment unnder [sic] the command of Coll Killian Van Rensselar,” images 66–67 in folders 160–72, New York, “U.S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775–1783” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=4282).

49 Archibald Greenfield entry in a second roll dated 4 and 5 June 1777, “A Pay Role of Capt. James Denison[s] Company of Milit[i]a in the fo[u]rth Regiment unnder [sic] the command of Coll Killian Van Rensselar,” images 68–69 in folders 160–72, New York, “U.S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775–1783” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=4282).

50 Bethuel and William Greenfield entries in “A Return of the Men Remaining of [the] Sixth Regiment of the County of Albany whereof Stephen J Schuyler is Colonel,” dated 21 July 1777, image 139 in folders 136–59, New York, “U.S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775–1783” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=4282).

51 Enos Greenfield entry in Henry K. Van Rensselaer’s Regt. (Albany County) New York Militia, images 64–65 in folders 160–72, New York, “U.S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775–1783” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=4282).

52 Greenfield entries in “Land Tax list of the South East Quarter of the Manor of Ranselaar District in the County of Albany,” 1779, pp. 18 (Raymond), 19 (“Archabald”), 20 (Enos and “Bethenel”), and 21 (James), folder 43, box 2, New York State Treasurer’s Office Account and Tax Assessment Lists, series A3210, New York State Library (NYSL). Rensselaerwyck journals and leases for the 1770s do not survive.

53 Tax lists of “Stephen Town District” (folder 18) and Ballstown District (folder 7), Albany County, 1787, unpaginated, in box 1, New York State Treasurer’s Account and Tax Assessment Lists, series A1201, NYSL.

54 Entries for Archibald Greenfield (fols. 2 and 6) and Bethuel Greenfield (fol. 33), Stephentown Survey Book 1789–1806, folder 2, box 7, Van Rensselaer Manor Land Surveys and Maps, ca. 1785–1840, SC7070a, NYSL. Also, leases to Archibald Greenfield (11 Sept. 1787 and 9 Apr. 1793), Enos Greenfield (18 July 1787), and Raymond Greenfield (11 Sept. 1787, 21 June 1791, 8 Apr. 1793, and 7 Dec. 1786) in box 21, Van Rensselaer Manor Papers, SC7079, NYSL. Also, payments by Raymond Greenfield, 7 Dec. 1786 (fol. 37, box 126) and 21 June 1791 (fol. 48, box 127); Bethel Greenfield, 10 Jan. 1791 (fol. 48, box 127); and Archibald Greenfield, 21 June 1791 (fol. 49, box 127); Record of Leases granted by Stephen Van Rensselaer and ancestors to tenants and their assignees, 1766–1797, disbound book, SC7079, NYSL.

55 Enos Greenfield household, 1790 U.S. census, Hebron, Washington Co., N.Y., p. 208 (National Archives and Records Administration [NARA] M637, roll 6).

56 Households of Raymond Greenfield, p. 281; Bethuel Greenfield, p. 285; and Archibald Greenfield, p. 287, 1790 U.S. census, “Stephen Town,” Albany Co., N.Y. (now Stephentown, Rensselaer Co.) (NARA M637, roll 6). Similarly, households of William Greenfield, p. 300, and James Greenfield, p. 303, “Balls Town,” Albany Co., N.Y. (now Ballston, Saratoga Co.)

One James in Ballston in 1790 was the younger James, who would die in the Town of Russia in 1812. His 1790 household included six males under age sixteen and two females, consistent with six sons and one daughter born before 1790 and a wife, all named in James's family record. His sons included Archibald (the name of the senior James's father) and Starr (the maiden name of the senior James's mother).⁵⁷

The other James in Ballston in 1790 was enumerated immediately before William Greenfield in an unalphabetized listing. James's household included just an adult female and himself. This was the older James, then about seventy. The only James Greenfield of his grandchildren's generation was too young to head a household in 1790.⁵⁸

James Greenfield, on 3 October 1785, and William Greenfield, on an unspecified date, each leased one hundred acres in Ballston for twenty dollars annually.⁵⁹ Perhaps the first settlers on those tracts, those tenants were the younger James and his brother. Names surrounding their 1790 census listings resemble those of their respective neighbors in 1792.⁶⁰

In 1789 Deacon James Greenfield and "sister Greenfield" helped found the Second Baptist Church at Galway, New York, then in the Town of Ballston.⁶¹ This was the senior James. He appears in the church records through 14 February 1801, while the younger James was taxed in Herkimer County in 1799 through 1801.⁶² Consistent with the older man's death in Galway in 1801, the younger James—the only taxable person of his name in Herkimer County in

57 See appendix.

58 See appendix.

59 For the rent amount, see Campbell to Tomlinson, sale of 255 itemized leases, 14 July 1815, Saratoga Co., N.Y., Deeds G:397–407, images 206–10, "New York Land Records, 1630–1975" (familysearch.org/search/collection/2078654). For James and William Greenfield, see G:400, image 207. The brothers' lands—Kayaderosseras patent, allotment 16, lot 3, subdivision 8 (James) and allotment 14, lot 5, subdivision 5 (William)—lie in the Town of Galway. For James's lease date, see Tomlinson to Howland, assignment of lease, 3 Oct. 1855, Saratoga Co., Deeds 73:194–95, image 434. Tomlinson's sale of William's leasehold neither names the original lessee nor gives the date. See Tomlinson to Howland, assignment of lease, 3 Oct. 1855, Saratoga Co., Deeds 53:473–74, images 245–46. John Ellis died owning the tract William had leased. See Ellis to Ellis, 28 June 1866, Saratoga Co., Deeds 105:87–88, images 362–63. For Ellis's location, see S. N. Beers and D. G. Beers, *New Topographical Atlas of Saratoga Co., New York* (Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866), 31.

60 Households of William Greenfield, p. 300, and James Greenfield, p. 303, 1790 U.S. census, Albany Co., N.Y. (note 56). Also, C. Donald Carpenter Jr., *A Map Showing Landowners & Leaseholders in Their Respective Locations Upon the Formation of the Town of Galway: Session Laws of 1792; In accordance with Documents of Record on File in the Saratoga County Clerk's Office*, map (Galway, N.Y.: privately printed, 1992). Mr. Carpenter, who holds a Licensed Surveying Engineer credential, based his reconstruction on sources like those cited in the preceding footnote.

61 Second Baptist Church ("New, Galloway, Balston District [*sic*]"), records 1:1, parsonage, Galway Bible Baptist Church, Galway, N.Y. For the Town of Galway's establishment, see "An Act for Dividing the Town of Ball's Town in the County of Saratoga, into Four Towns," passed 7 March 1792, *Laws of the State of New-York Comprising the Constitution and the Acts of the Legislature since the Revolution* (New York: Thomas Greenleaf, 1749), 2:397, 14th session, chapt. 18.

62 Second Baptist Church, records 1:1–86 (note 61). Also, James Greenfield entry, Assessment Roll . . . in the Town of Fairfield, Herkimer Co., 1799, alphabetical and unpaginated, image 5, "New York, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799–1804" (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=6771). Similarly, James Greenfield "2d," 1800, image 4. Similarly, James Greenfield "jun.," 1801, image 11.

this period—was identified with “2^d” in 1800, “jun.” in 1801, and no agnomen thereafter.⁶³

Although the senior James attended church in Galway in 1800, he headed no census household that year.⁶⁴ Son William still lived in Galway, Archibald and Raymond remained at Stephentown, and sons Bethuel and James had moved to Herkimer County.⁶⁵ Enos, who headed no 1800 household, was taxed that year in the same town as Bethuel and the younger James.⁶⁶

CONCLUSION

Before 1779 six Greenfield taxpayers—Archibald, Bethuel, Enos, James, Raymond, and William—had settled at or near Stephentown, New York. Four of them left records in Connecticut, where eyewitnesses recorded two—Raymond and Archibald—as James’s sons. Another eyewitness said William was Archibald’s brother. Like Raymond and William, Enos left records at New London. By all appearances, Bethuel and James—New York associates and neighbors of similar ages to the other four—were their brothers. New Yorker Hannah Goff identified herself as Enos’s sister.⁶⁷ All seven, therefore, were the elder James Greenfield’s children. This father moved to New York after 1773, when he sold his land in New London. He apparently did not lease or purchase land in New York.

By 1785 the elder James and his sons James and William had moved about fifty miles northwest of Stephentown, where the others remained. The father’s path parallels that of his son William, who was born at New London and “married at Stephen Town Van Rensselaer County N.Y. [and] removed to little Hoosack at it was then called . . . moved from thence to Pittstown, from thence to Galloway [Galway] Saratoga County.”⁶⁸

63 James Greenfield “2^d” entry, Herkimer Co., Assessment Roll . . . in the Town of Fairfield, 1800, alphabetical and unpaginated, image 4, “New York, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799–1804” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=6771). Similarly, James Greenfield “jun.” Town of Fairfield, 1801, image 11. Similarly, James Greenfield, Town of Norway, 1802, image 4. No 1803 roll survives for Herkimer County.

64 Searches in the 1800 U.S. census (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7590) for “Greenfield” in “New York, USA” and “James Greenfield” with no location restriction yielded no viable candidate born about 1715. Age may have exempted James from a tax assessment.

65 William Greenfield household, 1800 U.S. census, Town of Galway, Saratoga Co., N.Y., p. 28 (NARA M32, roll 27). The entry has no tally mark for a male above age forty-five. Also, households of Archibald Greenfield (p. 907) and Raymond Greenfield (p. 908), 1800 U.S. census, Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N.Y. (NARA M32, roll 26). Also, households of James Greenfield (p. 579) and Bethuel Greenfield (p. 580), 1800 U.S. census, Town of Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N.Y. (NARA M32, roll 21).

66 Entries for Bethuel Greenfield, Enos Greenfield, and James Greenfield “2^d,” Herkimer Co., Assessment Roll . . . in the Town of Fairfield, 1800, alphabetical and unpaginated, images 4 and 8, “New York, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799–1804” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=6771).

67 Estate of Enos Greenfield, 8 Dec. 1824, Chenango Co., N.Y., Letters of Administration 2:135, image 239, “To Thomas Goff and Hannah Goff which said Hannah was the sister of Enos Greenfield Deceased,” “New York Probate Records, 1629–1971” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=8800).

68 Jonathan Hinckley declaration, 31 Dec. 1841, in William Greenfield pension application file R4283, image 228, “U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800–1900” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1995). Hinckley’s sister was William’s wife.

James Greenfield, father of at least seven New York settlers, died likely at Galway after his last church-attendance record there, dated 14 February 1801.⁶⁹ All but one of his sons lived elsewhere, three in Herkimer County by 1800. Son James died there, in the Town of Russia, in 1812.⁷⁰

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

1. **ARCHIBALD¹ GREENFIELD** was born about 1690 (to have a child born in 1717–1718). Claims that he was born in Scotland are unexplained. He died, probably in August 1769 in Salem, Massachusetts.⁷¹

Archibald married, first, in Newport about 1714, **HANNAH STARR**, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Barney[?]) Starr.⁷² Archibald married, second, in Salem on 31 May 1733, **SARAH BACON**.⁷³ She reportedly was the daughter of Mighill and Margaret (Shattuck) Bacon.⁷⁴ Archibald married, third, in Huntington, New York, on 10 January 1740, **MARY PLATT**.⁷⁵ He married, fourth, in Salem on 31 December 1757, **MARY (WHITE) GAUTIER**, a widow.⁷⁶ Her parents were Benjamin and Hannah (Blaxton) White.⁷⁷

As a mariner, Archibald traveled widely, settled in port cities, and married too often:

- In 1717 he lived in Newport, Rhode Island, where he had married Hannah Starr.⁷⁸

69 Typical of Baptist records, the entry does not specify that James had died. This, however, is the senior James's last known record, in Galway and elsewhere.

70 James Greenfield marker, Century Cemetery (note 3).

71 Archibald Greenfield will, 1 Nov. 1767 (note 4).

72 For Ruth as Thomas Starr's widow, see Swinburne, "Genealogical Notes from Early Wills," *Newport Historical Magazine* 4 (Apr. 1883): 242–43. Also, Fiske, *Gleanings from Newport Court Files: 1659–1783*, items 19 and 502. For the suggestion that Ruth was Jacob Barney's daughter born on 31 Oct. 1663, see Marya Myers and Donald W. James Jr., "The Family of William¹ and Susannah (Martin) James of Portsmouth and Newport, Rhode Island: New Discoveries," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 147 (Oct. 1993): 334n5. Thomas had previously married Elizabeth Gilbert. See inventory of Thomas Gilbert, 24 June 1677, presented on 5 July 1677, Plymouth Colony probate records 3, part 2, p. 78, image 434 in Wills 1633–1686, "Massachusetts, Plymouth Colony Probate Records, 1633–1967" (familysearch.org/search/collection/2018320) for "Thomas Starr and [his wife] Elizabeth the daughter of Mr Thomas Gilbert." Elizabeth received no share of Thomas's estate. See image 446, p. 101, settlement of Thomas Gilbert's estate, 15 Dec. 1677. Because Elizabeth apparently had died without issue between July and Dec. 1677, Ruth likely was Hannah Starr's mother.

73 Greenfield–Bacon marriage, 31 May 1733, Salem (note 12).

74 "Bacon Family," *The Essex Antiquarian* 5 (Feb. 1901): 24–26, at p. 24. The compilation is un sourced.

75 *Records of the First Church in Huntington, Long Island*, 75 (note 13).

76 *Publications of the Intentions of Marriage of the Town of Salem*, 44 (note 5).

77 Mary White of Marblehead, Essex Co., Mass., married Lewis Gautier of Salem at Marblehead 13 Aug. 1735. See Gautier–White marriage, 13 Aug. 1735, Salem, Mass., "Copy of vol. 3 Marriages in Other Towns Prior to 1800," 3:125, which is image 82 in Salem, "Births, marriages, deaths 1640–1865 vol 3–4," "Massachusetts, Town Clerk, Vital and Town Records, 1626–2001" (familysearch.org/search/collection/2061550). For Mary, daughter of Benjamin White, see Mary White baptism 15 Nov. 1713, First Congregational Church (Marblehead), records 1:26 (FHL 877,751). Benjamin White married Hannah Blaxton at Marblehead. See White–Blaxton marriage 11 Feb. 1711/12, Marblehead, Mass., Marriages 1 (copy by town clerk, 17 Feb. 1863): 27, no. 428, image 34 in "Massachusetts, Town Clerk, Vital and Town Records, 1626–2001" (familysearch.org/search/collection/2061550).

78 Archibald and Hannah Greenfield to Joseph Starr, power of attorney, 17 June 1717 (note 7).

- On 20 September 1720, one day from “Port. St. Peers” (Port St. Pierre, Martinique), Archibald Greenfield and four other crew members on the snow *Paul* commanded by Edward Cain (or Cane) of Newport were “taken by a Pirate Ship & Sloop Commanded by One Roberts who forceably [*sic*] detained” them.⁷⁹ After a prior capture, on 19 November 1719, Cain had aided the pirate captain, Bartholomew (né John) Roberts, who repaid him with a ship, perhaps the *Paul*.⁸⁰
- On 22 October 1724 at Newport “Archibald Greenfield in a small Sloop from Fishers-Island [off New London and eastern Long Island]” reported two sloops “cast away . . . in a great Storm.”⁸¹
- In May 1733 at Salem Archibald married Sarah Bacon.⁸² Six months later Hannah Greenfield still called herself “wife of Archabel Greinfeld.”⁸³
- On 23 August 1737 Archibald—described as from “Salem in Essex county in New England Mariner”—bought land in Queen Anne’s County, Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay.⁸⁴ He devised this land to his nephew John Lyall.⁸⁵
- On 14 March 1737[/8], as captain of the shallop *Betty*, he entered the port of Philadelphia.⁸⁶
- In 1740 Archibald married Mary Platt at Huntington, New York, on Long Island Sound.⁸⁷
- In May 1753 William Mayberry of New Marblehead, Massachusetts (now Windham, Maine), sued “Archibald Greenfield of Salem in the County of Essex,^l Fisherman” for nonpayment of a debt.⁸⁸ Caught “by Surprize while the Petitioner was sick,” Archibald appealed to the colony in February 1755.⁸⁹ When “the late great Storm of Snow” hindered Archibald from “seasonably serving” his petition, he appealed again.⁹⁰ The colony referred the case back to the county, where arbiters settled it in August 1755, requiring Archibald to pay only Mayberry’s court costs.⁹¹
- Archibald made deeds at Salem with wife Sarah in 1755 and March 1757.⁹²

79 On 10 Nov. 1720, under oath at the Court of Admiralty, Cain reported this incident to Samuel Cranston, Rhode Island’s governor. See *Boston Gazette*, 14 Nov. 1720, p. 2, col. 2. For this testimony and the ship’s name, see Edward Cane against “the pirate Roberts” protest, 5 Nov. 1720, R.I. Land Records 3:336–37 (FHL 947,370, item 3).

80 For accounts of these events, see Charles Johnson, *A General History of the Pyrates from Their first Rise and Settlement in the Island of Providence, to the Present Time*, 2nd ed. (London: T. Warner, 1724), 223–25. Also, Richard Sandler, *If a Pirate I must be: The True Story of “Black Bart,” King of the Caribbean Pirates* (New York: Skyhorse, 2007), 81–84, 90, 131, 155, and 253–54.

81 “New Port, Octob. 22,” *Boston News-Letter*, 29 Oct. 1724, p. 2, col. 1.

82 Greenfield–Bacon marriage, 31 May 1733 (note 12).

83 Greenfield to Starr, 12 Nov. 1733, Worcester Co., Mass. (note 14).

84 Beath to Greenfield, 23 Aug. 1737, Queen Anne’s Co., Md. (note 20).

85 Archibald Greenfield will, 1 Nov. 1767 (note 4).

86 “Ship Registers for the Port of Philadelphia, 1726–1775,” *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 23, no. 4 (1899): 502.

87 *Records of the First Church in Huntington, Long Island*, 75 (note 13).

88 Mayberry vs. Greenfield, 5 Feb. and 11 May 1754, York Co., Mass. (now Maine), Record of the Courts 14:40 and 49–50, images 50 and 59–60 (familysearch.org/search/film/004720729).

89 *Acts and Resolves . . . of Massachusetts Bay*, 15:280 (note 20).

90 *Acts and Resolves . . . of Massachusetts Bay*, 15:302 (note 20).

91 *Acts and Resolves . . . of Massachusetts Bay*, 15:329 (note 20). Also, Mayberry vs. Greenfield, 16 Aug. 1755, York Co., Mass. (now Maine), Record of the Courts 14:163–64, images 174–75 (note 88).

92 Greenfield to Bowen, 2 Sept. 1755, Essex Co., Deeds 101, fol. 242 [verso], image 550, “Massachusetts Land Records 1620–1986” (familysearch.org/search/collection/2106411). Similarly,

- In December 1757 he married Mary Gautier at Salem.
- In 1758 and 1759 he sold land in Salem with no wife named.⁹³
- He built a house there in the 1750s and another in 1761.⁹⁴
- Archibald died before September 1769, leaving Mary as his widow.

Implying prosperity, Archibald made bequests of land, houses, and personal property including silver buckles and four silver spoons.⁹⁵ His estate totaled 195 pounds, 2 shillings, and 20 pence. The real estate comprised “The westerly [half] of a dwelling adjoining to Benja. Bacon’s . . . [and] The House in which the Dec^d. last dwelt . . . [and] A small House given by the will of the dec^d. To the Widow . . . [and] A small unfinished House.” Suggesting Archibald’s retirement from sailing, his only maritime property was a half interest in “a small Schooner and her Tackling.”⁹⁶

Despite appearances, Archibald’s debts—totaling 215 pounds, 4 shillings, and 9½ pence—outweighed his assets.⁹⁷ To pay the creditors, executor David Smith liquidated Archibald’s property in 1771. He advertised a sale of “All the personal Estate of the Deceased . . . at the Dwelling-House of the said deceased” and a sale “cheap for cash” of “the Mansion-House of Archibald Greenfield, late of Salem, deceased; half the Dwelling-House adjoining to Mr. Benjamin Bacon’s House; also another small Dwelling-House and Wharf belonging to the Deceased’s Estate; all situate in Salem, near Ruck’s Creek.”⁹⁸ Smith divided the insolvent estate’s proceeds proportionately among its creditors, per a court-appointed committee’s calculations.⁹⁹ Despite Archibald’s generous will, his children and grandchildren inherited nothing.

Archibald and Hannah had three children born likely at Newport:

- 2 i. STARR ARCHIBALD (A.K.A. ARCHIBALD STARR)² GREENFIELD was born in 1717–1718 and died in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1793.¹⁰⁰ He married probably in Lyme before 1753, SARAH [–?–].¹⁰¹

Greenfield to Bowen, 2 Mar. 1757, deeds 106, fols. 37[verso]–38[recto], image 43. Archibald signed and Sarah made her mark on both deeds.

⁹³ Greenfield to Felt, 8 July 1758, Essex Co., Deeds 1757–1762, vol. 104, fol. 207 [recto], image 213, “Massachusetts Land Records 1620–1986” (familysearch.org/search/collection/2106411). Similarly, Greenfield to Cummings, 11 Jan. 1759, fol. 255 [verso], image 269.

⁹⁴ “List of Houses Built in Salem from 1750–1773,” *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 53 (Oct. 1922): 292.

⁹⁵ Archibald Greenfield will, 1 Nov. 1767 (note 4).

⁹⁶ “An Inventory of all the Estate of Archibald Greenfield late of Salem in the County of Essex deceased,” 26 July 1770, presented 6 Aug. 1770, Essex Co., Mass., Probate Records (Old Series Books) 46, fol. 150, image 499 (familysearch.org/search/film/007704826). Archibald’s “Four large silver Spoons,” which he had bequeathed, were “pawn’d to Peter Fryelign.”

⁹⁷ David Smith, “A List of Debts due from the Estate of Archibald Greenfield late of Salem Decd.,” 3 Mar. 1772, Essex Co., Mass., Probate Records (Old Series Books) 47, fol. 185, image 229 (familysearch.org/search/film/007704827).

⁹⁸ “To be Sold at Public Vendue,” *Essex Gazette* (Salem, Mass.), 28 Aug. 1770, p. 19, col. 4, and 12 Mar. 1771, p. 132, col. 2.

⁹⁹ Order to pay creditors, 3 Nov. 1772, Essex Co., Mass., Probate Records 48, fol. 212, image 588 (familysearch.org/search/film/007704827).

¹⁰⁰ “Inscriptions from Gravestones at Old Lyme, Conn.” (note 19).

¹⁰¹ The date is estimated from their first child’s birth. See James Greenfield birth, 7 Jan. 1752/3 (note 17).

- 3 ii. JAMES² GREENFIELD was born about 1720.¹⁰² He died in 1801 in the Town of Galway, Saratoga County, New York.¹⁰³ James married in New London, Connecticut, on 25 January 1740/1, ELIZABETH RAYMOND.¹⁰⁴
- 4 iii. ELIZABETH² GREENFIELD was born in 1722–1723 and died in Colchester, Connecticut, in January 1814.¹⁰⁵ She married in Lyme on 8 December 1741, ROGER ALGER.¹⁰⁶

2. STARR ARCHIBALD (A.K.A. ARCHIBALD STARR)² GREENFIELD (Archibald¹) was born likely at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1717–1718. “In his 76th year,” he died in Lyme in 1793.¹⁰⁷ He married probably in Lyme before 1753, SARAH [–?–].¹⁰⁸

Starr Archibald, like his father, was a mariner. During the Revolutionary War he transported refugees to New England from British-occupied Long Island.¹⁰⁹ Neither he nor Sarah left a New London District probate file.¹¹⁰

Starr Archibald and Sarah had seven children with births recorded at Lyme:

- i. JAMES³ GREENFIELD was born on 7 January 1752[3].¹¹¹ He died in Lyme on 26 November 1843.¹¹² James married “NABBY” DANIELS in Lyme on 30 May 1776.¹¹³
- ii. SARAH³ GREENFIELD was born on 29 April 1754.¹¹⁴ She died in Lyme on 12 January 1777 “in the 22^d Year of her Age.”¹¹⁵ Sarah married STEPHEN DEWOLF in Lyme on 16 May 1776.¹¹⁶
- iii. RICHARD³ GREENFIELD was born on 1 November 1756.¹¹⁷ He died on 25 May 1781, perhaps as a prisoner of war.¹¹⁸

102 James is listed second because the position reflects the order in which his father named his sons in his will and the order in which the siblings died. If James was born second and was not a twin to one of the others, he was born about 1720. Birth about 1720 is consistent with the year he married and the year he died.

103 The date is estimated from James’s last church-attendance record. See Second Baptist Church (Galway, N.Y.) records 1:86 (note 61).

104 Greenfield–Raymond marriage, 25 Jan. 1740/1 (note 20).

105 “Died,” *Connecticut Herald* (New Haven, Conn.) 1 Feb. 1814, p. 3, col. 4, “At Colchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Alger, aged 91 years, formerly of Lyme.”

106 Alger–Greenfield marriage, 28 Dec. 1741, Lyme, vital records 1:2 (note 17).

107 “Inscriptions from Gravestones at Old Lyme, Conn.” (note 19).

108 Archibald’s children’s birth records identify Sarah as the mother. See Lyme, vital records (note 18).

109 Frederic Gregory Mather, *The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut* (Albany: J. B. Lyon, 1913), 243–44, 390, 439, 478, 541, 772, 780, 795–96, 807, and 817.

110 Search of “General Index to Probate Records: All Districts in Connecticut 1641–1948,” index cards, Gorman, Rose (cont.)–Gyursco, Sophie (FHL 166,023).

111 James Greenfield birth, 7 Jan. 1752/3 (note 18).

112 James Greenfield death notice, “Died,” *People’s Advocate* (note 24).

113 Greenfield–Daniels marriage, 30 May 1776, Lyme, vital records 1:131 (note 17).

114 Sarah Greenfield birth, 29 Apr. 1754 (note 18).

115 Mary DeWolf death, 12 Jan. 1777, Lyme, vital records 1:129 (note 17). Also, Sarah DeWolf marker, Duck River Cemetery, Old Lyme, Conn., memorial 28,199,880, digital image by “Irma,” 23 Feb. 2012 (findagrave.com).

116 Dewolf–Greenfield marriage, 16 May 1776, in Lyme, vital records 1:129 (note 17), and in Old Lyme Congregational Church, records 2:42 (FHL 5,358).

117 Richard Greenfield birth, 1 Nov. 1756 (note 18).

118 Richard Greenfield death, 25 May 1781 (note 45). His name appears on a list of eight thousand prisoners held on the prison ship *Jersey*, many of whom died. See Danske Dandridge, *American Prisoners of the Revolution* (Charlottesville, Va: Michie, 1911), 465, citing “papers of the British War Department.” Richard had served on the ship *Confederacy* out of New London. For this service, see Silas Cleaveland amended declaration, 23 Jan. 1833, in Silas Cleaveland pension application file S12486, image 885, “U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Application Files” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1995). For the *Confederacy*’s New London origin, see “The Story of the

- iv. MARY³ GREENFIELD was born on 29 September 1759.¹¹⁹ She died in North Lyme, Connecticut, on 27 October 1851.¹²⁰ Mary married, first, in Lyme on 21 June 1781, SAMUEL BECKWITH and, second, in Lyme in December 1816, JOSEPH TINKER.¹²¹
- v. ARCHIBALD³ GREENFIELD was born on 17 June 1762.¹²² He died in Hartford, Connecticut, on 2 December 1815.¹²³ Archibald married, first, SARAH [–?–], who died in Hartford on 24 June 1787 at age twenty.¹²⁴ He married, second, in 1787–1790, MARTHA “PATTY” JONES.¹²⁵
- vi. JOHN³ GREENFIELD was born on 6 November 1765.¹²⁶ He died in New York City on 19 February 1835.¹²⁷ John married there on 5 June 1794, SARAH DEFOREST.¹²⁸
- vii. HANNAH³ GREENFIELD was born on 2 December 1769.¹²⁹ She died in Old Lyme, Connecticut, on 27 May 1862.¹³⁰ Hannah married there on 16 January 1791, ASAHEL “ROLAND.”¹³¹

Vessels Built in Connecticut for the Continental Navy: II, The Confederacy,” in *Records and Papers of the New London County Historical Society*, vol. 1 (New London, Conn.: the society, 1893), part 4, p. 61.

119 Mary Greenfield birth, 29 Sept. 1759 (note 18).

120 Death of Mary Beckwith, age 93, 27 Oct. 1851, North Lyme, Conn., “Connecticut Newspaper Notices Vol 05,” in “Connecticut, Hale Collection of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices, 1629–1934,” p. 384, image 388 (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2900), citing *Christian Secretary* (Hartford, Conn.), 7 Nov. 1851.

121 Beckwith–Greenfield marriage, 21 June 1781, Lyme vital records 1:159. Also, Polly Tinker, declaration for pension, 7 June 1843, in Samuel Beckwith pension application file W25485, image 627, “U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Application Files” (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1995). After her second husband died, Polly used both husbands’ surnames. Named as “Polly Beckwith,” she signed as “Polly Tinker.” Also, Polly Beckwith (age 92) household, 1850 U.S. census, Lyme, New London Co., Conn., fol. 397[recto], dw. 412, fam. 459 (NARA M432, roll 49).

122 Archibald Greenfield birth, 17 June 1762 (note 18).

123 Archibald Greenfield death notice, “Died,” *Connecticut Mirror* (Hartford, Conn.), 11 Dec. 1815, p. 3, col. 4, “In this town, on the 2d inst. Capt Archibald Greenfield, aged 52.” Also, Loomis, “Greenfield,” p. 309 (note 45).

124 Lucius Barnes Barbour, *Families of Early Hartford, Connecticut* (1977; reprint, Baltimore: Clearfield, 2001), 285.

125 Loomis, “Greenfield,” p. 309 (note 45). A probate judge ordered a committee to distribute half the real estate of Julius Jones, deceased, to “the children of the late Widow of Archibald Greenfield.” See Hartford Probate District, Probate Records 35:13, court of 30 Apr. 1824 (FHL 4,563). Also, Barbour, *Families of Early Hartford, Connecticut* (note 124), 340.

126 John Greenfield birth, 6 Nov. 1765, Lyme, vital records 1:71 (note 17).

127 “Died: Yesterday, Mr. John Greenfield in the 70th year of his age,” *Evening Post* (New York, N.Y.), 19 Feb. 1835, p. 3, col. 2. Also, John Greenfield will, 31 Dec. 1832, proved 3 Apr. 1835, New York Co., N.Y., Record of Wills 72:248–52, citing “Old Liber,” pp. 307–11, images 166–68, (familysearch.org/search/film/005518076). John’s death record says he was born in New York. See John Greenfield entry, 19 Feb. 1835, New York City, Register of Deaths 9, arranged by first letter of surname and thereunder chronologically, Municipal Archives, New York (FHL 447,548). His age matches that of Starr Archibald Greenfield’s son John, who was born in Connecticut. Also, family lore says Starr Archibald Greenfield’s son Archibald “had a brother James, who lived in New York city, and was very wealthy.” See Loomis, “Greenfield,” p. 309 (note 45). That description fits John but not James. James, like their other brother, Richard, lived his entire life in Lyme. Prior to becoming a New York merchant, John may have followed the family’s maritime profession. For John Greenfield, master of the ship *Charlotte*, see *Weekly Museum* (New York, N.Y.), 15 Feb. 1800, p. 3, col. 1.

128 Greenfield–Deforest marriage, 5 June 1794, Old First Church (New York, N.Y.), Record of Marriages 2, chronologically arranged (FHL 1,017,607).

129 Hannah Greenfield birth, 2 Dec. 1769, Lyme, vital records 1:65 (note 18).

130 Hannah Rowland death, 27 May 1862, Old Lyme, Conn., vital records 1, fol. 7 of Record of Deaths (FHL 1,311,112, item 1). For her advanced age, see Hannah Rowland, age 80, in Charles Chadwick household, 1850 U.S. census, Lyme, New London Co., Conn., fol. 382 [recto], dw. 191, fam. 211 (NARA M432, roll 39). Also, Hannah Rowland, age 90, in Charles Chadwick household, 1860 U.S. census, Old Lyme, New London Co., Conn., p. 12, dw. 596, fam. 110 (NARA M653, roll 89).

131 Roland–Greenfield marriage, 16 Jan. 1791, Lyme, vital records 2:24 (note 17).

3. **JAMES² GREENFIELD** (Archibald¹) was born about 1720 likely in Newport, Rhode Island. He died in 1801 in the Town of Galway, Saratoga County, New York.¹³² James married in New London, Connecticut, on 25 January 1740/1, **ELIZABETH RAYMOND**, daughter of Sands Raymond.¹³³ Sands left no probate file in New London district.¹³⁴

James left no probate in six New York counties where he or his children had lived—Albany, Cayuga, Herkimer, Oneida, Rensselaer, and Saratoga.¹³⁵

James and Elizabeth had at least eight children born in New London:

- i. **SARAH³ GREENFIELD** was born on 30 June 1742.¹³⁶ She either died young or disappeared into an unknown husband's surname.
- ii. **RAYMOND³ GREENFIELD** was born on 21 January 1744[5].¹³⁷ He died in October–November 1821 in the Town of Sempronius, Cayuga County, New York. Raymond married **SILA (FOX?)**.¹³⁸
- iii. **ARCHIBALD³ GREENFIELD** was born about 1746.¹³⁹ He died in spring 1823 in the Town of Sempronius.¹⁴⁰ Archibald married, first, **MARGARET ROGERS** and, reportedly second, **ELIZABETH CRANDALL**.¹⁴¹
- iv. **ENOS³ GREENFIELD** was born in 1749.¹⁴² He drowned on 23 November 1824 in the Town of Oxford, Chenango County, New York.¹⁴³ Enos married in 1770, **MARY CURTIS**.¹⁴⁴

132 Second Baptist Church (Galway), church records 1:86 (note 61).

133 Greenfield–Raymond marriage, 25 Jan. 1740/41 (note 20).

134 Search of “General Index to Probate Records: All Districts in Connecticut 1641–1948,” index cards, Rabbeth, Thomas–Robins, Moses (FHL 166,048).

135 Searches for Greenfield in six counties in “New York Probate Records, 1629–1971” (familysearch.org/search/collection/1920234): Albany Co. Administration and inventory index 1776–1825 (index cards, also called Index to Original Records of Administrations), administration images 42–44, inventory images 164–72; and Wills and Administration index 1787–1895, wills pp. 74–75, image 46, and letters of administration pp. 76–77, image 168. Also, Cayuga Co. General Index [to Surrogate’s Records], 1799–1919, A–K, p. 322, image 444. Also, Herkimer Co. Letters of administration index 1792–1970, pp. 148–49, image 97; and Will index 1792–1970, p. 148, image 98. Also, Oneida Co. Will Index 1798–1909, illegible page number, image 190. Also, Rensselaer Co. Index 1794–1873 A–Z, p. 160, image 171. Also, Saratoga Co. Index to Wills 1, unpaginated, chronological within first letter of surname, image 69.

136 Sarah Greenfield birth, 30 Mar. 1742, New London, Conn. (note 20).

137 Raymond Greenfield birth, 21 Jan. 1744/5, New London, Conn. (note 20).

138 Raymond Greenfield will, 10 Oct. 1821, proved 1 Dec. 1821, Cayuga Co. Wills 1799–1833, vol. B1, fols. 138–39, images 664–65, “New York Probate Records, 1629–1971” (familysearch.org/search/collection/1920234). Also, Raymond Greenfield will, 10 Oct. 1821, Cayuga Co. estate papers 1799–1904, box 4, images 426–27. Raymond’s wife appears as Lila Fox in countless modern sources, but in both his original will and the will book copy, the first letter of her name resembles the writers’ *S*’s, not their *L*’s. The basis for “Fox,” an undocumented assertion by modern family historians, is unknown.

139 The estimated year, based on evidence of Archibald’s siblings’ births, would make him twenty-one when his grandfather named him in his will. See Archibald Greenfield will, 1 Nov. 1767 (note 4).

140 Archibald Greenfield inventory, 3 May 1823, Cayuga Co. estate papers 1799–1905, box 4, images 435 (as to time) and 438 (as to place), “New York Probate Records, 1629–1971” (familysearch.org/search/collection/1920234).

141 For Margaret (Rogers) Greenfield, see Joseph Rogers will, 16 Mar. 1798, proved 17 Dec. 1800, Rensselaer Co. Wills, 1:267–70, images 168–70, “New York Probate Records, 1629–1971” (familysearch.org/search/collection/1920234). For Elizabeth Crandall, see McFarland, *A Scattered People*, xxi (note 2).

142 Charlotte N. Chaffee to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Helmick (Registrar General, NSDAR), notarized letter, 16 June 1927, citing “the following Bible Record,” in Chaffee’s application file, national no. 175193, on Enos Greenfield (1749–1824, Connecticut), approved 30 Oct. 1942. In early 1820 Enos said he was seventy. See Enos Greenfield declaration, 16 Mar. 1820 (note 39).

143 For date of death, see Enos Greenfield pension claim no. 283, New York agency, act of 1818, Final Payment Vouchers, 1818–1864, entry 722, Records of the Accounting Officers of the

- v. BETHUEL³ GREENFIELD was born in 1750–1755.¹⁴⁵ He died “in or about the month of March last past [*sic*, apparently 1833] at Trenton in the County of Oneida,” New York.¹⁴⁶ Bethuel married, first, LYDIA ROSE and, second, RUTH [–?–].¹⁴⁷
- vi. JAMES³ GREENFIELD was born on 25 December 1753 and died in the Town of Russia, Herkimer County, New York, on 23 January 1812.¹⁴⁸ He married probably in southeastern Albany County on 25 December 1774, MARGARET SWEET.¹⁴⁹
- vii. WILLIAM³ GREENFIELD was born on 16 December 1756 and died in Fairfield, Ohio, on 18 September 1829. He married on 25 December 1777 in Stephentown, New York, PRUDENCE HINCKLEY.¹⁵⁰
- viii. HANNAH³ GREENFIELD married [THOMAS?] GOFF.¹⁵¹

4. **ELIZABETH² GREENFIELD** (Archibald¹) was born likely in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1722–1723. “Aged 91 years, formerly of Lyme,” she died in Colchester, Connecticut, in January 1814.¹⁵²

Elizabeth married in Lyme on 8 December 1741, **ROGER ALGER**.¹⁵³ Son of Roger and Sarah (Stoten) Alger, Roger was born there on 17 February 1719.¹⁵⁴

Department of the Treasury, Record Group 217, National Archives, Washington, D.C. For cause of death, see “From the Oxford (Chenango Co.) Gazette, Nov. 24,” *Albany Argus* (Albany, N.Y.), 3 Dec. 1824, p. 2, col. 6. Enos, an “aged . . . stranger” to Oxford, lost his way in the dark and drowned in the river. Also, Enos Greenfield estate, letters of administration issued 8 Dec. 1824, Chenango Co. Letters of Administration 2:135–36, images 239–40, “New York Probate Records, 1629–1971” (familysearch.org/search/collection/1920234).

144 Chaffee to Helmick, 16 June 1927, citing “the following Bible Record” (note 142).

145 Bethuel was age forty-five or over in 1800 and in his seventies in 1830. See Bethuel Greenfield household, 1800 U.S. census, Town of Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N.Y., p. 580 (NARA M32, roll 21). Also, Bethuel Greenfield household, 1830 U.S. census, Town of Trenton, Oneida Co., N.Y., p. 285 (NARA M19, roll 99).

146 Bethuel Greenfield will, 25 Mar. 1829, proved 7 Oct. 1833, Oneida Co. Will Book 4:381–84, images 217–19 (quotation 27 July 1833, p. 382, image 218), “New York Probate Records, 1629–1971” (familysearch.org/search/collection/1920234).

147 For Ruth, Bethuel’s widow, see Timothy Powers, statement, 27 July 1833, Oneida Co., Will Book 4:382, image 218. For “my second daughter now living Lydia Greenfield the wife of Bethuel Greenfield,” see Jeremiah Rose will, 29 Mar. 1798, proved 9 Apr. 1801, Rensselaer Co., Wills 1:282–85, images 175–77. Both in “New York Probate Records, 1629–1971” (familysearch.org/search/collection/1920234).

148 James Greenfield marker, Century Cemetery, Town of Russia, Herkimer Co., N.Y. (note 3).

149 For James’s remarried widow, see “[H]eirs of Margaret Martin deceased the former wife and relict of James Greenfield of the Town of Russia deceased” to Phelps, 16 Jan. 1834, Herkimer Co., N.Y., Deed Book 30:68–70, images 300–301, “New York, Land Records, 1630–1975” (familysearch.org/search/collection/2078654). For Margaret’s maiden name, see Caleb Sweet will, 28 Mar. 1825, proved 24 June 1833, Saratoga Co., Will Book 9:116–17, images 441–42, “New York Probate Records, 1629–1971” (familysearch.org/search/collection/1920234). For marriage date, see appendix.

150 Prudence Greenfield declaration, 28 May 1838, citing “a Family Bible which Bible was burnt in a School house in Steventown in the state of New York” (note 42).

151 Enos Greenfield estate, letters of administration to Thomas Goff and Hannah Goff, 8 Dec. 1824, Chenango Co., N.Y., Letters of Administration 2:135, image 239 (note 143). The record identifies Hannah as Enos’s sister. Thomas, born in the 1760s, was likely either Hannah’s son or husband. See Thomas Goff household, 1830 U.S. census, Town of Oxford, Chenango Co., N.Y., p. 65 (NARA M19, roll 86). He may have lived in Albany in 1820. See Thomas Goff household, 1820 U.S. census, City of Albany, Albany Co., N.Y., p. 168 (NARA M33, roll 63).

152 “Died,” *Connecticut Herald* (New Haven), 1 Feb. 1814, p. 3, col. 4.

153 Alger–Greenfield marriage, 28 Dec. 1741, Lyme, vital records 1:2 (note 17).

154 Alger–Stoten marriage, Jonathan Alger birth, 14 Apr. 1711, and Roger Alger birth, 17 Feb. 1719/20, Lyme, Conn., Land Records 2:231, 8 Feb. 1708/09 (FHL 4678).

He died intestate in Lyme by 11 October 1756. His widow, Elizabeth, and brother, Jonathan Alger, administered the estate.¹⁵⁵

Elizabeth and Roger had four children whose births were recorded at Lyme:

- i. HANNAH³ ALGER was born on 5 January 1742/3.¹⁵⁶ She likely was her parents' "Lame helpless Child" in 1757.¹⁵⁷
- ii. ELIJAH³ ALGER was born on 28 November 1744.¹⁵⁸ He perhaps was the man of that name living in Stephentown, Albany County, New York, in 1810.¹⁵⁹ Elijah left no probate record in New London Probate District, Connecticut, or Albany or Rensselaer County, New York.¹⁶⁰ He married "AGNICE [-?-]" before 1766.¹⁶¹
- iii. ELIZABETH "BETSY"³ ALGER was born on 30 November 1752.¹⁶² She died reportedly in Westbrook, Ontario, Province of Upper Canada, in 1815. Betsy likely married EBENEZER ADSIT in Lyme in 1772.¹⁶³
- iv. GREENFIELD³ ALGER was born on 18 May 1755.¹⁶⁴ He was living at Lyme in 1810.¹⁶⁵ Greenfield left no New London district probate file.¹⁶⁶ He married, first, in Lyme on 26 March 1778, LUCY WADE.¹⁶⁷ He married, second, in Lyme on 9 October 1785, MEHETABLE HAYES.¹⁶⁸

155 Roger Alger Jr. estate, administrators' bond 11 Oct. 1756 and Jno. McCurdy receipt, 7 May 1757, identifying administrator Jonathan Alger as Roger's brother, file 34, New London Probate District (FHL 1,024,416).

156 Hannah Alger birth, 5 Jan. 1742/3, Lyme, vital records 1:2 (note 17).

157 Roger Alger Jr. estate, administrators' account, file 34, New London Probate District (note 155).

158 Elijah Alger birth, 28 Nov. 1744, Lyme, vital records 1:2 (FHL 1,311,111).

159 Elizah [Elijah] Alger household, 1810 U.S. census, Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N.Y., p. 130 (NARA M252, roll 35).

160 Search of "General Index to Probate Records: All Districts in Connecticut 1641–1948," index cards, Aal, Abraham–Amidon, Raymond Holt (FHL 166,000). Also, searches for Alger in "New York Probate Records, 1629–1971" (familysearch.org/search/collection/1920234): Albany Co., Wills and Administration index 1787–1895, wills p. 3, image 10, administrations p. 3, image 131. Also Rensselaer Co. Index 1794–1873 A–Z, unpaginated, alphabetical by surname and then given name, image 15.

161 Elijah Alger birth, son of Elijah and "Agnice," 27 Mar. 1766, Lyme, vital records 1:64 (note 17).

162 Elizabeth Alger birth, 30 Nov. 1752, Lyme, vital records 1:2 (note 17).

163 Newman Ward Adsit, *Descendants of John Adsit of Lyme, Connecticut* (No place: privately published, ca. 1950s), 7. The book, apparently using information from family members and their private records, cites no sources. No marriage record is known for Elizabeth Alger, but she and Ebenezer Adsit named children, among others, Elizabeth and Roger, the given names of Archibald Greenfield's daughter and her husband. Compiler Adsit probably based the marriage year on the baptismal date of the parents' first child (of ten). See Elijah Adsit baptism, 2 Oct. 1774, Old Lyme First Ecclesiastical Society and Congregational Church, records 2:8 (FHL 5,358). On 11 Sept. 1774 "Elisabeth," wife of Ebenezer Adsit, renewed her covenant with the church. See Old Lyme First Congregational Church, records 3:13 (FHL 5,358).

164 Greenfield Alger birth, 18 May 1755, Lyme, vital records 1:2 (note 17).

165 Green F. Alger household, 1810 U.S. census, Lyme First Society, New London Co., Conn., p. 91 (NARA M252, roll 3).

166 Search of "General Index to Probate Records: All Districts in Connecticut 1641–1948," Aal–Amidon (note 160).

167 Alger–Wade marriage, 28 Mar. 1778, and Lucy Alger death, 13 Sept. 1784, Lyme, vital records 1:20 (note 17).

168 Alger–Hayes marriage, 9 Oct. 1785, and Mehitable Alger death, 16 Nov. 1811, Lyme, vital records 1:20 (note 17).

APPENDIX

TRANSCRIPTION OF JAMES AND MARGARET (SWEET) GREENFIELD
FAMILY RECORD¹⁶⁹

James Greenfield, born Dec. 25, 1753. Died Jan. 23, 1812.
Margaret Sweet, born June 18, 1758. Died Feb. 21, 1832.

They were married Dec. 25, 1774.

Children of James and Margaret (Sweet) Greenfield:

Caleb Greenfield,	born	Oct. 22, 1776	Died,	Feb. 24, 1813
James Greenfield,	“	Nov. 28, 1778	“	May 14, 1855
Stephen Greenfield,	“	Apr. 15, 1781		
Thomas Greenfield,	“	May 11, 1783	“	Feb. 11, 1855 in Mich.
Barbary Greenfield,	“	Apr. 5, 1785	“	Mch. 7, 1853
Sherman Greenfield,	“	Sept. 6, 1787	“	Nov. 27, 1847
Archibald Greenfield	“	Aug. 6, 1789	“	June 14, 1870
Sarah Greenfield,	“	July 10, 1792	“	Jan. 3, 1854
Star Greenfield,	“	Aug. 28, 1795		
Margaret Greenfield	“	July 11, 1797		
Hiram Greenfield,	“	May 19, 1800.	“	Nov. 5, 1841 ¹⁷⁰

169 In 1942 Porter Greenfield apparently held the original family record, which NSDAR applicant Alice Pease described and transcribed. See Porter P. Greenfield, sworn statement, 3 Jan. 1942, citing “part of the record of the Greenfield family, which his father, the late Archibald B. Greenfield, . . . obtained over 30 years ago.” For the description, see Alice G. Pease, sworn statement, 2 Feb. 1942, citing a letter from Hull Greenfield, 21 Jan. 1928, saying “he has an old account book kept by his grandfather, Archibald Greenfield, containing the dates of the births and deaths of many of the Greenfield family.” For the typescript transcription, see Alice G. Pease to Mrs. Edward W. Cooch (Registrar General, NSDAR), letter, 4 Sept. 1942, citing “the same source as the other data which I sent you.” All three documents are in Alice G. Pease membership application file, NSDAR. For her descent through James’s son Archibald, see membership application, Alice G. Pease, national no. 336220, on James Greenfield (1753–1812, New York), approved 30 Oct. 1942, NSDAR.

170 For corroboration of children Caleb, James, Stephen, Barbary, Archibald, and Star, see Herkimer Co., Deed Book 30:68–70, “heirs of Margaret Martin deceased” (note 149). Also, James Greenfield estate papers 1813, file 02871, Herkimer Co., N.Y., images 22–29, “Estate Papers 1813–1835 G;” “New York Probate Records, 1629–1971” (familysearch.org/search/collection/1920234). For inventory witnesses James, Stephen, and Thomas Greenfield, see image 26.

PHINEAS TAYLOR, CENSUS ENUMERATOR

According to the autobiography of Phineas Taylor Barnum—generally known as P. T. Barnum, the infamous New York City showman, businessman, and museum director—one of the enumerators charged with recording the 1820 census was his grandfather, Phineas Taylor. Because this account of Barnum’s life is filled with tall tales and grand embellishments, the following account of his grandfather’s census enumeration may not be factual. However, every census researcher will read Barnum’s words and recognize a kernel of truth.

In the year 1820 [my grandfather] was appointed deputy marshal for taking the census in [the Town of Danbury]. True to his natural characteristics, he was determined it should be done *quicker* than any predecessor had ever accomplished the same thing. . . . He would ride up to a house, give a “halloo,” and immediately address his interrogations to the lady or whoever else happened to come to the door. . . . Then placing his memorandum book in his side coat pocket, he would say, “All right,” and gallop off to the next neighbor. My grandfather’s chirography was horrid. It usually looked as if a spider that had dropped into a bottle of ink was permitted to crawl over the paper. He himself could not read it half the time when he had forgotten the purport of the subject he had written about. . . . But having once taken the census, it was now necessary to get competent persons to transcribe, or perhaps I might more properly say, translate it. For this purpose he employed Moses Hatch, Esq., a talented and witty lawyer in Danbury, Squire Ben Hoyt, who wrote a plain round hand, and his own son, Edward Taylor. It was a rare treat to see these individuals seated at the table trying to decipher the wretched manuscript that lay before them. My grandfather walked up and down the room, being called every few minutes to explain some name or other word that was as unintelligible as if it had been written in Arabic. He would put on his spectacles, look at it, turn it over, scratch his head, and try to recollect some circumstance which would enlighten him and aid in threading the labyrinth. . . . At times the old gentleman would lose his patience, and protest that his writing was not half as bad as his transcribers pretended, . . . he would then say, “It is unreasonable to expect me to write, and then furnish brains to enable you to copy it.”¹

1 Phineas T. Barnum, *The Life of P. T. Barnum, Written by Himself* (1855; repr. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 2000), 1, 82–83. The 1820 census of the Town of Danbury, Fairfield Co., Conn., does include households headed by Phineas Taylor and Philo Barnum (P. T.’s father). See 1820 U.S. census, Town of Danbury, Fairfield Co., Conn., p. 79. The enumerator’s name does not appear on the any page of this census, nor does it include a statistics page signed by the census taker.

**ABRAHAM^A HALSTEAD OF HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE,
ENGLAND, AND HIS TWO WIVES,
SUSAN WHITLEY AND SUSAN CORNEY**

BY BRENT M. OWEN AND LOUIS G. OGDEN*

Susan Whitley, wife of Abraham^A Halstead of Northowram in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, has long been identified as mother of Jonas¹ Halstead, an early settler on Long Island, and all of his siblings. However, Halifax parish registers, now available in digital form, coupled with information in relevant Yorkshire wills, suggest that Abraham had two wives named Susan, one of whom, Susan Whitley, was mother to his three eldest surviving children, and the other of whom, Susan Corney, was mother to his three youngest surviving children, including Jonas. The following, after a review of relevant literature, will set out that evidence.

BACKGROUND

In his 1942 article in *The American Genealogist* entitled “Jonas Halstead and John Lum of Hempstead, New York,” Arthur Wardwell discussed results of his research “through all available English parish registers” and the “unpublished registers of Halifax [Yorkshire] . . . after 1593 and up to 1636 . . . for the Halstead surname.” He discovered the marriage of Abraham Halstead on 5 September 1596 to Susan Whitley along with baptismal records for four of Abraham’s children: Grace on 16 May 1597; Abraham on 27 April 1600; Joseph on 12 July 1607; and Jonas—whom Wardwell identified as the immigrant to Long Island—on 23 February 1611. Wardwell, who had not reviewed the Halifax burial records, opined that Abraham must have died shortly after the baptism of Jonas based on the date of marriage of John Lume of Northowram on 12 April 1615 to Susan Halstead, who, he argued, was Abraham’s widow. Noting the baptismal dates of three children of John Lume—Susan on 21 April 1616, John on 6 June 1619, and Timothy on 10 June 1621—Wardwell expressed some concern whether Susan Whitley, who was baptized on 1 February 1572/73, could have been mother to all of the Halstead children and the three Lume children. However, he felt the lack of any further births in the Lume family at

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a time in which Susan could have been ending her childbearing years “appears to us to confirm our theory.” It is uncertain what theory he was confirming; however, in the next paragraph he identified John Lume’s second wife as “Susan (Whitley) Halstead” clearly signifying she was mother of all the children of Abraham Halstead.¹

Wardwell was followed in time by Herbert Seversmith who discussed the Halstead family in his *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York, and Connecticut: Being the Ancestry & Kindred of Herbert Furman Seversmith*. After quoting an extensive excerpt from Wardwell’s article, Seversmith stated that Abraham Halstead was “without doubt” Abraham Hasteede of Northowram buried in Halifax on 5 September 1612, although he had not yet seen Halstead’s will.² Seversmith had some doubt as to the given name of Abraham’s wife because of an abstract of the will of her father, John Whitley the elder of Ovenden, dated 16 January 1612, with which he had been provided. That abstract named the wife of Abraham Halstead as Margaret, contrary to the marriage record of Abraham Halstead, which showed her name as Susan.³ However, he did agree with Wardwell that Abraham Halstead’s widow, whether Susan or Margaret, married John Lume. Seversmith also noted that the Whitley will named three children of Abraham Halstead—Abraham, Grace and Susan—but not the other two known at that time, Joseph and Jonas.⁴

Forward to 1989 when Matthew Wood consolidated and updated Wardwell and Seversmith’s efforts in his “English Origins of the Mitchell, Wood, Lum and Halstead Families” in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. He cited the will of Abraham Halstead in identifying six of his children: Grace, Abraham, Susan, Joseph, Jeremy, and Jonas. However, following his predecessors, Wood identified only the one wife for Abraham: Susan Whitley. He, too, thought she was the widow Susan Halstead who subsequently married John Lume of Westercroft.⁵

Matthew Wood also noted that the overseers of Abraham Halstead’s will were John Whitley Sr. and Richard Wood, adding that the will of Richard Wood of Northowram, dated 7 Jan 1617/8, mentioned the other children of Abraham

1 Arthur S. Wardwell, “Jonas Halstead and John Lum of Hempstead, New York,” *The American Genealogist*, 18 (1942): 146–49. It is not known whether Wardwell actually searched the registers, had someone search them for him, or used published transcriptions. In discussing Wardwell’s search, Seversmith (see note 2) said, “Other entries obtained for Mr. Wardwell,” which would imply that he had someone searching the registers for him.

2 Herbert Furman Seversmith, *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York, and Connecticut: Being the Ancestry & Kindred of Herbert Furman Seversmith*, 5 vols. (Washington, D.C.: the author, 1939–1958), 3:1260–64, 4:2003.

3 Seversmith, *Colonial Families* (note 2), 3:1261. Seversmith ultimately received a second abstract of the Whitley will that did not name the wife of Abraham Halstead. See Seversmith, *Colonial Families*, (note 2), 4:2003. In fact, the will of John Whitley the elder of Ovenden does not name or make any mention of the wife of Abraham Halstead, stating only a bequest “to Abraham Grace and Susan Halstead children of Abraham Halstead,” so that there is no evidence of any wife of Abraham having the given name of Margaret. See John Whitley the elder of Ovenden will, dated 16 Jan. 1612, filed 3 Aug. 1614, Church of England, Archbishop of York, Exchequer and Prerogative Courts, “Wills and administrations, 1389–1858,” vol. 33, fol. 215, Borthwick Institute for Archives, University of York.

4 Seversmith, *Colonial Families* (note 2), 3:1261–62.

5 Matthew Wood, “English Origins of the Mitchell, Wood, Lum and Halstead Families,” *RECORD* 120 (1989): 1–9, 98–101, 142–47, 229–36; 121 (1990): 96–101, especially at 120:145–46, 229.

not previously included in the will of John Whitley cited by Seversmith: Jerome, Joseph, and Jonas Halstead.⁶ But Wood drew no conclusion from this, other than to infer that the two overseers were interested in the care of the Halstead children.

Finally, in 2003 Mark Halstead published his article in the *Record* entitled “The Halsteads: One Family’s Travels through New York State.”⁷ He briefly summarized the origins of immigrant Jonas Halstead at the beginning of his article. He did not attempt any additional research in preparing his summary but relied upon the previous efforts of Wardwell, Seversmith and Wood. He identified the mother of Jonas as Susan Whitley.⁸

Thus, in spite of some doubts on the part of Wardwell and Seversmith, published efforts to date have claimed that Abraham Halstead of Northowram was married at Halifax, Yorkshire, on 5 September 1596 to Susan Whitley, daughter of John and Agnes (Maude) Whitley of Ovenden, and had six children with Susan before being buried at Halifax on 8 November 1612. Those children were Grace, Abraham, Susan, Joseph, Jeremy and Jonas. However, records of St. John the Baptist church in Halifax, now available on the Internet in digitized form, coupled with relevant wills, tell a different tale. They justify the concerns expressed by Wardwell.

NEW FINDINGS

Although no birth record has been located for Abraham Halstead, Halifax parish records otherwise provide a complete picture of his family, which appears to have been the only Halstead family headed by a man named Abraham in the parish at that time (see figure 1).

Based on parish records, Abraham Halstead of Northowram had two wives and eight children. He married Susan Whitley in 1596 and had five children by her: Grace, Susan, Abraham, Mary, and Joseph. Both Mary and Joseph died young and it seems clear that Susan (Whitley) Halstead died in 1604 when delivering Joseph, whose baptism was recorded on the same day as her burial. Of more significance is that the wife who outlived Abraham and married John Lume was not Susan Whitley but was Susan Corney, whom Abraham married in 1605 and by whom he had three children: Joseph, Jeremy, and Jonas.

Susan Corney was baptized in Halifax on 30 July 1581, daughter of Richard Corney, “clerk late curate of Coley,”⁹ whose will was made 28 December 1580,

6 Wood, “English Origins” (note 5), 120:146.

7 Mark R. Halstead, “The Halsteads: One Family’s Travels Through New York State,” *RECORD* 134 (2003): 27–38, 127–35, 215–21.

8 Halstead, “The Halsteads” (note 7), 134:27.

9 Susane Corner baptism, 30 July 1581, Halifax, St. John the Baptist Parish Registers, unpaginated, arranged chronologically, microfilm of original parish registers, West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds, England; digital images in “West Yorkshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512–1812” (ancestry.com), which reads in full “Susane fil. Ric. Corner clerk late curate of Coley.” No death record was located for Richard Corney.

Figure 1
Halstead Family Records
Halifax, St. John the Baptist Parish Registers

Event	Year	Date	Individuals Involved
Nupt	1596	5 September	Abraha Halstedd and Susan Whitley
Baptism	1597	16 May	Grace — Abraham Halstead
Baptism	1598	28 January	Susan — Abraha Halstedd
Baptism	1600	27 April	Abraha — Abraha Halsteade
Baptism	1602	12 September	Mary — Abraha Halstead
Sepult	1602	19 December	Mary — Abraha Halsteade
Baptism	1604	10 January	Joseph — Abraha Halstedd
Sepult	1604	10 January	Ux — Abraha Halstead
Nup	1605	1 February	Abraha Halsteed and Susan Corney
Sepult	1605	7 February	Joseph — Abraha Halsteade
Baptism	1607	12 July	Joseph — Abraham Halstead
Baptism	1609	9 August	Jeremy — Abraha Halsteed
Bapt	1611	23 February	Jonas — Abraha Halsteade
Sepult	1612	8 November	Abraha Halsteade
Matri	1615	12 April	John Lume and Susan Halsteed

Source: Halifax, St. John the Baptist Parish Registers, unpaginated, arranged chronologically, microfilm of original parish registers, West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds, England; digital images in “West Yorkshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512–1812” (ancestry.com). Citations for each event will be found in the text. The records do not appear as a table in the original parish registers but are documented on various pages as the events occurred. They appear here in tabular form to emphasize that the fifteen vital events related to the family of Abraham Halstead occurred fairly regularly and close in time between 1596 and 1615.

Northowram was listed as the individuals’ residence in each case except the marriage of Abraham and Susan Whitley. It seems possible that the records only listed a residence for grooms who lived within the parish, suggesting that Abraham was from outside the parish.

when he was “curate of Adle,” and filed 5 October 1581. In the will, Richard provided that:

I give and bequeath unto Sybell Corney my wife all my whole right title and interest of in and upon one messuage or tenement with the appurtenances lying and being within the township of Sedber in the said county of York for and during her natural life from and immediately after the death of Henry Corney my father who is now possessed of the same. Also my will is that if the said Sybell my wife be now conceived with child that the said child if it please god to live so long shall immediately after the decease of my said wife have enjoy and inherit all that whole right title inheritance or tenant right which the said Richard Corney have of right ought to have in or to the said messuage.¹⁰

Sybell Corney remarried to Richard Wood in Halifax on 26 November 1582¹¹ and Susan, with whom Sybell had been pregnant when Richard Corney died, undoubtedly was brought up in that household. Susan Corney would have been in her mid-twenties when married to Abraham Halstead in 1605 and her mid-thirties when married to John Lume in 1615 and would not have presented the same age issues with which Wardwell was concerned as to Susan Whitley. Susan, wife of John Lume, received a bequest of 20 shillings in the will of Richard Wood, dated 7 January 1618/19 and filed 3 May 1619.¹² She died, apparently in childbirth, being buried with an infant at Halifax on 20 July 1626.¹³

The fact that Abraham Halstead’s first three surviving children and last three surviving children were treated differently in relevant wills provides additional evidence the two sets had different mothers. The original will of Abraham’s first father-in-law, John Whitley the elder, left “20 shillings each to his grandchildren” among whom he named only three of the children of Abraham Halstead: Abraham, Grace, and Susan.¹⁴ These were children of his daughter Susan. He did not name and need not have named the other three surviving children of Abraham—Joseph, Jeremy and Jonas—since they were not his grandchildren or otherwise related to him. Likewise, Richard Wood in his 1619 will provided bequests “unto Jeremy Hallstead forty shillings also I give unto Joseph and Jonas Hallstead either of the xs [excess] & the residue of my goods & chattels credits and debts of what kind or wheresoever the same be. . . .”¹⁵ Richard gave nothing to the other three surviving Halstead children who were unrelated to him. Although Jeremy, Joseph and Jonas were not Richard’s blood relatives, they were the children of his own probable stepchild, Susan Corney, bearing the same given names as his own sons.¹⁶

10 Richard Corney of Adel will, dated 28 Dec 1580, filed 5 Oct 1581, Church of England, Archbishop of York, Exchequer and Prerogative Courts, “Wills and administrations, 1389–1858,” vol. 22, fol. 120 (Family History Library microfilm [FHL] 99,479).

11 Richard Wood and Sebelle Crowney marriage, 26 Nov. 1582, “Halifax Parish Registers,” (note 9).

12 Richard Wood of Northowram will, dated 7 Jan. 1618/9, filed 3 May 1619, Church of England, Archbishop of York, Exchequer and Prerogative Courts, “Wills and administrations, 1389–1858,” vol. 35, fol. 355 (FHL 99,502).

13 Wood, “English Origins” (note 5), 120:230.

14 Will of John Whitley the elder of Ovenden (note 3).

15 Will of Richard Wood of Northowram (note 12).

16 Wood, “English Origins” (note 5), 120:96–97, which identifies Richard and Sybell’s children as: Jonas, bap. 2 Aug. 1584, d.y.; Joseph, b. ca. 1587; Jeremi, bap. 22 Nov. 1590, d.y.; Mary, bap. 17 Aug. 1595; and Alice, bap. 5 Dec. 1597, d.y.

Additionally, inclusion of Whitley and Wood family members in Abraham's own will further corroborates that Abraham had two wives. Since Sybell Corney had married Richard Wood and her daughter Susan undoubtedly had been raised in Richard's household, it was natural that Richard's son Joseph would be named one of the two executors and that Richard himself would be named one of the two overseers. Similarly, the "education, tuition and government" of the three youngest children was committed to family representatives from that side of the family, including Joseph Wood and Susan (Corney) Halstead herself. Likewise, Abraham provided for representation from the Whitley side of the family with John Whitley being named the other executor and his father John Whitley the elder being named the other overseer. The "education, tuition and government" of the three eldest children similarly was committed to members of the Whitley family, including John Whitley of Burnfield, Michael Whitley of Ovenden, and Joseph Whitley of Ovenden.¹⁷

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

ABRAHAM^A HALSTEAD "of Northowram" was born say 1570,¹⁸ and died perhaps at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, where he was buried 8 November 1612.¹⁹ He married first at Halifax 5 September 1596, **SUSAN WHITLEY**,²⁰ who was baptized at Halifax 1 February 1572/3, daughter of John and Agnes (Maude) Whitley of Ovenden.²¹ She died perhaps at Halifax, where she was buried 10 January 1604.²² He married second at Halifax 1 February 1605 **SUSAN CORNEY**,²³ who was baptized at Halifax 30 July 1581 daughter of Richard and Sybell ([?–]) Corney.²⁴ She married second at Halifax, 12 April 1615, John Lume (of Westercroft)²⁵ and died perhaps at Halifax, where she was buried 20 July 1626.²⁶

Children of Abraham^A and Susan (Whitley) Halstead, all baptized at Halifax:

- i. GRACE¹ HALSTEAD, baptized 6 May 1597;²⁷ died by 1635; married Halifax, Yorkshire, 15 February 1624/25 MICHAEL BAIRSTOW/BARSTOW, born about 1600, probably died Watertown, Massachusetts, between 30 October 1674 and 13 May 1676. Grace and Michael had no known children. She was dead by 1635 when Michael Bairstow was documented as married to second wife Mercy [?–].²⁸

17 Abraham Hasteede of Northowram will, dated 5 Sept. 1612, filed 10 June 1613, Church of England, Archbishop of York, Exchequer and Prerogative Courts, "Wills and administrations, 1389–1858," vol. 32, fol. 402 (FHL 99,498).

18 Wood, "English Origins" (note 5), 120:145.

19 Abraha Hale burial, 12 Apr. 1615, "Halifax Parish Registers" (note 9).

20 Abraha Halstedd and Susan Whitley marriage, 5 Sept. 1596, "Halifax Parish Registers" (note 9).

21 Seversmith, *Colonial Families* (note 2), 3:1262.

22 Ux Abraha Halstead burial, 10 Jan. 1604, "Halifax Parish Registers" (note 9).

23 Abraha Halstead and Susan Corney marriage, 1 Feb. 1605, "Halifax Parish Registers" (note 9).

24 Susane Corner baptism, 30 July 1581, "Halifax Parish Registers" (note 9). See also "Yorkshire, England: Church of England Parish Records, Halifax Registers," database (ancestry.com), indexed under Susane Corner.

25 Susan Halstead and John Lume marriage, 12 Apr. 1615, "Halifax Parish Registers" (note 10).

26 Wood, "English Origins" (note 5), 120:230.

27 Grace Halstead baptism, 16 May 1597, "Halifax Parish Registers" (note 9).

28 Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635*, 7 vols. (Boston, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1999–2011), 1:173, which provides her dates of marriage and death, along with those of Michael Bairstow, and his second marriage.

- ii. SUSAN¹ HALSTEAD, baptized 28 January 1598;²⁹ died Watertown 5 July 1669. Susan immigrated to New England about 1635 and resided in Charleston and Watertown, Massachusetts, with brother-in-law Michael Bairstow. She was called Susan Halstead in her will, dated 11 January 1667/[8?] and presented at court 4 October 1669, reflecting her unmarried status.³⁰
- iii. ABRAHAM HALSTEAD, baptized 27 April 1600;³¹ died perhaps in Rotterdam, Netherlands, between 5 April 1651 and 2 May 1651 (date and proof of will);³² married second in Rotterdam 13 March 1646, Dorcas Whitman.³³ He appeared in a 1648–1649 list of Society of Merchant Adventurers members residing at Rotterdam.³⁴ The will of Abraham Halstead of Rotterdam, merchant, named among others his wife, “Darkes”; sons Abraham and Isaac; and “my sister in New England.”³⁵ The sister was presumably Susan, Grace having died by then. Abraham’s “eldest son and heir,” Abraham Jr., inherited his father’s interest “in the Irish adventure.”³⁶
- iv. MARY HALSTEAD, baptized 12 September 1602;³⁷ buried in Halifax, 19 December 1602.³⁸
- v. JOSEPH HALSTEAD, baptized 10 January 1604;³⁹ buried Halifax, 7 February 1604.⁴⁰

Children of Abraham^A and Susan (Corney) Halstead, all baptized at Halifax:

- vi. JOSEPH HALSTEAD, baptized 12 July 1607;⁴¹ perhaps married Halifax 30 May 1636, MARY WALSHAW.⁴²
- vii. JEREMY HALSTEAD, baptized 9 August 1609;⁴³ named in Richard Wood’s will of 1618/19,⁴⁴ not traced after that date.
- viii. JONAS¹ HALSTEAD, baptized 23 February 1611; died in 1683, probably in Hempstead, Long Island.⁴⁵ Jonas was not among the earliest immigrants from Halifax to America, only making an appearance in Hempstead records in December 1655. Later he resided in Oyster Bay and Jamaica. His wife may have been SARAH [–?] who, as Sarah Hallsteade, witnessed a 27 February 1656 deed for a purchase of land in Hempstead by Jonas Halstead’s son-in-law Thomas Carle from Richard Ogden. Jonas had three known children: Timothy, who married [–?] Williams; Sarah, who married Thomas Carle; and Joseph, who married Susannah Harcourt.⁴⁶

29 Susan Halsted baptism, 28 Jan. 1598, “Halifax Parish Registers” (note 9).

30 Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1995), 2:201–2.

31 Abrahah Halsteade baptism, 27 Apr. 1600, “Halifax Parish Registers” (note 9).

32 Henry F. Waters, “Genealogical Gleanings in England,” *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 48 (1894): 131. See also, Wood, “English Origins” (note 5), 120:146.

33 Abraham Halsted–Daercus Withman marriage, Trouwen, Nededeutsch Gereformeerde Gemeente, Rotterdam, Rotterdam DTB (Dopen, Trouwen, en Begraven [Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials]), 60:5[verso]; digital image (familysearch.org), in which Abraham was called a “wed” [widower].

34 C. Te Lintum, *Merchant Adventurers in de Nederlanden; een Bijdrage tot de Geschiedenis van den Engelschen Handel met Nederland* (’s-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1905), 264–65.

35 Waters, “Genealogical Gleanings,” (note 32) 131.

36 Robert Pentland Mahaffey, ed., *Calendar of the State Papers Relating to Ireland Preserved in the Public Record Office: Adventurers for Land, 1642–1659* (London: His Majesty’s Stationary Office, 1908), 15–16.

37 Mary Halstead baptism, 12 Sept. 1602, “Halifax Parish Registers” (note 9).

38 Mary Halstead burial record, 19 Dec. 1602, “Halifax Parish Registers” (note 9).

39 Joseph Halsted baptism, 10 Jan. 1604, “Halifax Parish Registers” (note 9).

40 Joseph Halstead burial record, 7 Feb. 1604, “Halifax Parish Registers” (note 9).

41 Joseph Halstead baptism, 12 July 1607, “Halifax Parish Registers” (note 9).

42 Joseph Halstead and Mary Walshaw marriage record, 30 May 1636, “Halifax Parish Registers” (note 9). See also, Wood, “English Origins” (note 5), 120:146.

43 Jeremy Halstead baptism, 9 Aug. 1609, “Halifax Parish Registers” (note 9).

44 Will of Richard Wood of Northwram (note 12).

45 Halstead, “The Halsteads” (note 7), 134:27.

46 Wood, “English Origins” (note 5) 120:147.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN S. AND ZERVIAH (HAWKINS) PORTER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY AND POINTS WEST

BY HAROLD A. HENDERSON, CG*

(Continued from THE RECORD 147:207)

6. **JOHN OSSIAN**³ **PORTER** (John S.², Jonathan¹) was born in the Town of Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, in 1821–1822, and died after 1882, when he was reportedly a farmer in Springfield Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa.³⁶¹ He married before 3 May 1841 (when she executed a deed as his wife)³⁶² **EMILY WILKINSON**,³⁶³ who was born about 1824–1825 in New York³⁶⁴ and reportedly died in 1862,³⁶⁵ daughter of John and Fanny ([-?-]) Wilkinson.³⁶⁶ John Ossian married second before 16 November 1865 **SARAH E.** [-?-].³⁶⁷

On 22 March 1843 John acknowledged receipt of \$240.29 “from the personal Estate of J. S. Porter deceased by P. Morse my Guardian,” comparable to amounts received by other heirs.³⁶⁸ He reportedly captained a company of militia in New York in 1845,³⁶⁹ and the next year sold land to David M.

* Thanks are due the Hampton (Iowa) Public Library and Patricia McIntyre for research assistance.

361 Charles H. Sparks, *History of Winneshiek County* (Decorah, Iowa: James Alexander Leonard, 1877), 131, which erroneously gives “Henderson, Jefferson County, N.J.” Also John A. [O.] Porter (age 28) household, 1850 U.S. census, Town of Porter, Rock Co., Wis., p. 292 [stamped, *verso*], dw./fam. 907. Also John O. Porter (age 38) household, 1860 U.S. census, Military Twp., Winneshiek Co., Iowa, p. 703, dw. 535, fam. 20 (NARA M653, roll 345). He has not been found in any later census. Nor does he appear in agricultural schedules for townships of Military and Springfield in 1870 or 1880, despite being listed as a farmer in the latter in 1882 (W. E. Alexander, *History of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties, Iowa* [Sioux City, Iowa: Western Publishing, 1882], 320). Springfield Twp. is just north of Military.

362 John Ossian Porter and wife Emily to Pitt Morse, Jefferson Co. Deeds 76:551, 3 May 1841, recorded 4 June 1843.

363 Sparks, *History of Winneshiek County* (note 361), 131–32.

364 John A. [O.] Porter household for Emily age 26, 1850 U.S. census, Rock Co., Wis. (note 361). John O. Porter household for Emily age 35, 1860 U.S. census, Winneshiek Co., Iowa (note 361).

365 C. C. Cornell and Elisabeth Cornell, *The History of Ossian and Military Township* (Decorah: Anundsen Publishing, 1982), 2.

366 In 1841 John and Emily Porter sold their right to real estate of John Wilkinson deceased, naming Fanny Wilkinson as her mother (Jefferson Co. Deeds 76:551 [note 362]). In 1859 as residents of Ossian, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, they gave Pitt Morse power of attorney to receive money due to them from Marcus Wilkinson, Lucas Wilkinson, or Martha Boice (John O. Porter to Pitt Morse, Jefferson Co. Deeds 139:233, 11 Mar. 1859, recorded 9 Aug.). In 1855 all three were named as children of Fanny (Fanny Wilkinson household, 1855 N.Y. state census, Town of Henderson, Jefferson Co., unpaginated, dw. 119, fam. 136).

367 John O. and Sarah E. Porter to Benjamin E. Bort, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, Deeds L:538, 16 Nov. 1865, recorded 25 Nov.

368 Original receipt and signature in John S. Porter estate file, loose papers, Flower Memorial Library, Watertown, N.Y.

369 John O. Porter (age 41) draft registration, 3rd Congressional District, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, Civil War Draft Registration Records 1863–1865, in Consolidated Lists of Civil War Draft Registrations, 1863–1865, 3 vols., 2:146, Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau (Civil War), Record Group 110, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; digital image (ancestry.com).

Aspinwall.³⁷⁰ The family then spent about three years in Mercer and Crawford counties, Pennsylvania,³⁷¹ near his brother Erastus Porter.³⁷² In 1849 John was taxed on two horses and was innkeeper in South Shenango Township, Crawford County, Pennsylvania;³⁷³ son Orville was likely born there.³⁷⁴ In 1850 the family was in the Town of Porter, Rock County, Wisconsin.³⁷⁵

Soon thereafter the family moved to Winneshiek County, Iowa, where John became the first settler, postmaster, and hotelier of the future town of Ossian, and later served as county sheriff.³⁷⁶ On 10 July 1851 he received a patent for 160 acres of land there.³⁷⁷ Appointed postmaster for Ossian 7 May 1852, he served for ten years.³⁷⁸ In 1855 he laid out the town in three blocks totaling 14 lots.³⁷⁹ He was farming there in 1856; in 1860 his farm's reported cash value of \$2,000 placed it in the top one-third of nearby farms.³⁸⁰ In 1861, during the secession crisis leading up to the Civil War, John, a Democrat, "talked favorable to the south, in a joking way."³⁸¹ In June 1863 the recently widowed John registered for the Civil War draft, as "single," with children under age 12.³⁸²

John O. Porter's later years and those of his second wife are not well documented. No wife was listed 6 October 1864 when he sold an Ossian town lot. He and Sarah E. were married by 16 November 1865 when they sold land.³⁸³ (Zeviah, their possible child, was likely born the following spring.)³⁸⁴ Their last sale as husband and wife occurred 12 May 1868 under unusual circumstances, suggesting marital issues: his signature was witnessed in Winneshiek County while

370 John O. Porter to David M. Aspinwall, Jefferson Co. Deeds 81:154, 156, 1 Apr. 1846, recorded 25 May.

371 Sparks, *History of Winneshiek County* (note 361), 131–32.

372 Erastus Porter household, 1850 U.S. census, South Shenango Twp., Crawford Co., Pa., p. 233 [stamped, *verso*], dw. 1082, fam. 120 (NARA M653, roll 1411). Also Thomas and Laura Marcy to Erastus Porter of South "Chenango," Crawford Co., Pa., Deeds B2:193, 3 Apr. 1846, recorded 14 Oct. 1848.

373 John O. Porter tax assessment, 1850, South Shenango Twp., Crawford Co., Pa., unpaginated (roughly alphabetical by last name), "Board of County Commissioners Tax Records," Series 1, reel LR227.20, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. The 1850 list was compiled in 1849.

374 John A. [O.] Porter household for Orilla [Orville] age 1 born Pa., 1850 U.S. census, Rock Co., Wis. (note 361).

375 John A. [O.] Porter household, 1850 U.S. census, Rock Co., Wis. (note 361).

376 Sparks, *History of Winneshiek County* (note 361), vi, 131–32.

377 John O. Porter land patent, warrant 61,973, 10 July 1851, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, General Land Office Records (glorerecords.blm.gov).

378 John O. Porter, Oran [Ossian], Winneshiek Co., Iowa, Appointments of Postmasters, vol. 20A, circa 1855–1865 (NARA M841, roll 39); "U.S., Appointments of Postmasters, 1832–1971" digital image (ancestry.com). To the extent that frontier postal appointments were political patronage (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spoils_system), this sequence confirms evidence below that he was not a Lincoln supporter.

379 Sparks, *History of Winneshiek County* (note 361), vi, 131–32.

380 John O. Porter household, 1856 Iowa state census, Military Twp., Winneshiek Co., Iowa, p. 737, dw./fam. 154; John O. Porter entry, 1860 U.S. census, agricultural schedule, Military Twp., Winneshiek Co., Iowa, p. 17, line 11.

381 Cornell, *History of Ossian and Military Township* (note 365), 10, quoting the *Decorah Republic*, 13 June 1861 [no p. or col. given].

382 John O. Porter draft registration (note 369), 2:146.

383 John O. Porter to J. R. Mufley and Abel Pierce, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, Deeds C:622, 6 Oct. 1864, filed 29 Apr. 1865. John O. and Sarah E. Porter to Benjamin E. Bort, deed (note 367).

384 Warren Allen household for wife "Ceviah," 1900 U.S. census, Lyle Twp., Mower Co., Minn., Enumeration District [ED] 92, sheet 12B, dw./fam. 224 (NARA T623, roll 777).

his wife's was witnessed four days later in Van Buren County, Michigan.³⁸⁵ In 1872 John O. sold five pieces of land in Ossian, but no wife was named.³⁸⁶ His last known land sale, an 1878 quitclaim, again named no wife.³⁸⁷ The claim that he was living and farming in 1882 in Springfield Township (just north of Ossian)³⁸⁸ is difficult to dismiss but has not been corroborated.

The aging town founder may have suffered from physical troubles: an old settler who visited in 1867 said he was "almost hopelessly blind."³⁸⁹ He may have been dogged by detractors, one of whom wrote in 1877 that he had "undoubtedly engaged in many 'crooked' transactions, although nothing of a criminal nature has ever been proven against him in a court of justice."³⁹⁰

Whatever his true story and wherever he died, he had some measure of vindication a generation later. On 2 August 1915, when the town formally opened "Porter Park," John O. Porter was eulogized as a friend of the poor who kept local elections honest.³⁹¹

Children of John Ossian³ and Emily (Wilkinson) Porter:

- i. INEZ⁴ PORTER, born in New York about 1841–1842, and died after 1860 (last known census appearance). In 1860, at age 17, she was teaching school in Winneshiek County, Iowa.³⁹²
- ii. C. HENRY "HARRY"⁴ PORTER, born in the Town of Henderson, Jefferson County, 7 September 1844, and died of "complications of old age" at the home of his daughter Cora in Hampton, Franklin County, Iowa, 29 March 1938.³⁹³ He married in Girard, Crawford County, Kansas, 20 November 1871 AMANDA HUNTSINGER.³⁹⁴ She was born in the middle 1840s in Indiana, likely daughter of Joseph and Susanna ([Baker?]) Huntsinger.³⁹⁵ She probably died between 1920 (last census

385 "John O. Porter and Sarah E. his wife of Winneshiek County" to Andrew Meyer, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, Deeds P:482, 12 May 1868, recorded 5 June. It is possible that John was present in both places, as the Van Buren notary public did use the boiler-plate terminology that Susan was interviewed "apart from her husband."

386 John O. Porter to H. S. Briggs, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, Deeds H:11, 2 Mar. 1872, recorded 5 Mar.; similarly to Sarah J. White, H:172, 2 Mar. 1872, recorded 16 Oct.; to Phillip Spillman H:78, 3 Apr. 1872, recorded 14 June; to Chas. H. Schultze, H:118, 12 Aug. 1872, recorded 26 Mar. 1873; and to C. H. Schultze, H:119, 12 Aug. 1872, recorded 10 Apr. 1873.

387 John O. Porter to M. J. Carter, quitclaim deed, Winneshiek Co. Deeds 30:349, 30 Mar. 1878, recorded 1 Apr. 1878.

388 Alexander, *History of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties* (note 361), 320.

389 "Town County & State: Ossian," *Fayette County Union* [West Union, Iowa], 7 Nov. 1867, p. 3, col. 3. This letter was undated and signed only "Major." It made the seemingly dubious claim that Ossian had no churches, but Sparks reports the first was in 1869 (*History of Winneshiek County* [note 361], 134).

390 Sparks, *History of Winneshiek County* (note 361), vi, 131–32. This degree of venom in describing a town founder is unusual in early county histories, but it should be noted that the book was originally a collection of newspaper columns. Sparks thanked Porter as one of his sources.

391 Cornell, *History of Ossian and Military Township* (note 365), 126. No probate record or death record has been found for John.

392 John A. [O.] Porter household, 1850 U.S. census, Rock Co., Wis. (note 361). John O. Porter households: 1856 Iowa state census, Winneshiek Co., Iowa (note 380); 1860 U.S. census, Winneshiek Co., Iowa (note 361).

393 "C. H. Porter Succumbs After Brief Illness," *Hampton Chronicle* (Hampton, Iowa), 31 Mar. 1938, page and col. no. not provided.

394 Harry Porter–Amanda Huntsinger marriage license, 1871, Crawford Co., Kan., Marriages A:110 (Family History Library microfilm [FHL] 1,404,716), in which Harry was reportedly age 26, Amanda 24; "U. B. Church" (Church of the United Brethren) minister Joseph N. Baker officiated and S. E. Baker witnessed.

395 Harry Porter household, 1880 U.S. census, Hampton Twp., Franklin Co., Iowa, ED 82, p. 3C, dw./fam. 21 (NARA T9, roll 340), which includes Amanda, reportedly age 34, born in Ind. Also

appearance) and 1925 (when Harry was reported widowed).³⁹⁶ In 1880 Henry and Amanda and three children under six were in Hampton, one household from his brother Orville.³⁹⁷ Henry was the engineer of the town's water works for almost 20 years.³⁹⁸

- iii. SARAH LOUISE "SALLY"⁴ PORTER, born in New York about October 1846³⁹⁹ and died in 1943.⁴⁰⁰ She married in Franklin County, Iowa, 28 July 1866 RUFUS SOBIESKI BENSON.⁴⁰¹ He was born in Madison, Lake County, Ohio, 3 June 1842, died in Florence (now Loving), Eddy County, New Mexico, 15 March 1905,⁴⁰² and was buried with Sarah in Hampton Cemetery, Hampton, Franklin County, Iowa.⁴⁰³ He was son of Rufus and Parley Caroline (Wells) Benson.⁴⁰⁴

Rufus S. Benson served in the Civil War in Company F, First Wisconsin Infantry (Three Months), and in Company H, 32nd Iowa Infantry, which he helped raise, rising to the rank of captain.⁴⁰⁵ In 1870 the family was in Franklin County, Iowa, where he owned \$15,000 in real estate and was clerk of courts. In 1880 he was a

Joseph Huntsinger household for Amanda, 1850 U.S. census, Wayne Twp., Hamilton Co., Ind., p. 77 [stamped, *verso*], dw./fam. 128 (NARA M432, roll 148). Amanda was reportedly age 6, born in Ind. The 1850 household included 70-year-old Peter Baker, a candidate to be Susanna's father.

396 C. H. Porter household for Amanda age 73, 1920 U.S. census, Hampton, Ward 2, Franklin Co., Iowa, ED 176, dw. 171, fam. 176 (NARA T625, roll 490); C. H. Porter household, 1925 Iowa State census, Washington, Franklin Co., unpaginated with no dwelling or family numbers (images 115–17 of 417, ancestry.com).

397 Harry Porter household, 1880 U.S. census, Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa (note 395); also Orville Porter household, dw./fam. 23.

398 "C.H. Porter Succumbs" (note 393).

399 John A. [O.] Porter household, 1850 U.S. census, Rock Co., Wis. (note 361). Sarah Louise Benson household, 1940 U.S. census, Carlsbad, Ward 4, Eddy Co., N.M., ED 8–4, p. 68, dw. 157 (NARA T627, roll 2444), which provides her middle name. Gen. Rufus S. Benson household for Sarah, 1900 U.S. census, Precinct 1, Eddy Co., N.M., ED 49, p. 3A, dw. 455, fam. 474 (NARA T623, roll 1000). She was age 10 in 1856 (John O. Porter household, 1856 Iowa state census, Winneshiek Co., Iowa [note 380]).

400 Sarah Benson marker, Hampton Cemetery, Hampton, Iowa, memorial 143,554,491, digital image (findagrave.com), inscribed only with the year 1943.

401 R. S. Benson–Sarah Porter marriage, Franklin Co., Iowa, Marriages, 1:14, #114 (FHL 1,255,495). Gen. Rufus S. Benson household, 1900 U.S. census, Eddy Co., N.M. (note 399), which indicates he had been married 34 years. Also R. Wells Benson death cert., N.M. Deaths, 6 Dec. 1938, #4,335 (FHL 1,913,306), in which his widow, the informant, gave a birth date of 14 Nov. 1869 and named his parents as R. S. Benson and Sarah L. Porter. Middle name is from his obituary below.

402 "Death of Captain R. S. Benson," *Franklin Recorder* (Hampton, Iowa), 22 Mar. 1905, p. 7 [no col. provided]. For the change of name from Florence to Loving, see Eddy Co., N.M., Appointments of Postmasters, vol. Bernalillo–Otero, p. 317, line 2 and fifth line from the bottom (NARA M841, roll 84); "U.S., Appointments of Postmasters, 1832–1971" digital image (ancestry.com). It appears that the post office name was changed in 1908.

403 Capt. R. S. Benson marker, Hampton Cemetery, Hampton, Franklin Co, Iowa, memorial 141,255,954, digital image (findagrave.com).

404 Grace Hildy Croft, *The Benson Family: Descendants of Isaac Benson and Mary Bumpas* (Provo, Utah: the author, 1972), 483, 485, 487–88. Rufus Benson [Sr.] household, 1850 U.S. census, Madison Dist. 84, Lake Co., Ohio, p. 287–88, dw./fam. 498 (NARA M432, roll 701), which includes Rufus Benson, Jr., age 8. Both Rufus Bensons migrated to Franklin Co., Iowa, from Ohio (Rufus Benson households, all in Geneva Twp., Franklin Co., Iowa: 1860 U.S. census, p. 19, dw. 134, fam. 128 [NARA M653, roll 321], which includes Rufus S.; 1870 U.S. census, p. 2, dw./fam. 13 [NARA M593, roll 392]; 1880 U.S. census, ED 83, p. 8D, dw. 54, fam. 55 [NARA T9, roll 340]). Rufus S. was in his own household in 1870 and 1880 (note 406).

405 *Record and Roster of Iowa Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion*, 6 vols. (Des Moines, Iowa: E. H. English, 1908–1911), 5:35. Also *Report of the Adjutant General and Acting Quartermaster General of the State of Iowa, January 11, 1864, to January 1, 1865* (Des Moines: State of Iowa, 1865), 47 (Appendix B). Also *Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion*, 2 vols. (Madison, Wis.: Democrat Printing Co., State Printers, 1886), 1:303. Also Capt. R. S. Benson marker (note 403). Details in "Death of Captain R. S. Benson" (note 402).

banker, living in Hampton along with two of Sarah's brothers.⁴⁰⁶ He served in local offices and the Iowa state legislature, and was nearly nominated for the U.S. Congress. In 1905 he was eulogized as "one of the most generous men imaginable," a natural leader "always ready . . . to advance the interests of the community." But he did not stay in Iowa. In 1886 the family moved to Kansas City where he had real estate interests, and in 1896 to a ranch in southeastern New Mexico.⁴⁰⁷ In 1900 the family was in Eddy County there, where Rufus was a stock farmer.⁴⁰⁸ Sarah filed for and received a pension based on his Civil War service.⁴⁰⁹ She lived on her own well into her 90s in Carlsbad, Eddy County, where in 1930 she owned her home worth \$4,000.⁴¹⁰

- iv. ORVILLE "OBERT"⁴ PORTER, born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1849, perhaps 25 March, died in Rushville, Sheridan County, Nebraska, in 1938, perhaps 13 June.⁴¹¹ As "O. Porter" he married SARAH E. CHANCE 8 April 1875 in Franklin County, Iowa.⁴¹² She was born in Ohio in 1854 or 1855, perhaps 11 July, and died in Sheridan County in 1936, perhaps 19 November.⁴¹³

Orville's wife was a daughter of Matthew H. and Nancy (Beare/Bair) Chance. In 1880 Orville Porter's Franklin County, Iowa, household included wife Sarah (age 26 born Ohio), "sister-in-law" Nettie Chance (age 21, born Minnesota), and "brother-in-law" Charles Chance (age 18, born Ohio).⁴¹⁴ Ten years earlier, in 1870, apparent siblings Sarah Chance (age 16, born Ohio), Nettie Chance (age 11, born Minnesota), and Charles Chance (age 5, born Ohio) were living in the household of Matthew H. and Nancy Chance.⁴¹⁵ When Nettie married in 1896–1897 in Montana, she named her parents as M. H. Chance and Nancy Beare.⁴¹⁶ On 4 July

406 R. S. Benson household, 1870 U.S. census, Washington Twp., Franklin Co., Iowa, p. 407, dw./fam. 19 (NARA M593, roll 392). Rufus S. Benson household, 1880 U.S. census, Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa, ED 82, p. 7, dw./fam. 59 (NARA T9, roll 340).

407 "Death of Captain R. S. Benson" (note 402).

408 Gen. Rufus S. Benson household, 1900 U.S. census, Eddy Co., N.M. (note 399).

409 Sarah Benson pension index card, General Index to Pension Files, 1861–1934 (NARA 288, roll 32), citing Sarah Benson widow's pension #687,503 (service of Rufus S. Benson, capt., Co. H, 32nd Iowa Infantry, Civil War), Case Files of Approved Pension Applications . . . , 1861–1934, Civil War and Later Pension Files, Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Record Group [RG] 15, National Archives, Washington, D.C. The index also indicates service in Co. F, 1st Wis. Infantry. The original pension file has not been examined.

410 Holly Benson household for Sarah, 1910 U.S. census, Carlsbad, Eddy Co., N.M., ED 73, sheet 1B, dw./fam. 11 (NARA T624, roll 914); Sarah L. Benson household, 1920 U.S. census, Carlsbad, Eddy Co., N.M., ED 63, sheet 1A, dw. 10, fam. 11 (NARA T625, roll 1076); Sarah Benson household, 1930 U.S. census, Carlsbad, Precinct 1, Eddy Co., N.M., ED 1, sheet 24A, dw. 512, fam. 590 (NARA T626, roll 1395); Sarah Louise Benson household, 1940 U.S. census, Eddy Co., N.M. (note 399).

411 Orville Porter marker, Fair View Cemetery, Rushville, Neb., memorial 59,380,255, digital image (findagrave.com), which is inscribed 1849–1938. The memorial gives unsourced exact dates.

412 O. Porter–Sarah E. Chance marriage, Franklin Co., Iowa, Marriages 1:52, #445, licensed 7 Apr. 1875, married 8 Apr. 1875 by J. M. Hedges (FHL 1,255,495).

413 Sarah Ellen Chance Porter marker, Fair View Cemetery, Rushville, Neb., memorial 59,380,373, digital image (findagrave.com). Memorial has unsourced birth date 11 July 1854 and death date 19 Nov. 1936; marker has years only. In 1900 she was reported born July 1855 in Ohio (Orville Porter household for Sarah, 1900 U.S. census, Logan Pct., Sheridan Co., Neb., ED 181, sheet 3A [NARA T623, roll 940]).

414 Orville Porter household, 1880 U.S. census, Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa, ED 82, p. 3C, dw. 23, fam. 23 (NARA T9, roll 340).

415 Matthew H. Chance household for Nancy and Sarah E., 1860 U.S. census, Campbell Twp., Jennings Co., Ind., p. 7, dw./fam. 52 (NARA M653, roll 271). Also Matthew W. [H.] Chance household for Nancy, Sarah, Nettie, and Charles, 1870 U.S. census, Washington Twp., Franklin Co., Iowa, p. 408, dw./fam. 39 (NARA M593, roll 392).

416 William Walker–Nettie Kangley marriage, Flathead Co., Mont., 1897, p. 8, licensed 19 Oct. 1896, married 17 Apr. 1897 (familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3SHY-6GYQ-5P1).

1850 Matthew H. Chance and Nancy Bair were married in Seneca County, Ohio.⁴¹⁷

In 1896 Orville Porter was issued a certificate to a 160-acre homestead claim in Sheridan County, Nebraska.⁴¹⁸

- v. OSSIAN⁴ PORTER, born in Iowa about 1854–1855.⁴¹⁹
- vi. FINLEY WALTER⁴ “FINGAL C.” PORTER, born in Winneshiek County, Iowa, about December 1856⁴²⁰ and died after 1910.⁴²¹ Finley, described as a teamster, married in Sibley, Osceola County, Iowa, 22 November 1893 CAROLINE “CARRIE” BELLE BRODT, born in Grant County, Wisconsin,⁴²² 5 May 1855⁴²³ to Joachim and Angelina ([?–?]) Brodt.⁴²⁴ Carrie married first Frank W. Blakesly.⁴²⁵

In 1870 “Fingles” Porter, age 13 and born in Iowa, was living with an apparently unrelated family in Fairbury Township, Jefferson County, Nebraska.⁴²⁶ In 1900 Finley was employed in “grain threshing”; he and Caroline and her son, Charles N. Blakesly, were living in Sibley.⁴²⁷ Caroline died there 22 July 1908,⁴²⁸ and in 1910 Finley was doing odd jobs and living in a hotel in Clark City, Clark County, South Dakota.⁴²⁹

Possible child of John Ossian and Sarah E. ([?–?]) Porter:⁴³⁰

- i. ZEVIAH⁴ PORTER, born in Iowa May 1866,⁴³¹ died in Washington County, Oregon, 26 October 1947, and was buried as Zeviah Porter Allen in Crescent Grove Cemetery, Tigard, Washington County.⁴³² She married in Mower County, Minnesota, 17

417 Matthew H. Chance–Nancy Bair marriage, 4 July 1850, Seneca Co., Ohio, Marriages 4:21 (familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939K-BJ3Y-13).

418 Orville Porter homestead cert. #1958, Nebraska, vol. 6, p. 410 (glorerecords.blm.gov/search).

419 John O. Porter households: 1856 Iowa state census, Winneshiek Co., Iowa (note 380); 1860 U.S. census, Winneshiek Co., Iowa (note 361).

420 Finley Walter Porter–Carrie Belle Brodt marriage, 22 Nov. 1893, Osceola Co., Iowa, Marriages 1:40, #671 (FHL 1,434,941), which provides their birthplaces. Finley W. Porter household, 1900 U.S. census, Sibley, Holman Twp., Osceola Co., Iowa, ED 95, sheets 8B–9A, dw./fam. 188 (NARA T623, roll 451).

421 Jacob W. Hughes household (hotel) for Finley W. Porter, 1910 U.S. census, Clark City, Ward 2, Clark Co., S.D., ED 105, sheet 8A, dw. 139, fam. 142 (NARA T624, roll 1478).

422 Finley Walter Porter–Carrie Belle Brodt marriage (note 420).

423 Caroline B. Porter death record, Osceola Co., Iowa, Deaths, 22 July 1908, #4, p. 16 (FHL 1,255,712). Finley W. Porter household, 1900 U.S. census, Osceola Co., Iowa (note 420), which gives May 1855.

424 Finley Walter Porter–Carrie Belle Brodt marriage (note 420). An appropriate couple, reportedly born in New York, lived in Grant Co. five years before (Joachim Brandt household for Angelina, 1850 U.S. census, Grant Co., Wis., Dist. 25, p. 61, dw. 74, fam. 76 [NARA M432, roll 998]). (Only two counties separate Grant County from Winneshiek.) Also Joakin Bradt household, 1860 U.S. census, Town of Wyalusing, Grant Co., Wis., p. 24, dw. 109, fam. 167, including Caroline, age 5, born Wis.

425 Frank W. Blakesly–Carrie “Bettie” Brodt marriage, 24 Dec. 1878, Grant Co., Wis., Marriages 6:56; abstract only, “Wisconsin County Marriages, 1836–1911” (familysearch.org).

426 William Bailey household for Fingles Porter, 1870 U.S. census, Fairbury Twp., Jefferson Co., Neb., p. 6, dw./fam. 44 (NARA M593, roll 830).

427 Finley W. Porter household, 1900 U.S. census, Osceola Co., Iowa (note 420).

428 Caroline B. Porter death record (note 423).

429 Jacob W. Hughes household (hotel) for Finley W. Porter, 1910 U.S. census, Clark Co., S.D. (note 420).

430 Four factors make this relationship likely: the place and time of the birth, not long after John’s second marriage; the distinctive name similar to John’s mother Zerviah; and her presence in the household of John’s brother’s daughter. The availability of other potential Porter parents in the immediate area leaves room for doubt.

431 John M. Clark household for “adopted daughter” Zeviah Porter, 1880 U.S. census, Lyle Twp., Mower Co., Minn., ED 173, sheet 10, dw. 62, fam. 64 (NARA T9, roll 626). For month, see Warren Allen household for wife “Ceviah,” 1900 U.S. census, Mower Co., Minn. (note 384).

432 Zeviah Porter Allen grave marker, Crescent Grove Cemetery, Tigard, Washington Co., Ore., memorial 66,950,735, digital image (findagrave.com). Without documentation the memorial claims she

May 1884, farmer GEORGE “WARREN” ALLEN,⁴³³ son of George C. and Caroline L. (Holmes) Allen.⁴³⁴ Warren was born 6 May 1862 in Pennsylvania and died of “cardiac decompensation” in Austin, Mower County, Minnesota, 21 April 1930.⁴³⁵

In 1880 Zeviah was enumerated twice. Age 14, she was living in Lyle Township, Mower County, as an “adopted daughter” in the family of Lucy (Porter) Clark, daughter of John O. Porter’s older brother Erastus and thus likely her first cousin. Zeviah was also working as a servant in John Bardsley’s household in the town of Austin a few miles north.⁴³⁶

Warren and Zeviah and family remained in Lyle Township until at least 1905; in 1910 they were in Stanley County, South Dakota.⁴³⁷ In 1920 Zeviah was said to be married, but she was residing with daughter Helen C. at 1008 Boise St., Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon,⁴³⁸ while Warren was “single” and living 1,700 miles away in his mother’s household in Austin, Minnesota.⁴³⁹ In 1930 “Zeziyah P. Allen,” described as a widow, headed a household in Paisley Town, Lake County, Oregon,⁴⁴⁰ and in 1940 she lived in the household of son-in-law Winifred A. Thayer, a “poultry man,” in unincorporated Beadville, East Precinct 14, Washington County, Oregon.⁴⁴¹ Zeviah’s mother’s state of birth was not given in 1880, 1895, 1900, 1910, 1920, or 1940. In 1905 it was reported as Michigan,⁴⁴² and in 1930 as Pennsylvania.⁴⁴³

(Concluded)

was born 28 May in Ossian. The Oregon death index gives her death date (Zeviah Allen index entry, “Oregon Death Index, 1898–2008,” digital image (ancestry.com), citing cert. #8,209. The certificate has not been examined.

433 George W. Allen–Zeviah Porter marriage, 17 May 1884, Mower Co., Minn., Marriages C:411; digital image (familysearch.org). Warren Allen household, 1900 U.S. census, Mower Co., Minn. (note 384), which states they had been married for sixteen years.

434 Warren Allen death cert., Mower Co., Minn. Deaths, 1930, #8,796, which names his parents. George C. Allen household for son Warren age 18, 1880 U.S. census, Lyle Twp., Mower Co., Minn., ED 173, p. 15, dw. 109, fam. 112 (NARA T9, roll 626). Also Caroline was “on a visit” to the younger Allens’ household in 1895: George W. Allen household for Caroline age 53, 1895 Minn. state census, Lyle Twp., Mower Co., p. 1 (ancestry.com).

435 Warren Allen death cert. (note 434). Warren Allen household, 1900 U.S. census, Mower Co., Minn. (note 384), which agrees with May 1862.

436 John M. Clark household for “adopted daughter” Zeviah Porter, 1880 U.S. census, Mower Co., Minn. (note 431). Also John C. Bardsley household for “house servant” Zeviah Porter, 1880 U.S. census, Austin, Mower Co., Minn., ED 172, p. 41, dw. 375, fam. 380 (NARA T9, roll 626). Servant or adoptee, in neither location had she attended school in the preceding year. (In 1940 the hired man reported that she had completed zero grades of school, a number usually assigned to preschoolers [note 441 below].) Different enumerators were involved; the Lyle Township enumeration was made 10 or 15 June and the Austin enumeration 22 June; if Zeviah’s time was divided between the two locations, each enumerator might have recorded each location as her usual residence as of 1 June.

437 Warren Y. Allen household, 1905 Minn. state census, Lyle Twp., Mower Co., p. 462, names 463–69. Warren Allen household, 1910 U.S. census, Twp. 2, Stanley Co., S.D., ED 128, sheet 6A, dw. 88, fam. 106 (NARA T625, roll 1488).

438 Helen C. Allen household for mother Zeviah Porter, 1920 U.S. census, Precinct 136, Portland, Multnomah Co., Ore., ED 66, sheet 4A, dw. 87, fam. 89 (NARA T625, roll 1500).

439 Caroline Allen household for Warren, 1920 U.S. census, Ward 1, Austin, Mower Co., Minn., ED 79, sheet 24B, dw. 464, fam. 507 (NARA T725, roll 846).

440 Zeziyah P. Allen, widow, household, 1930 U.S. census, Paisley Town, Lake Co., Ore., ED 19-5, sheet 2A, dw./fam. 20 (NARA T626, roll 1943).

441 Winifred A. Thayer household for mother-in-law Zeviah Allen, 1940 U.S. census, Beadville, East Precinct 14, Washington Co., Ore., ED 34-16, sheet 1A, fam. 8 (NARA T627, roll 3382).

442 Warren Y. Allen household for Zeviah’s parents, 1905 Minn. state census, Mower Co. (note 437). This was a ditto mark from above.

443 Zeziyah P. Allen household, 1930 U.S. census, Lake Co., Ore. (note 440).

ADOLPH DEGROVE, 1720–1796, OF NEWBURGH, NEW YORK, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

BY WILLIAM M. DEGROVE

(Continued from THE RECORD 147:221)

11. **SARAH⁶ DEGROVE** (John⁵, Adolph⁴, Adolph/Adolphus³, Pieter², Adolph¹) was born about 1774–1775, probably in New York City,³¹⁷ and died in New York City 10 November 1824, burial place unknown.³¹⁸ She married in New York City 24 March 1798, possibly as his second wife, **JOHN CURTIS**.³¹⁹ John was born there about 1774–1777,³²⁰ and is probably the John Curtis, who died in the “Hospital” (Bellevue, New York City’s charity hospital) of consumption 28 February 1818, and was buried in Potter’s Field.³²¹

In 1798 John was at 61 Chapel Street, New York City, working as a carpenter. His last entry in the city directory, in 1819, was at 237 Spring Street, practicing the same trade, even though he died in 1818. He never appeared in New York City records again. Sarah was listed as “Widow S.” Curtis at 244 Duane in 1820; her sister, the widow Jane Crolius, was at the same address in 1821. Sarah was not found in subsequent city directories. She was listed as “Widow Curtis” in the 1820 census with two females age 10–14.³²²

317 Sarah was likely the female age 16–26 in 1800 (born 1774–1784) and the widow over age 45 in 1820 (born before 1775) (John Curtis household, 1800 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 6, New York Co., p. 160, which includes four males under 10, one male 16–25 [likely John] and one female 16–26 [likely Sarah]; Widow Curtis household, 1820 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 5, New York Co., p. 397, which includes two females 10–14, and one female 45 or over [likely Sarah]).

318 Sarah Curtis, “relict of the late John Curtis,” death notice, *Evening Post* [New York City], 13 Nov. 1824, p. 2, col. 5. Sarah Curtis will, “widow of John Curtis,” New York Co. Wills 59:458–60, old liber pp. 459–61, dated 9 Oct. 1824, proved 20 Aug. 1825. Sarah’s death was not found in the New York City Register of Deaths, 17 Aug. 1820–27 Dec. 1826 (FHL 447,545). As this register is actually a record of burials within New York City, if she were buried outside of the city, she would not be listed.

319 Charles Farrell, “Marriages Recorded in the Register of the English Lutheran Church New York City 1794–1810,” *RECORD* 140 (2009): 39. The 1800 census, taken two years after their marriage, included four males under age 10, perhaps indicating a previous marriage for one or both.

320 John was age 16–25 in 1800 (John Curtis household, 1800 U.S. census, New York Co. [note 317]). The average marriage age for males (21–26) further narrows that range to 1774–1777.

321 John Curtis death record, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 3, 28 Feb. 1818 (FHL 447,544). This death record gives John’s age as 32, possibly about ten years off. That is most likely an error, unless the death pertains to a previously unknown third John Curtis who died in 1818–1819 period. The death record in 1818 does not belong to another John Curtis (husband of Nancy), who died before his will was probated 1 Aug. 1819 (New York Co. Wills 55:308–310, old liber 277–281 [FHL 874,539]). He was affluent (a debt-free property owner) and would not have died at Bellevue or been buried in Potter’s Field. No death record has been found for him, but he may have been buried outside the city (the Register of Deaths during this period lists only people who were buried in the city).

322 *Longworth’s American Almanac, New York Register and City Directory* (New York: Thomas Longworth, 1798), unnumbered page; similar title 1819, 128; 1820, 142; 1821, 138. Widow Curtis household, 1820 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 317).

John and Sarah were enumerated in the 1800 census on the line above Sarah's mother.³²³ In 1810 John's household included two males age 10–15 (probably Peter and John D.), one male 26–44 (John), four females under 10 (likely Matilda, Amanda, Mary, and Margaret), and one female 26–44 (Sarah).³²⁴

In her 1824 will, the widow Sarah left one half of her estate, both real and personal, to her youngest daughter, Margaret, with Matilda appointed as executor and as Margaret's guardian until age 21. The remainder of Sarah's estate was divided equally among Matilda, Amanda, and Mary. No sons were named and, rather than appoint a son as guardian to her youngest daughter, Sarah appointed Matilda.³²⁵ Similarly, an 1825 lawsuit involving the heirs of Sarah's grandfather Adolph⁴ Degrove named all four of her daughters (Matilda, Amanda, Mary, and Margaret) but no sons.³²⁶ Their absence poses questions: Had they received their portions? Or were they dead, estranged, or perhaps not Sarah's sons?

Children of John and Sarah⁶ (Degrove) Curtis, all likely born in New York City, birth order uncertain; at least one male child seems likely to be Sarah's, but which is uncertain:³²⁷

- i. PETER⁷ CURTIS was listed as a child by Hopper Striker Mott and may be one of the boys in John's household in 1810, in which case he was born about 1795–1800.³²⁸
- ii. JOHN D.⁷ CURTIS was listed as a child by Mott and may be one of the boys in John's household in 1810, in which case he was born about 1795–1800.³²⁹ He may be the John D. Curtis who was at 101 West 16th Street, New York City, in 1844, working as a carman and a teamster in 1853 at 123 West 18th Street.³³⁰ Or he could be the John D. Curtis, who was born about 1802–1804, living in Brooklyn in 1850.³³¹ That man's birth year is not consistent with the Curtis's census information, but there could be a reporting error. A John Curtis died of congestion of the brain in New York City 25 January 1854, aged 52 years, 7 months, 13 days.³³² His wife, Mary Jane, was appointed administrator of his affairs. Mary Jane was "of Brooklyn" but the administration was granted in New York City, indicating that he had property

323 John Curtis and Jane Degrove households, 1800 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 317).

324 John Curtis household, 1810 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 5, New York Co., p. 47.

325 Sarah Curtis will, "widow of John Curtis" (note 318).

326 Mary Smith and Ward and Elizabeth Gazlay vs. heirs of Adolph DeGrove, Minutes of the Courts of Equity, 2nd Circuit, Vol. 1, 17 Dec. 1825, Series J0081, New York State Archives, Albany (see RECORD 147 [2016]: 209n187 for more information regarding this court case). When the property was sold by order of the Court of Equity, the deed did not include the names of all the heirs listed in the court case, suggesting that some had died in the meantime (Adolph Degrove heirs to Jane Carter, Orange Co. Deeds CC:446–48, dated 13 May 1826, recorded 19 June).

327 Hopper Striker Mott, "Some DeGrove Posterity," RECORD 37 [1906]: 224–28, at p. 227. Mott omitted Mary and listed the children in this order with no further information: John D., Matilda, Peter, Amanda, Margaret C. Murphy, and Charles. Based on known information, this does not appear to be in birth order. He did not give the place of birth but the parents' residence suggests it. A fourth boy is suggested by census data but may not be their child or may be a child from a previous marriage.

328 Mott, "Some De Grove Posterity" (note 327), 227. John Curtis household, 1810 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 324).

329 Mott, "Some De Grove Posterity" (note 327), 227. John Curtis household, 1810 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 324).

330 *The New-York Business Directory for 1844 and 1845* (New York: John Doggett, 1844), 92. *Trow's New-York City Directory for 1853–1854* (New York: John F. Trow, 1853), 169.

331 John D. Curtis household, 1850 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 16, New York Co., p. 157, dw. 976, fam. 2678, which includes John D., age 46; Mary, age 44; Sarah, age 18; John, age 16; and William, age 12. Although these names could be honoring Degrove relatives, they are also common.

332 John D. Curtis death record, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 20, 1852 (FHL 447,556).

- there.³³³ More research is necessary to determine whether Mary Jane's husband was the son of John and Sarah.
- iii. CHARLES⁷ CURTIS was listed as a child by Mott.³³⁴ He might be one of the males under age 10 in John Curtis's 1800 census, but if so, he may not be Sarah's son, but a child from a previous marriage. Only two males were listed in the 1810 household.³³⁵
 - iv. MATILDA⁷ CURTIS was born perhaps 1800–1807, as she was named Margaret's guardian on 9 October 1824.³³⁶ Matilda was alive and unmarried when she was named in the partition of her great-grandfather Adolph⁴ DeGrove's property in December 1825. She was not named in the May 1826 deed selling that property and may have died by then.³³⁷ A Matilda Curtis married in New York City 3 September 1826 Patrick Crystle, but nothing ties her to Sarah.³³⁸ Patrick's place and date of birth are unknown, but he died in New York City 17 January 1845.³³⁹ In 1844 he was living at 17 City Hall Place, New York City, working as a carman.³⁴⁰
 - v. AMANDA⁷ CURTIS was born between 1800 and 1810, early enough not to require an appointed guardian on 9 October 1824 when her mother made older sister Matilda guardian to youngest sister Margaret. Amanda was likely over age 14 and could choose her own guardian.³⁴¹ She was alive in 1825 when she was named in the partition of the property of her great-grandfather Adolph⁴ DeGrove and in 1826 when the deed selling the land was written.³⁴² Nothing further is known of Amanda.
 - vi. MARY/MARIA ANTOINETTE⁷ CURTIS was born about 1810, died of consumption in New York City 24 September 1825, aged 15, buried at Spring Street Presbyterian Church.³⁴³ Her mother did not arrange a guardian for Mary on 9 October 1824, when one was appointed for her younger sister, Margaret, suggesting that she was already age 14 and could choose her own.³⁴⁴ Although she was deceased, Mary was named in the partition of her great-grandfather Adolph⁴ DeGrove's property in December 1825, but not in the May 1826 deed selling that property.³⁴⁵

333 Mary Jane Curtis granted administration of John D. Curtis, dec'd, New York Co. Letters of Administration 59:486 (FHL 899,287, item 2).

334 Mott, "Some De Grove Posterity" (note 327), 227.

335 John Curtis household, 1800 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 320). John Curtis household, 1810 U.S. census New York Co. (note 324). The New York City Register of Deaths was searched unsuccessfully for Charles Curtis (FHL 447,544–447,545).

336 John Curtis household, 1810 U.S. census, New York City (note 324). Sarah Curtis will, "widow of John Curtis" (note 318). This age estimate is based on the assumption that Matilda had to be at least age 17 to fulfill the duties of a guardian, and she was certainly one of the females under age 10 in 1810.

337 See note 326 and associated text.

338 Royden Woodward Vosburgh, ed., "Christ Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City, Register of Marriages, Book 5, 1805–1848" (manuscript, New York Genealogical & Biographical Society, 1919), 67 (FHL 17,474, item 3). Nothing further has been found on this couple.

339 Patrick Crystal death notice, *New-York Evening Mirror*, 18 Jan. 1845, p. 3, col. 1.

340 *The New-York Business Directory for 1844 and 1845* (note 330), 97.

341 John Curtis household, 1810 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 324). Sarah Curtis will, "widow of John Curtis" (note 318). For choice of guardian at age 14, see William Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England, Book the First, The Fourth Edition* (Dublin: John Exshaw, et al., 1771), 463.

342 See note 326 and associated text.

343 Maria Antoinette Curtis death record, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 5, 1825 (FHL 447,545). Her probable age in 1810 and 1820 implies that she was likely born in 1810 (John Curtis household, 1810 U.S. census, New York Co. [note 324]; Widow Curtis household, 1820 U.S. census, New York Co. [note 317], in which she was likely one of the females age 10–14).

344 Sarah Curtis will, "widow of John Curtis" (note 318). Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England* (note 341).

345 See note 326 and associated text.

- vii. MARGARET C.⁷ CURTIS, named as the youngest daughter in her mother's 1820 will and not yet of age, was likely born between 1805 and 1810, assuming she was one of the four females under age 10 in the 1810 household.³⁴⁶ Margaret was alive and still a minor when she was named in the partition of her great-grandfather Adolph⁴ DeGrove's property in December 1825. She was not named in the May 1826 deed selling that property and may have died by then.³⁴⁷ Mott listed her as Margaret Murphy, but did not name her husband. If she was the Margaret Curtis who married MURPHY OWENS in New York City 11 January 1830, Mott may have confused her husband's given name and surname.³⁴⁸

12. **WILLIAM⁶ DEGROVE** (John⁵, Adolph⁴, Adolph/Adolphus³, Pieter², Adolph¹) was born in New York City about 1783–1784 (age at death). He died of consumption in City Hospital (Bellevue) 10 February 1835, aged 53, and was buried in Trinity (Episcopal) Church Cemetery.³⁴⁹ He married say 1816 (first-known child) **ELIZABETH [-?]**, who was born in New York about 1796–1798 and died after 1880, possibly in Michigan.³⁵⁰

William served in the War of 1812 as a corporal under Capt. Jesse Birdsall in Col. Jasper Ward's 2nd Regiment, New York Militia.³⁵¹ He was a boat builder and was living in New York City at 51 Lombardy Street in 1822 and 1823, and at 89 Henry Street in 1827,³⁵² but has not been located in 1820 or 1830. Although Elizabeth has not been found in 1840, 1850, 1855, 1860, or 1865 censuses, she was living near her son William in New Windsor, Orange County, in 1870 and in Michigan near son John in 1880.³⁵³

346 John Curtis household, 1810 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 324) and Widow Curtis household, 1820 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 317), in which she was likely one of the females age 10–14. Sarah Curtis will, "widow of John Curtis" (note 318).

347 See note 326 and associated text. It is possible she was still a minor and the record did not include minors.

348 Mr. Murphy Owens—Miss Margaret Curtis marriage notice, *New-York Spectator*, 12 Jan. 1830, p. 2, col. 6. Mott, "Some De Grove Posterity" (note 327), 227. Murphy Owens was listed in the 1831 New York City directory, but has not been found in any other record (*Longworth's American Almanac, New York Register and City Directory* [New York: Thomas Longworth, 1831], 499). No death records have been found in New York City for Margaret Murphy, Margaret Owens, or Murphy Owens.

349 William Degrove death record, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 9, 10 Feb. 1835 (FHL 447,548). Wm. Degrove listing, "Report of Deaths in the New York Hospital, from Jan. 1st to April 1st, 1835," *Spectator* [New York City], 13 Apr. 1835, p. 3, col. 5, which says he died of pneumonia, aged 53, and was born in New York. His son reported in 1887 that both of his parents were born in New York City (William Degrove admission record, New York City Almshouse, "Census of Inmates in Almshouses and Poorhouses, 1875–1921," Series A1978, Roll 94, #8/329, New York State Archives, Albany; digital image [ancestry.com]).

350 Betsey DeGroves, age 73, in George Arnott household, 1870 U.S. census, New Windsor, Orange Co., p. 489, dw./fam. 450. Elizabeth Degrove, age 82, born in N.Y., parents born in Ireland, was in Redford, Mich., in 1880 (Elizabeth Degrove in James W. Young household, 1880 U.S. census, Redford, Wayne Co., Mich., ED 267, p. 330A, dw. 240, fam. 242, in which she was called aunt). Michigan death records were searched for Elizabeth without success ("Michigan Deaths 1867–1897" [FamilySearch.org] and "Death Records 1897–1920" [SeekingMichigan.org]).

351 Corpl. Wm. Degrove payroll card, 2 Sept.–2 Oct. 1814, "War of 1812 Payroll Abstracts of New York State Militia," Series B0810, New York State Archives; digital image (ancestry.com), which reads "Disc. Sept. 14 by order of Col. Ward."

352 *Longworth's American Almanac, New-York Register and City Directory* (New York: Thomas Longworth, 1822), 161; similar titles 1823–24, 148; 1827, 153. His son William⁷ called him a ship carpenter in 1887 (William Degrove admission record, New York City Almshouse [note 349]).

353 Betsey DeGroves in George Arnott household, 1870 U.S. census, Orange Co. (note 350, dw./fam. 450); and W^m DeGroves in James Cochran household, dw./fam. 451. John Degrove, "no relation," in John Hawley household, 1880 U.S. census, Redford Twp., Wayne Co., Mich., ED 267, p.

Children of William⁶ and Elizabeth ([–?–]) Degrove, all born in New York City:

- i. WILLIAM⁷ DEGROVE was born about 1816–1817 (age at almshouse admission and at death) and died of diarrheal enteritis in New York City’s almshouse hospital 16 August 1892, aged 75. He was a bricklayer and never married.³⁵⁴

William and his mother were enumerated in adjacent households in the 1870 census of New Windsor, Orange County.³⁵⁵ On 7 May 1887 William Degrove, occupation bricklayer, destitute and suffering from an ulcer on his leg, was admitted to the New York City Almshouse on Blackwell’s Island, sent there by Charity Hospital. He was reported as single, age 70, with a self-supporting brother living in Michigan.³⁵⁶

- ii. JANE⁷ DEGROVE was born about October 1819, died of “inflammation of the lungs” in New York City 23 March 1821, aged 1 year, 6 months, and was buried at Trinity (Episcopal) churchyard.³⁵⁷
- iii. JOHN M.⁷ DEGROVE was born about 1819–1823 and died probably after 1887 (when his brother said he was alive and in Michigan)³⁵⁸ and before 1890 (when he was not enumerated on the 1890 Veterans Schedule). No marriage record has been found.

In 1850 John was living in Southfield Township, Oakland County, Michigan.³⁵⁹ At some point he returned east, and on 7 January 1864, age 43, he enlisted as a substitute at Albany, New York, in Company E, 54th New York Infantry. He was discharged 4 April 1864 at Folly Island, Charleston County, South Carolina, for “physical disability.”³⁶⁰ In 1870 John, aged 47 and a brick mason, was in Redford Township, Wayne County, Michigan.³⁶¹ Ten years later he and his mother were enumerated in the same township, twenty-seven households apart. He was a brick mason age 57 who had been unemployed for four of the last twelve months.³⁶²

- iv. (DAUGHTER)⁷ DEGROVE who apparently died young.³⁶³

331C, dw. 267, fam. 269. Elizabeth Degrove in James W. Young household, 1880 U.S. census, Wayne Co., Mich. (note 350).

354 William Degrove [Jr.] death cert., New York City Deaths, 1892, #30,598, and William Degrove admission record, New York City Almshouse (note 349), both of which list him as single.

355 Betsey DeGroves in George Arnott household (note 350) and W^m DeGroves in James Cochran household, 1870 U.S. census, Orange Co. (note 353).

356 William Degrove admission record, New York City Almshouse (note 349).

357 Jane Degrove entry, New York City Register of Deaths, liber 4, 23 Mar. 1821 (FHL 447,545, item 1).

358 William Degrove admission record, New York City Almshouse (note 349). His reported age varies in census records, but his age at muster and in 1850 (the youngest available) indicate 1819–1820. Mich. death records were searched for John without success (“Michigan Deaths 1867–1897” [FamilySearch.org]; and “Death Records 1897–1920” [SeekingMichigan.org]).

359 John DeGrove in Elizabeth Harmon household, 1850 U.S. census, Southfield Twp., Oakland Co., Mich., p. 222, dw. 683, no fam. number.

360 John M. De Grood [DeGrove] entry, 54th Infantry, “New York, Civil War Muster Roll Abstracts, 1861–1900,” digital image (search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1965); citing Series 13,775, New York State Adjutant General’s Office Civil War Muster Roll Abstracts of New York State Volunteers, U.S. Sharpshooters, and U.S. Colored Troops, New York State Archives, Albany; No pension record has been found for John.

361 John Degrove in Thomas Obrine household, 1870 U.S. census, Redford Twp., Wayne Co. Mich., p. 38, dw. 336, fam. 221.

362 John Degrove, “no relation,” in John Hawley household, 1880 U.S. census, Wayne Co., Mich. (note 353); Elizabeth Degrove in James W. Young household, 1880 U.S. census, Wayne Co., Mich. (note 350).

363 William⁷ said he had three sisters who died young (William Degrove admission record, New York City Almshouse [note 349]). Placement in the birth order is uncertain.

v. (DAUGHTER)⁷ DEGROVE who apparently died young.³⁶⁴

13. **JANE**⁶ **DEGROVE** (John⁵, Adolph⁴, Adolph/Adolphus³, Pieter², Adolph¹) was born in New York City in April 1785 (age at death), died of cholera morbus on Orange Street, New York City, 17 July 1825, aged 40 years, 3 months, and was buried there at the Middle Dutch Church.³⁶⁵ Jane married in New York City 6 February 1802 **JOHN A. CROLIUS**,³⁶⁶ who was born about 1779–1780 (age at death), probably in New York. He died of consumption at 69 Chapel Street, New York City, 6 February 1818, aged 38, and was buried at the North Dutch Church.³⁶⁷

John was a potter living at 71 Bayard Street in 1809; William Crolius, “a stone ware potter,” was at the same address. Several other Crolius men, all making stoneware, were at other nearby addresses, suggesting a family business.³⁶⁸ He was unfortunate in his business life, as he was declared bankrupt that year.³⁶⁹ In 1810–1812 John the potter was at the “upper end Cherry.”³⁷⁰ He served in the 11th Artillery Regiment of the New York Militia during the War of 1812.³⁷¹

John was appointed an “inspector of bread” by the New York Common Council in 1810, but in 1814 Joseph Varick was appointed “in the place of John A. Crolius, removed.”³⁷² John was missing from the 1813 and 1814 directories, but by 1815 he was at 35 Cross Street, still a stone potter, and in 1816 and 1817 he was in Elizabeth Street. John was not listed in 1818, and his widow did not appear in directories until 1821, when she was “Widow Jane” Crolius at 244 Duane Street, the same address where her sister Sarah (Degrove) Curtis had lived in 1820. In 1822 she was at 34 Cross Street, in 1823 at 7 Crosby; in 1825, as “Jane widow of John A.,” she was at 148 Orange Street.³⁷³ Jane died intestate.³⁷⁴

364 William⁷ said he had three sisters who died young (William Degrove admission record, New York City Almshouse [note 349]). Placement in the birth order is uncertain.

365 Jane Crolius death record, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 5, 17 July 1825 (FHL 447,545, item 2). “Died” (Jane Crolius death notice), *New-York Spectator*, 19 July 1825, p. 4, col. 3.

366 “Records of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches of the City of New York—Marriages,” RECORD 15 (1884): 90.

367 John Crolius death record, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 3, 6 Feb. 1818 (FHL 447,544). John A. Crolius death notice, *New-York Spectator*, 10 Feb. 1818, p. 3, col. 2.

368 *Longworth’s American Almanac, New York Register and City Directory* (New York: Thomas Longworth, 1809), 146.

369 Legal advertisement giving notice to creditors, *New York Mercantile Advertiser*, 15 Nov. 1809, p. 4, col. 4. Stephen Ludlum was a petitioning creditor.

370 *Longworth’s American Almanac, New York Register and City Directory* (New York: Thomas Longworth, 1810), 152; similar title for 1811, 166; 1812, 74.

371 John A. Crolius index card, 11th Artillery Regiment, N.Y., “Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812” (fold3.com/image/307536604). Original service records have not been examined.

372 *Public Advertiser* [New York City], 10 Jan. 1810, p. 2, col. 5; *National Advocate* [New York City], 18 Feb. 1814, p. 2, col. 2.

373 *Longworth’s American Almanac, New York Register and City Directory* (New York: Thomas Longworth, 1815), 171; 1816, 173; 1817, 165; 1820, 142; 1821, 138; 1822, 150; 1823, 138; 1825, 138. Directories not appearing in this list were searched, with no result.

374 “John D. Crolius, a son of Jane Crolius” was appointed administrator, 23 July 1825, Jane Crolius estate, New York Co., Letters of Administration 21:72.

Children of John A. and Jane⁶ (Degrove) Crolius, all born in New York City:³⁷⁵

21. i. JOHN D.⁷ CROLIUS was born about 1804–1805 and died in Philadelphia 2 July 1849. He married ARMENIA RENODE.
22. ii. WILLIAM AUSTIN⁷ CROLIUS was born 29 November 1805 and died in Brooklyn 9 August 1882. He married LAVINIA MUNSON.
23. iii. EDWARD B.⁷ CROLIUS was born about 1807–1808 and died in New York City 4 July 1880. He married CATHARINE “KATE” [–?–].
24. iv. JOSEPH⁷ CROLIUS was born about 1809–1810 and died in New York City 4 October 1857. He married ESTHER OVERTON.
25. v. GEORGE CLINTON⁷ CROLIUS was born about 1810–1812 and died in New York City 7 June 1883. He married CATHARINE A. MUNSON.

14. **QUINCY CLARKE⁶ DEGROVE** (William⁵, Adolph⁴, Adolph/Adolphus³, Pieter², Adolph¹) was born 12 February 1792 and baptized in New York City 18 March 1792.³⁷⁶ He died in Nashville, Tennessee, 20 December 1860.³⁷⁷ Quincy married in New York City 28 July 1821 **JANE CAMERON**,³⁷⁸ who was born in New York City about February 1794 (calculated) and died of heart disease in New York City 23 May 1860, aged 66 years, 3 months.³⁷⁹ Jane was daughter of Jane (Edwards) (Cameron) Hostin (born about 1775 [age at death]; died 14 April 1857)³⁸⁰ and her first husband, grocer John Cameron, who died 5 September 1799 of yellow fever.³⁸¹ Reports that Quincy’s wife was daughter of James Hostin are incorrect;³⁸² she was Hostin’s step-daughter.

During the War of 1812 Quincy served as a private in Captain Bremner’s company, New York Militia.³⁸³ Quincy was a boat builder and in 1830 was at

375 Mary Smith and Ward and Elizabeth Gazlay vs. heirs of Adolph DeGrove (note 326), which lists the living heirs of Jane (Degrove) Crolius: John D., William A., Edward B., George C., and Joseph. Mott. “Some De Grove Posterity” (note 327), 227, which lists John, Edward, Austin [William Austin], Clinton [George Clinton], and Joseph.

376 Quincy Clark DeGrove baptismal record, First Presbyterian Church, New York City, 18 Mar. 1792, unpaginated, arranged chronologically (FHL 17,783, item 3).

377 Quincy C. Degrove death notice, *The New York Times*, 1 Jan. 1861, p. 5, col. 5, stating “Degrove–In Nashville, Tenn. on Thursday, Dec. 20, Quincy C. Degrove, age 69 years.” Birth and death dates for Quincy Clarke Degrove reported in earlier work are erroneous (Henry Degrove III, *A History of the DeGrove Family in America* [Jacksonville, Fla.: privately printed, 1989], 5).

378 H. Minot Pitman, “The Reverend Edward Mitchell and His Marriages,” Record 93 (1962): 135. Quincy C. Degrove–Jane Cameron marriage notice, *New-York Daily Advertiser*, 4 Aug. 1821, p. 1, col. 6; Rev. Mr. Mitchell officiated.

379 Jane C. DeGrove death record, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 33, 23 May 1860 (FHL 447,563). Jane lived at 116 E. 18th St. and was buried 25 May 1860 with her mother in Green-Wood Cemetery, Lot 10,511, Sec. 182 (Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, burial records for the DeGrove family plot, supplied by the cemetery staff for the author, 11 Sept. 2009, which provides the section and lot #s).

380 Jane Hastin [sic] death notice, *New-York Daily Tribune*, 16 Apr. 1857, p. 7, col. 5, which states: “DIED: Hastin [sic] on Tuesday evening, April 14, Mrs. James G. Hastin, widow of the late James Hastin, aged 82 years.” She was the first person buried in the Degrove family lot in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Lot 10,511, Sec. 182 (note 379), read by the author, 11 Sept. 2009, where her tombstone reads “Hostin.”

381 John Cameron–Jane Edwards marriage notice, *The Diary or London’s Register* [New York City], 8 May 1793, p. 2, col. 4, married 6 May 1793. Charles Farrell, “Deaths from Fever in New York City 1799,” RECORD 131 (2000): 119.

382 Walter Barrett, *The Old Merchants of New York City* (New York: Carleton, 1864), 339, 350–51.

383 As Quincy DeGrove, he served in the 1st (Dodge’s) Regiment and in the 11th Artillery Regiment (“Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812” [NARA M602; fold3.com/image/308156257 and /308156258]). Under the Scrip Warrant Acts

25 Washington St.³⁸⁴ Quincy was a member of “The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 1847–1848.”³⁸⁵ Quincy and his brother Michael, living in Tennessee, exchanged letters over many years. On 1 August 1849 Quincy wrote of the cholera epidemic in New York:

I asked a friend of mine the other day (he being a physician) if he reported all the cases which he visited and had symptoms of cholera. He said “no” and further “that if all such cases were reported there would not be less than two thousand daily.” At present however the majority of deaths which occur are north of the line of 13th St. were [*sic*] there are a vast number of German and Irish residing in a manner not known in this country previous to their coming amongst us. They will huddle together by dozens of families in one room. . . .³⁸⁶

In May 1853, Quincy purchased for \$8,000 the land and buildings at the corner of 18th Street and Third Avenue in New York City.³⁸⁷ Today the exteriors of the property at 149–151 East 18th Street retain their historic appearance, while the interiors have been converted into apartments.³⁸⁸ In 1860, just a week after his wife’s death, Quincy, described as “gentleman,” sold this property for \$9,000 to Charles Walke.³⁸⁹ Quincy’s will mentions “. . . some rents due me from Pier Three North River.”³⁹⁰ The portions of the pier owned by the Degrove family were sold in 1893.³⁹¹ Quincy and Jane were buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Lot 10,511, Section 182.³⁹² No known children.

15. **MICHAEL ELSWORTH⁶ DEGROVE** (William⁵, Adolph⁴, Adolph/Adolphus³, Pieter², Adolph¹) was born 27 March 1794, and baptized in New York City 4

of 1850 and 1855, Quincey C. Degrove was entitled to 160 acres of bounty land for his service in Capt. Bremner’s Co. He received 40 acres (Warrant #67,550), which he assigned to James B. Berryhill, and 120 acres (Warrant #8,934), which he assigned to Samuel Cameron (see glorerecords.blm.gov >Search Documents>Quincey C. Degrove). Both tracts were patented in Iowa in the 1850s.

384 *Longworth’s American Almanac, New York Register and City Directory for the 55th year of American Independence* (New York: Thomas Longworth, 1830), 224.

385 *New-York Daily Tribune*, 17 Nov. 1847, p. 1, col. 3. Quincy represented the First Ward and is listed at 32 Washington St.

386 Quincy C. Degrove (New York City) to Michael E. Degrove (Jackson, Tenn.), letter, dated Nashville, Tenn., 1 Aug. 1849, original letter in the possession of the author.

387 Emelia Foster, John Foster, and Mathew S. Smith, executrix and executors of the estate of James Foster, dec’d, to Quincy C. De Grove, New York Co. Deeds 629:560–62, 2 May 1853, recorded 1 June 1853 (FHL 889,005).

388 Richard D. Lyons, “Gramercy Challenge: Retaining the Past,” *New York Times*, 12 Jan. 1986, Section 8, p. 1, col. 2. In the case of DeGrove House built at 149–151 E. 18th St. in 1853, said architect Joseph Pell Lombardi, “The Landmarks Commission wanted everything visible from the street to be duplicated—that is the facades and roofs, but not the stoops which were removed a century ago.”

389 Quincy C. De Grove to Charles Walke, New York Co. Deeds 820:1–2, dated 1 June 1860, recorded 7 June 1860 (FHL 888,160).

390 Quincy C. Degrove will, written 3 Nov. 1860, proved in Davidson Co., Tenn., 24 Dec. 1860, and recorded in New York Co. 7 Feb. 1861 (Quincy C. Degrove will, New York Co. Wills 135:84–86). Quincy acquired the property, upon which parts of the pier were built, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York for \$327.75. The parcel was described as “all that certain water lot vacant ground and soil under water to be made land and gained out of the North or Hudson’s River.” The indenture required that he “at his own proper cost and charges build erect and make and finish or cause to be built erected made and finished . . . a good and sufficient firm wharf bulkhead and street 70 feet in width. . . .” (Mayor Alderman and Commonalty to Quincy C. Degrove, New York Co. Deeds 390:220–23, 1 Oct. 1838, recorded 22 Oct. 1838 [FHL 888,496]).

391 “Recorded Real Estate Transfers, Friday, May 5,” *New York Times*, 6 May 1893, p. 7, col. 1.

392 Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, burial records for the DeGrove family plot (note 379).

May 1794.³⁹³ He died “of cancer of the left foot” at 166 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, 21 October 1876, and was buried with his brother in Green-Wood Cemetery, 24 October.³⁹⁴ He married in Nashville, Tennessee, 19 January 1825, **AMELIA WEST BUCK**,³⁹⁵ who was born in Tennessee about 1810–1811 (age 39 in 1850), perhaps 15 December 1810, died in Nashville 12 November 1859, and was buried in the Nashville City Cemetery.³⁹⁶

Michael served in the War of 1812 as a private in the 1st Regiment (Dodge’s), New York Militia, and in the 6th Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York.³⁹⁷ The 6th Regiment was present at the Battle of Plattsburgh, 11 September 1814.³⁹⁸ Michael moved to Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee, about 1820, where he bought a “small brick house” on Baltimore Street and was described as “Jackson’s first tinner.”³⁹⁹

In 1825 General Lafayette visited Nashville as part of a tour of the United States. He was received by Andrew Jackson and a large crowd of well-wishers. Michael was in the crowd near the platform and witnessed the general reuniting with one of his old soldiers from the Revolutionary War. He testified:

that he was in comand [*sic*] of the Artillery company at the reception of Lafayette in 1825 and left his company and went to the platform on which Lafayette was placed and soon after Lafayette took the stand John Hagey was assisted upon the stand and Lafayette embraced him and they both shed tears and from what I could gather was that the old man John Hagey had come to this country with him and served with him in the War of the Revolution. . . .⁴⁰⁰

The 1830 census records show Michael and family in Nashville.⁴⁰¹ By 1832 he was back in Jackson, where he was elected town constable in that year.⁴⁰²

393 Michael Elsworth Degrove baptismal record, 4 May 1794 (note 376).

394 Michael Ellsworth Degrove death cert., City of Brooklyn Deaths, 1876, #10,119 (FHL 1,323,728). The age at death (82 years, 7 months, 1 day) on this record is one week off (20 Mar. 1794) from the baptismal record.

395 Edythe Rucker Whitley, *Marriages of Davidson County, Tennessee, 1789–1847* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981), 82.

396 A. W. DeGrove age 39 born Tenn., in M. C. Degrove household, 1850 U.S. census, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tenn., p. 285 (stamped, *verso*), dw. 556, fam. 221. Amelia’s FindAGrave memorial claims without documentation that she was “b. Dec 15, 1810 d. Nov 12, 1859” (Emelia [*sic*] W. DeGrove marker, Nashville City Cemetery, Nashville, memorial 8,956,795, no digital image [findagrave.com]).

397 “Banquet of the Veterans of 1812,” *New York Herald*, 26 Nov. 1874, p. 10, col 1. Michael Degrove card, “Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812” (NARA M602, roll 56; fold3.com/image/308156255). Further records of Michael’s service have not been pursued.

398 Keith A. Herkalo, President, Battle of Plattsburgh Association, email to the author, 4 May 2011.

399 J. G. Cisco, “Madison County” in *The American Historical Magazine*, 7 (Oct. 1902): 328–48; 8 (Jan. 1903): 26–48 (transcription of article at tngenweb.org/records/madison/history/misc/ma-cisco.htm; pagination not maintained in online version).

400 Michael E. Degrove affidavit, dated 8 July 1859, Catharine Hagie/Hagey widow’s pension file, #R4,428 (service of John Hagey, private in the French Light Horse, Gen. La Fayette, Revolutionary War), Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, Records of the Veterans Administration, RG 15, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

401 M. E. Degrove household, 1830 U.S. census, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tenn., p. 279, consisting of a male under 5 (likely Quincy C. Degrove II), a female under 5 (likely Feliciana Degrove), an unknown male 10–14, a man in his 30s (likely Michael), a woman 15–19 (likely Amelia), a male slave 24–36, and a female slave 10–24.

402 “Early Records of Jackson Municipal Government,” transcriptions of excerpts from *Family Findings* (Mid-West Tennessee Genealogical Society), vols. 4–5 (Jan. 1972, Apr. 1972, July 1972, and Apr. 1973), pagination not preserved in digital version at tngenweb.org/records/madison/history/ff/jlaws.htm.

He moved back to Nashville before 1835, as his children were baptized there in May of 1835.⁴⁰³ In 1840–1841 he was “High Constable of Nashville,” essentially the chief of police.⁴⁰⁴ In 1850 the family was in Nashville sharing a dwelling with son-in-law William Henry Baker (a portrait painter) and daughter Feliciana, and their child.⁴⁰⁵ In 1860 they were in Edgefield, Davidson County, Tennessee, where Michael was a bookkeeper, and all four married children were in the household or nearby.⁴⁰⁶ About 1865–1866 Michael left Tennessee with his daughter Feliciana and her husband, William Baker, and moved to Brooklyn to join son Quincy C., who was there by 1865.⁴⁰⁷ His son Quincy presented his will for probate on 21 October 1876.⁴⁰⁸

Children of Michael Elsworth⁶ and Amelia (Buck) Degrove:⁴⁰⁹

26. i. FELICIANA⁷ DEGROVE was born in Nashville 10 March 1826 and died in Brooklyn 12 December 1903. She married WILLIAM HENRY BAKER.
- ii. ELIZABETH⁷ DEGROVE was born in Nashville about 1827–1828 and died an infant in the same place.⁴¹⁰
27. iii. QUINCY CLARKE⁷ DEGROVE was born in Nashville 21 March 1829 and died in Henryville, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 22 August 1905. He married first JULIA E. HUNT and married second EMMA WEBSTER BREST.
28. iv. CECILIA⁷ DEGROVE was born in Nashville 15 May 1831 and died at Fruit Cove, St. Johns County, Florida, about November 1880. She married WILLIAM H. DORRIS.
29. v. WILLIAM MICHAEL⁷ DEGROVE was born in Jackson, Tennessee, 27 January 1833 and died in St. Johns County, Florida, 3 May 1881. He married SUSAN C. DORRIS.

(To be continued)

403 Records of Baptism, Christ Church (Episcopal), Nashville, Tenn., Parish Register Book 1 (1829–1849), unpaginated, arranged chronologically, relevant entries copied by Fletch Coke, Nashville, Tenn., in Mar. 2011.

404 Wm. Henry MacRaven, *Nashville: Athens of the South* (Chapel Hill: Scheer and Jervis, 1949), 275.

405 M. C. Degrove and W. M. Baker households, 1850 U.S. census, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tenn., pp. 285 (stamped, verso)–286, dw. 556, fams. 221–222.

406 M. E. Degrove household, 1860 U.S. census, Edgefield, Davidson Co., Tenn., p. 12, dw. 86, fam. 82, which included son W. H. and his wife Susie, son-in-law W. H. Dorris and wife Cecilia. The Baker household was nearby in dw. 84, fam. 80, and Q. C. Degrove’s household was dw. 87, fam. 83.

407 Michael and the Bakers are not in the New York state census of 1865 or in 1865 city directories. Quincy and Emma Degrove and children were in Brooklyn in 1865 (Quincey C. Degrove household, 1865 N.Y. state census, Brooklyn, Ward 8, Kings Co., p. 53, dw. 273, fam. 391). In 1866 Michael DeGrove and William Baker were both residing at 35 Seventeenth St., Brooklyn (*The Brooklyn City Directory for the Year Ending May 1st, 1866* [Brooklyn: J. Lain, 1866], 17, 127). In 1870 Michael was still with the Bakers (Michael Degrove household, 1870 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Ward 8, Kings Co., p. 14, dw. 177, fam. 195).

408 Michael E. De Grove petition papers, filed 12 Dec. 1876, Kings Co. Surrogate’s Court; digital images, “New York Wills and Probate Records 1659–1999” (ancestry.com). Michael E. DeGrove will, Kings Co. Wills 62:462–64, written 29 Mar. 1869, probated 12 Dec. 1876 (FHL 877,135).

409 Records of Baptism, Christ Church (Episcopal), Nashville, Tenn. (note 403). Elizabeth does not appear in this record.

410 Quincy C. DeGrove to Michael E. DeGrove, letter (note 386), dated 12 Apr. 1829 (original in possession of the author), acknowledging receipt of a letter from Michael (original not found) dated 24 Mar. 1829 bearing news of Elizabeth’s death and the birth (21 Mar. 1829) of Quincy C. DeGrove. Given the short span between the births of Feliciana and Quincey, Elizabeth likely died before Quincey’s conception, and probably near her birth as she was not baptized like her siblings.

APPRENTICESHIPS IN EARLY DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

BY FRANK J. DOHERTY

(Continued from THE RECORD 147:192)

Dutchess County newspapers frequently included advertisements for apprenticeship opportunities and notices of runaway apprentices. While the apprenticeships in the first installment were taken from the Amenia overseers of the poor records, the following newspaper entries are mostly from the Poughkeepsie area. In addition, the first installment involved poor children, while those in the following entries should not be assumed to be poor. Those apprenticed to tradesmen often came from families in which the father also practiced a trade.

The tone of the runaway notices varies greatly. Some are so severe as to suggest that apprenticeship equaled slavery; some are unabashed character assassinations; some display tolerance for young people whose impulses may lead them temporarily astray; some carry overtones hinting at an inappropriate relationship; and a few are unintentionally humorous. Conversely, advertisements offering apprenticeships stress the advantages that the relationship could provide children for learning a trade. The ads and notices were nearly all written from the perspective of the master. We are left to speculate about the reasons for these apprentices' disappearances, and how much different their side of the story might have been.

The following comprises only a partial collection of notices concerning apprentices appearing in area newspapers, discovered while researching other subjects, and not by systematic study of the newspapers with the goal of collecting all apprentices. There are likely more. The notices have been transcribed in full, but in some cases ellipses have been used to indicate repetitious or unnecessary detail. The first and second entries are unique in that the apprentice tells his side of the story in answer to his master's initial advertisement.

SIX CENTS REWARD,

Runaway from the subscriber on or about the 20th September last, an indentured apprentice, named Samuel Pierce, about 19 years old—Whosoever will return said boy to his master, shall receive the above reward but no charges. All persons are forbid employing, trusting or harboring said Apprentice.

Thos. W. Tallmadge. Po'keepsie, May 7, 1822.
[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 8 May 1822, p. 2, col. 1]

TO THE PUBLIC!

On perusal of the Poughkeepsie Journal of the 8th of May *inst.* I noticed an advertisement, offering a reward of six cents for the apprehension of a runaway apprentice, named Samuel Pierce, and signed Thomas W Tallmadge. Being conscious that I am the person intended, & viewing it as a very illiberal act of that gentleman, I consider myself bound to repel, by the statement of a few facts, such unwarrantable slander. It is a fact that I was apprenticed to Mr. Tallmadge, and might have remained with him, perhaps to this day, had it not been for a connection, which he formed in business, with one Sylvester Parker, whose disposition and views rendered my situation very unpleasant, in consequence of which, I made overtures to Mr. T. to purchase the residue of my time, which were finally consummated about the last of August or the beginning of September 1821. To illustrate this statement, I shall introduce a few facts which I can substantiate by unimpeachable vouchers, whenever called upon, then the public may judge of the motives and propriety of this attack upon my character.

On, or about the last of August 1821, my mother and sister (at my request) sent for Mr. Tallmadge to meet them at my mother's house, he accordingly attended. The question being put to him, whether he would dispose of the remaining part of my time, he replied "that if I was dissatisfied, he had no objections." This answer being communicated to me, I immediately went down to his shop, and enquired his terms, which he fixed at \$150 which sum after some trivial conversation, I consented to pay in the course of one year from that time. The writings were drawn, but not signed owing to the absence of my Guardian, (the Rev. Mr. Reed) his sanction to the agreement being considered necessary. But Mr. Tallmadge knowing the wishes of myself and family, was confident of the consent of that gentleman, therefore gave his consent, that I might go and work where I pleased till Mr. Reed could be consulted on the subject.

On the return of Mr. Reed, he called upon Mr. T. and offered to give his own note for the payment of the \$150 according to agreement, at which time Mr. T. wished to introduce a clause into the contract, prohibiting me from working in this village, until the expiration of the term of my indenture, which was opposed by Mr. Reed, it being an infringement of the original contract, and an illegal act. Here the negotiation [*sic*] ended, for that time. On hearing Mr. Tallmadge's objections to my working in Poughkeepsie I went to New-York with a view of getting work there. There I met with an offer from some gentlemen in Kinderhook who offered me a six month job. I returned immediately home, to know whether Mr. T. had any objections to my going to work on my account with this person; he replied "*that he had none; that I might go in welcome.*" I worked the six months at this place, and once during this time, came on a visit to Poughkeepsie and called on Mr. Tallmadge, who expressed no dissatisfaction on account of my absence, but appeared to be perfectly reconciled and agreeable.

Previous to my return this spring my guardian went and offered to pay him \$50 as part of the agreement, which he refused to accept, not because I was “a runaway,” but because he thought that he could extort more money from me than \$150 as per contract.

How far such vacillating [*sic*] conduct will tally with the honest simplicity of that doctrine which Mr. T. professes himself an admirer of, and such a strict disciplinarian in, I leave the public to judge, but for my part I have ever considered the essential part of the Christian religion to consist in doing unto thy neighbour as thou wouldst wish him to do unto thee.

I feel no disposition to injure Mr. Tallmadge or any other man. I am young and just entering on the stage of life, therefore wish to contract the good wishes of my fellow citizens. If Mr. Tallmadge considers that I have done him an injury, I am willing to make reparation, if it shall be so proved on a full, fair and candid investigation.

SAMUEL PIERCE.

Poughkeepsie, May 14th 1822.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 15 May 1822, p. 3, cols. 2–3]

WANTED BY THE PRINTER HEREOF

A handy, active, orderly BOY of a good temper and disposition, a healthy constitution and of any age between 9 and 14 years. Such a boy, by applying to the printer, may have a comfortable living, and be in a state of improvement, till he arrives at the age of 14 years; when, if equally agreeable to all parties concerned, he may be bound an apprentice to the Printing Business (an excellent school to a well disposed youth) or retire to his friends, or any other course of life, more agreeable to his own taste. If at coming he understands reading and writing, it will be the more agreeable.

[*New York Journal or General Advertiser*, 6 Sept. 1779, p. 2, col. 2]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

As an Apprentice to the HAT-making Business, a Boy about 14 years of age, that can read and write, Inquire of WILLIAM TERRY, in Poughkeepsie.

[*Country Journal, and Poughkeepsie Advertiser*,
8 June 1786, p. 3, col. 4]

A JOURNEYMAN HATTER,

IS wanted by the Subscriber living in Clinton Town, one mile from Stoutenburgh's Landing. One that can be well recommended, and understands his Business well, may expect a good Job.—An Apprentice to said Business is also wanted, of about fourteen Years of Age.

JAMES MARSHALL, jun. Sept. 23^d, [*sic*]1788.

[*Country Journal, and Dutchess and Ulster County Farmer's Register*,
21 October 1788, p. 1, col. 4]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AN Apprentice to the Hairdressing Business, a Boy of 13 or 14 years old—one that can read and write will be preferred. Inquire in Poughkeepsie, of JOHN GULLEN.

N.B. Cash, and a generous price, will be given for Long Human Hair—which may be sent by any of the posts, and the money for it returned by them.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 28 July 1789, p. 2, col. 4]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AN active Lad of a respectable family and good character, about sixteen years old, who is quick in figures and writes a good hand, as an apprentice in a country store. Apply to JAMES ROGERS, jun. Frederick Town, Aug. 6, 1790.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 18 September 1790, p. 3, col. 4]

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the COOPERING business, a boy of about 14 or 15 years old.—Inquire of the subscriber at New Hackensack, near Van Bunschoten's mill. JAMES WOOD.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 21 July 1791, p. 3, col. 4]

PETER VAN BOMELL,

Watch and Clock Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced Business in the town of Poughkeepsie, a few rods from Court house, where all commands in his line will be punctually attended to.

He makes and sells warranted eight-day clocks, common ditto, and time-pieces of every description—cleans and repairs clocks and watches on the most reasonable terms—makes all kinds of gold and silver work, such as lockets, rings, jewels, silver tankards, tea pots, spoons, &c. and ladies and gentlemens buckles of the most elegant and newest fashions.

He flatters himself, that his steady attention to business, and constant endeavours to please, will be deemed a sufficient recommendation by those who shall please to honor him with their favors. . . .

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the above business.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 1 August 1792, p. 3. col. 4]¹⁵

SAMUEL SLEE,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER FROM LONDON, takes this method to inform the public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoe-making business in its various branches at his shop, between the house of Gilbert Livingston, Esq. and the Printing office in this town. Gentlemen applying to him may be supplied with

¹⁵ The ad included a list of products for sale (not repeated here), which included “Elegant paste belt buckles.” Paste refers to paste stones, sometimes used in place of diamonds in buckles made in the mid-18th century. Paste is a heavy high-lead glass, more easily cut and shaped than diamonds (Candice Hern, “Georgian Paste Shoe Buckles” [candicehern.com/regencyworld/georgian-paste-shoe-buckles]).

Boots or Shoes at a short notice, made of the best N. York leather—Also, Ladies with the best stuff Shoes at reasonable prices.

Two Boys wanted as Apprentices to said business.

N.B. Mrs. Slee carries on the Mantua Making and Milinary [*sic*] Business at the above place, by whom Ladies may be served in the most fashionable manner. Mrs. Slee wishes to take an Apprentice to the Mantua Making business.¹⁶

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 14 May 1794, p. 4, col. 3]

BLUE DYE.

The subscriber hereby informs the public, that he has prepared all kinds of materials for dying Cotton and Linen Yarn a deep and pale blue, at the mill place formerly belonging to Lewis Dubois, four miles southeast from Poughkeepsie, which he will warrant to stand its colour equal to any that is Dyed, and will be enabled to perform it much cheaper and better than it can be possibly done at home. Any person who will favour him with their custom, by having their yarn well boiled out, may depend on having it will done, with neatness and dispatch.

GEORGE PHILLIPS. Fishkill, May 5th, 1794.

N.B. The subscriber wants to take an Apprentice Boy at the Fulling and Dying business in its various branches—One who can be well recommended, of about 14 or 15 years of age. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PHILLIPS.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 28 May 1794, p. 4, col. 3]

WANTED,

At the PAPER-MILL in Newburgh, THREE BOYS, from 13 to 15 years of age, of a good character, as apprentices to the Paper-Making business. Inquire of Hugh Walsh in the town of Newburgh, or of James Craig at the said mill. April 16, 1794.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 28 May 1794, p. 4, col. 2]

Wanted Immediately,

Two Apprentices, one at the Wheelwright and the other at the Blacksmith business, about 15 or 16 years old. Inquire of William Smith. Poughkeepsie, June 14, 1796.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 29 June 1796, p. 3, col. 4]

AN APPRENTICE WANTED

immediately to the Waggon, Chair and Slay-Making Business: One of about 16 years old, who can be well recommended, will meet with a good place by applying to WILLIAM SMITH. Poughkeepsie Feb. 14 [1797].

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 22 February 1797, p. 3, col. 5]

16 A mantua is woman's overgown or robe, usually worn over stays and a coordinating petticoat.

JOHN LANDERS,
HAIR DRESSER,

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received during his residence in this town, and hopes by his assiduity to his business to merit a continuation of their favors. He has received from New-York, best quality of Hair Powder, and a general assortment of Perfumeries, both for his own use and for sale, at the lowest New-York prices, at his shop opposite the Court-House.

WANTED,

An apprentice to the above business, a lad about 14 years of age, will be received on very advantageous terms. Poughkeepsie, May 8, 1797.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 30 May 1797, p. 4, col. 4]

EDGE TOOLS.

THE Subscriber has at his shop near the Academy in Poughkeepsie, broad & common [A]xes, Scythes, Hoes, Chissels, Drawing Knives, and Carpenter Adzes, which he will sell at the lowest prices the times will admit of. Country work in general will be done on the shortest notice. Those who wish may have their horses shod by the year, and any favor will be thankfully received by the public's humble servant, JOSIAH SMITH.

An apprentice wanted to the above business, a lad of 15 or 16 years old. Those indebted to the late firm of Smith and Wood, are requested to settle the same immediately, & those who have any demands against said firm, are also desired to call of Josiah Smith, and receive their pay.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 30 May 1797, p. 4, col. 4]

TO THE PUBLIC

A new Manufactory of COMMON and YELLOW WARE, such as was never made in this county before, has been established at *Tivoli*, near Redhook landing, on the east bank of the North river, under the name of TIVOLI WARE, where as commands for any sorts and shapes of ware, complete sets, brown and white varnished, will be executed upon the shortest notice, and merchants supplied, by applying to Stephen Bonnet, at the Factory. The prices are fixed to every article much cheaper than any home made or imported, for cash or approved notes. A parcel of refuse ware, as serviceable as the best for country and kitchen use, will be sold very low.

A few smart boys from 12 to 15 years old, are wanted as apprentices at said factory. Apply as above.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 24 October 1797, p. 3, col. 5]

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Tanning, Currying, & Shoe-making Business, a healthy Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age, of a good character. Apply to David Conklin, near the Federal Store in the town of Stanford, who carries on the above business in a very extensive line. Stanford, Dec. 18, 1797.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 19 December 1797, p. 3, col. 4]

WANTED.

Two healthy Lads to serve as Apprentices to the Hatting business, of about 14 or 15 years of age, of good character—Also wanted a Journeyman Hatter who is a good workman will meet with constant employ by applying to Teunis Van Kleeck, in Paulingstown, near Major Talman's, Dutchess County.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 6 February 1798, p. 3, col. 1]

HAT-MANUFACTORY.

KNOWER & HOBSON

Return their sincere thanks to the public [*sic*] in general for the liberal encouragement they have received during their residence in this town, and hope by their attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

They continue manufacture of Gentlemen and Ladies Beaver, Castor, and Roram Hats of different colors and most approved fashion.—Also Gentlemen and Boys Wool Hats; which they will sell wholesale and retail as clean and as good as can be bought in America, for cash or approved credit. Orders from merchants will be kindly received, and punctually attended to.
Poughkeepsie Jan. 22, 1798.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 13 March 1798, p. 1, col. 1]

APPRENTICES

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two or three smart active lads, as apprentices to the Hat-Making business. Good encouragement will be given. Enquire of Knower & Hobson, Poughkeepsie, May 28. [1799]

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 4 June 1799, p. 1, col. 1]

HORSE-SHOEING.

THE Subscriber has for Six Months past Shod Horses all round with new Shoes for one dollar, but is convinced that the present high price of Iron, Steel, Coals and everything necessary to carry on his business, that one dollar is not a sufficient compensation, his customers and others will in future be charged ten shillings for shoeing round with new shoes, but the prices of other workr will be the same as formerly. JOSIAH SMITH. Poughkeepsie, Aug. 5, 1799.

WANTED, Two Apprentices,

To the Blacksmith's business; lads from 15 to 17 years of age, good encouragement will be given, if application is made soon. J.S.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 27 August 1799, p. 1, col. 2]

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of June last, an apprentice boy named Simon Gibbens. Any person who will take up the said Apprentice, and confine him in any gaol, or give information so that his master may get

him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me.

JOSEPH POWELL, Coach-Maker. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid carrying away, harboring or employing him, at their peril. Poughkeepsie, July 7, 1800.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 29 July 1800, p. 1, col. 5]

SAMUEL DAVENPORT,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has built a new shop on the corner of the street leading to the landings of Richard Davis and John Reade, where he intends carrying on the BLACKSMITH Business in its various branches. He will be ready to receive any favors by the 1st of June, which will be punctually attended to, & gratefully acknowledged.

An Apprentice wanted.

Poughkeepsie, May 25, 1802.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
27 July 1802, p. 4, col. 3]

IMMEDIATELY WANTED,

Two apprentices to the Weaving Business—Boys of 16 or 17 years of age, will find encouragement by applying to the subscriber in the town of Stanford, where weaving is carried on in its various branches. DANIEL COONLEY. October 9th, 1802.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
19 October 1802, p. 3, col. 5]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A BOY of about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Tailoring business. One from the country would be preferred. None need apply but such as can be recommended for honesty, industry and sobriety. Enquire at this office. Poughkeepsie, Nov. 4, 1807.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
4 November 1807, p. 3, col. 3]

ONE CENT REWARD

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th inst. an indented apprentice girl, named PATIENCE RICHMOND, about 16 years of age, light hair and grey eyes, about 5 feet 5 inches high, had on when she went away, a calico long gown, pale blue bonnet with white trimmings.—Whoever will take up said runaway shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges.—All persons are forbid harboring said girl on penalty of law.

Poughkeepsie June 19, 1809

JOSEPH ALLEN.

[*Political Barometer* (Poughkeepsie), 5 July 1809, p. 2, col. 5]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A JOURNEYMAN BOOK BINDER.

Also, an apprentice to the above business, who can come well recommended, and of suitable age. Apply at the book store of

CHESTER PARSONS & CO., 6 Sept. 1809.

[*Political Barometer*, 6 September 1809, p. 3, col. 5]

JOSIAH SAYRS,
CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a Ware-Room, a few doors east of the Court-house, Main-street, Poughkeepsie, where he intends keeping on hand all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, made of the best materials, and in the neatest and most fashionable manner. All orders in his line will be punctually attended to. Poughkeepsie, April 17, 1810.

N.B. Wanted, one or two boys from 14 to 16 years old, who can come well recommended, as apprentices to the above business.

[*Political Barometer*, 18 April 1810, p. 3, col. 4]

RICHARD HARRIS
TAYLOR

Respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from his former stand in Market-Street, to the shop one door west of Hobson & Racket's Hat-Manufactory, in Main Street, where he hopes by a strict attention to business, to merit his usual share of public patronage.

N.B. Wanted immediately, a smart active lad about 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the above business.

Poughkeepsie, 20 June 1810.

[*Political Barometer*, 4 July 1810, p. 3, col. 5]

FIFTY CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday second September inst. an Indented Apprentice named ASA DAVIS about eighteen years old, upwards of five feet high, light complexion took with him one pair homespun striped trowsers one pair Jane cord pantaloons, two vests, one striped gingham the other yellow spotted velvet, one new brown coat a good wool hat, some shirts, new shoes, and black cotton stockings. Any person that will apprehend said apprentice and return him shall be entitled to the above reward but no charges and are hereby strictly forbid harboring, trusting or employing the said apprentice under the penalty of the law. JOHN ROGERS, Beekman town Sept. 3d, 1810.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
19 September 1810, p. 3, col. 3]

DANIEL WILLIAMS,
MERCHANT TAYLOR,

PRESENTS his thanks to his customers for the liberal encouragement when he experiences, and takes the opportunity to inform them that he has now on

hand a fresh assortment of Superfine Cloths, English and Dutch Cashmeres, Bedford Cord, Stockinette Ladies' and Pelisce Cloth¹⁷ for Riding Dresses a general assortment of vesting; and a quantity of Webb's Patent Suspenders, just brought from New-York, which will be sold reasonable for cash or short approved credit. He hopes as his attention is solely directed to this branch of business, that his selection will be deemed judicious in point of quality and price as weil [*sic*] as in being adapted to the different seasons of the year. Gentlemen preferring to purchase goods, and not having them made up, shall have them cut out gratis.

N.B., A Boy, who has been industriously brought up in a respectable family, is wanted as an Apprentice to the above business. Poughkeepsie, Oct. 9th, 1810.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
24 October 1810, p. 2, col. 2]

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS. . . . A steady Industrious Boy from 14 to 16 years of age, will find a good place by applying at POTTER'S BOOK STORE. Aug. 8. [1810].

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
21 November 1810, p. 4, col. 4]

L. MORGAN,

SILK, COTTON, & WOOLEN DYER;

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Poughkeepsie and its vicinity that he has taken his stand one door east of Mr. Peter Everitt's store, near the old Mills in Main-street, where strict attention will be paid to all orders in his line of business. He understands coloring Silk, Cotton, Linen, Woollen, &c. Gentlemen's clothes cleaned and scoured in the best manner. Warranted fast blues on all kinds of Yarn.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 4, 1810.

N.B. Wanted a lad of industrious and steady habits as an Apprentice at the above business.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
19 September 1810, p. 3, col. 3]

(*To be continued*)

17 Pelisse cloth is a twilled woolen fabric used to make pelisses, which are short fur-lined or trimmed military jackets. It inspired and lent its name in the early 19th-century to a woman's long, fitted coat with an empire waist (see wikipedia.org/wiki/Pelisse).

WILLIAM AND DEBORAH (COVERT) BUMSTEAD OF NEW YORK CITY

BY RICHARD J. ROSSIN

(Continued from THE RECORD 147:180)

4. **JACKSON³ BUMSTEAD** (William², William¹) was born in New York City about 1820–1824,¹¹¹ died of “asthenia [weakness] and senile dementia” in the Town of Flatbush, Kings County, 18 May 1893, aged 73,¹¹² and was buried in Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn.¹¹³ He married in New York City 15 July 1857 **MARY A. BRENNAN**, daughter of James and Annie (Moore) Brennan.¹¹⁴ Mary was born in Brooklyn about 1838–1840,¹¹⁵ died of “continued malaria fever” and asthma in Amityville, Town of Babylon, Suffolk County, 15 October 1907, aged 68, and was buried 17 October 1907, probably in Trinity Roman Catholic Cemetery there. Her obituary indicates she was survived by four children.¹¹⁶

111 Sources for his birth year vary from 1819–1826, with the more reliable implying 1823–1825. He was age 24 at marriage (Jackson Bumstead–Mary Brennan marriage cert., 15 July 1857, New York Co. Marriage Registers, Liber 3, arranged chronologically [Family History Library microfilm (FHL) 1,671,673]). He died aged 73 (Jackson Bumstead death cert., local copy, Town of Flatbush, Kings Co., 18 May 1893, #6,780). Censuses suggest 1819–1826 for his birth: William Bumstead household, 1830 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 10, New York Co., p. 36, in which he was likely the male age 5–9; Jackson (age 24) in Debra Bumsted household, 1850 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 10, New York Co., p. 123, dw. 926, fam. 2156; Jackson Bumstead (age 32) in Augustus C. Weed household, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York City, Ward 10, New York Co., Election District [Elec. Dist.] 3, [no p.], dw. 176, fam. 776; James [sic] Bumstead (age 39) household, 1860 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 19, New York Co., dw. 669, fam. 989, pp. 975–76). He was age 41 in June 1863 (Jackson Bumpstead draft registration, “Consolidated Lists of Civil War Draft Registration Records, 1863–1865,” Brooklyn, 3rd Cong. Dist., June 1863, p. 337; digital image [ancestry.com]). Jackson Bumstead (age 40) household, 1865 N.Y. state census, Brooklyn, Ward 20, Kings Co., p. 13, dw. 57, fam. 81. Jackson Bumstead (age 49) household, 1875 N.Y. state census, Brooklyn, Ward 18, Elec. Dist. 5, Kings Co., p. 7, dw. 30, fam. 49. William Bumstead household for Jackson (age 71), 1892 N.Y. state census, Brooklyn, Ward 18, Elec. Dist. 30, Kings Co., p. 7, [no dw. or fam. numbers]. Jackson was not found in 1870 or 1880. In two censuses (1850 and 1855 above), his sister Lucinda was shown as older than him by three years.

112 Jackson Bumstead death cert. (note 111).

113 Author’s personal visit to Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, 2011. Cemetery staff indicated that Jackson Bumstead was buried in Mount Hebron plot #4,693, but no grave marker has been found.

114 Jackson Bumstead–Mary Brennan marriage (note 111). Mary A. Bumstead death cert., local copy, Town of Babylon, Suffolk Co. Deaths, 1907, #2,162.

115 Jackson Bumstead–Mary Brennan marriage (note 111), in which her age was 18. James [sic] Bumstead household, 1860 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 111), for Mary age 36. Jackson Bumstead households: 1865 N.Y. state census, Kings Co. (note 111), for Mary age 26; 1875 N.Y. state census, Kings Co. (note 111), for Mary age 35. Mary Bumstead (age 52) household, 1892 N.Y. state census, Brooklyn, Ward 6, Elec. Dist. 11, Kings Co., p. 15, no dw. or fam. numbers. “Can’t Support Mother and Family on \$5 Per,” *The Daily Standard Union* (Brooklyn), 5 Mar. 1907, p. 2, col. 1, in which Mary was said to be age 70. Mary A. Bumstead death cert. (note 114), where she was said to be 68. Dismissing the two unconfirmed outliers (1860 census and newspaper report), it seems clear that she was born 1838–1840.

116 Mary A. Bumstead death cert. (note 114). Mary Bumstead death notice, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 16 Oct. 1907, p. 18, col. 1. Surviving children were Emma, William, Viola, and Clara. Although her death

In 1853 Jackson was one of two men nominated by the Whigs for constable in the Tenth Ward.¹¹⁷ In 1861 he ran unsuccessfully for one of six councilman posts in the fifth or sixth senatorial district.¹¹⁸ He was a police officer from at least 1850 and was one of three men “appointed” to the 10th Ward 1 June 1855,¹¹⁹ but in 1856 he was a butcher living at 55 Eldridge along with his brothers George and William. In 1857 he was again a police officer, living at 68 Forsyth Street, and was enumerated in New York City in 1860.¹²⁰

A list of draft-eligible men in 1863 showed that he was age 41, worked in the Navy Yard, and lived in Brooklyn at the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Carlton, “ove[r] grocery store.”¹²¹ While Jackson had moved with his family to Brooklyn by 1863, he was not listed in a Brooklyn directory until 1865, when he was at the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Cumberland. He had no occupation shown, but in 1866 he was a carpenter at the same address.¹²² In 1875 he worked as a carpenter.¹²³ Jackson was a 71-year-old laborer in son William’s household in 1892, while 52-year-old Mary was living elsewhere in Brooklyn with their two young daughters.¹²⁴ Seven months before her death, Mary, at the “instigation” of her daughter Viola, sued her son William for support.¹²⁵

Children of Jackson³ and Mary (Brennan) Bumstead:

- i. DEBORAH ANN⁴ BUMSTEAD was born in New York City about November 1857,¹²⁶ died in Tarrytown, Westchester County, 3 April 1902, and was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery there.¹²⁷ She married first in New York City 4 March 1878 WILLIAM SCOTT,¹²⁸ born in Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1841–1842,¹²⁹ died in New York City 3 July 1886, aged 44, and was buried in Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn.

certificate says she was buried in “Sisters” Cemetery, only nuns were buried there. Mary is likely interred in Trinity Cemetery on the same grounds, but no record could be found.

117 “Tenth Ward Regular Democratic Whig Nominations,” *New York Daily Times*, 17 Oct. 1853, p. 1, col. 3. Jackson was running on the Whig ticket.

118 “The City Canvass,” *New York Herald*, 19 Dec. 1861, p. 12, col. 2, which reported he received 720 out of 98,982 votes cast in the fifth district. “The City Canvass,” *New York Herald*, 16 Dec. 1861, p. 12, col. 2, which reports the sixth district.

119 “The Legislative Police Committee Investigation Continued,” *The New York Times*, 28 Dec. 1855, p. 2, col. 1. Jackson Bumstead in Debra Barnsted household, 1850 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 111).

120 *Trow’s New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1857* (New York: John F. Trow, 1856), 120; similar title (1857). James [sic] Bumstead household, 1860 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 111).

121 Jackson Bumstead draft registration (note 111).

122 *Brooklyn City Directory for the Year Ending May 1st, 1866* (Brooklyn: J. Lain & Co., 1865), 63; similar title for (1866), 66. He was also in the 1865 state census of Brooklyn (note 111).

123 Jackson Bumstead household, 1875 N.Y. state census, Kings Co. (note 111).

124 William Bumstead household, 1892 N.Y. state census, Kings Co. (note 111). Mary Bumstead household, 1892 N.Y. state census, Kings Co. (note 115).

125 “Can’t Support Mother and Family on \$5 Per” (note 115). William told the court he had been unable to obtain any odd jobs and that his family was supported by \$5 per week contributed by their son; the court adjourned to determine whether he had “money in the bank.” Court records were not researched.

126 James [sic] Bumstead household, 1860 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 111), for Debora, age 3. Jackson Bumstead households: 1865 N.Y. state census, Kings Co. (note 111), for Debra, age 7, born New York City; 1875 N.Y. state census, Kings Co. (note 111), for Debra, age 17, born New York City. Richard Randolph household, 1900 U.S. census, Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., Enumeration District [ED] 39, sheet 15, dw. 315, fam. 334, for Deborah born Nov. 1857.

127 Deborah A. Randolph death cert., New York State Deaths, 1902, #12,882.

128 “Scott–Bumstead,” 4 Mar. 1878, *New York Herald*, 12 Mar. 1878, p. 8, col. 5.

129 Daughter Jessie Scott birth cert., New York City Births, 1883, #373,856. Jessie’s father, William Scott, was age 41, born in Edinburgh, Scotland.

He was son of James and Jane ([-?-]) Scott.¹³⁰ She married second in Rhinecliff, Dutchess County, 10 September 1896 RICHARD RANDOLPH, son of Sylvanus and Josephine (Hopson) Randolph. Richard was born in New York City about 1851–1852.¹³¹

William and Deborah A. Scott lived on West Twelfth Street, New York City, in 1880, where William worked as a printer.¹³² Deborah and Richard Randolph were in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, in 1900.¹³³

- ii. EMMA G./IMOGENE⁴ BUMSTEAD was born in New York City about 1858–1859,¹³⁴ died in Brooklyn 13 November 1939, reportedly aged 78 [sic], and was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.¹³⁵ She married in Brooklyn at St. Barnabas Church 4 March 1880 LORENZ/LAWRENCE KUNZELMAN, who was born in Kings County about 1848–1849, son of Wolfgang and Adelgunda (Martin) Kunzelman.¹³⁶

It appears that Lawrence and Emma separated. Emma was called the widow of Lawrence in 1889,¹³⁷ yet he was still living in 1904, when his mother died.¹³⁸ He may have died before the 1920 census, when his “widow,” Emma, and daughter, Aida, were enumerated in Brooklyn, but in 1930 “Imogene” was described as married.¹³⁹ No death record has been found for Lawrence.

- iii. WILLIAM HENRY⁴ BUMSTEAD¹⁴⁰ was born in New York City 5 September 1861, died of myocarditis at Brooklyn State Hospital 10 May 1927, and was buried in Evergreens Cemetery.¹⁴¹ He married in Brooklyn on 1 October 1885 ANNA LAWSON,¹⁴² born in Massachusetts 3 September 1862, died of cerebral thrombosis at 705 Warwick Street, Brooklyn, 30 August 1938, aged 75 years, 11 months, 27

130 William C. Scott death cert., New York City Deaths, 1886, #570,663.

131 Richard Randolph–Deborah Bumstead marriage cert., N.Y. State, 1896, #16,714. His father’s given name appeared to be Sylvanus, but was partially smudged. The name was verified in the 1860 census in which 8-year-old Richard was listed with Sylvanus and Josephine Randolph (1860 U.S. census, Town of Kingston, Ulster Co., p. 237, dw. 1226, fam. 1739).

132 William Scott household, 1880 U.S. census, New York City, New York Co., ED 178, p.5, dw. 24, fam. 48.

133 Richard Randolph household, 1900 U.S. census, Dutchess Co. (note 126).

134 James [sic] Bumstead household, 1860 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 111), for Emma, age 1.

135 Emma G. Kunzelman death cert., New York City, Brooklyn Borough, 1939, #22,554 (FHL 2,132,430).

136 Laurence Kuncelman–Emma Jane Bumstead marriage cert., New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, 1880, #565, in which Laurence was age 31. Wolfgang Kunzelman households: 1855 N.Y. state census, Brooklyn, Ward 16, Elec. Dist. 1, unpaginated, dw. 576, fam. 928, Lawrence, age 7, born Kings Co.; 1875 N.Y. state census, Brooklyn, Ward 16, Elec. Dist. 6, Kings Co., p. 1, dw. 2, fam. 4, in which he was age 27.

137 *Lain’s Business Directory of Brooklyn and Long Island Towns* (Brooklyn: Lain’s Directory Office, 1889), 663.

138 Lawrence’s mother appointed his sister, Margareth Moller, as trustee for Lawrence, both residing at 166 Meserole St., Brooklyn (Adelgunda Kunzelmann will, Kings Co. Wills 322:194–99 [FHL 1,844,998], and Adelgunda Kunzelman estate file, dated and filed by 21 Jan. 1904, Kings Co. Surrogate’s Court, Brooklyn, digital images [familysearch.org]). Lawrence was residing at 166 Meserole at the time of his wedding (Laurence Kuncelman–Emma Jane Bumstead marriage cert. [note 136]). His mother’s will implies that Lawrence was ill or incapacitated in some way.

139 Emma Kunzelman household, 1920 U.S. census, Brooklyn, ED 1475, New York City, sheet 2B, dw. 15, fam. 42. Imogene Kunzelman household, 1930 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Kings Co., ED 550, sheet 3A, dw. 18, fam. 37.

140 Persie Jackson Bumstead birth cert., New York City, Brooklyn Borough, Births, 1895, #17,208 (FHL 1,324,426), which provides William’s middle name.

141 [male] Bumstead birth record, 5 Sept. 1861, New York City Register of Births, Liber 8, p. 32 (FHL 1,315,313), probably pertains to him despite the fact that his death cert. gives 6 Sept. as the birth date (William Bumstead death cert., New York City, Brooklyn Borough, 1927, #9771).

142 William Bumstead–Anna Lawson marriage cert., City of Brooklyn, Kings Co., Marriages, 1885, #3,088.

days, and was buried in Evergreens Cemetery.¹⁴³ She was daughter of Robert and Esther (Webb) Lawson.¹⁴⁴

- iv. CLARA E.⁴ BUMSTEAD was born in Brooklyn 16 January 1874, died in Queens of poisoning, 25 February 1927, aged 53, and was buried in St. John's Cemetery, Queens.¹⁴⁵ Clara married about 1900 MICHAEL "JOSEPH" FLOOD,¹⁴⁶ son of Patrick and Bessie (O'Connor) Flood. Michael was born in Ireland or Pennsylvania 6 January 1868, died of chronic nephritis and arteriosclerosis in Queens 1 May 1942, and was buried in St. John's Cemetery.¹⁴⁷

Clara was enumerated in the 1892 New York state census of Brooklyn with her mother.¹⁴⁸ Michael and Clara were in Brooklyn in 1900 and 1910, but on Oakley Avenue, Queens, by 1920.¹⁴⁹ Clara wrote a will leaving all her property to her three children. "No provision is made for her husband, Michael J. Flood, 'because of his cruelty' to his wife during her lifetime."¹⁵⁰ The will was dated six days before Clara died, when she "accidentally" drank "a quantity of Lysol in mistake for a prescription."¹⁵¹

- v. VIOLA LETA⁴ BUMSTEAD was born in Brooklyn 24 November 1882, died in Greenport, Suffolk County, 27 May 1961, and was buried in French Memorial Cemetery, Shelter Island, Suffolk County.¹⁵² Viola, a nurse, married on Shelter Island 11 September 1910 ASA WILLIAM PRESTON, son of Thomas C. and Augusta (Clark) Preston.¹⁵³ Asa was born on Shelter Island 23 June 1884, died 10 September 1971, and was also buried in French Memorial Cemetery.¹⁵⁴

Asa, a farm laborer, and Viola were living on Shelter Island with their three-year-old daughter, Aida C., in 1915. Asa worked as a groundskeeper on a golf course in 1920 and 1925, then as a carpenter's helper in 1930. In 1940 Asa and

143 Anna Bumstead death cert., New York City, Brooklyn Borough, 1938, #17,158.

144 William Bumstead–Anna Lawson marriage cert. (note 142).

145 [*female*] Bumstead birth cert., Brooklyn, Kings Co. Births, 1874, #321 (FHL 1,324,354). Although the given name was blank, Clara was listed on the 1875 N.Y. state census as age one and a half, in agreement with a Jan. 1874 birth (Jackson Bumstead household, 1875 N.Y. state census, Kings Co. [note 111]). Clara Flood death cert., New York City, Queens Borough, Deaths, 1927, #1,216 (FHL 2,169,446).

146 In 1900 she was called his wife, but had been married "0," probably indicating they had not yet been married a year (Michael Flood household, 1900 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Ward 25, Kings Co., ED 450, p. 20A, dw. 194, fam. 432). A marriage record for Clara Bumstead and Michael Flood has not been located.

147 Michael J. Flood death cert., New York City, Borough of Queens Deaths, 1942, #3,418. The death record indicates his birthplace and his parents. Census records for 1900, 1910, and 1920 (notes 146 and 149) list his birthplace as Pennsylvania.

148 Mary Bumstead household, 1892 N.Y. state census, Kings Co. (note 115).

149 Michael Flood household, 1900 U.S. census, Kings Co. (note 146). Michael J. Flood household, 1910 U.S. census, New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Ward 26, ED 784, sheet 6A, dw. 63, fam. 122. Joseph Flood household, 1920 U.S. census, Borough of Queens, New York City, ED 341, sheet 29A–29B, dw. 609, fam. 721.

150 "Children Share Estate," *Leader-Observer* [Queens, N.Y.], 17 Mar. 1927, p. 9, col. 3; also 24 Mar. 1927, p. 10, col. 4. Clara Flood will, Queens Co. Wills 133:333, dated 19 Feb. 1927, proved 22 Mar 1927.

151 "Woodhavent Woman Dies after Drinking Poison by Mistake," *Long Island Daily Press* [Jamaica, N.Y.], 26 Feb. 1927, p. 1, col. 2.

152 [*female*] Bumstead birth cert., Brooklyn, Kings Co. Births, 1882, #8,880 (FHL 1,324,379). Viola Leta Bumstead death cert., N.Y. State Deaths, 1961, #37,394. Viola Leta Preston, "wife of Asa W. Preston," marker, French Memorial Cemetery, Shelter Island, Suffolk Co., memorial 68,481,879, digital image (findagrave.com).

153 Asa William Preston–Viola Leta Bumstead license and marriage cert., N.Y. State Marriages, 1910, #19,354.

154 Asa William Preston marker, French Memorial Cemetery, Shelter Island, Suffolk Co., memorial 68,481,865, digital image (findagrave.com). His birthplace and date are on his draft registration (Asa William Preston WWII draft registration, 25 Apr. 1942, Mattituck, Suffolk Co., Local Board #700, U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942, digital image [familysearch.org]).

Viola were living at a “private estate” on Shelter Island, where he was a farmer and she a laundress.¹⁵⁵

5. **THEODORE VAN WYCK³ BUMSTEAD** (William², William¹) was born in New York City 5 April 1826 or 1827,¹⁵⁶ died in Long Island City, Queens County, 6 January 1890, aged 63 years, 9 months, 1 day, and was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.¹⁵⁷ He married in New York City 22 February 1852 **SARAH WARD**,¹⁵⁸ who was born in New York about 1823–1824 and died in Long Island City 17 November 1888, aged 65.¹⁵⁹ Both Theodore and Sarah were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.¹⁶⁰

Theodore’s passport application dated 11 May 1850 indicates that he was five feet, eight and one-half inches tall. He had grey eyes, chestnut hair, a scar on his forehead, a scar on the forefinger of his left hand, a scar on his head, and one on his leg. He was going to England on business for six months.¹⁶¹ He registered for the Civil War draft on Third Avenue, New York City, in June of 1863, but there is no indication that he served.¹⁶²

Like his brothers and brothers-in-law, Theodore was a long-time member of the Metropolitan Police Department (now the New York City Police Department).¹⁶³ He was enumerated as a policeman in New York City in 1860 and 1870, and in 1880 as “Serg’t on Police.”¹⁶⁴ In 1876, as a sergeant in the Nineteenth Precinct, he earned a salary of \$1,600 per year.¹⁶⁵

155 Asa W./Asa Preston households: 1915 N.Y. state census, Shelter Island, Elec. Dist. 1, Suffolk Co., p. 13; 1920 U.S. census, Shelter Island, Suffolk Co., ED 133, sheet 8B, dw. 200, fam. 208; 1925 N.Y. state census, Shelter Island, Elec. Dist. 1, Suffolk Co., p. 6; 1930 U.S. census, Shelter Island, Suffolk Co., ED 52–103, sheet 5B, dw. 139, fam. 141; 1940 U.S. census, Shelter Island, Suffolk Co., ED 52–150, sheet 61A, household 155.

156 Theodore Bumstead baptism, Methodist Society, New York City, vol. 1, p. 277 (FHL 17,779, item 1), transcripts of original church records held by the New York Public Library. His baptism is dated Oct. 1835 and his birth as [no day] Apr. 1826. His age at death calculates to 5 Apr. 1826 (Theodore Bumstead death cert., local copy, Long Island City, Queens Co., Register of Deaths, 1890, #3,964 [FHL 1,376,365]). His passport and grave marker have his birth date as 5 Apr. 1827 (Theodore V. Bumstead passport application, #4,929, Passport Applications, 1 May 1850–9 July 1850 [National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) M1490, roll 33]; digital image [ancestry.com]; Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, to author, letters, 23 Nov. 1999 and 30 Sept. 2013).

157 Theodore Bumstead death cert. (note 156).

158 Theodore Bumstead–Sarah Ward marriage, Marriage Register of Rev. Henry Chase, Minister of Mariners Church, p. 80 (FHL 17,785, item 5).

159 Theodore Bumstead–Sarah Ward marriage (note 158). Sarah Bumstead death cert., Long Island City, Queens Co., Register of Deaths, 1888, #3,229 (FHL 1,376,365).

160 Cypress Hills Cemetery to author (note 156). Theodore and Sarah Bumstead are buried in Westminster Way, Sect 1, Lot 107 grave 7 and 8, respectively.

161 Theodore V. Bumstead passport application (note 156).

162 Theodore Bumstead draft registration, “Consolidated Lists of Civil War Draft Registration Records, 1863–1865,” New York City, 9th Congressional Dist., June 1863, p. 102; digital image (ancestry.com).

163 D. T. Valentine, *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York for 1855* (New York: McSpedon and Baker, 1856), 143–44; similar title for 1865, 112; for 1866, 109. “Transfers,” *The City Record* [New York City], 6 July 1883, p. 1446, col. 1, which announces Sgt. Theodore Bumstead’s transfer from the 23rd Precinct to the 7th Precinct.

164 Theodore/Theo^s/Theo Bumstead households: 1860 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 19, New York Co., p. 60, dw. 274, fam. 441; 1870 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 19, New York Co., p. 28, dw. 129, fam. 224; 1880 U.S. census, New York City, Dist. 605, New York Co., ED 4, p. 8D, dw. 44, fam. 75.

165 *Documents of the Assembly of the State of New York: Ninety-Ninth Session—1876* (Albany: State of New York, 1876), 57.

A *New York Commercial Advertiser* story reported young boys stealing fifteen of Theodore's fantail pigeons valued at \$100,¹⁶⁶ and in 1881 Sergt. Bumstead was knocked insensible from falling off the roof of his shed, where he had been sleeping.¹⁶⁷

In his will dated 17 February 1890, Theodore Bumstead appointed his niece Deborah Ann Weed as his executor and left his entire estate to his three grandchildren: William Berkley Gottgetreu, Sarah Beatrice Gottgetreu, and Charles Gulden Gottgetreu.¹⁶⁸

Children of Theodore Van Wyck³ and Sarah (Ward) Bumstead:¹⁶⁹

- i. JULIET⁴ BUMSTEAD was born in New York City 2 February 1853, died in New York City 22 November 1883, and was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.¹⁷⁰ She married in New York City 2 November 1870 NATHAN GOTTGETREU, son of Solomon and Babette (Hillmann) Gottgetreu.¹⁷¹ Nathan was born in New York City 20 November 1849;¹⁷² his death date is unknown. In 1880 Julia and Nathan, a "dealer in human hair," were in New York City with their three children, those named in their grandfather's will.¹⁷³
- ii. [Son] BUMSTEAD was buried in the family plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery.¹⁷⁴
- iii. [Son] BUMSTEAD was buried in the family plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery.¹⁷⁵

6. **JACOB C.³ BUMSTEAD** (William², William¹) was born in New York City 5 November 1828¹⁷⁶ and died there of "pleuro-pneumonia" 25 August 1867, aged 39.¹⁷⁷ He married first in New York City 10 January 1850 **ELIZABETH ALLEN**.¹⁷⁸ She was born in New York City about 5 June 1825 (calculated), died of phthisis in New York City 27 February 1858, aged 32 years, 8 months, 22

166 "A Thieving Ornithologist," *New York Evening Express*, 17 June 1876, p. 4, col. 4.

167 "City and Suburban News," *New York Times*, 2 Oct. 1881, p. 5, col. 5.

168 Theodore VanWyck Bumstead will, Queens Co. Wills 43:328–33, dated 30 Aug. 1889, proved 17 Feb. 1890. Name variants for Gottgetreu include Gottgetren and Gottgetreu.

169 Census records (note 164) show that by 1860, Juliet was the only child to survive infancy.

170 Juliet Gottgetreu death cert., New York City Deaths, 1883, #475,427; died aged 16 years, 3 months. Her marker at Cypress Hills has her birth date as 2 Feb. 1853 (Cypress Hills Cemetery to author [note 156]). Juliet M. Gottgetren obituary, *New York Herald*, 23 Nov. 1883, p. 9, col. 4.

171 Nathan Gottgetreu–Juliet Bumstead marriage cert., New York City, 1870, #6,709 (FHL 1,544,437), with officiant Rev. Charles C. Norton and witnesses Thomas Byrns and Francis Thomas, M.D.

172 Nathan Gottgetreu passport application, #37,704, Passport Applications, 16 May 1868–30 June 1868; digital image (ancestry.com). His father, Solomon, was his witness; Nathan was age 18.

173 N. Gottgetreu household, 1880 U.S. census, New York City, New York Co., ED 604, p. 40, dw. 162, fam. 367.

174 The only evidence of the two sons of Theodore VanWyck Bumstead is found on the interment card from the family lot in Cypress Hills Cemetery (Cypress Hills Cemetery to author [note 156]), which lists them by their sequential interment numbers, 40,871 and 40,872. These records show that others in the series (40,867, 40,868, 40,869, 40,870, and 40,873), all of whom are related to Theodore, were first buried elsewhere, then reentered in Cypress Hills. No birth or death records were found in New York City for these boys.

175 See note 174.

176 Bumstead family Bible, *The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments* (Philadelphia: James A. Bill, 1850), in possession of the author. The front cover of the Bumstead Bible is inscribed "Jacob C Bumstead July 1852." Jacob C. Bumstead baptism, Methodist Society, New York City (note 156), vol. 1, p. 287, which lists his birth date as 5 Nov. 1828.

177 Jacob C. Bumstead death cert., New York City Deaths, 1867, filed alphabetically by year (FHL 1,324,511). Jacob C. Bumstead obituary, *New York Herald*, 29 Aug. 1867, p. 5, col. 5.

178 Bumstead family Bible (note 176). Jacob C. Bumstead–Elizabeth Allen marriage, Marriage Register of Rev. Henry Chase, Minister of Mariners Church, p. 71 (FHL 17,785, item 5).

days, and was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.¹⁷⁹ He married second in New York City on 9 May 1859 **CATHERINE AMELIA VANDERWATER**,¹⁸⁰ daughter of Henry and Mary Ann (Kemper) Vanderwater.¹⁸¹ Catherine was born in New York City about 27 July 1841 (calculated) and died of septicemia at 287 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, 16 June 1877, aged 35 years, 10 months, 20 days. Jacob was buried with his first wife, Elizabeth, and their daughter, Catherine (Katy), in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Catherine Amelia (Vanderwater) Bumstead was also buried at Cypress Hills, but in a plot owned by her mother, Mary Ann Vanderwater.¹⁸²

Newly married Jacob and Eliza were in New York City in 1850, where he was a ship carpenter. They were in the same building as his sister Catharine and her husband, Otho Oliver, and were still with them in 1855. Jacob was called a sparmaker. He has not been located in 1860; in 1870 his widow, Catherine, and their three children were living with her parents in New York City.¹⁸³

Child of Jacob C.³ and Elizabeth (Allen) Bumstead:

- i. **CATHERINE C.⁴ BUMSTEAD** was born in New York City 3 October 1851, died of “congestion of brain” in New York City 17 October 1862, aged 11 years, 14 days,¹⁸⁴ and was buried Cypress Hills Cemetery.¹⁸⁵

Children of Jacob C.³ and Catharine (Vanderwater) Bumstead, all born in New York City:¹⁸⁶

- ii. **HENRY V.⁴ BUMSTEAD** was born about 1859–1860 (age at first marriage) and died in East Rockaway, Nassau Co., 31 December 1921.¹⁸⁷ He married first in Chicago, Illinois, 13 May 1885 **CATHERINE/KATIE BOURKE**, born in England or “London, Canada,” about 1864–1865 (age at death), died of lobular pneumonia at St. Luke’s Hospital, Manhattan, 24 May 1907, aged 42, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery,

179 Elizabeth Bumstead death record, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 28, 27 Feb. 1858 (FHL 447,561). Elizabeth Bumstead obituary, *New York Herald*, 1 Mar. 1858, p. 5, col. 5. Elizabeth claimed she was age 22 at her marriage (note 178), perhaps to avoid appearing older than her husband.

180 Jacob Bumstead–Kate Vanderwater marriage notice, *New York Herald Tribune*, 13 May 1859, p. 8, col. 1. Their marriage was not found in New York City marriage records, searching Jan.–July 1859.

181 Henry Vandewater household, 1870 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 18, New York Co., p. 45, dw. 140, fam. 369. The household included Catherine’s parents, Catherine, age 30, and Catherine’s children: Henry, age 10; Frank, age 8; and Clarence, age 3. Catherine’s father died in 1875 (Henry Vandewater death cert., New York City Deaths, 1875, #203,059) and her mother (daughter of Phillip Kemper) in 1887 (Mary Ann Vandewater death cert., New York City Deaths, 1887, #596,519). Both were buried at Cypress Hills Cemetery in a plot owned by Mary Ann Vandewater. Catherine Bumstead and her daughter, Augusta, were also buried in the Vandewater plot (Cypress Hills Cemetery to author [note 156], which give burial location in Sect. 1, Lot 41, Westminster Way, grave 1).

182 Catherine Amelia Bumstead death cert., New York City Deaths (filed with City of Brooklyn, Kings Co., certificates), 1877, #4,766 (FHL 1,323,732). Catherine’s death cert. is on a New York City form, but is filed with Brooklyn certificates and reports a Brooklyn address as her place of death. Catherine Amelia Bumstead obituary, *New York Herald*, 18 June 1877, p. 9, col. 6.

183 Jacob Bumstead household, 1850 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 10, New York Co., p. 197, dw. 365, fam. 843; Otho Oliver household, dw. 365, fam. 842. Jacob C. Bumstead in Otho Oliver household, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York City, Ward 10, Elec. Dist. 3, New York Co., unpaginated, dw. 178, fam. 787. Henry Vandewater household, 1870 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 181).

184 Bumstead family Bible (note 176), which includes her exact birth date. Kate Bumstead death record, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 36, 17 Oct. 1862 (FHL 447,565). Catherine (Katy) C. Bumstead obituary, *New York Herald*, 19 Oct. 1862, p. 5, col. 3. The birth date calculated from her age at death is consistent with the Bible entry.

185 Cypress Hills Cemetery to author (note 156), stating that Jacob and his daughter were buried in Westminster Way, Sect. 1, Lot 107, grave 17.

186 Henry Vandewater household, 1870 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 181).

187 Harry V. Bumstead index entry, New York State Index to Deaths, 1921, citing #68,026, East Rockaway. The certificate has not been examined.

Queens. She was daughter of Richard and Bessie (Landers) Bourke, both born in Ireland.¹⁸⁸ He married second at St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church, Manhattan, 1 June 1911 MARY R. HUSHION, born about 1876–1877 (age at marriage), daughter of Thomas and Eleanor [McCaffrey?] Hushion.¹⁸⁹

In 1900 and 1905 Henry and Catherine were in Manhattan, where he worked as a bookkeeper. In 1910 Harry, a widowed clerk at a life insurance company, was living alone in Manhattan. He was a life insurance agent in 1920 in East Rockaway, living with Mary. Henry had no known children.¹⁹⁰

- iii. FRANK KEMPER⁴ BUMSTEAD was born 10 October 1861, died of a cerebral hemorrhage in Evanston, Cook County, Illinois, 6 October 1921, aged 59, and was buried in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Cook County.¹⁹¹ He married first in Chicago 18 September 1888 TROY WHITNEY.¹⁹² Troy, daughter of Joseph P. and Troy (Hope) Whitney, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, about 6 December 1872 (calculated), died of liver cancer in Chicago 4 May 1919, aged 46 years, 4 months, 29 days, and was buried in Rosehill Cemetery.¹⁹³ Frank married second in Chicago 25 February 1920 MARY R. CARTER, who was born about 1872–1873 (age at marriage)¹⁹⁴ and survived her husband. Frank was described as a publisher in his death record.¹⁹⁵
- iv. AUGUSTA V.⁴ BUMSTEAD was born about November 1863 (calculated) and died in New York City 5 September 1866, aged 3 years, 10 months.¹⁹⁶
- v. CLARENCE C.⁴ BUMSTEAD was born about 1867–1868, died of typhoid fever at 569 N. Clark Street, Chicago, at “the residence of his brother, Frank R. [sic] Bumstead,” 2 June 1891, aged 23, and was buried in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago.¹⁹⁷

7. **WILLIAM³ BUMSTEAD** (William², William¹) was born in New York City 7 January 1833¹⁹⁸ and died there of mitral stenosis and heart failure 21 November 1898, aged 66.¹⁹⁹ He married say 1857 (first-known child) **MARY MAGDELENE EBERHARD**, who was born in New York City 3 February 1838 and baptized 27 February at the Dutch Reformed Church on East 68th Street, New York City, daughter of Nicholas and Mary/Magdalany ([–?–]) Eberhard.²⁰⁰ Mary M.

188 Harry V. Bumstead–Katie Bourke marriage cert., Cook Co., Ill., 13 May 1885, #91,627 (FHL 1,030,147). Catherine Bumstead death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1907, #17,555 (FHL 1,323,153).

189 Harry V. Bumstead–Mary R. Hushion marriage cert., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, Marriages, 1911, #12,268 (FHL 1,613,123).

190 Henry V./Harry V. Bumstead households: 1900 U.S. census, Manhattan, Ward 23, New York Co., ED 612, sheet 14B, dw. 41, fam. 322; 1905 N.Y. state census, Manhattan, Elec. Dist. 22, New York Co., p. 3; 1910 U.S. census, Manhattan, Ward 12, New York Co., ED 668, sheet 15B, dw. 29, fam. 356; 1920 U.S. census, East Rockaway, Town of Hempstead, Nassau Co., ED 47, p. 8B, dw. 170, fam. 181.

191 Frank K. Bumstead death cert., Cook Co., Ill., 1921, #33,610 (FHL 1,570,849).

192 Frank Bumstead–Troy Whitney marriage cert., Cook Co., Ill., 1888, #131,226 (FHL 1,030,176).

193 Troy Bumstead, death cert., Cook Co., Ill., 1919, #14,046 (FHL 1,852,771).

194 Frank Bumstead–Mary Carter marriage cert., Cook Co., Ill., Marriages 25 Feb. 1920, #858,023 (FHL 1,030,721).

195 Frank K. Bumstead death cert. (note 191).

196 Augusta Bumstead obituary, *New York Herald*, 6 Sept. 1866, p. 9, col. 4. No death cert. was found in New York City records.

197 Clarence C. Bumstead death cert., Cook Co., Ill., Deaths, 1891, #18,472 (FHL 1,030,967). Clarence C. Bumstead obituary, *New York Herald*, 11 June 1891, p. 1 col. 2. The obituary indicates he is the grandson of the late Henry and Mary A. Vandewater of New York.

198 William Bumstead baptism, Methodist Society, New York City (note 156), vol. 1, p. 287, which lists his birth date.

199 William Bumstead death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1898, #32,675 (FHL 1,322,952). William Bumstead obituary, *New York Herald*, 23 Nov. 1898, p. 1, col. 2.

200 Mary Magalany Eberhard baptism, Dutch Reformed Church, East 68th St., New York City, Members, Funerals, Baptisms, 1823–1965, unpaginated; digital image (ancestry.com); original held by

Bumstead died of slow asthenia and mitral stenosis in New York City 11 July 1899, aged 60 years, 5 months [*sic*].²⁰¹ William and Mary were buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.²⁰²

In 1860 William and Mary were in New York City's Ward 10, where William was a sparmaker.²⁰³ William Bumstead, a policeman living at 44 Hester, registered for the Civil War draft in May/June 1863.²⁰⁴ William and Mary were in New York City's Ward 19 in 1870, with Caroline, age 12; Josephine, age 8; and Lulu, age 5. The family was still together in 1880; William was employed as a clerk in a milliner's shop, and Carrie as a school teacher. William, Mary, Caroline, and Lulu were listed in the 1890 police census at 320 East 125th Street.²⁰⁵

Children of William³ and Mary (Eberhard) Bumstead:

- i. CAROLINE/CARRIE ELIZABETH⁴ BUMSTEAD was born in New York City 29 September 1858,²⁰⁶ died of chronic nephritis in Stonewall, Frederick County, Virginia, 26 October 1944, aged 87 years, 27 days, and was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Caroline worked as a school teacher and never married.²⁰⁷

Caroline lived with her sister Lulu/Louisa Wilson in 1900 in Manhattan and in Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey, in 1910 and 1920. In the latter two enumerations she was a teacher.²⁰⁸

- ii. JOSEPHINE ELLA⁴ BUMSTEAD was born in New York City about 1860–1861 (age 20 at first marriage) and died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lulu M. Wilson, 79 Woodside Avenue, Ridgewood, 6 May 1925, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, the Bronx.²⁰⁹ She married first in New York City 23 February 1881 RICHARD SATHERS THURSTON, who was born about 1858–1859, son of Joseph and Letitia

the Archives of the Reformed Church in America, New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., N.J. Her mother's name was written as Magalany on the baptism, but Mary on Mary Bumstead's death cert. (note 201).

201 Mary M. Bumstead death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1899, #20,092 (FHL 1,322,962), which confirmed her parents. Mary Bumstead obituary, *New York Herald*, 12 July 1899, p. 1 col. 2. Her age at death implies a birth date of 11 Feb. 1839, but her baptism record is likely correct.

202 Cypress Hills Cemetery to author (note 156). Unlike most other Bumsteads, who were buried in Sect. 1, William and Mary were buried in plot Sect. 14, lot 431½A.

203 William Bumstead household, 1860 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 10, New York Co., p. 177, dw. 438, fam. 1533.

204 William Bumstead draft registration, "Consolidated Lists of Civil War Draft Registration Records, 1863–1865," New York City, 5th Cong. Dist., May/June 1863; digital image (ancestry.com).

205 William Bumstead household, 1870 U.S. census (first enumeration), New York City, Ward 19, New York Co., p. 44, dw. 312, fam. not given. Wm. Bumstead household, 1880 U.S. census, New York City, New York Co., ED 606, p. 36, dw. 87, fam. 389. William Bumstead household, 1890 New York City police census, Elec. Dist. 65, Assembly Dist. 23, Police Precinct 29, vol. 890, p. 66 (FHL 1,309,966, item 2). There is no extant New York City 1892 state census.

206 Caroline E. Bumstead birth record, New York City Register of births, 5:49, 29 Sept. 1858 (FHL 1,315,312). Her death cert. gives 29 Sept. 1857, and the 1860 census, taken in the summer of 1860, gives her age as 2, implying 1857, but the birth record was in 1858 (William Bumstead household, 1860 U.S. census, New York Co. [note 203]; Caroline Elizabeth Bumstead death cert. [note 207]).

207 Caroline Elizabeth Bumstead death cert., Frederick Co., Va., Deaths, 1944, #22,428, which indicates she died in Stonewall, Va. Cypress Hills Cemetery to author (note 156) says she died in Winchester, Va., which is actually the location of the funeral home near Stonewall.

208 Caroline Bumstead, sister-in-law, in Edwin Wilson household, 1900 U.S. census, Manhattan, New York City, New York Co., ED 931, sheet 10A, dw. 56, fam. 208. Caroline Bumstead in Lulu Wilson household, 1910 U.S. census, Ridgewood, Bergen Co., N.J., ED 47, sheet 5B, dw./fam. 92. Caroline B. Bumstead in Lulu Wilson household, 1920 U.S. census, Ridgewood, Bergen Co., N.J., ED 100, sheet 6A, dw. 113, fam. 127.

209 Mrs. Josephine E. Williamson obituary and death notice, *The Long Island Traveler*, 15 May 1925, p. 3, cols. 2 and 6. Also Josephine E. (Bumstead) Williamson death notice, *The Traveler Watchman* [Southold, N.Y.], 12 May 1925, p. 3 col. 2.

(McBurney) Thurston.²¹⁰ She married second about 1908 (married two years in 1910) Capt. GEORGE H. WILLIAMSON, who was born in New York about 1847, and died in 1913, probably in Southold, Suffolk County. George and Josephine Williamson were in Southold in 1910. Josephine had no children.²¹¹

- iii. LOUISA/LULU MARY⁴ BUMSTEAD was born in New York City about 1864–1865,²¹² died in Ridgewood, New Jersey, 3 May 1940, and was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.²¹³ She married in Manhattan 20 March 1900 EDWIN FORREST WILSON JR., who was born in Brooklyn about 1865–1866 (age at marriage), died 18 March 1909, probably in Ridgewood and was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.²¹⁴ Edwin was the son of Edwin F. and Elizabeth (Davis) Wilson.²¹⁵

Edwin and Louise were in Manhattan in 1900, where he worked as a printer.²¹⁶ Lulu lived at 79 Woodside Avenue in Ridgewood in 1910, 1920, and when her sister Josephine died there in 1925.²¹⁷ She was of 212 Woodside at the time of her own death.

(Concluded)

210 Richard Sathers Thurston–Josephine Ella Bumstead marriage cert., New York City Marriages, 1881, #105 (FHL 1,562,446), which provides their ages, birthplaces, and parents. The officiant was Rev. C. T. Woodruff, “Supt. N.Y. Prot. Epis. City Mission Society,” with witnesses Caroline E. and Mary M. Bumstead.

211 Mrs. Josephine E. Williamson obituary and death notice (note 209), which calls her the widow of Capt. George H. Williamson. George H. Williamson household, 1910 U.S. census, Southold, Suffolk Co., ED 1399, sheet 9A, dw. 212, fam. 226. Capt. George H. Williamson marker, Willow Hill Cemetery, Southold, Suffolk Co., memorial 16,423,713, digital image (findagrave.com).

212 Lulu was age 5 in 1870 (William Bumstead household, 1870 U.S. census, New York Co. [note 205]). Lulu Bumstead–Edwin Forrest Wilson Jr. marriage cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1900, #4,859 (FHL 1,570,299), which erroneously gives her age as 28. They were married by Rev. W. A. Richard, with witnesses Ella Berry and Miss May Paine. Her 1900 census entry also gives her age as 28 (Edwin Wilson household, 1900 U.S. census, New York Co. [note 208]) and the 1920 says 48 (Lulu Wilson household, 1920 U.S. census, Bergen Co., N.J. [note 208]).

213 Cypress Hills Cemetery to author (note 156), providing a copy of the Affidavit of Heirship, heirs of Mary M. Bumstead, which indicates that Lulu M. Wilson of 212 Woodside Avenue, Ridgewood, N.J., died intestate on 3 May 1940, leaving as heirs a son, Laurence E. Wilson, age 38, of Southold, N.Y., and a daughter, Josephine A. Marinell, age 39, of Grimes [Frederick Co.], Virginia.

214 Edwin Wilson marker, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, Sect. 14, lot 431½A, Cypress Hills Cemetery to author (note 156). The cemetery record gives Ridgewood, N.Y., as his residence, but no death cert. was found for him in New York City or New York State. Just one year later, his widow, Lulu, was on the 1910 census of Ridgewood, *New Jersey*, and it is likely that he died there.

215 Lulu Bumstead to Edwin Forrest Wilson Jr. marriage cert. (note 212). Lulu Wilson household, 1910 U.S. census, Bergen Co., N.J. (note 208). No death record has been located for Edwin.

216 Edwin Wilson household, 1900 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 208).

217 Lulu Wilson household, 1910 U.S. census, Bergen Co., N.J.; Lulu Wilson household, 1920 U.S. census, Bergen Co. (both note 208). Mrs. Josephine E. Williamson obituary and death notice (note 209).

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO ARTICLES IN THE RECORD

Unless otherwise attributed, additions and corrections are from the author or the editor.

VAN ANTWERP

72 (1941): 18–23, 201–6, 316–19 (“The Family Van Antwerp in America” by Lee Douglas Van Antwerp).¹

72: 203–4. The article states that Louys⁴ Van Antwerp was born “Aug. 17, 1771,” son of Lewis³ Van Antwerp (born 1731) and Hendrickje Fonda (born 1738). It gives no further information on him, even though in the presentation of the fourth generation the author carries forward five of his siblings: Simon, Johannes, Douwe, Ysaac, and Daniel L. Van Antwerp. Van Antwerp later published supplementary information on the family, but without any additions on Louys⁴.² The purpose of this note is to show that the family line can also be continued forward from Louys⁴.

No source is cited for the author’s entry on Louys⁴. However, there is an entry for Louys with the same birth date and parentage in Jonathan Pearson’s *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany* and in his *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Patent and City of Schenectady*.³

In the 1941 article, the death date of the father, Lewis³, is stated as “1809” with a source reference to “PS” (i.e. Pearson, *Schenectady*). Yet that source does not give a death date for him, and the date is in error, as appears from the will of Lewis Van Antwerp, of Schaghticoke, dated 28 December 1813 and probated 4 April 1814.⁴ The testator names his son Lewis among other heirs, including five sons as named in the above article as children of Lewis³: Simon, John, Dowa, Isaac, and Daniel. This will was abstracted by Ralph David Phillips, but the testator’s name is erroneously given as “LETTIA” Van Antwerp (capitals thus) instead of “Lewis” Van Antwerp.⁵ There are several other errors in this abstract—researchers should consult the original record of the will.

1 The contributor thanks Leighton H. Coleman III for sharing references on Lewis⁴ Van Antwerp; and to Harry Macy Jr. for helpful advice in the preparation of this contribution.

2 Lee Douglas Van Antwerp, “The Van Antwerp Family in America,” *RECORD* 79 (1948): 49–64, 161–65, 219–26; *RECORD* 80 (1949): 19–32, 99–104, 167–76, 198–208.

3 Jonathan Pearson, *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany, from 1630 to 1800* (Albany: J. Munsell, 1872), 114. Jonathan Pearson, *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Patent and City of Schenectady, from 1662 to 1800* (Albany: J. Munsell, 1873), 209.

4 Lewis Van Antwerp will, Rensselaer Co. Wills 4:445–46; digital image (familysearch.org).

5 Ralph David Phillips, “Abstracts of Wills of Rensselaer County, New York, in the Office of the Surrogate at Troy, New York, 1791–1850,” 3 vols. (typescript, 1938), 1:100–101, will #312; digital image (ancestry.com).

The will refers to land in Herkimer County as described in a deed dated 22 August 1796 and recorded 10 July 1810. Upon consulting the text of this deed one finds that the land, in the Town of Warren, is described as being partly “in the possession of Lewis Van Antwerp Junior”; this statement indicates that as of 1796 Lewis⁴ was a resident of Warren.⁶

Four years later, the federal census of 1800 for Warren, Herkimer County, lists Lewis Van Antwerp as a head of family with a household consisting of one male age under age 10; one male age 26–44; two females under age 10; one female age 16–25; and one female age 26–44.⁷ Lewis Van Antwerp, the householder, was the male age 26–44; the others (subject to confirmation by further research) would appear to be his wife; a young son and two young daughters; and a female age 16–25, who might be a relative or servant.

Lewis Van Antwerp and “Winsel” were named as parents of Daniel Van Antwerp, baptized in Minden 2 June 1799 (born 7 December 1798).⁸ This baptism may refer to the male under age 10 in the above 1800 census entry. Minden is about seventeen miles east of Warren. Census records for 1810 and 1820 do not list Lewis Van Antwerp as a householder in Warren.

The name given for Lewis’s wife, “Winsel,” is unusual; there would seem to be a parallel in a genealogy written by Mary Ross Whitman, with reference to a daughter of Lewis and Winchell Van Antwerp: Mary Van Antwerp, born 4 March 1809, died 11 April 1864.⁹ Compare this with *The Winchell Genealogy* in which the authors state that Lewis Van Antwerp married Isabel Winchell.¹⁰

The death of Lewis⁴ Van Antwerp was noted in a newspaper, *The Troy Budget*, 19 December 1828: “At Schaghticoke on the 11th inst. Mr. Lewis Van Antwerp, aged 57 years.”¹¹ Age 57 fits with the date of birth 17 August 1771 for Louys⁴. No record has been found of a will or administration.

Other secondary sources offer data apparently pertaining to children of Lewis⁴ but documentary confirmation is needed. In addition to the above titles by Whitman and by Winchell, see also Starkweather’s *The Starkweather–Staples Genealogy*; which includes information on six children of Lewis Van Antwerp;¹² Rulison’s *Genealogy of the Rulison, Rulifson, Ruliffson and Allied Families*, which includes the marriage of Sophia Van Antwerp to Nelson J. Rulison in August

6 Daniel Van Antwerp to Lewis Van Antwerp, Record of Deeds vol. 37 (former vol. Q), pp. 500–501, Series A0453, “Miscellaneous Records” (Office of the Secretary of the State of New York), New York State Archives, Albany; 22 Aug. 1796, recorded 10 July 1810, for lot 4, subdivision 3, part of Henderson’s Patent, located in present-day Town of Warren, Herkimer Co.

7 Lewis Van Antwerp household, 1800 U.S. census, Town of Warren, Herkimer Co., p. 493.

8 Arthur C. M. Kelly, *Baptism Record of St. Paul’s Lutheran Church, also Called Geisenberg Church, Minden, Montgomery County, N.Y., 1793–1836* (Rhinebeck, N.Y.: Kinship, 2003), 30 (#622). On p. 14 (#276), in a baptism for Henrica (born 9 Sept. 1796), daughter of Lewis Van Antwerp, the mother is named as “Maria.” It is likely that the mother in this baptism is the same person as “Winsel” but this requires further research, as does the whole question of his marriage and children.

9 Mary Ross Whitman, *George Wightman of Quidnesset, R.I. (1632–1721/2) and Descendants* (Chicago: privately printed, 1939), 241. No source reference was provided for this information.

10 Newton H. Winchell and Alexander N. Winchell, *The Winchell Genealogy . . . Since 1635*, 2nd ed. (Minneapolis, Minn.: Horace V. Winchell, 1917), 485. No source reference was provided for this information.

11 *Troy* [N.Y.] *Budget*, 19 Dec. 1828, p. 3, col. 4.

12 Rufus Perle Starkweather, *The Starkweather–Staples Genealogy*, 2nd ed. (San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.: R. P. Starkweather, 1926), 50–51.

1833;¹³ and see “Additions and Corrections” for the marriage of Harriet Van Antwerp, of Warren, New York, to Romeo Marshall.¹⁴

Although further research is needed to verify data on the marriage and children of Lewis Van Antwerp, it seems clear that the family line from Louys⁴ continues forward.

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PENNY—MARBLE—TOWNSEND

133 (2002): 83–98, 201–16 (“The Penn[e]ys of Harwich, Massachusetts, and Upstate New York,” by Eugene Cole Zubrinsky, FASG).

133: 93–94. The will of Edward Penny of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, dated and proved in 1824, names his “eldest” daughter, Esther “Marvel,” third among his children and also mentions a grandson, Volney Marvel.¹⁶ These two, appearing elsewhere as Esther Marble and Asahel V. Marble, respectively, were clearly mother and son.¹⁷ The only adult male of the Marble surname known to have resided in Pittstown was also named Asahel Marble. He had arrived there by 1796 and remained until at least 1804; in 1810, he was of the Town of Easton, Washington County, on Pittstown’s northern border.¹⁸ He is said to have died in Otsego County, on 31 March 1847, aged 72.¹⁹

In that Asahel Volney Marble was born in 1801,²⁰ his parents’ marriage—Esther (Penny) Marble’s husband was almost certainly the elder Asahel—presumably had occurred by then. Esther died 21 May 1852, aged 77, probably in the Town of Angelica, Allegany County, where she was buried and where she was living in 1850.²¹ Her age at death implies her birth in 1774–1775, yet an

13 Henry Flagler Rulison, *Genealogy of the Rulison, Rulifson, Rullifson and Allied Families in America 1689–1918* (Chicago: privately printed, 1919), 29.

14 “Additions and Corrections,” RECORD, 132 (2001): 304–5, an addition to Francis J. Sypher Jr., “Erastus Tucker Tefft and His Family in New York,” RECORD 131 (2000): 254.

15 Francis J. Sypher Jr. may be reached at P.O. Box 1125, FDR Station, New York, NY 10150-1125.

16 Edward Penny will, Rensselaer Co. Wills and Letters of Administration, 7:262–64 (FHL 549,910).

17 Esther Marble, age 75, in Wikes [sic] Angel household, 1850 U.S. census, Town of Angelica, Allegany Co., p. 216 [verso], dw. 232, fam. 233. Asahel V. Marble, age 53, in Wilkes Angel household, 1855 N.Y. state census, Town of Angelica, Allegany Co., p. 19, dw. 149, fam. 160. Thanks to Ben Pearson of Ashburn, Va., for the foregoing census data, prompting this research.

18 Rensselaer Co. Mortgages, 2:142, 262. Asahel Marble tax assessments (1800, 1802, and 1803), Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., “New York, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799–1804,” digital images (ancestry.com). In 1802 Asahel Marble was an ensign in the Rensselaer Co. militia, Capt. Reuben Halsted’s company and Lt. Col. Commandant Gilbert Eddy’s regiment, both of Pittstown (*Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment of the State of New York, 1783–1821*, 4 vols. [Albany, N.Y.: State of New York, 1901–1902], 1:617, digital image [ancestry.com]). Asahel Marble household, 1810 U.S. census, Town of Easton, Washington Co., p. 501.

19 Frank J. Doherty, *The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, New York: An Historical and Genealogical Study of All the 18th Century Settlers in the Patent*, currently 12 vols. (Pleasant Valley, N.Y.: F. J. Doherty, 1990–), 8:449.

20 Brenda Rushman, *Burial Records for Greenwood Cemetery, Bellaire, Ohio* (St. Clairsville, Ohio: Cumberland Trail Genealogical Society, n.d.), 123, for A. V. Marble 1801–1866.

21 Esther Marble marker, Until the Day Dawn Cemetery, Angelica, Allegany Co., Lot 461, memorial 90,535,213, digital image (findagrave.com). In 1850 she was living there with a daughter and son-in-law, along with a Marble granddaughter. Asahel V. Marble was in the same household in 1855. See Esther Marble in Wikes [sic] Angel household, 1850 U.S. census, Town of Angelica, Allegany Co.; Asahel

extract, probably of Esther's cemetery record not her gravestone, gives her birth year as 1773.²² Esther's brother Bangs Penny was reported as 45 or above in 1820, age 50–60 in 1830, and was most likely the extra male age 16 or over in 1790; thus he was born before 1775.²³ Having two children born before 1775 could push the marriage year of Esther's parents, Edward and Thankful (Bangs) Penny, back at least a year from the 1773 stated in the article.

The article, lacking sufficiently precise data to do otherwise, presented the children in the order in which they appear in the will: two sons, five daughters, followed by another son. That the will fails to adhere to the custom of listing all the testator's sons before naming the daughters might give the impression that they were listed in the order of their birth. But son Edward, who incidentally was probably the youngest child, appears last not for that reason but almost certainly because he was the residuary beneficiary, to whom was bequeathed everything (house, land, livestock, etc.) not left to the others. It is therefore likely that, except for Edward, the children are named in the customary fashion of sons first, daughters second, and that Esther, although listed third, was either the first or second child. And it is therefore virtually certain that she was born in what was then Fredericksburgh Precinct, Dutchess County (that part now the Town of Southeast, Putnam County).

133: 94. Esther Penny's sister was buried as "Hannah / wife of Isaac Townsend / a[nd] daughter of / Dea. Edward Peney [*sic*] / Died / March 8, 1857 / Aged 72 Years." An abstracted obituary says that she was born in Pittstown and died in Concord, Jackson County, Michigan.²⁴ If she was in fact born in Pittstown, rather than having migrated there at a young age, then her family had gone to Pittstown (from present-day Southeast) by about 1785 rather than by 1790.

SCHENCK

147 (2016): 45–54 ("Two Early Dutch Family Bibles: Marten Roelofse Schenck [1661–1727] and Joris Rapalje [1732–1815]," contributed by William N. Stryker).

147 (2016): 48–49, 49n15. By oversight, figure 2 contains an error that was corrected in the transcription of the Bible, but not in the figure. Bergen had stated that Elesebet Minnen was a daughter of Minne Voorhees, but Stoutenburgh showed the wife of progenitor Marten Roelofse Schenck to be daughter

V. Marble, age 53, in 1855 N.Y. state census, Angelica, Allegany Co. (both note 17). That Wilkes Angel married Hannah M. Marble is found in his obituary ("Angelica Collectanea & Obituaries," database [rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyallega/angcoll.html], transcribed from L. L. Stillwell, *Angelica Collectanea* [Angelica, N.Y.: Angelica Advocate, 1955], with additions to the database made by Gerrie Raw). The granddaughter is found in Stafford C. Cleveland, *History and Directory of Yates County . . .*, 2 vols. (Penn Yan, N.Y.: the author, 1873), 1:249, Harriet (Marble) Powell of Angelica and of Bellaire, Belmont Co., Ohio. As shown above, A. V. Marble was also of Bellaire by 1860 (see *Greenwood Cemetery* [note 20], 123).

22 "Angelica Collectanea & Obituaries" (note 21).

23 Edward Penny household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Pittstown, Albany Co., p. 353. Banks Penney household, 1820 U.S. census, Town of Charleston, Montgomery Co., p. 335. Bangs Penna household, 1830 U.S. census, Town of Charlton, Saratoga Co., fol. 122.

24 Hannah (Penny) Townsend marker, Maple Grove Cemetery, Concord, Jackson Co., Mich., memorial 30,855,201, digital image (findagrave.com), which included an abstracted, undocumented obituary. Thanks to Ben Pearson for this source.

of Minne Johannes and Rensje Feddans. The top entry in the figure should read “Marten Roelofse Schenck” followed by “Elesebet Minnen.” Similarly, in the text on page 49, under “Testament,” her name is incorrectly stated in the translation of her death entry as “Eliesabeth (Voorhees) Schenck.” It should read “Eliesabeth Minnen Schenck.”

LATER-ARRIVING PALATINES

146 (2015): 71–77, 124–34, 228–35 (“Some Newly Discovered German Origins of New York’s Later-Arriving Palatines,” by Henry Z Jones Jr.).

146: 77. The text states: “Johann Georg Kuchenhan, a single man born in Baden-Durlach, married 9 October 1755 Anna Schmidt, a single woman born in Staatsburg.”²⁵ Staatsburg village is in the Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

Until now the bride’s ancestry has been unknown. But after examining the various church books of that area in Dutchess County for all possible Schmidt families residing there in the 1720s–1730s, the only Anna Schmidt who is a probable match is the “Anna, daughter of Willhelm Shmid [*sic*] and wife Maria Barbara, born 30 September and baptized 14 October 1735, sponsored by Adam Ekkert and his wife, Anna, at the Rhinebeck Lutheran (“Stone”) Church.”²⁶ George and Anna (Schmidt) Kuchenhan named their firstborn child “Maria Barbara,” presumably for her mother.²⁷

“Willem (Yurilk),” a young man born “in the west [–?–]” married Marilje Ekket, widow of Johannes Dop, both of “Duitches” County, in the Rhinebeck Reformed Dutch Church on 12 January 1735.²⁸ Another translation states that Willem Smith, a young man born in West Jersey married “Mareitje Ekkers, wid. of Johannes Dop.”²⁹ Besides Anna, Wiljam Smit and Maria Barbara Ekkert presented for baptism on 3 February 1740 their daughter Maria Barbara, with sponsors Joh: Jury Stryt and Anna Margreit Ekkert.³⁰ William/Wilhelm Smit appeared on Rhinebeck tax rolls between 1738 and 1743.³¹ Malie Smit, widow of Wellem Smet, born “in the Jearjes” (the Jerseys), living on “Denegen Partenaers” (likely De Negen Partenaers, The Nine Partners) married in Rhinebeck

25 Arthur C. M. Kelly, *Marriage Record of the Four Reformed Congregations of Old Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, 1731–1899* (Rhinebeck, N.Y.: the author, 1971), 66.

26 Arthur C. M. Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter’s Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck, New York (called Stone Church), 1733–1899* (Rhinebeck, N.Y.: the author, 1968), 5.

27 Arthur C. M. Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Paul’s (Zion’s) Lutheran Church, Red Hook, New York, also called German Reformed Zion’s Church of Rhinebeck, German Reformed Church of Lower Red Hook, and First Lutheran Church of Red Hook, 1730–1899* (Rhinebeck, N.Y.: the author, 1971), 31.

28 Kelly, *Marriage Record of the Four Reformed Congregations of Old Rhinebeck* (note 25), 60. For more on the Eckhardt/Ekkert family, see Henry Z Jones, Jr., *The Palatine Families of New York: A Study of the German Immigrants Who Arrived in Colonial New York in 1710*, 2 vols. (Universal City, Calif.: the author, 1985), 1:188–93.

29 Dingman Versteeg, transl. and transc., “Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie; also of the Reformed Dutch Church of the Flats near Nether Rhinebeck” (manuscript, Holland Society of New York, “Poughkeepsie and The Flats, Book 39,” [n.d.]), 365; digital image (ancestry.com). Thanks to Mary Collins for clarifying this source.

30 Roswell Randall Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York* (New York: the author, 1891), 244.

31 Clifford M. Buck, *Rhinebeck Tax Lists: Rhinebeck and Red Hook* (Salt Point, N.Y.: privately printed, n.d.), 19.

Dutch Reformed Church on 19 August 1749 Urias Nelsen, a young man born in “Out Engellant” [Old England].³²

An association with the baptismal sponsoring Eckhardt/Ekkert family in 1735 continued with the Kuchenhans, as Jan Peter Ekkert and wife Lisabeth Frilich sponsored a child of the couple in 1764, and Johannes Ekkert and wife “Anna Maria (Streit)” sponsored another child in 1765, both at Red Hook Lutheran Church.³³

Other sponsorships in the Kuchenheim family with the allied Dopp/Tepp and Streit families help cement Anna’s relationship even more to the Wilhelm and Maria Barbara Schmidt family: Hans Jurry Kuchenheim and wife sponsored a child of David Dop in 1761,³⁴ and Ludwig Streit was sponsor for the Kuchenheims in 1769.³⁵ An entry in early Dutchess County records further ties together the Dopp and Schmidt families: “1741 May 14; Marte Dop Steph [step] Son of William Smith of Rhinebeek Precinct his Marking Iron for horses &c is as the Mark in the Margin hereof.” The mark was a combined M and D.³⁶ As noted above, William had married the widow of Johannes Dop in 1735. Finally, Martin Topp [Dopp] and wife stood as sponsors for Maria Barbara, a daughter of his step-sister Anna Schmitten and her husband, Joh: Georg Kuchenheim, in 1756.³⁷

142 (2011): 179–94, 265–76 (“John and Elizabeth (Halbert) Blair of Ontario and Yates Counties, New York,” by Dawne Slater-Putt, CG).

142: 184n40. Some have speculated without documentation that John Blair, first of Murrayfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and later of Ontario and Yates counties, New York, was a son of Robert Blair of Western (now Warren), Worcester County, Massachusetts, despite the fact that John was not named in Robert’s will. This father-son relationship can now be confirmed. In 1769 Robert Blair of Western executed a deed to John Blair of Murrayfield for Lot 70 in Murrayfield, containing 96 acres of land. The deed reads in part: “I, Robert Blair of Western in the County of Worcester . . . for and in consideration of the parental love and consideration which I have and do bear towards my Son, John Blair of Murrayfield. . . .”³⁸

The author thanks Blair descendants Diane Altman and Cindy Perry for providing the deed.

32 Kelly, *Marriage Record of the Four Reformed Congregations of Old Rhinebeck* (note 25), 63.

33 Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Paul’s (Zion’s) Lutheran Church, Red Hook* (note 27), 39, 45.

34 Arthur C. M. Kelly, *Baptismal Record of the Reformed Church, Rhinebeck, New York (also called) Reformed Church of Rhinebeck Flatts and Church of Christ at Rhinebeck Flatts, 1731–1899* (Rhinebeck, N.Y.: the author, 1970), 48.

35 Arthur C. M. Kelly, *Baptism Record of St. Paul’s Lutheran Church of Wurtemberg, Rhinebeck, N.Y. 1760–1899* (Rhinebeck, N.Y.: the author, 1969), 6.

36 *Book of the Supervisors of Dutchess County, N.Y., A.D. 1718–1722* (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.: Vassar Brothers’ Institute, 1909), 192.

37 Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Paul’s (Zion’s) Lutheran Church, Red Hook* (note 27), 31.

38 Hampden Co., Mass. Deeds 9:308–9, Register of Deeds, Springfield (FHL 845,695).

REVIEWS

Recently published books, donated or purchased, may be reviewed in *The Record* if they concern the genealogy, biography, or history of New York State or its subdivisions or are otherwise relevant to research on New York families. Opinions expressed by reviewers are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the editor or the Society.

Freedom Journey: Black Civil War Soldiers and The Hills Community, Westchester County, New York, by Edythe Ann Quinn. 2015. Softcover, 7×10, xii + 221 pp., illustrations, index, bibliography, endnotes. Price \$24.95, plus shipping, State University of New York Press, 353 Broadway, Albany, NY 12246 (www.sunypress.edu).

In this volume, Edythe Ann Quinn explores the experiences of thirty-six Civil War soldiers, all inhabitants of an African American community known as “The Hills” in Westchester County.¹ She seamlessly weaves a narrative that considers the individual lives and experiences of these men, the collective and communal experiences of the units in which they served, and the more general experiences of African American soldiers.

These thirty-six soldiers—several of whom were related and all of whom were friends or neighbors—enlisted at various times after Lincoln’s War Department lifted the ban on African American service in mid-1862. New York’s Governor Horace Seymour did not organize the state’s first U.S. Colored Troops regiment until December 1863, but before that Hills men travelled to Rhode Island to enlist in the 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, an all-black unit. Once Connecticut received approval to raise the 29th Connecticut Infantry, another unit comprised entirely of African American volunteers, more Hills men left the state to volunteer. When Seymour finally acquiesced, the remaining Hills men joined the 20th U.S. Colored Infantry being raised in nearby New York City. Quinn devotes a chapter to each of these three regiments. Using letters home, pension depositions, regimental histories, and other sources, she details the history and daily duties of each regiment from before recruitment to mustering out.

In discussing the individuals in these units, the author primarily used the service records and pension application files of each soldier. Biographical details and relationships not distilled from these sources derive from federal and state census records, occasionally supplemented by additional county or state sources. Rarely, however, does the author fall into the trap of forming unsupported conclusions. Instead, when the consulted records are silent, she often raises suggestive questions about possibilities, careful not to state *what happened* but to ask *what might have happened*. While this technique preserves the historical integrity of her subjects, at times the questions can be distracting.

Overall, this volume provides a unique and welcome view of African American participation in the Civil War. The microhistorical approach, by considering the war from the perspective of specific soldiers, allows for a more focused use of a wider range of records. The end result is personal and insightful.

*Michael G. Hait, CG
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1 “The Hills” consists of African American settlements in Westchester County, primarily in Harrison, but also in North Castle, and White Plains. See “Harrison Remembers: Digital Collections,” Harrison Public Library (www.harrisonpl.org/harrison-remembers/collections/show/1).

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