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Correcting the Identification of Rachel Quackenbush,
Child Captive in the French and Indian War

A Stitch in Time:
Female Descendants of Polly Holmes (1805–1839) of Madison County

Daniel McIntyre, United Empire Loyalist, of the Town of Argyle,
Albany County, New York, and Grimsby Township,
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George¹ Lane of Rye, and a Lane Line from
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Origin of the Amerman and Terhune Families, and
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Adolph DeGrove, 1720–1796, of Newburgh, New York, and
Some of His Descendants (*continued*)

THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Society

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WRITING FOR THE RECORD

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THE EDITOR'S VIEW

A successful researcher is a skeptic—examining every link for a possible misidentification, ensuring that new evidence can be reasonably assimilated to previous findings, and resolving conflicts when they arise. Whether analyzing our own work or that of others, when a new piece of evidence is contrary to what we thought we knew or what another has published, careful study may reveal the true story.

Despite our skill level, our resources, and our best intentions, everyone makes mistakes. Granted, some errors of identification occur because previously inaccessible records become accessible, but some are our fault, including

- drawing a premature conclusion based on insufficient research,
- analyzing the evidence superficially,
- conflating two people into one or splitting one into two,
- attributing an event to the wrong person, or even
- grafting an entirely unrelated branch onto the family tree.

Thus many a researcher, after years of labor, has had to pull out the chain saw and amputate a sixteenth, an eighth, or even a quarter of his or her former ancestors.

When we find ourselves in this position, we do not do our sawing in private. We correct the record by publishing our upgraded evidence and reasoning, and we admit how we initially went wrong, saving the next researcher from following the same path. Everyone makes mistakes.

Sometimes we correct the conclusions of others. Susan Skilton, a descendant of Rachel (Quackenbush) Van Alen, born in 1716, was initially misled by a genealogy of this family, written in 1909, which stated that her Rachel had been taken captive by the Indians in 1745. With piqued interest, Susan researched in original records—diaries, official correspondence, and church records—and found that earlier researchers were mistaken. The captive was not her ancestor; it was her ancestor's first cousin born in 1740. Her article in this issue corrects the record.

Sometimes we correct ourselves. The “Additions and Corrections” section, published in this journal each October, includes notes from authors correcting or adding to their own articles, and from readers who correct the work of others.

At times a note does not suffice, and an article is necessary to set the record straight. For example, Edward E. Steele realized that he had confused first cousins both named George A. Ebbets. Both were born in New York City within two years of each other, both had ties to California, but only one had the military career Steele had attributed to the wrong George. His follow-up article corrected that mix-up. Similarly, John Blythe Dobson, FASG, FGBS, discovered that he had previously misidentified one David Jaspyn as a brother of Cornelius de Potter; John's subsequent article proved he was actually David Japin and presented his interesting—and factual—life history.¹

Everyone makes mistakes, even excellent researchers and writers. The responsible person corrects those mistakes by publishing the amended story.

Karen Mauer Jones, CG, FGBS

¹ Edward E. Steele, “George A. Ebbets Revisited: A Case of Misidentification,” *RECORD* 144 (2013): 191–96. John Blythe Dobson, “David Japin, Stepfather of Joannes Nevius of New Amsterdam,” *RECORD* 147 (2016): 103–112.

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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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THE MISSION OF THE RECORD

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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CORRECTING THE IDENTIFICATION OF RACHEL QUACKENBUSH, CHILD CAPTIVE DURING KING GEORGE'S WAR

BY SUSAN KAY SKILTON, AG*

Young Rachel Quackenbush¹ and other members of her family were taken captive by the French and Indians in November 1745 during King George's War.² She has been identified erroneously as the Rachel who was born in 1716 and married Jacob van Alen at Fort Hunter in 1742. That Rachel was too old to be the "child" captive described by diarists imprisoned with her, and she had a son baptized at Fort Hunter in January 1746, two months after the much younger Rachel was made prisoner and carried off to Quebec. The latter Rachel was a daughter of Jacob Quackenbush and Geertruy Roelofsen Van der Werken and was baptized in April 1740. This article corrects this mistaken identity by presenting contemporary evidence concerning the captivity of Rachel and her family.

THE MISTAKEN HISTORIOGRAPHY

Although two relatively thorough Quackenbush genealogies have been produced—one in 1909 and the other in 1987—neither correctly identifies Rachel's nuclear family or the details of her captivity. Author Adriana Suydam Quackenbush incorrectly identified the captive as Rachel, baptized in Albany on 22 January 1715/6, daughter of Pieter Quackenbosch and Neeltje Marinus.³ In relation to the Quebec captives from Saratoga, Gail Richard Quackenbush discussed Jacob Quackenbush and his son Isaac, who died in captivity in Quebec.⁴ However,

* 285 Calle la Montana, Moraga, CA 94556 (skskilton@gmail.com). The author is an eighth-generation descendant of Rachel Quackenbush (daughter of Pieter Quackenbush and Neeltje Marinus), who was born in 1716 and married Jacob van Alen at Fort Hunter in 1742. That Rachel Quackenbush was not taken captive at Saratoga, and did not go to Quebec. The author is a first cousin eight times removed from Rachel Quackenbush, daughter of Jacob and Geertruy born 1740. The author thanks Karen Mauer Jones for helpful comments and editing.

1 The name Quackenbush was more commonly spelled variations of Quackenbosch and Quackenbos in the 18th century, but will be standardized to the modern spelling here, except when quoting records.

2 John Fletcher Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr., During His Captivity in the French and Indian War From May, 1745, to August, 1747* (New York: Dodd, Mead, 1895), 85n2, which describes the attack. Saratoga, now called Schuylerville, was then in Albany County, and is now in Saratoga County. King George's War (1744–1748) was the third of the so-called French and Indian wars.

3 Rachel Quackenbosch baptism (1716), "Register of the Children That Have Been Baptized Since July of This Year 1700," Albany Dutch Reformed Church, *The Yearbook of the Holland Society 1905 (Second Albany Book)* (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1905), 73. Adriana Suydam Quackenbush, *The Quackenbush Family in Holland and America* (Paterson, N.J.: Quackenbush, 1909), 35, 46.

4 Gail Richard Quackenbush, *The Quackenbush Family in America* (Wolfe City, Tex.: privately published, 1987), 15.

none of Jacob's children and Isaac's siblings, including his daughter Rachel, baptized in April 1740,⁵ were identified by Quackenbush as having been held captive at that same time.

When Saratoga was attacked by a party of French and Indians on 17 November 1745, 109 prisoners were taken. John Henry Brandow, in his history of this event, states that those captured included Jacob Quackenbush, his wife, her parents, and three children: Isaac, Rachel, and Martha Quackenbush, and that the Quackenbush family was taken to Quebec.⁶ As will be shown below, a careful reading of contemporary sources shows that Brandow conflated two daughters into one. This historian misinterpreted original records, leading to inaccurate conclusions and the perpetuation of the errors by subsequent writers.

THE CAPTIVE'S FAMILY

The ship captain William Pote was imprisoned in Quebec with Rachel's family, and his journal provides vital clues to their identification. Taken together, his entries establish Rachel's parents, maternal grandparents, and siblings who were held captive either by the Indians or in the Quebec prison.

May the 26 [1747]_[1] Died Jacob Quacinbush and his Son Isaac, aged about 20 Years of age a Likely Young man who has been Sick But a few Days, the wife of Said Jacob Quacinbush is Now Sick at the hospital, and has Lost Since In this place, her husband and Son afors^d and a Dugther [*sic*; Martha] aged about 12 Years and her Brother aged about 30, and has now a Daughter of about 18 years of age with the Indians, and her father and mother with us at this time In Prison aged about 75 Years Each.⁷

In his journal entry of 2 December 1746, Pote had described the death of "Geret Vanderverick":

This Day Died a Duch man Named, Geret Vanderverick and was taken at albaney by mon^r Marrain, this man, Left his father and mother In the prison with one Sister, his father aged about 75 Years, and was a prisoner In this place In Quean Ann^s war, and his mother about 72, Both abliged to march from albaney about a Year past to this place.⁸

John Norton, another prisoner in Quebec, recorded the death in his journal as that of "Gratis Vanderviske," who "belonged to Sarratago, [and] was taken

5 Rachel Quackenbos baptism (1740), Records of the First Reformed Church at Schenectady, New York, 1683–1881 (FHL 534,207), microfilm of a photocopy of the original handwritten records, made by New York State Library in 1942. Rachel's entry is difficult to read on this film, but is supported by Sterling Potter's handwritten transcription of the records made sometime prior to 1912 (see "Inventory and Digest of The Holland Society's Collection of Church Records," *The Yearbook of the Holland Society 1912* [New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1912], 27–28, and Schenectady Dutch Reformed Church Records, Baptisms, Vol. 1, p. 30; digital image of Sterling Potter's transcription, image 99, "Dutch Reformed Church Membership Records, 1701–1995" [ancestry.com]). Potter clearly worked from the original, which was more legible than the microfilm of the photocopy. His transcriptions of names legible on the microfilm were true to the original; his reading of Rachel's baptism was likely accurate as well. Thanks to Mary Collins, CG, for her expertise as former Librarian of the Holland Society of New York.

6 John Henry Brandow, *The Story of Old Saratoga: The Burgoyne Campaign, to Which Is Added New York's Share in the Revolution* (Albany: privately printed, 1919), 32–44, at pp. 42–44.

7 Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (note 2), 135. Isaac was about age 19 at death.

8 Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (note 2), 105. Queen Anne's War (1701–1714) was the second of the French and Indian wars (see note 2). Mon^r Marrain was Lieut. Paul Marin, commander of the company that attacked Saratoga.

by the enemy, November 17, 1745.”⁹ Brandow called him “Gratus Vander Vericke” and notes that the name is “Vander Werken, a name still common in this region.”¹⁰

Using these clues, the Quackenbush couple in the Quebec prison can be identified as Jacob Quackkenbosch, whose 20 September 1719 marriage to Geertruy Van der Werken was recorded in the Albany Dutch Reformed Church records.¹¹ Geertruy was baptized there 5 January 1700, daughter of Gerrit Roelofsen Van der Werken and Marytje Jans DeVoe. Her brother Gerret/Gerardus was baptized there 4 March 1711.¹² Church records show that Jacob and Geertruy were the parents of:

Abraham, baptized 14 May 1721
 Gerrit, baptized 15 March 1723/4
 Isaac, baptized 21 April 1728
 Maria, baptized 2 October 1731
 Jacob, baptized 13 April 1735
 Machtel [Martha], baptized 28 May 1737¹³
 Rachel, baptized 13 April 1740¹⁴

The daughter, Rachel Quackenbush, who was taken captive at the same time as her parents, *has* been correctly placed as their child by Gail Richard Quackenbush, but without the information that she was taken captive to Quebec.¹⁵

9 John Norton, *Narrative of the Capture and Burning of Fort Massachusetts by the French and Indians, in the Time of the War of 1744–1749, and the Captivity of All Those Stationed There, to the Number of Thirty Persons*, edited by Samuel G. Drake (Albany, N.Y.: Munsell, 1870), 40. A third journal, that of Nehemiah How, mentions the attack on Saratoga and some information concerning the prisoners, but not as much as Pote and Norton (Victor Hugo Paltsits, ed., *A Narrative of the Captivity of Nehemiah How in 1745–1747* [Cleveland: Burrows Brothers, 1904]).

10 Brandow, *The Story of Old Saratoga* (note 6), 42–43.

11 Jacob Quackkenbosch–Geertruy Van der Werken marriage, “Marriages by Rev. Petrus Driessen,” Albany Dutch Reformed Church, *The Yearbook of the Holland Society 1905 (Second Albany Book)* (New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1905), 14.

12 Geertruy [Van de Werken] baptism, “Baptismal Record of Albany, Begun in the Year 1683,” *The Yearbook of the Holland Society 1904* (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1904), 81, daughter of Gerrit Roelofsen and Marytje Jans; Gerardus [Van de Werken] baptism, *The Yearbook of the Holland Society 1904* (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1904), 59. Also Paul Prindle, *The Van Derwerker–Van Derwerker Family* (Johnstown, privately printed, 1966), 9, 21, 40–43.

13 “Register of the Children That Have Been Baptized Since July 21 of This Year 1700,” Albany Dutch Reformed Church, *The Yearbook of the Holland Society 1905 (Second Albany Book)* (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1905), 91 (Abraham), 103 (Gerrit). “Baptismal Record Since the Year 1725,” Albany Dutch Reformed Church, *The Yearbook of the Holland Society 1906 (Third Albany Book)* (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1906), 30 (Isaac), 43 (Maria), 57 (Jacob), 67 (Machtel). All were baptized by the minister of the Albany Dutch Reformed Church [DRC] except Rachel (see note 14). It should be noted that not all baptisms took place in the church where they were recorded. During this time, ministers were in short supply and often traveled to surrounding communities to perform baptisms and marriages.

14 Rachel Quackenbos baptism (note 5).

15 Quackenbush, *Quackenbush Family in America* (note 4), 15.

TWO SISTERS BLENDED INTO ONE DAUGHTER

William Pote's journal, paired with information from original sources in Quebec, confirms the identity of Rachel Quackenbush, the captive, her siblings, her parents, and her maternal grandparents.

Brandow concluded that Rachel was separated from her parents on the way north from Saratoga, and was then compelled to live with the Indians. He states that Rachel paddled across the river from the south side of the St. Lawrence River to "Three Rivers" [Trois-Rivières] to escape her captivity.¹⁶ William Pote described the same event in his entry for 7 July 1747:

Fair this Day_[j] Came Into our Camps a Girl about 16 Years of age_[j] the Daughter of widow Quacinbush_[j] She made her Escape from the Indians_[j] in who^s hands She have *[sic]* been these 20 months_[j] by Getting a Connew and Crossing the River at a place Called the 3 Rivers about midway Between this and montrial_[j] from whence She have *[sic]* been Travelling this 4 or 5 Days and the French assisted her till She arrived to this place where She was Conducted to a Gentlemans who Cloathed her and brought her here to See her mother_[j] but She is to Remain in the Town.¹⁷

Pote had reported that when Jacob Quackenbush and his son Isaac died two months earlier, Jacob's wife, besides losing her husband and son, had lost a twelve-year-old daughter and "has now a Daughter of about 18 years of age with the Indians."¹⁸ It appears that John Fletcher Hurst, the editor of Pote's journal, and later John Henry Brandow, incorrectly blended the experiences of two sisters in the Quackenbush family into those of one girl, assumed by them to be Rachel Quackenbush, about sixteen to eighteen years old. Without the benefit of the family's baptism records, these writers made assumptions. In fact, Jacob's daughter Rachel was baptized in April 1740 and would have been only age seven, too young to make such an escape on her own.¹⁹

The daughter who died in prison was Martha Quackenbush, identified by another contemporary, John Norton, in his journal entry dated 7 December 1746:

"Died Martha Quaquinbush, a girl taken at Sarratago, Nov. 17th, 1745. She had a long and tedious sickness; what it was is uncertain."²⁰

The eighteen-year-old daughter who escaped from the Indians could not be Rachel, who was age seven at the time, or Martha, who had died the year before in prison. The age of this daughter of Geertruy Quackenbush suggests that, although not named, she was most likely Rachel's older sister Maria, who was baptized to parents Jac. [Jacob] and Gertr. [Geertruy] Quackenbosch on 2 October 1731 at the Albany Dutch Reformed Church.²¹

Yet another daughter is mentioned by Pote, however, who cannot be the daughter who escaped from the Indians in July 1747. This daughter had been held by the French. In his journal entry of 16 March 1747, Pote writes:

16 Brandow, *The Story of Old Saratoga* (note 6), 44.

17 Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (note 2), 145–46.

18 Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (note 2), 135.

19 See note 5.

20 Norton, *Narrative of the Capture and Burning of Fort Massachusetts* (note 9), 41.

21 Maria Quackenbosch baptism (note 13), 43.

Came to Prison two Gentlemen and two Ladys, and Brought with them the Daughter of one Quacinbush, that was Taken Near albeney, this Child had been with the French, Ever Since She was Taken with her Parents, which is about 18 months, there was her Father & mother Granfather and Grandmother In this prison, they Endeavour^d to make her Speak with them But She would not Speak a word Neither In Dutch nor English. . . .”²²

Pote refers to this visitor as a child, and says she has been the whole time of her captivity with the French. Four months later the same writer described an eighteen-year-old's escape from the Indians, who sheltered a brief time with the French “who Cloathed her” and brought her to see her mother.²³ These are two different events and two different daughters of Geertruy Quackenbush.

The Rachel in captivity was a young child. She could not be the 18-year-old captive, nor could she be the Rachel Quackenbush baptized in 1716, daughter of Pieter and his wife, Neeltje Marinus. At the time of the attack on Saratoga, the latter Rachel was a 29-year-old married woman, living in the Mohawk Valley near Fort Hunter, about thirty-five miles west of Saratoga. She had married Jacob Van Alen at Fort Hunter in 1742, and had two children baptized there: Sarah, baptized 5 June 1743, and Peter, baptized 12 January 1745/6, two months after the younger Rachel was taken captive.²⁴

THE EXPERIENCE OF RACHEL QUACKENBUSH IN QUEBEC

According to her baptismal record in Albany, Rachel Quackenbush, daughter of Jacob and Geertruy, was baptized in April 1740, and would have been five to seven years old between 1745 and 1747.²⁵ Rachel's age is supported by a record of her baptism into the Catholic Church at Trois-Rivières 9 April 1746:

Today_[i] 9 April 1746_[i] I, the undersigned, carrying out my religious duties_[i] certify that I administered conditional baptism to Marie Charlotte ~~hyabac~~_[i] [*inserted above* ~~hyabac~~: Archamboe] English by nationality_[i] taken at Saratoga in November of the same year_[i] about 5 years old_[i] Her godfather was Rigaud de Vaudreuil knight of the military order of St. Louis, of 3 Rivers [Trois-Rivières] and her godmother was miss Charlotte Tachereau_[i] who have signed (witnessed) with us on the aforesaid day and year.

P. [Père] Augustin Quintal
recollet

Rigaud de Vaudreuil

[*In the margin:*] bapt [baptism] of / Rachel / archamboe / hyabac / English²⁶

22 Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (note 2), 113–14.

23 Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (note 2), 113–14.

24 “Register of baptisms, Marriages, communicants, & Funerals begun by Henry Barclay at Fort Hunter, January 26th, 1734/5, Register Book, Fort Hunter 1734/5,” pp. 45 (marriage), 49 (baptism of Sarah), 67 (baptism of Peter); digital images (ancestry.com); original manuscript held by New-York Historical Society, New York City.

25 Rachel Quackenbos baptism (note 5).

26 Rachel Archamboe [Rachel Quackenbush] Canadian baptism, Quebec, Catholic Parish Registers, 1621–1979 > Trois-Rivières > Immaculée Conception > Baptêmes, mariages, sepultures, 1634–1749 > p. 217, digital image 659 (familysearch.org). The author thanks David S. Ouimette, CG, CGL, and Claire Bettag, CG, for transcription/translation assistance. A conditional baptism, indicated by the term “sous condition,” likely means that the priest was uncertain whether Rachel had been previously baptized. Archamboe may be Archambault, a known French surname, but has not been found in any other record associated with Rachel. The term “recollet” refers to a religious order often found in Quebec.

Here she was named as Marie Charlotte Archamboe, perhaps reflecting an adopted Catholic identity. As a five-year-old in a primarily Dutch culture, she may never have known her surname, only her patronymic. Or her pronunciation of Quackenbush was so misunderstood by the French that it was rendered Archamboe. Clearly someone did know her name and the approximate spelling of it, given that she was brought to visit her mother in prison.

The baptism was signed by the governor of Trois-Rivières, Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil, who was identified in the text of the baptism as her godfather.²⁷ Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil was responsible for having rescued Rachel from the Indians. He was known for taking in English captives and adopting them, as his father before him had done with captives from Deerfield, Massachusetts.²⁸

In late July 1747, when the release of the prisoners was imminent, Rachel was again brought to see her mother, an event recorded by William Pote:

Quacinbush^s Child^[j] who has Lived with a Gentlewoman In this town about 18 months^[j] was this Day brought to our Camps^[j] her mother Endeavoured by all possible means to have her Delivered up but the Gentleman that Came with her would not Consent. and Demanded a Sum of money for her Redemption that they had paid the Endians^[j] Cap^t Doane offered to Be the womans Security and that the money Should be paid at our arrivel at Boston but Could not prevail by any means^[j] I observed the Child was So taken up with the French that She would not Come nigh her mother but Seemed as much afraid of her as though She had been an Indian. So that I Believe She will Stay hear behind if we Go.²⁹

Because she was taken from Saratoga in late November 1745 and was baptized in Trois-Rivières 9 April 1746, Rachel would have been with the Indians for less than half a year and over a year with the French before being brought to see her family in the Quebec prison.

Rachel remained firm in her decision to remain in Quebec. In 1750 Lieutenant Benjamin Stoddert, responsible for collecting and returning English prisoners of war, requested that all remaining captives return with him. Rachel was listed as “Rachel Quackenbus” among the prisoners who refused to return from Quebec to New York and New England. In a document dated 26 June 1750, it is noted that she:

Has abjured and desires to remain in the Colony; Mr Stoddert has spoken to her repeatedly, without being able to persuade her to accompany him.³⁰

A similar refusal to return home appears in documentation of efforts of Nathaniel Wheelwright and Phineas Stevens, who escorted former captives home from Quebec in 1752. Stevens and Wheelwright had permission to speak freely with the former prisoners.³¹ On 25 July 1752 Rachel was listed with a

27 Rachel Quackenbush Canadian baptism (note 26).

28 Ann M. Little, *Abraham in Arms: War and Gender in Colonial New England* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2007), 144.

29 Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (note 2), 149.

30 *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York; Procured in Holland, England and France*, 15 vols. (Albany: State of N.Y., 1856–1887), 10:211–14. To abjure is to renounce the Protestant faith and become Catholic.

31 Baron de Longueuil, in Montreal, to Lt. Gov. Phips, in Boston, letter, 25 July 1752, in *A Documentary History of the State of Maine, Containing the Baxter Manuscripts*, 24 vols. (Portland: various publishers, 1869–1916), 23:430–32.

few other former captives who would not return with the delegation, remaining instead in Quebec. Rachel's explanation for not returning is consistent with her previous refusal: "Rachel Quacknbouk was ransomed from the Indians by Monsieur Rigaud with whom she is absolutely resolved to stay it being quite to her mind."³²

John Henry Brandow, believing that Rachel was a teenager, speculated on why she refused to talk to her mother in prison and refused to leave Quebec:

The explanation for this unnatural conduct as given in [Pote's] journal is that she had abjured the Protestant faith and accepted Catholicism. But here is another possible explanation which offers itself: Perhaps that mother had not been, in the days gone by, as wise and kind in the treatment of her daughter as she should have been. Rachel was said to be 16 by one journalist, and 18 by another.³³

However, the teenager was unnamed in the record, and must surely be Maria Quackenbush, not Rachel. Rachel was still a young child and by 1747 had been in captivity almost two of her seven years. She doubtless barely remembered her mother, and may not have remembered the Dutch or English languages—if she had ever known the latter.³⁴ Had Brandow realized that Rachel was so young, his remarks about her behavior to her mother may well have been different. Pote identified her to the reader as a young child, and reveals her behavior as quiet, but not overtly offensive towards her family when she was brought to see them in prison.

The choice of such a young child to remain with her protectors should be seen in context. She was age five when taken captive, lived with the Indians for a short time, then ransomed by the governor of Trois-Rivières. She was cared for by people who spoke French rather than Dutch or English, who practiced Catholicism rather than Protestantism, and, as a young child, she adjusted.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

1. **JACOB³ QUACKENBOSCH** (Jan², Pieter¹) was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church in Albany 17 November 1695, son of Jan Quakelbosch and Machtelt Post.³⁵ He died 26 May 1746 in Quebec.³⁶ He married **GEERTRUY VAN DE WERKEN** on 20 September 1719 in the same church.³⁷ Geertruy was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church in Albany 5 January 1700, daughter of Gerrit

32 *Documentary History of the State of Maine* (note 31), 23:439–40.

33 Brandow, *The Story of Old Saratoga* (note 6), 44.

34 Pote reported that when Rachel was first brought to her mother, she would not speak a word of Dutch or English. It seems unlikely that he would mention Dutch unless he knew this family spoke Dutch, which was very common among the Dutch families in the Mohawk Valley and Albany area at that time. The mother was probably talking to her in Dutch, but after over a year in captivity among French speakers, Rachel likely no longer spoke Dutch.

35 Jacob Quakelbosch baptism, "Baptismal Record of Albany, Begun in the Year 1683," *The Yearbook of the Holland Society 1904* (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1904), 69; son of Jan Quakelbosch and Machtelt Post.

36 Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (note 2), 135.

37 Jacob Quackkenbosch–Geertruy Van der Werken marriage (note 11).

Roelofsen Van de Werken and Maritje Jans [DeVoe].³⁸ She was last known alive when her daughter Rachel was brought to her in prison in July 1747.³⁹

Jacob³ Quakkenbosch and Geertruy Van de Werken had the following children, all of whom were baptized by the minister of the Albany Dutch Reformed Church, except Rachel:⁴⁰

- i. ABRAHAM⁴QUAKKENBOSCH was baptized 14 May 1721. No further information.
- ii. GERRIT⁴QUAKKENBOSCH was baptized 15 March 1723/4. He married CATARINA DE VOE 6 February 1749/50 in Albany.⁴¹
- iii. ISAAC⁴QUACKENBOS was baptized 21 April 1728. He died 26 May 1746 in Quebec, New France.⁴²
- iv. MARIA/MARITJIE⁴QUAKKENBOSCH was baptized 2 October 1731 and died after 4 April 1806.⁴³ She married ALBERT VAN DE WERKEN 3 October 1751 in Albany.⁴⁴ Albert was baptized 22 May 1727, son of Joannes Roelefsen Van der Werke and Margarita Baar.⁴⁵
- v. JACOB⁴QUACKENBOS was baptized 13 April 1735. No further information.
- vi. MACHTEL/MARTHA⁴QUACKENBOS was baptized 28 May 1737. She died 7 December 1746, while imprisoned in Quebec, New France.⁴⁶
- vii. RACHEL⁴QUACKENBOS was baptized by the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church of Schenectady 13 April 1740.⁴⁷ Rachel was living on 25 July 1752, when she refused to return to New York.⁴⁸ Further information on the life of Rachel Quackenbush has not been found.⁴⁹

38 Geertruy [Van de Werken] baptism (note 12).

39 See note 29 and associated text. Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (note 2), 149.

40 For documentation of the children's baptisms see note 13. See Quackenbush, *The Quackenbush Family in America* (note 4), 15, for more information on this family.

41 Gerrit Quackenbosch (y.m. born at Nistigoenen, living at Saratoga)—Catarina De Voe (y.d., born at Half Moon, living at Colony Rensselaer), "Marriages, 1750 to 1762," Albany Dutch Reformed Church, *The Yearbook of the Holland Society 1907 (Fourth Albany Book)* (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1907), 1.

42 Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (note 2), 135.

43 Prindle, *Van Derwerken—Van Derwerker Family* (note 12), 40–43. Prindle notes that Maria and her son Isaac, co-executors of Albert Van de Werken's will, signed indentures in 1798, which Prindle transcribed, and also notes that Maria (and her co-executors son Isaac and Jacobus Van Schoonhaven) requested for the will to finally be approved subsequent to an act passed 4 April 1806.

44 Albert Van der Werken (y.m. of the H.M. [Half Moon])—Maria Quackenbosch (of the Draagplaets) marriage, "Marriages, 1750 to 1762," Albany Dutch Reformed Church, *The Yearbook of the Holland Society 1907 (Fourth Albany Book)* (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1907), 2.

45 Albert Van der Werke baptism, "Baptismal Record Since the Year 1725," Albany Dutch Reformed Church, *The Yearbook of the Holland Society 1906 (Third Albany Book)* (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1906), 26.

46 Norton, *Narrative of the Capture and Burning of Fort Massachusetts* (note 9), 41. Machtel is likely the girl that William Pote refers to in his journal as Martha Quackinbush/Quacinbush (Hurst, ed., *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* [note 2], 106, 165).

47 Rachel Quackenbos baptism (note 5).

48 See note 32 and associated text.

49 No marriage or death records under the name of Rachel Quackenbush and its variations were found in searches of the incompletely indexed Quebec church records (Drouin Collection), nor were records found for a person named Marie Charlotte Rigaud/Rigard (her godfather's surname). There were entries for Charlotte or Marie Charlotte Tachereau (her godmother's surname) and Archambault (her apparent surname in her baptism in Trois-Rivières), but none could be tied conclusively to this Rachel Quackenbush (see www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/Gratuit/en/PRDH/Recherche/Acte).

A STITCH IN TIME: FEMALE DESCENDANTS OF POLLY HOLMES (1805–1839) OF MADISON COUNTY

BY HAROLD A. HENDERSON, CG*

*“Ye fair that cast on this an eye
By me a pattern take and
Spend your time industriously
And such a sampler make
Polly Holmes her work done
In the year 1824”*

Polly was about nineteen years old when she stitched these sentiments, an alphabet, and more onto a nine-by-seventeen-inch cloth sampler. Now somewhat faded, it is treasured and preserved by a great-great-granddaughter, who received it from her mother, Eloise (Bassett) Scholes (1920–2011).¹ Family connections suggest that Eloise may have received it from her mother’s unmarried older sister, Frances Laura Burdick (1885–1969), but the precise provenance is uncertain. Documentation is lacking, some likely candidates died young, and the sampler may have “skipped” a generation or not followed a particular line of descent. Still, the sampler was surely passed down through the generations outlined in the following genealogical summary.

In the twenty-first century, a 193-year-old hand-stitched sampler might appear as a mysterious, out-of-context heirloom. But in Polly’s day decorative needlework signified literacy, propriety, and refinement, and indicates that she likely attended school. Betty Ring writes that samplers were “with few exceptions the products of school instruction. . . . Until about 1840, every girl who had received the slightest education had made a sampler and was thereby prepared to mark the linens of her future household.”²

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1 The sampler is now in possession of the author’s wife, who received it from her mother Eloise (Bassett) Scholes (1920–2011).

2 Betty Ring, *Girlhood Embroidery: American Samplers & Pictorial Needlework, 1650–1850* (New York: Knopf, 1993), xvii, 24. For more information, see Anne Sebba, *Samplers: Five Centuries of a Gentle Craft* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1979). Maureen Daly Goggin, “Stitching (in) Death: Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century American and English Mourning Samplers,” in Maureen Daly Goggin and Beth Fowkes Tobin, eds., *Women and the Material Culture of Death* (New York: Routledge, 2016), 63–90.

In 1824 women had minimal rights at law and were mostly confined to the home. Their education centered on vocational and moral training, preparing them for marriage and keeping a home.

Over time, the cultural role of decorative needlework evidently shifted: from being a mark of established social position, it became more frequently an instrument of social advancement . . . [and] samplers, family registers, and other decorative needlework served as ‘passports to gentility.’³

Needlework also served as a survival skill that sustained many female-headed households in the face of disaster, disease, or male abandonment.

Beyond those necessities, “To inscribe one’s name on a material object assured some sort of immortality.”⁴ The sentiment Polly inscribed was not original, but her stitching allowed her to speak to her posterity without speaking out of turn. Polly was a Holmes who married into the Denison family; as a matter of course her children were Denisons and her daughters became Yorks and Crandalls. Tracing Polly’s female descendants, “ye fair,” reminds us of what we have in common with the 1820s: most families are still defined by male surnames.⁵

Through this sampler, passed down through generations of daughters, Polly (Holmes) Denison still speaks to her descendants. Because women are the traditional keepers of the family lore, tracing the sisters and daughters, departing from male-line research, often leads to treasure troves of genealogical information. Focusing on female lines does not deny or alter the historical facts of male domination, but it does provide a fresh perspective and remind us that family lore and mementos are often preserved and protected in the female lines.

FIRST GENERATION

1. **POLLY¹ HOLMES** was born about 1805–1806 and died 8 January 1839, aged 33.⁶ The daughter of Seth Holmes,⁷ she married cabinetmaker **WILLIAM RILEY DENISON** 15 March 1829. He was born 1 June 1807 in Brookfield, Madison County, son of Joseph and Desire (Wilcox) Denison, and died there 12 April

3 Susan P. Schoelwer, *Connecticut Needlework: Women, Art, and Family, 1740–1840* (Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society, 2010), 14.

4 Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, *The Age of Homespun: Objects and Stories in the Creation of an American Myth* (New York: Random House, 2001), 117.

5 Schoelwer commented on these genealogical difficulties in *Connecticut Needlework* (note 3), 7. In order to investigate family connections in the samplers, she researched their creators’ ancestry back to the maternal grandmother’s birth family when possible, and deposited the resulting charts in “relevant object files” at the Connecticut Historical Society.

6 Polly Denison marker, Brookfield Rural Cemetery, Brookfield, Madison Co., memorial 21,029,789, digital image (findagrave.com). E. Glenn Denison, Josephine Middleton Peck, and Donald L. Jacobus, *Denison Genealogy: Ancestors and Descendants of Captain George Denison* (Stonington, Conn.: Pequot Press, 1963), 163.

7 Seth Holmes was Polly’s father because he was her children’s grandfather. In 1851, twelve years after Polly’s death, he named grandchildren “Joseph Dennison_(s), Cynthia York_(s), Jeruah Dennison_(s), & Francis Dennison,” bequeathing \$5 to each (Seth Holmes will, 14 Oct. 1851, proved 2 July 1855, Madison Co. Surrogate’s Court, Will Book E:74–77; digital image [familysearch.org], citing Family History Library microfilm [FHL] 408,507). The identification of Polly’s mother is beyond the scope of this article.

1887.⁸ The two families were already linked by the 1825 marriage between Polly's brother Henry Holmes and William's sister Almira Denison.⁹

William married second before 1842 (first-known child)¹⁰ as her second husband Jerusha P. (Church) Campbell, "a sister of Wait Church."¹¹ Jerusha was born in Jefferson or Herkimer County about 1804–1806¹² and died in Brookfield 28 March 1883, aged 77, having been "an invalid for many years."¹³ In 1850 William was a "chair maker" with \$600 in real estate.¹⁴ In later years he was a carpenter, a day laborer, a farmer, and by 1880 an aged "gardener" in the household of second wife Jerusha's son-in-law Nelson Parr.¹⁵

Children of Polly¹ (Holmes) and William Riley Denison, all likely born in Brookfield:¹⁶

- i. JOSEPH RILEY² DENISON was born about 1830, perhaps 30 August.¹⁷ He died after 1850, when he was enumerated as a wagonmaker in the Town of Tully, Onondaga County.¹⁸
2. ii. CYNTHIA MARIA² DENISON was born 27 January 1832 and died 29 May 1869. She married 3 November 1850 GILBERT R. YORK.

8 William Riley's obituary named his first wife as Polly Holmes, sister of Harvey Holmes: "Death of W. Riley Denison," *Brookfield* [N.Y.] *Courier and the Reporter*, 21 Apr. 1887, p. 3, col. 4. Denison, et al., *Denison Genealogy* (note 6), 163. His marker gives a birth year of 1806 (Wm. R. Denison marker, Brookfield Rural Cemetery, Brookfield, Madison Co., memorial 21,029,773, digital image [findagrave.com]). For William's mother's name, see Lucius W. Denison entry, *The United States Biographical Dictionary and Portrait Gallery of Eminent and Self-Made Men, Minnesota Volume* (New York and Chicago: American Biographical Publishing, 1879), 259–60.

9 Denison, et al., *Denison Genealogy* (note 6), 163. Almira Holmes marker, Brookfield Rural Cemetery, Brookfield, Madison Co., memorial 21,030,031, digital image (findagrave.com), for "Almira Denison Holmes."

10 Wm. R. Denison household for Harriet A. Denison, age 7, 1850 U.S. census, Town of Brookfield, Madison Co., p. 36, dw. 613, fam. 620.

11 "Death of W. Riley Denison" (note 8).

12 Wm. R. Denison household for Jerusha, age 46, 1850 U.S. census, Town of Brookfield, Madison Co., p. 36, dw. 613, fam. 620. Riley Dennison household for Jerusha, age 50, born Jefferson Co., 1855 N.Y. state census, Town of Brookfield, Madison Co., Election District [Elec. Dist.] 2, unpaginated, dw. 109, fam. 116. William R. Dennison household for Jerusha, age 54, 1860 U.S. census, Town of Brookfield, Madison Co., p. 80, dw. 680, fam. 687. Wm. R. Dennison household for Jerusha, age 59, born Herkimer Co., 1865 N.Y. state census, Town of Brookfield, Madison Co., Elec. Dist. 2, p. 6, dw. 55, fam. 66. William R. Dennison household for Jerusha, age 64, 1870 U.S. census, Town of Brookfield, Madison Co., p. 20, dw. 327, fam. 358. William Denison household for Jerusha, age 69, born Herkimer Co., 1875 N.Y. state census, Town of Brookfield, Madison Co., Elec. Dist. 2, p. 16, dw. 158, fam. 195. Nelson Parr household for Jerusha Dennison, age 75, 1880 U.S. census, Town of Brookfield, Madison Co., Enumeration District [ED] 46, p. 22, dw. 231, fam. 272.

13 "In Brief" (Mrs. Riley Denison death notice), *Brookfield Courier and the Reporter*, 5 Apr. 1883, p. 2, col. 6.

14 Wm. R. Denison household, 1850 U.S. census, Madison Co. (note 12).

15 All in the Town of Brookfield, Madison Co.: Riley Dennison household, 1855 N.Y. state census (note 12); William R. Dennison household, 1860 U.S. census (note 12); Wm. R. Dennison household, 1865 N.Y. state census (note 12); William R. Dennison household, 1870 U.S. census (note 12); William Denison household, 1875 N.Y. state census (note 12); Nelson Parr household for William R. Denison, 1880 U.S. census (note 12).

16 An undocumented account gives exact birth dates for all four children, as if taken from a family Bible or other family record (William Riley Denison entry [geni.com/people/William-Riley-Denison/6000000053346555154]: Joseph Riley, 30 Aug. 1830; Cynthia Maria, 27 Jan. 1832; Jervah, 25 Feb. 1834; Frances Letitia, 1 Apr. 1837). Only Cynthia's can be corroborated, but the others are reasonable.

17 See note 16. Denison, et al., *Denison Genealogy* (note 6), 163. No plausible match for him was found in 1855, 1860, or 1865 as Joseph, Joseph Riley, J. R., or Riley Denison/Dennison.

18 Charles W. Davis household for Joseph R. Denison (in wagonmaker Joseph D. Dennison's dwelling), 1850 U.S. census, Town of Tully, Onondaga Co., p. 159 (*verso*), dw. 122, fam. 125.

- iii. JERUAH/JERUSHA² DENISON was born about 1834–1835, perhaps 25 February 1834. In 1855 she was a twenty-year-old milliner living at home.¹⁹ She may have married DANIEL/DAVID BALL and died in 1858.²⁰
3. iv. FRANCES LETTIA² DENISON was born about 1837–1838 and died 15 February 1899. She married 2 May 1855 CHARLES WELCOME CRANDALL.

SECOND GENERATION

2. **CYNTHIA MARIA² DENISON** (Polly Holmes¹) was born in Brookfield, Madison County, 27 January 1832, and died 29 May 1869. She married 3 November 1850 **GILBERT RAY YORK**, son of Ichabod and Freelope (Gardner) York.²¹ Gilbert was born in Madison County²² “on the farm a half mile south of the Waterman schoolhouse” 26 November 1827, and died of acute pneumonia in Brookfield 24 December 1917. He was buried with Cynthia in Cazenovia’s Evergreen Cemetery.²³ He married second before 1870 Sarah Ann Dewey, who was born about 1834–1835 in Madison County, and died after the 1880 census (when she was enumerated) and before 22 July 1887 (when the executor of Sarah D. York’s estate notified creditors).²⁴ She was likely daughter of Marcus B. and Ann N. ([–?–]) Dewey, living with her parents in Cazenovia, Madison County, in 1865.²⁵

19 See note 16. Riley Dennison household for Jeruah, age 19, 1855 N.Y. state census, Madison Co. (note 12).

20 Denison, et al., *Denison Genealogy* (note 6), 163, says David Ball. Jerusha reportedly died 18 Mar. 1858, aged 24, wife of Daniel Ball, and was buried in Section 5B, lot 8, Madison Street Cemetery, Town of Hamilton, Hamilton, N.Y.; she was Jerusha in the interment records and Jeruah in the Goodrich reading (Ball entry, Victor B. Goodrich, “Burials in the Madison Street Cemetery” [typescript 1984, transcribed 2009 by Anita M. Ingalls]). Also buried in the lot is a Ball couple old enough to have been Daniel’s parents (see madisoncountyny.com/Cemeteries/Hamilton/Madison/MadIndex.htm). The underlying Goodrich typescript is said to reside at the Hamilton Public Library, but does not appear in its online catalog.

21 Exact birth and death dates from Cynthia M. Denison marker, Evergreen Cemetery, Cazenovia, Madison Co., memorial 105,772,983, digital image (findagrave.com). Gilbert’s 1917 obituary places her death 29 May 1867 (“Obituary: Gilbert Ray York,” *Brookfield Courier*, 2 Jan. 1918, p. 1, col. 1). Denison, et al., *Denison Genealogy* (note 6), 221, gives the implausible birth year of 1838 (implying she married at age 12). More contemporary sources imply an earlier date. In 1850 she was reported age 19 (Wm. R. Denison household, 1850 U.S. census, Madison Co. [note 12]), and in 1855, age 23 (Gilbert R. York household, 1855 N.Y. state census, Cazenovia, Madison Co., Elec. Dist. 2, unpaginated, dw. 120, fam. 130).

22 Gilbert R. York household, 1855 N.Y. state census, Madison Co. (note 21). According to Everett Riley York’s death cert., Washington (state), 14 Dec. 1940, #1,607 (FHL 2,023,822), his father Gilbert was born in Brookfield.

23 “Obituary: Gilbert Ray York” (note 21). Gilbert Ray York marker, Evergreen Cemetery, Cazenovia, Madison Co., memorial 105,772,733, digital image (findagrave.com); reportedly buried in Section H, Lot 360.

24 Gilbert York household for Sarah, age 36, born N.Y., 1870 U.S. census, Village of Cazenovia, Madison Co., p. 82 (*verso*), dw. 65, fam. 66. Gilbert R. York household for wife Sarah, age 41, born Madison Co., 1875 N.Y. state census, Village of Cazenovia, Madison Co., p. 23, dw. 225, fam. 260. Gilbert R. York household for wife Sarah, age 46, born N.Y. to N.Y.-born parents, 1880 U.S. census, Village of Cazenovia, Madison Co., ED 50, sheet 28, dw. 301, fam. 332. “Notice to Creditors” of Sarah D. York’s estate by executor Jabez C. Tillotson, *Cazenovia* [N.Y.] *Republican*, 20 Oct. 1887, p. 4, col. 8. Gilbert and Sarah had apparently parted ways.

25 Marcus B. Dewey, age 56, household for wife Ann, age 52, and daughter Sarah, age 32, 1865 N.Y. state census, Cazenovia, Madison Co., Elec. Dist. 3, p. 2, dw. 14, fam. 16. The FindAGrave memorial 105,774,226 for “Sarah A. Dewey York” bears no relationship to the image posted there.

In 1855 Cynthia and Gilbert were farming in Cazenovia and living in a “plank” house worth \$300; he was a landowner and they had lived in the town just two years.²⁶ Gilbert’s wealth rose to \$5000 by 1870 as he worked variously as farmer, stone cutter, and shoe merchant.²⁷ In 1875 their children were dispersed: Irving “traveling in Europe”; Nettie J. teaching school; Minnie F. a student at “C. S.” (perhaps Cazenovia Seminary); and Everett a store clerk.²⁸ After 1880 Gilbert spent five years managing a sheep ranch near Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska. In 1889 he took a position in the U.S. Interior Department—“until a change of administration [the 1892 election of Democrat Grover Cleveland] led to his dismissal as a Republican and the appointment of an ex-Confederate soldier from North Carolina in his stead.” After that Gilbert stayed with son Ervine and summered in Brookfield.²⁹

Children of Cynthia Maria² (Denison) and Gilbert R. York, all probably born in Cazenovia.³⁰

- i. ERVINE DENISON³ YORK was born 14 June 1853 and died in Glendale, Los Angeles County, California, 5 December 1929.³¹ He married first 3 November 1875 MINERVA A. WHITE, daughter of Milton White; she died in 1877. Ervine married second 20 June 1887 in Washington, D.C., DR. ALICE MARGARET MAGNON.³² Margaret was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, 10 June 1857, daughter of Noel and Mary Anna (McCarton) Magnon,³³ and died in Glendale 23 March 1946.³⁴ She held a medical degree from George Washington University, authored numerous articles, and was active in the Congregational Church and the women’s suffrage movement.³⁵

In 1863 Ervine studied at Cazenovia Seminary.³⁶ Later, as an attorney, he pioneered “the use of shorthand in the courts of northeastern Pennsylvania”; served as private secretary to U.S. Supreme Court justices; did legal work in St. Paul, New Mexico, and New York City; and was “for twenty years closely

26 Gilbert R. York household, 1855 N.Y. state census, Madison Co. (note 21). House value was the median for the neighborhood, as defined by the facing census pages.

27 Gilbert R. York household, 1860 U.S. census, Town of Cazenovia, Madison Co., p. 7, dw. 51, fam. 54. Gilbert R. York household (not indexed, probably due to legibility problems), 1865 N.Y. state census, Village of Cazenovia, Madison Co., p. 174, dw. 234, fam. 242, and Schedule of Industry Other Than Agriculture, p. 63, line 14, where the pagination is irregular. Gilbert York household, 1870 U.S. census, Madison Co. (note 24), where, based on their ages, Ervine appeared as Irwin, Jeruah as Nettie, and Florence as Minnie.

28 Gilbert R. York household, 1875 U.S. census, Madison Co. (note 24).

29 “Obituary: Gilbert Ray York” (note 21).

30 Denison, et al., *Denison Genealogy* (note 6), 221.

31 “Obituary: Ervine Denison York,” *Brookfield Courier*, 25 Dec. 1929, p. 1, col. 2, reprinted from *News-Press* [Glendale, Calif.], 9 Dec. 1929.

32 Denison, et al., *Denison Genealogy* (note 6), 221, 535. “Obituary: Ervine Denison York” (note 31). Ervine Denison York–Alice Margaret Magnon marriage cert., Dist. of Columbia, 20 June 1887, #10,356 (FHL 2,025,891).

33 Alice Margaret Magnon York entry, John William Leonard, ed., *Women’s Who’s Who of America: A Biographical Dictionary . . . 1914–15* (New York: American Commonwealth Co., 1914), 911. Ervine D. York household for Margaret M., 1900 U.S. census, Queens Borough, Ward 3, New York City, ED 665, sheet 18A, dw. 288, fam. 324.

34 Dr. Margaret York entry, memorial 110,039,626 (findagrave), which includes her obituary transcribed from *Los Angeles Times*, 23 Mar. 1946, p. 8 (no col. given). The entry notes that she was cremated and the location of her ashes is unknown.

35 Alice Margaret Magnon York entry, *Women’s Who’s Who of America* (note 33), 911.

36 *First Fifty Years of Cazenovia Seminary, 1825–1875* (New York: Nelson & Phillips, 1877), 662.

identified with the development of a railway and bank in the republic of San Domingo in the West Indies.”³⁷ His genealogy manuscripts on the York, Denison, and allied families are in the New York Public Library.³⁸

Ervine and Margaret had three children: Everett Magnon, Willard Denison, and Cynthia Magnon.³⁹ In the 1920s and 1930s Margaret lived about a mile from her husband’s first cousin Fannie Fern Darling.⁴⁰

- ii. EVERETTE MERLE³ YORK was born 6 April 1855, died 25 February 1858.⁴¹
- iii. JERUAH ANNETTE “NETTIE”³ YORK was born 6 November 1856, and died in 1878, three months after her marriage. In 1870 she studied at Cazenovia Seminary. In 1874 she taught in the Waterman district, and later attended Oberlin College.⁴²
- 4. iv. FLORENCE A.³ YORK was born 8 February 1859 and died in Philadelphia 26 January 1947. She married 31 December 1889 LOWNDES TAYLOR.
- v. EVERETT RILEY³ YORK was born 25 June 1860 and died in Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington, 14 December 1940.⁴³ He married 15 June 1887 in Washington, D.C., CURRENCE BOSTWICK FITCH.⁴⁴ She was born 20 August 1865 in Washingtonville, Orange County, daughter of Col. Butler and Anna (Moffatt) Fitch, and died of cancer 12 April 1948 at 301 North Tacoma Avenue, Tacoma.⁴⁵ In 1873 Everett was a student in Cazenovia Seminary.⁴⁶ An attorney, he served two terms in the Washington state legislature.⁴⁷ They had four children: Florence L., Arthur F., Helen D., and Anna M.⁴⁸
- vi. FRANCIS ELLA³ YORK was born 26 December 1861 “and died an infant.”⁴⁹

3. **FRANCES LETITIA² DENISON** (Polly Holmes¹) was born about 1837–1838, perhaps 1 April 1837, in Madison County.⁵⁰ She died 15 February 1899, aged 61 years, 1 month, at 312 B Street Northeast, Washington, D.C., of chronic bronchitis and “exhaustion,” and was buried the 17th in Congressional Cemetery

37 “Obituary: Ervine Denison York” (note 31).

38 Ervine Denison York, “Denison book; the ancestry and family connections of the Denisons of Brookfield, N.Y.” (partially typed manuscript, not dated; Milstein Division, New York Public Library, New York City).

39 Alice Margaret Magnon York entry, *Women’s Who’s Who of America* (note 33), 911.

40 For instance, Dr. Margaret M. York voter registration, California Great Register of Voters, Verdugo Precinct, Los Angeles Co., Calif., 1105 N. Central Ave., 1924, p. 2, and Glendale City Precinct 6, 1105 N. Central Ave., 1930, p. 1 (ancestry.com). Fannie Fern Darling voter registration, California Great Register of Voters, Glendale City Precinct 7, Los Angeles Co., Calif., 1425 N. Columbus Ave., 1926, p. 1, and Glendale City Precinct 9, 1425 N. Columbus Ave., 1930, p. 1 (ancestry.com).

41 “Obituary: Gilbert Ray York” (note 21), which includes his son’s death date.

42 Her father’s obituary says she died in 1878, three months after her marriage, but gives no other details (“Obituary: Gilbert Ray York” [note 21]). *First Fifty Years of Cazenovia Seminary* (note 36), 662.

43 Everett Riley York death cert., State of Washington, 14 Dec. 1940, #1,607 (FHL 2,023,822). Franklin Harper, ed., *Who’s Who on the Pacific Coast 1913* (Los Angeles: Harper Publishing, 1913), 629.

44 Everett Riley York–Currence Bostwick Fitch marriage cert., Dist. of Columbia, 15 June 1887, #10,347 (FHL 2,025,891).

45 Currence Fitch York death cert., State of Washington, 12 Apr. 1948, #6,701 (FHL 2,032,684). Butler Fitch household for Currie B. Fitch, 1880 U.S. census, Town of Delhi, Delaware Co., ED 68, p. 10B, dw. 93, fam. 102.

46 *First Fifty Years of Cazenovia Seminary* (note 36), 662.

47 Harper, *Who’s Who on the Pacific Coast, 1913* (note 43), 629.

48 Everett R. York household, 1910 U.S. census, Tacoma, Pierce Co., Wash., ED 217, sheet 10B, dw. 236, fam. 240.

49 “Obituary: Gilbert Ray York” (note 21).

50 See note 16. Denison, et al., *Denison Genealogy* (note 6), 163. Welcome B. Crandall household for Charles and Frances, 1855 N.Y. state census, Town of Brookfield, Madison Co., Elec. Dist. 2, dw. 144, fam. 146.

there.⁵¹ She married 2 May 1855 in Brookfield **CHARLES WELCOME CRANDALL**, son of Welcome Babcock and Emily (Dowse) Crandall.⁵² Charles was born 30 October 1833 in Brookfield; died of “Pulmonary Oedema” at 936 Argyle, Baltimore, Maryland, 9 January 1905, aged 71; and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.⁵³ Charles married second, as her second husband, in Lansdowne, Baltimore County, Maryland, 16 October 1899 Mrs. Ella (Bartlett) Middlekauf.⁵⁴ Ella was born 30 September 1863 in Easton, Talbot County, Maryland,⁵⁵ daughter of Tench T. and Laura ([–?–]) Bartlett, and died after 24 September 1934 (when she filed for a remarried widow’s pension).⁵⁶

Charles enlisted 31 December 1863 in Company D, 22nd Wisconsin Infantry.⁵⁷ Six weeks later, on 11 February, his active service ended when he “fell upon a log imbedded in the ice,” causing “severe injury of spine” and “palpitation of heart.” After months in hospitals, he was discharged with a certificate of disability 19 October 1864.⁵⁸ He filed for a pension 25 October 1879, and his widow on 17 January 1905.⁵⁹

After the war, the Crandalls divided their time between rural Wisconsin and Chicago, without prospering in either place. In 1870 he was a “painter and carpenter” living in a Chicago apartment.⁶⁰ In 1874–1875, he paid tax on three

51 Mrs. Frances L. Crandall death cert., Dist. of Columbia, 15 Feb. 1899, #123,621, in Ella A. Crandall widow’s pension file #XC922,737, service of Charles W. Crandall (Co. D, 22nd Wis. Inf., 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 and Records Administration [NARA], National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Mo. (because the file was still open after 1934, it is filed in St. Louis). This file includes Charles’s original application, Ella’s widow’s pension application, and her application as a remarried widow (Ella A. Haley), which outlines her marital history and Charles’s.

52 Charles W. Crandall dependents circular, Ella A. Crandall widow’s pension file #XC922,737 (note 51); Rev. Joshua Clark officiated. For parents, see John Cortland Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island and His Descendants* (New Woodstock, N.Y.: privately printed, 1949), 496.

53 Chas. W. Crandall death record, City of Baltimore, 9 Jan. 1905, official transcript dated 16 Jan. 1905, in Ella A. Crandall widow’s pension file #XC922,737 (note 51). “Local Matters” [Charles W. Crandall obituary], *Brookfield Courier*, 1 Feb. 1905, p. 3, col. 3, citing *Sabbath Recorder* [Plainfield, N.J.], 23 Jan. 1905, vol. 61, No. 4, p. 61. For a transcription of the *Sabbath Recorder* obituary and evidence that it was written by Charles’s son-in-law Rev. Clayton A. Burdick, see C. W. Crandall marker, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Arlington Co., Va., memorial 49,172,027, digital image (findagrave.com). Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island* (note 52), 496, gives the wrong birthplace and death date and place.

54 Ella A. Crandall, “Widow’s Declaration for Pension,” 16 Jan. 1905, and Baltimore Co. Clerk of the Circuit Court affidavit, 30 Jan. 1905, Ella A. Crandall widow’s pension file #XC922,737 (note 51); Rev. R. R. Murphy officiated. “Local Matters” [Charles W. Crandall obituary] (note 53).

55 Ella A. Haley, “Declaration for Remarried Widow’s Pension,” 24 Sep. 1934, Ella A. Crandall widow’s pension file #XC922,737 (note 51). In 1900 she was reported born Sep. 1862 (Charles W. Crandall household for Ella M., 1900 U.S. census, Lansdowne, Joshua Twp., Baltimore Co., Md., ED 57, sheet 19A, dw. 369, fam. 375).

56 Laura N. Bartlett deposition, 8 Nov. 1911, and Ella A. Haley Declaration for a Remarried Widow’s Pension, 24 Sep. 1934, Ella A. Crandall widow’s pension file #XC922,737 (note 51).

57 Charles W. Crandall compiled service record, Co. D, 22nd Wis. Inf., Civil War, Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers, NARA, Washington D.C.

58 Charles W. Crandall, Certificate of Disability for Discharge, 6 Oct. 1864 at “Branch Harvey USA Gen. Hospital,” Madison, Wis., Ella A. Crandall widow’s pension file #XC922,737 (note 51).

59 Ella A. Crandall widow’s pension file #XC922,737 (note 51), which includes Charles’s original pension application #317,924, cert. #194,219.

60 Chas. W. Crandall household, 1870 U.S. census, Chicago, Ward 5, Cook Co., Ill., p. 6, dw. 32, fam. 46.

acres in the Town of Walworth, Walworth County, Wisconsin; later in the decade their personal property was valued between \$25 and \$80.⁶¹ In 1877 he bought land in Walworth for \$100.⁶² In 1880 he was a house painter (unemployed six months), while daughter Hattie, age 16, taught school (unemployed four months).⁶³ Back in Chicago in the middle 1880s, around the time daughter Hattie married, Charles and Jacob W. Been operated a retail grocery at 254 Ogden Avenue.⁶⁴ Charles and Frances mortgaged their Wisconsin property twice to C. W. McPherson of Harvard, McHenry County, Illinois, and then sold it.⁶⁵ Charles's brother R. A. Crandall paid Charles's Wisconsin taxes in 1883 and 1884.⁶⁶

Charles traveled back to Brookfield and then to Florida later in the 1880s.⁶⁷ Charles, Frances, and daughter Fannie Fern were residents of Washington, D.C., from about 1892 until Frances's death in 1899.⁶⁸ Charles and his second wife lived in or near Baltimore until his death in 1905.⁶⁹

Children of Frances L.² (Denison) and Charles Welcome Crandall, both born in Walworth, Wisconsin:

5. i. HARRIET ELOISE "HATTIE"³ CRANDALL was born 2 February 1862 and died in Westerly, Washington County, Rhode Island, 11 May 1910. She married 1 October 1884 in Chicago REV. CLAYTON ADELBERT BURDICK.
6. ii. FANNIE FERN³ CRANDALL was born 20 May 1864 and died in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, probably 13 April 1955. It appears that she married first, before 1887 (first-known child) FRANK IRA DARLING; and second, about 1900, [—?] BROWN.

61 Charles W. Crandall entry, 1874 Walworth Town tax roll, p. 53; University of Wis. Whitewater, Special Collections, Area Research Center [UWWARC], Walworth Series 55, Walworth County tax rolls 1849–1995; similarly, 1875, p. 49; 1877, p. 4; 1878, p. 5; 1880, p. 64; 1881, p. 48.

62 Angeline L. Clarke to Charles W. Crandall, Walworth Co. Deeds 62:9–10, 1 Oct. 1877, recorded 7 May 1878, for property in Section 22, Township 1N, Range 16E.

63 Chas. Crandall household, 1880 U.S. census, Walworth, Walworth Co., Wis., ED 237, p. 4D, dw. 23, fam. 24.

64 "The Courts: A Firm of Retail Grocers Object to Being Closed Out," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 17 Jan. 1883, p. 15, col. 3. Interestingly, city directories include him only in 1884, when he was called a "painter" and lived at 714 W. Van Buren (*Lakeside Annual Directory of the City of Chicago 1884* [Chicago: Chicago Directory Co.], 350).

65 Charles W. and Frances L. Crandall to C. W. McPherson, Walworth Co., Wis., Mortgages 52:241, 13 Dec. 1883, witnessed by Chicago notary public J. M. Culler 17 Dec. 1883; similarly, Mortgages 53:329, 5 Nov. 1884, witnessed by J. F. Griffin, Chicago notary public, 11 Nov. 1884, Walworth Co. Register's office, Elkhorn, Wis. Both mortgages were satisfied 9 Aug. 1889. Charles W. and Frances L. Crandall to Wm. R. Bonham, Walworth Co. Deeds 69:527–29, 22 Oct. 1885, recorded 24 Nov. 1885, witnessed by Walter T. Dwight, Chicago notary public. Bonham was later executor of Charles's father's estate.

66 Charles W. Crandall entry, 1883 Walworth Town tax roll, pp. 48 and 79; similarly 1884, p. 41, UWWARC (note 61).

67 "Death of W. Riley Denison" (note 8).

68 "Local Affairs . . . In Brief," *Brookfield Courier*, 14 Jan. 1891, p. 3, col. 3. Mrs. Frances L. Crandall, Washington D.C. death cert. #123,621, Ella A. Crandall widow's pension file #XC922,737 (note 51). Charles W. Crandall entries, *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia 1892* (Washington, D.C.: William H. Boyd, 1892), 334; similar title for (1895), 327; (1896), 325; (1897), 325; and (1898), 335. His obituary stated that he lived in D.C., but did not specify when ("Local Matters" [Charles W. Crandall obituary] [note 53]). Additional documentation is under Fannie Fern³ Crandall below.

69 See note 53. Charles W. Crandall household, 1900 U.S. census, Lansdowne, Joshua Twp., Baltimore Co., Md., ED 57, sheet 19A, dw. 369, fam. 375.

THIRD GENERATION

4. **FLORENCE A.³ YORK** (Cynthia Maria Denison², Polly Holmes¹) was born in Cazenovia, Madison County (parents' residence) 8 February 1859, died of arteriosclerosis in Philadelphia 26 January 1947, and was buried in West Chester Friends Cemetery, Chester County, Pennsylvania.⁷⁰ She married 31 December 1889 **LOWNDES TAYLOR**, son of Richard Baker and Anna (Lamborn) Taylor. Lowndes was born in West Goshen, Chester County, 4 August 1853, died in Philadelphia 20 April 1936, and was buried in West Chester Friends Cemetery.⁷¹

Florence graduated from high school, an achievement rarer then than a college degree is today.⁷² As "Minnie," she attended Cazenovia Seminary in 1872.⁷³ With her younger daughters, she crossed at least two oceans. In early September 1914, at the beginning of World War I, Florence, Anne, Agnes, and Elinor returned from Liverpool to Philadelphia.⁷⁴ They were in Europe in 1922 and 1927, and visited Yokohama, Japan, in 1925.⁷⁵

Lowndes graduated from Swarthmore College in 1873. Later he was purchasing agent for the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, and town-site agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad during the construction of the main line.⁷⁶ In 1902 he owned ninety-eight acres in West Goshen.⁷⁷

Children of Florence A.³ (York) and Lowndes Taylor, all born in Pennsylvania:⁷⁸

- i. **ARCHER⁴ TAYLOR** was born in Philadelphia 1 August 1890 and died 30 September 1973. He married first 9 September 1915 **ALICE JONES**, who was born

70 A. Florence Taylor death cert., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa., 1947, #9,264, digital image in A. Florence Taylor entry, Rosedale Friends Cemetery, West Chester, Chester Co., Penn., memorial 33,356,720, no digital image of marker (findagrave.com). The entry includes her death cert. and her transcribed obituary from *Daily Local News* [West Chester, Penn.], 27 Jan. 1947, no p. or col. given.

71 Alpheus H. Harlan, *History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family* (Baltimore: Lord Baltimore Press, 1914), 589. Lowndes Taylor death cert., Pa. Deaths, 1936, #37,290, digital image (ancestry.com), with daughter Anna Taylor Noble as informant. Also, unnamed male Taylor birth record, Chester County, Pa., Births, 4 Aug. 1853, #527, p. 89; digital image (ancestry.com).

72 Florence Taylor household, 1940 U.S. census, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Penn., ED 51-2091, p. 9A, dw. 182. Nationwide in 1880, 2.5% of 17-year-olds graduated high school; in 2010, roughly 27% of those over age 18 held a bachelor's degree or more, according to *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975), 379, 385.

73 *First Fifty Years of Cazenovia Seminary* (note 36), 823.

74 Florence, Anne, Agnes, and Elinor Taylor entries, SS *Haverford*, 14 Sept. 1914, Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (NARA T840, roll 128); digital image (ancestry.com).

75 Florence Taylor, U.S. Passport Application #190,471, 13 June 1922; digital image (ancestry.com). Florence and Elinor Taylor entries, SS *Finland*, 3 Sept. 1922, New York, Passenger Lists, 1820–1957 (NARA T715, roll 3171), p. 35. Florence, Agnes, and Elinor Taylor entries, SS *Shinyo Maru*, 21 July 1925, Honolulu, Hawaii, Passenger and Crew Lists, 1900–1959 (NARA A4156, roll 133), p. 147, #113; SS *City of Los Angeles*, left Honolulu 1 Aug., arrived in Los Angeles 7 Aug. 1925, Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at San Pedro/Wilmington/Los Angeles, Calif. (NARA M1764, roll 10), #97; SS *Volendam*, 30 Nov. 1927, New York, Passenger Lists, 1820–1957 (NARA T715, roll 4177), p. 198.

76 *Alumni Historical Catalogue 1873–1892* (Swarthmore: Swarthmore College Press, 1905), 6.

77 Lowndes Taylor entry, "Farmers of Chester County," in *Boyd's Chester County, Pennsylvania, Directory, 1902–1903* (Philadelphia: C. E. Howe, 1902), 876.

78 Lowndes Taylor household, 1900 U.S. census, West Goshen, Chester Co., Penn., ED 119, p. 26A, dw./fam. 22. This record states that Aurora and Eleanor were (impossibly) born Sept. 1895 and Jan. 1896, respectively. None of the four girls have consistent ages in other records. The unsourced Find A Grave source (note 90) says Aurora was born 22 Sept. 1894, but that implies that Florence gave birth to three singleton daughters within 27 months, between 13 July 1892 and 22 Sept. 1894. Birth dates reported in the text are a combination of sources, as cited.

24 May 1885 in Minersville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, to J. R. and Mary (Bynon) Jones, both natives of Wales. Alice died of “bronchial asthma” and “pulmonary collapse” in Minersville 16 June 1930.⁷⁹ Archer married second 17 June 1932 HASSELTINE BYRD. She was born 17 November 1905 in Little Springs, Franklin County, Mississippi, and died 8 March 1993 in California.⁸⁰ Her parents were probably Willie L. and Estelle ([–?–]) Byrd.⁸¹ An activist and researcher, Hasseltine held advanced degrees in law and social work.⁸²

Archer was internationally renowned for his studies of folklore, proverbs, and riddles, and chaired Germanic Literature departments at the University of Chicago and the University of California at Berkeley.⁸³ On 28 March 1933 he and Hasseltine arrived in New York City after a one-month voyage from Bombay on the S.S. *President Polk*.⁸⁴ Archer had three children with Alice, and two with Hasseltine.⁸⁵

7. ii. ANNE⁴ TAYLOR was born 13 July 1891 and died 23 December 1982. She married about 1920 WILSON FRENCH STICHTER.
- iii. AGNES⁴ TAYLOR was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 27 August 1893,⁸⁶ and died January 1969.⁸⁷ She married 8 January 1932 in Philadelphia RALPH B. H. NOBLE.⁸⁸ In 1935 and 1940 she and her child lived in her widowed mother’s household at 2006 Shunk Street, Philadelphia, and Agnes was a secretary in a private school.⁸⁹
- iv. AURORA⁴ TAYLOR was born perhaps 22 September 1894 and died in 1903, possibly 29 January.⁹⁰
- v. ELINOR⁴ TAYLOR was born in West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 2 January 1896, died at Absecon, Atlantic County, New Jersey, 6 December 1971, and was buried in Roseland Friends Cemetery, West Chester, Chester County,

79 See his biography in Wolfgang Mieder, “Archer Taylor the Paremiologist,” *De Proverbio: An Electronic Journal of International Proverb Studies* 2 (1996) (stors.tas.gov.au/au-7-0050-00011736). Alice Jones Taylor death cert., Pa. Deaths, 16 June 1930, #61,912; digital image (ancestry.com).

80 David Krogh, ed., *University of California: In Memoriam, 1993* (Berkeley: University of California, 1993), 191–93.

81 Willie L. Byrd household for Haselline [Hesseltine] Byrd (age 4, born Mississippi), 1910 U.S. census, East Baton Rouge Co., Baton Rouge, La., Ward 1, ED 15, sheet 4A, dw. 69, fam. 71.

82 Krogh, *University of California: In Memoriam, 1993* (note 80), 191–93.

83 Mieder, “Archer Taylor the Paremiologist” (note 79).

84 Taylor entries, “List of U.S. Citizens,” 28 Mar. 1933, S.S. *President Polk*, p. 183 (NARA T715, roll 5309); digital image, “New York, Passenger Lists, 1820–1957” (ancestry.com).

85 Mieder, “Archer Taylor the Paremiologist” (note 79).

86 Lowndes Taylor household for Agnes, 1900 U.S. census, Chester Co., Penn. (note 78). Exact day from Harlan, *History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family* (note 71), 589.

87 Agnes Taylor Noble entry, Rosedale Friends Cemetery, West Chester, Chester Co., Penn., memorial 33,356,345, no digital image (findagrave.com), which states 1 Jan. 1969 without sourcing. Agnes Noble entry, Social Security Death Index [SSDI], “U.S. Social Security Death Index, 1935–2014” (ancestry.com); the original was not viewed.

88 Ralph B. H. Noble–Agnes Taylor marriage record, St. Luke & The Epiphany Church, Philadelphia, Pa., Marriages, p. 330; digital image, “Pennsylvania and New Jersey Church and Town Records, 1669–1999” (ancestry.com), with Armenia Florence Taylor (likely her mother) as witness.

89 Florence Taylor household, 1940 U.S. census, Philadelphia Co., Penn. (note 72).

90 A. Florence Taylor entry, Rosedale Friends Cemetery (note 70), which includes a transcription of her obituary giving Aurora’s death year. Lowndes Taylor household for Florence (5 children, 4 living), 1910 U.S. census, West Goshen Twp., Chester Co., Pa., ED 81, sheet 9B, dw. 190, fam. 195. Aurora Taylor entry, Rosedale Friends Cemetery, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa., memorial 33,356,723, no digital image (findagrave.com), which is annotated: “entry made from a listing created by West Chester University Students.” Lowndes Taylor household for Aurora, born Sept. 1895, 1900 U.S. census, Chester Co., Penn. (note 78). See note 78 for discussion of the daughters’ birth date conundrum.

Pennsylvania.⁹¹ She never married. She graduated from Wellesley with a BA in 1920,⁹² and later reportedly taught school in Pleasantville, New Jersey.⁹³ In 1940 she was in her mother's household,⁹⁴ and she was living in Philadelphia in 1947, when her mother died.⁹⁵

5. HARRIET ELOISE “HATTIE”³ CRANDALL (Frances Letitia Denison², Polly Holmes¹) was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, 2 February 1864; died in Westerly, Washington County, Rhode Island, 11 May 1910; and was buried in River Bend Cemetery, Westerly. She married in Chicago, Illinois, 1 October 1884 **REV. CLAYTON ADELBERT BURDICK**, son of Rev. Russell G. and Adaline (Campbell) Burdick.⁹⁶ Clayton was born 1 February 1858 in Utica, Dane County, Wisconsin; died 17 September 1936, aged 78, in Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island; and was buried in River Bend Cemetery.⁹⁷ He was a prominent Seventh-Day Baptist, a Sabbatarian denomination dating from the 1600s, not to be confused with Seventh-Day Adventists.⁹⁸ Rev. Clayton married second 5 October 1921 Emma Sheldon Langworthy,⁹⁹ daughter of Albert H. and Georgeanna (Sheldon) (Loveland) Langworthy. Emma was born 9 August 1877 and died 8 August 1941, both in Westerly.¹⁰⁰

Children of Harriet Eloise “Hattie”³ (Crandall) and Rev. Clayton Adelbert Burdick:

- i. **FRANCES LAURA⁴ BURDICK** was born 6 September 1885 in West Edmeston, Otsego County, died 6 July 1969 in Aztec, San Juan County, New Mexico,¹⁰¹ and was buried in Bloomfield Cemetery, San Juan County.¹⁰² She graduated

91 Elinor Taylor marker (using traditional Quaker style with numbers for months), Rosedale Friends Cemetery, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa., memorial 33,356,724 (findagrave.com), which includes a digital image of her obituary, without identifying the newspaper. Her exact place of birth is given in her 1922 passport application (note 75).

92 Elinor Taylor B.A., *Wellesley College Bulletin: Calendar, 1920–1921*, 10 (Jan. 1921): 175; and Elinor Taylor picture and home address, *The Wellesley College Legenda: Class Book of 1920* (Wellesley, Mass.: Wellesley College, 1920), 171; both available at Wellesley College Digital Scholarship and Archive (repository.wellesley.edu).

93 Elinor Taylor obituary and grave marker (note 91).

94 Florence Taylor household, 1940 U.S. census, Philadelphia Co., Pa. (note 72).

95 A. Florence Taylor entry, Rosedale Friends Cemetery (note 70).

96 Hattie E. Crandall, wife of Clayton A. Burdick marker, River Bend Cemetery, Westerly, Washington Co., R.I., memorial 117,095,633; digital image and transcribed obituary from *The Weekly Telephone* [Milton Junction, Wis.], 26 May 1910, p. 2, no col. given (findagrave.com). Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island* (note 52), 606.

97 Clayton A. Burdick marker, River Bend Cemetery, Westerly, Washington Co., R.I., memorial 117,095,265; digital image and transcribed obituary from *Sabbath Recorder*, 12 Oct. 1936, p. 243 (findagrave.com).

98 Don A. Sanford, *A Choosing People: The History of the Seventh Day Baptists* (Nashville, Tenn.: Broadman Press, 1992).

99 “Death of Rev. Clayton A. Burdick,” *Alfred* [N.Y.] *Sum*, 24 Sept. 1936, p. 1, col. 3, reprinted from *Providence Journal*, 17 Sept. 1936 (no p. or col. given).

100 “Local News and Personal Notes,” *Brookfield Courier*, 23 Feb. 1921, p. 5, col. 2. Emma S. Langworthy marker, “wife of Clayton A. Burdick,” River Bend Cemetery, Westerly, R.I., memorial 118,475,614, digital image and transcribed obituary, *Sabbath Recorder*, 1 Sept. 1941, p. 159, no col. given (findagrave.com).

101 Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island* (note 52), 606. “Services Held Thursday for Frances Burdick,” *Aztec* [N.M.] *Independent-Review*, about 11 July 1969, clipping with no page, column, or exact date; in author's possession.

102 Frances L. Burdick marker, Bloomfield Cemetery, San Juan Co., N.M., memorial 8,781,538 (findagrave.com), which gives only 1886 for her birth.

from Alfred University.¹⁰³ In 1916 she was of Westerly, Rhode Island, when she attended her first cousin Flora Iris Darling's wedding.¹⁰⁴ Frances taught school in Aztec from 1929 to 1949. All six of her pallbearers were former students.¹⁰⁵

- ii. GRACE ELAINE⁴ BURDICK was born 13 March 1887 in West Edmeston, Otsego County, died in 1956, and was buried in Bloomfield Cemetery, Bloomfield, San Juan County, New Mexico.¹⁰⁶ She married in San Juan County 1 August 1917 JOHN CARLISLE BERGIN.¹⁰⁷ He was born 30 June 1893 at Colón, Isthmus of Panama (then part of the Republic of Columbia), and died in June 1968, son of Ralph William and Lottie (Combs) Bergin.¹⁰⁸

Beginning in March 1888 John's father, Ralph, served as "Receiving and Forwarding Agent" at Colón for the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line.¹⁰⁹ In 1900 John, two sisters, and Lottie were living with her widowed mother Margaret Combs in Kentucky. Lottie had been married nine years, but Ralph was not in the household.¹¹⁰ He was likely in Panama, where he was still working in 1911.¹¹¹ In 1917 John was farming in partnership with "R. W. Bergin," probably his father, near Bloomfield, and in 1920 he was still there, in the next household to his parents, Ralph W. and Lottie Bergin.¹¹² In 1925 Elaine and John were in Oklahoma, where a son was born. In 1930 they were farming in Blanco Town, San Juan County.¹¹³ In 1939 John served on an advisory committee of the Highway 55-44 Association, seeking improvements connecting San Juan Valley farmers to the rest of New Mexico.¹¹⁴

8. iii. RUTH ESTELLE⁴ BURDICK was born 26 April 1894 in Brookfield, Madison County, and died 25 March 1934. She married about 1919 CHARLES HEWARD DILKS.
9. iv. RACHEL MAY⁴ BURDICK was born 28 May 1895 in Brookfield, died 26 March 1945 in Alfred, Allegany County, and was buried at Alfred Rural Cemetery. She married 12 January 1918 LEON BURDETTE BASSETT.

103 "Services Held Thursday for Frances Burdick" (note 101).

104 Dr. John Paul Frey—Flora Iris Darling marriage note, *Washington* [D.C.] *Herald*, 9 Sept. 1916, p. 5, col. 5.

105 "Services Held Thursday for Frances Burdick" (note 101). Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island* (note 52), 606, which places her there in 1936.

106 Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island* (note 52), 606. Elaine Burdick Bergin marker, Bloomfield Cemetery, San Juan Co., N.M., memorial 8,781,535, digital image (findagrave.com), which only gives 1887–1956.

107 Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island* (note 52), 606. John Carlisle Bergin draft registration, World War I, 5 June 1917, Pct. 6, San Juan Co., N.M., Selective Service Registration Cards, World War I, RG 147, NARA; digital image (ancestry.com). John Carlisle Bergin–Grace Elaine Burdick marriage entry #316, San Juan Co., N.M., Marriage Book, 2 Feb. 1913 to July 1920, transcribed by Total Tracers Genealogical Society; database (rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nmttgs/databaseindex.htm).

108 John Bergin marker, Bloomfield Cemetery, San Juan Co., N.M., memorial 8,781,541, digital image (findagrave.com). John Bergin index entry, June 1968, SSDI (note 87); the original was not viewed. No death cert. was viewed.

109 Ralph William Bergin entry, *Society of the Chagres, 1911 Year Book* (Mount Hope, C.Z. [Canal Zone]: Quartermaster's Department, 1911), 41–42.

110 Margaret Combs household for John Burgin [Bergin], 1900 U.S. census, Precinct 11, Bullitt Co., Ky., ED 14, sheet 11B, dw. 207, fam. 211. The three children were born in the "Republic of Colombia."

111 Ralph William Bergin entry, *Society of the Chagres, 1911 Year Book* (note 109).

112 John Carlisle Bergin draft registration (note 107). Ralph W. and John C. Bergin households, 1920 U.S. census, Bloomfield, San Juan Co., N.M., ED 117, p. 8B, [dw. not given], fams. 203 and 204.

113 John Bergin household, 1930 U.S. census, Blanco Town, San Juan Co., N.M., ED 8, sheet 5B, dw. 101, fam. 103.

114 "Highway Group Elects Officers," *Albuquerque* [N.M.] *Journal*, 16 Oct. 1939, p. 1, col. 2; p. 10, col. 1.

6. **FANNIE FERN³ CRANDALL** (Frances Letitia Denison², Polly Holmes¹) was born 20 May 1864 in Walworth County, Wisconsin (parents' residence),¹¹⁵ and died in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, 13 April 1955.¹¹⁶ Fannie's marital history is obscure and poorly documented; no marriage records have been found. It appears that she married first before 1887 (first-known child)¹¹⁷ pension attorney **FRANK IRA DARLING**, who was born 25 December 1853 in Mason, Ingham County, Michigan, the son of Ira Oracle and Cordelia (Case) Darling, and died 30 December 1897 in Pennsylvania in melodramatic circumstances.¹¹⁸ No divorce record has been found. When Fannie's father Charles W. Crandall died in 1905, she was named as "Mrs. Fannie P. Brown" of Washington, D.C.,¹¹⁹ implying that she married second before that date a man of that name, but no such man has been identified.¹²⁰ Something happened, however:

- Fannie F. Darling appeared in Washington, D.C., doing clerical work 1892–1900.¹²¹
- From 1901 to 1906, she did not appear, but Fannie/Fanny (F.) Brown did. She did the same kind of work,¹²² and was repeatedly connected with Fannie F. Darling's daughter Flora.¹²³

115 Charles W. Crandall dependents circular 4 June 1898, in Ella A. Crandall widow's pension file #XC922,737 (note 51). Chas. Crandall household for Fannie, age 16, 1880 U.S. census, Walworth Co., Wis. (note 63).

116 Fanny Fern Darling entry, California Death Index 1940–1997, naming father as a Crandall and mother as a "Dennison." The birth date in the index is identical to that given by Charles W. Crandall in 1898 (Charles W. Crandall dependents circular 4 June 1898, in Ella A. Crandall widow's pension file #XC922,737 [note 51]). The original death cert. was not viewed. Fanny Fern Crandall Darling entry, Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, Los Angeles Co., Calif., memorial 85,375,622, no digital image (findagrave.com), which gives the same death date.

117 Flora Darling Frey death cert., Los Angeles Co., Calif., 24 June 1948, #9,214, Los Angeles Co. Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk.

118 "Darling, Harry Jerome" entry, *American Ancestry: Giving the Name and Descent in the Male Line of Americans Whose Ancestors Settled in the United States Previous to the Declaration of Independence, A.D. 1776, Vol. 11* (Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1898), 75–76. For exact death date, Frank I. Darling marker and newspaper article attributed to the 6 Jan. 1898, *Ingham County* [Mich.] *News* (stating that Frank died "last Thursday," which would be 30 Dec. 1897), Maple Grove Cemetery, Mason, Mich., memorial 38,040,618, digital images (findagrave.com). Two wives—unknown to one another, each with children—showed up at Darling's funeral to mourn him ("His Double Life," Grand Rapids [Mich.] *Herald* (Grand Rapids, Michigan), 7 Jan. 1898, p. 5, col. 1). Neither wife was Fannie.

119 "Local Matters" [Charles W. Crandall obituary] (note 53). John Cortland Crandall likely relied on this obituary in Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island* (note 52), 496.

120 No Franc* or Fann* Crandall or Darling appears marrying a Brown between 1890 and 1910 in relevant available indexes: "District of Columbia, Select Marriages 1830–1921" (ancestry.com); West Virginia Culture and History index (www.wvculture.org/vrr/); Library of Virginia's incomplete Marriage Records Collection Search Page (va.virginia.gov/public/guides/marriage-records); and Howard County, Maryland's marriage compilation 1860–1939 (for Crandall, Crandell, Crandell, and Darling).

121 Fannie F. Darling appeared in Washington, D.C., directories 1892–1893, 1895–1898, and 1900: *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia, 1892* (Washington, D.C.: William H. Boyd, 1892), 348; similar titles for (1893), 343; (1895), 340; (1896), 339; (1897), 338; (1898), 349; (1900), 368.

122 Fanny/Fannie Brown, sometimes with the middle initial F., entries: *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia, 1901* (Washington, D.C.: William H. Boyd, 1901), 277; similar titles for (1902), 284; (1903), 266; (1904), 269; (1905), 266; and (1906), 286. According to "Stenographers Elect Officers," *Washington* [D.C.] *Post*, 21 Oct. 1905, p. 26, col. 5, "Mrs. Fannie F. Brown" was elected first vice-president of the Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants' Association.

123 "The World of Society," *Washington* [D.C.] *Evening Star*, 2 Nov. 1903, p. 5, col. 6, reports that Mrs. Georgia Doxen and Miss Flora Darling hosted a party at 918 I St. (Fannie Brown lived at 919) on Halloween 1903. "Crowds at Ocean City: All the Hotels at the Popular Resort Are Well Patronized," *Baltimore* [Md.] *Sun*, 27 Aug. 1905, p. 7, col. 7, among those from Washington staying at the Oceanic Hotel were Mrs. Fannie F. Brown, Miss Grace Poole, and Miss Flora Darling. In 1905 Fannie

- In 1910 Fannie F. Darling reappeared doing the same type of work in the patent office and pension bureau; in 1916 she was listed as the widow of Frank I. Darling. An appearance was never made by Mr. Brown.¹²⁴

In her 60s and 70s Fannie was an artist living in Glendale, Los Angeles County, California, with her daughter and son-in-law.¹²⁵ Her first cousin Ervine Denison York and family were about a mile away at 1105 North Central.¹²⁶

Child of Fannie Fern³ (Crandall) and Frank Ira Darling:

- i. FLORA IRIS⁴ DARLING was born in Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, 10 September 1887, and died of myosarcoma in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, 24 June 1948.¹²⁷ She married 4 September 1916 in Washington, D.C., physician JOHN PAUL FREY, and was attended by her first cousin “Miss Frances Burdick, of Westerly, R.I.”¹²⁸ John was born in the District of Columbia 7 November 1885 and died in Los Angeles 4 February 1970.¹²⁹ In 1919 he was chief of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases in the District of Columbia Health Office.¹³⁰ In June 1925, he and Dr. R. S. McKnight advertised their Laboratory of Clinical Pathology at Clara Barton Hospital in Los Angeles to fellow professionals.¹³¹ He and Flora and her mother were reportedly all buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, Los Angeles County.¹³² No children.

FOURTH GENERATION

7. ANNE⁴ TAYLOR (Florence A. York³, Cynthia Maria Denison², Polly Holmes¹) was born in Pennsylvania 13 July 1891, died 23 December 1982, and was buried

F. Brown and Flora Darling both lived at 3040 Q N.W., *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia, 1905* (note 122), pp. 266 and 357.

124 Fannie F. Darling entries, *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia, 1910* (Washington, D.C.: William H. Boyd, 1910), 460; similarly (1916), 366.

125 Fannie Fern/Mrs. Fannie F. Darling voter registrations, California Great Register of Voters, Glendale City Precinct 7, Los Angeles Co., Calif., 1425 N. Columbus Ave., 1926, p. 1; same address, Precinct 9, 1930, p. 1; Precinct 8, 1934, p.1; Precinct 15, 1936, p. 1; Precinct 15, 1938, p. 1; Precinct 15, 1944, p. 1; Precinct 15, 1946, p. 1; Precinct 15, 1952, p. 1; digital images (ancestry.com). Fannie, Flora, and John registered Republican.

126 See note 40. Proximity was estimated using Google maps.

127 Flora Darling Frey death cert. (note 117). Censuses confirm Flora's birth state: John P. Frey household for Fannie, 1920 U.S. census, Washington, D.C., Pct. 10, ED 271, sheet 11A, dw. 99, fam. 215. Similarly, John P. Frey households, 1930 U.S. census, Glendale, Los Angeles Co., Calif., ED 19-964, sheet 3B, dw. 123, fam. 124, and 1940 U.S. census, ED 19-192, sheet 9A, dw. 178. Flora Iris Darling Frey entry, Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, Los Angeles Co., Calif., memorial 85,403,536, digital image (findagrave.com).

128 Dr. John Paul Frey—Flora Iris Darling marriage note, *Washington [D.C.] Herald*, 9 Sept. 1916, p. 5, col. 5; Flora was given away by “her mother, Mrs. Frances Crandall Darling,” and attended by her first cousin “Miss Frances Burdick, of Westerly, R.I.” He is not to be confused with the labor activist John P. Frey.

129 John P. Frey index entry, “California, Death Index, 1940–1997” (familysearch.org) and J. Frey death index entry, SSDI (note 87); the originals have not been viewed. John Paul Frey entry, Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, Los Angeles Co., Calif., memorial 85,403,548, no digital image (findagrave.com), in which the undocumented dates are the same as the index entries.

130 John Paul Frey, “List of New Members Proposed for Election to the A.P.H.A.,” *American Journal of Public Health* 9 (June 1919): 457.

131 Advertisement, *California and Western Medicine* 23 (June 1925): 107.

132 Fanny Fern Crandall Darling entry, Forest Lawn Memorial Park (note 116); Flora Iris Darling Frey entry (note 127); John Paul Frey entry (note 129). They are in the Sanctuary of Guidance, Iris Terrace, Lot 0, spaces 12,637 (John), 12,630 (Flora), and 12,623 (Fannie).

with her husband in Parkview Cemetery, Hastings, Adams County, Nebraska.¹³³ She married 16 August 1920 **WILSON FRENCH STICHTER**.¹³⁴ He was born in Iowa 25 May 1876 and died 6 April 1969, son of Silas Lindley and Emma Kate (Wilson) Stichter.¹³⁵ In 1900 he was a “college teacher” living with his parents and siblings in Hastings, Adams County, Nebraska.¹³⁶ Anne graduated from Smith College in 1915.¹³⁷ In 1930 the family lived in Denver, where Wilson was an auditor for the telephone company.¹³⁸ They were at 466 High Street there in 1947.¹³⁹

Adopted child of Anne⁴ (Taylor) and Wilson French Stichter:

- i. JEAN⁵ STICHTER was born 12 February 1924.¹⁴⁰ Jean S. Sherman, “daughter of Anne Taylor and Wilson F. Stichter,” died 10 January 2003 in Slidell, Louisiana.¹⁴¹ She married in Vancouver, Clark County, Washington, 5 July 1947 CAVEL VERNON SHERMAN of Los Angeles.¹⁴² He was born 12 September 1923 and died 31 August 2003. Cavel served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II, 22 January 1943 to 5 October 1945.¹⁴³ He was son of Charles V. and Martha (Medenwald) Sherman. Although a divorce has not been found, Cavel was called divorced, married once previously, when he married second 2 November 1956 in Los Angeles County Irene S. Watt; they were divorced in Orange County, California, February 1976.¹⁴⁴ He married third 29 January 1977 in Orange County, California, Joyce L. Ast; they were divorced there within

133 Lowndes Taylor household for Anne, born July 1892, 1900 U.S. census, Chester Co., Pa. (note 78). Exact day from Harlan, *History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family* (note 71), Lownes [Lowndes] Taylor entry 2,647, p. 589. Her gravestone gives the birth year 1891: Anne Taylor Stichter marker, Parkview Cemetery, Hastings, Adams Co., Neb., memorial 148,519,058, digital image (findagrave.com), reportedly in Section J, Row R.

134 Wilson French Stichter–Anne Taylor marriage notice, in *The Smith Alumnae Quarterly* (Northampton, Mass.: Alumnae Association of Smith College, Nov. 1920), 257. Wilson F. Stichter household, 1930 U.S. census, Denver, Denver Co., Colo., ED 16–103, sheet 5A, dw. 25, fam. 26.

135 “Silas Stichter, Native of Lebanon, Died at Home in Hastings [sic], Nebraska,” *Lebanon* [Pa.] *Daily News*, 18 Dec. 1912, p. 13, col. 4–5, which lists his children, their residences, and his wife’s maiden name. Silas L. Stichter household for Wilson F., 1900 U.S. census, Hastings, Ward 2, Hastings Twp., Adams Co., Neb., ED 9, sheet 8A, dw. 169, fam. 177. Silas’s occupation was “capitalist.” Wilson F. Stichter marker, Parkview Cemetery, Hastings, Adams Co., Neb., memorial 148,519,253, digital image (findagrave.com).

136 Silas L. Stichter household, 1900 U.S. census, Adams Co., Neb. (note 135).

137 *The Smith Alumnae Quarterly* (note 134), 257.

138 Wilson F. Stichter household, 1930 U.S. census, Denver Co., Colo. (note 134).

139 A. Florence Taylor entry, Rosedale Friends Cemetery (note 70). *Denver City Directory 1947* (Denver: Denver Gazetteer Co.), 1675.

140 *The Smith Alumnae Quarterly* (note 134), 230. For adoption, Wilson F. Stichter household, 1930 U.S. census, Denver Co., Colo. (note 134).

141 Jean Stichter Sherman transcribed obituary, citing *Times Picayune* [New Orleans, La.], 12 Jan. 2003, no p. or col. given (genealogybank.com). Jean S. Sherman death index entry, SSDI (note 87); the original was not viewed.

142 Cavel V. Sherman–Jean Stichter marriage, 5 July 1947, Clark Co., Wash., B394, D1046; digital image, “Washington Marriage Records 1865–2004” (ancestry.com), which names the parents of each.

143 Cavel Sherman entry, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850–2010 (fold3.com/page/626800242_cavel_sherman_1923/details).

144 Cavel V. Sherman–Irene S. Watt California marriage cert., Los Angeles Co. Marriages, Book 3,950, p. 54, cert. #30,653; digital image (familysearch.org). Cavel V. Sherman–Irene S. Watt divorce index entry, Feb. 1976, California Divorce Index (1966–1984), p. 3148, state file #20,533, digital image (ancestry.com).

two months.¹⁴⁵ He married fourth Helen Erlene Finn in Nevada 24 December 1986.¹⁴⁶

In 1947 Cavel was a messenger at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.¹⁴⁷ In 1952 he and Jean lived at 6047 Yearling, Lakewood, Los Angeles County, California, where he was working for Zellerbach Paper.¹⁴⁸ Jean graduated from the University of Mexico. She lived in Slidell, Louisiana, for her last twenty-eight years and was a “retired vice president and treasurer of Dale Bonnette Associates.”¹⁴⁹

8. **RUTH ESTELLE⁴ BURDICK** (Harriet Heloise Crandall³, Frances Letitia Denison², Polly Holmes¹) was born 26 April 1894 in Brookfield, Madison County;¹⁵⁰ died 25 March 1934 in Swedesboro, Gloucester County, New Jersey;¹⁵¹ and was buried in Lawnside Cemetery, Woodstown, Salem County, New Jersey.¹⁵² She married about 1919 **CHARLES HEWARD DILKS**.¹⁵³ He was born 1 November 1895 in Elmer, Salem County, New Jersey, to William and Alice (Unruh) Dilks,¹⁵⁴ and reportedly died in March 1984 at Wicomico, Maryland.¹⁵⁵ Charles married second by 1935, as her second husband, Mrs. Edna Nolte (Homan) Shoemaker, whose children with Joseph Willard Shoemaker¹⁵⁶ were of an age

145 Cavel V. Sherman–Joyce L. Ast California marriage index entry, 29 Jan. 1977, California Marriage Index (1960–1985), p. 1145, state file #21,936, digital image (ancestry.com). Cavel V. Sherman–Joyce L. Ast divorce index entry, Mar. 1977, California Divorce Index (1966–1984), p. 3148, state file #34,354, digital image (ancestry.com).

146 Cavel Vernon Sherman–Helen Erlene Finn, Nevada marriage index entry, 24 Dec. 1986, Carson City, Douglas Co., Nev., citing cert. #82,930; the original has not been viewed.

147 Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, *Annual Report–1946* (Portland, Ore.: Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, May 1947), 29.

148 Cavel V. Sherman entry, *Lakewood (Los Angeles County, Calif.) City Directory 1952* (Los Angeles: R. L. Polk, 1952), 319. Absent in 1954: *Luskey's 1954 Official Greater Lakewood and Los Altos Criss Cross City Directory* (Santa Ana: Directory Service Co., 1954), 225.

149 Jean Stichter Sherman transcribed obituary (note 141). This was probably Dale L. Bonnett & Associates, Inc., based in New Orleans in 1996. See World Trade Centers Association, *World Business Directory 1996*, vol. 3, p. 4424 (Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1996).

150 Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island* (note 52), 606.

151 Ruth E. Dilks death index entry, 25 Mar. 1934, “New Jersey, Death and Burials Index, 1798–1971,” database (ancestry.com), citing FHL 1,543,557; original not viewed.

152 Ruth E. Dilks marker (1894–1934), Lawnside Cemetery, Woodstown, Salem Co., N.J., digital image (billiongraves.com/grave/person/17564168).

153 Howard C. Dilks household, 1920 U.S. census, Woolwich Twp., Swedesboro Borough, Gloucester Co., N.J., ED 154, sheet 8A, dw. 196, fam. 218. Charles H. Dilks household, 1930 U.S. census, Swedesboro Borough, Gloucester Co., N.J., ED 31, sheet 20A, dw. 483, fam. 494, which says she married at age 24. For middle name, see Charles Heward Dilks World War II draft registration card, 25 Apr. 1942, Serial #U1743, Local Board 3, Gloucester, N.J., Selective Service Registration Cards, World War II, Fourth Registration, RG 147, NARA; digital image (ancestry.com).

154 For birthplace and date: Charles Heward Dilks World War II draft registration card (note 153). Howard Dilks, 1 Nov. 1895, Salem Co., N.J., Register of Births, 51:219 (FHL 494,233). The borough of Elmer was formed from portions of Pittsgrove and Upper Pittsgrove townships in 1893.

155 Charles H. Dilks marker (1895–1984), Lawnside Cemetery, Woodstown, Salem Co., N.J., digital image (billiongraves.com/grave/person/17564168). Charles Dilks death index entry, SSDI (note 87), which confirms the birth date of 1 Nov. 1895 and adds the month and place of death; the original was not viewed.

156 Eleanor A. and Henry K. Shoemaker were Charles’s step-children in 1940 (see Charles H. Dilks household, note 157). The same children were listed in Willard and Edna Shoemaker’s household, 1930 U.S. census, Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N.J., ED 31, sheet 18B, dw. 440, fam. 451. Their marriage confirms her maiden name (Joseph Willard Shoemaker–Edna Nolte Homan marriage, 30 Oct. 1919,

with Hazel Elaine. In 1920, 1930, and 1933 the family was living in Swedesboro, where Charles was an executive in a basket factory.¹⁵⁷

Child of Ruth Estelle⁴ (Burdick) and Charles Heward Dilks:

- i. HAZEL ELAINE⁵ DILKS was born 8 October 1923 in Woodbury, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and died 27 April 2002 at St. Tammany Parish Hospital, Louisiana¹⁵⁸ (not far from where her cousin Jean Stichter Sherman died the following year). Elaine married first in Swedesboro, Gloucester County, New Jersey, 31 March 1945 CHESTER WILLIAM AMBLER JR., who was born about 1924 in West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, son of Chester William Sr. and Eva Julia (Hewitt) Ambler.¹⁵⁹ Elaine married second before April 1970 BRUCE F. HARVEY.¹⁶⁰

9. RACHEL MAY⁴ BURDICK (Harriet Heloise Crandall³, Frances Letitia Denison², Polly Holmes¹) was born 28 May 1895 in Brookfield, Madison County,¹⁶¹ died 26 March 1945 in Alfred, Allegany County, and was buried in Alfred Rural Cemetery.¹⁶² She married 12 January 1918 LEON BURDETTE BASSETT, son of William Henry and Myrta Stella (Bliss) Bassett.¹⁶³ Leon was born in Alfred 9 April 1892,¹⁶⁴ and died there 19 July 1973.¹⁶⁵ Leon married second 4 April 1946 Virginia Foster.¹⁶⁶

Rachel and Leon both graduated in Alfred University's class of 1916; her father, Rev. Clayton Burdick, gave the invocation at the commencement. She

Trinity Episcopal Church, Woolwich Twp., Gloucester Co., N.J., pp. 224–25; digital image, “Pennsylvania and New Jersey Church and Town Records, 1708–1985” (ancestry.com). Edna Shoemaker Dilks was named as Elaine's stepmother in H. Elaine Dilks Ambler Harvey obituary (note 158).

157 *Alfred* [N.Y.] *Sun*, 7 Dec. 1933, p. 5, col. 4. Howard C. Dilks household, 1920 U.S. census, Woolwich Twp., Swedesboro Borough, ED 154, sheet 8A, dw. 196, fam. 218. Charlie H. Dilks household, 1930 U.S. census, Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N.J., ED 31, p. 20A, dw. 483, fam. 494.

158 H. Elaine Dilks Ambler Harvey obituary, *Daily Star* [Hammond, La.], 29 Apr. 2002, no p. or col. given, “Harvey obituaries [transcriptions], Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana” (hammondstar.com or files.usgwarchives.net/la/tangipahoa/obits/obitssur/harvey.txt).

159 Chester William Ambler Jr.—Hazel Elaine Diete [Dilks] marriage, 31 Mar. 1945, Trinity Episcopal Church, Woolwich Twp., Gloucester Co., N.J., pp. 230–31; digital image, “Pennsylvania and New Jersey Church and Town Records, 1708–1985” (ancestry.com). For his age and birthplace, see Chester William Ambler World War II draft registration card, 26 Apr. 1942, Serial #U133, Local Board 4, Atlantic City, Atlantic Co., N.J., Selective Service Registration Cards, World War II, Fourth Registration, RG 147, NARA; digital image (ancestry.com). For mother's full name, see Ambler stillbirth death cert., Hershey, Dauphin Co., Pa., Deaths, 1917, #16,775; digital image, (ancestry.com).

160 Elaine Dilks Ambler index entry, “U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936–2007” (ancestry.com), which confirms her birth and death dates, names her parents, and notes her name change to Elaine Dilks Harvey in 1970.

161 Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island* (note 52), 606.

162 Rachel M. Bassett marker, Alfred Rural Cemetery, Alfred, Allegany Co., memorial 117,095,035, digital image (findagrave.com), which includes her obituary transcribed from *Sabbath Recorder*, 14 May 1945, p. 372.

163 Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island* (note 52), 606. Myrta is identified in Aaron Tyler Bliss, *Genealogy of the Bliss Family in America* (Midland, Mich.: privately printed, 1982), 528.

164 Leon Burdette Bassett World War I draft registration card, 5 June 1917, #134, Precinct 1, Worcester, Worcester Co., Mass.

165 Leon B. Bassett obituaries: “Obituaries: Leon B. Bassett,” *Patriot* [Cuba, N.Y.], 25 July 1973, p. 30, col. 1. “Obituaries,” *Alfred Sun*, 9 Aug. 1973, p. 2, cols. 4–5.

166 “Weds Alfred Man April 4th,” *Whitesville* [N.Y.] *News*, 11 Apr. 1946, p. 1, col. 3.

received the Bachelor of Philosophy degree cum laude, winning honors in modern languages.¹⁶⁷

A ceramic engineer and World War I veteran, Leon worked in industry for sixteen years, where he was credited with “major contributions to early enamel breakthroughs and the feasibility of infra-red heating elements.” The Depression dictated his return to Alfred, where he worked for the local telephone company run by his father before joining the Alfred University faculty in 1938. He was involved in organizing spectroscopy and radioisotope laboratories, and was a charter member of the Alfred Historical Society.¹⁶⁸

Children of Rachel May⁴ (Burdick) and Leon Burdette Bassett:

- i. HARRIET ELOISE⁵ BASSETT was born 12 July 1920 in Winchendon, Worcester County, Massachusetts,¹⁶⁹ and died 25 August 2011 in Geneseo, Livingston County.¹⁷⁰ A 1942 graduate of Alfred University with a BFA in industrial ceramic design,¹⁷¹ she married in Alfred 31 October 1942 JAMES BERT SCHOLES,¹⁷² son of Samuel Ray and Lois Elizabeth (Boren) Scholes. James was born 16 April 1921 in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut,¹⁷³ and died 16 November 2016 in Livingston County.¹⁷⁴ A World War II veteran,¹⁷⁵ he taught American literature for three decades (mostly at the State University of New York, Geneseo), and was active on the Rochester-area stage for another three.¹⁷⁶
- ii. WILLIAM LEON⁵ BASSETT was born 22 July 1925 in Winchendon and died 23 March 1996 in Wellsville, Allegany County. His career as a ceramic engineer “took him to many parts of the United States, from the Alfred University laboratory in Kingston, New York, to the Silicon Valley in California.”¹⁷⁷

167 “Commencement Day,” *Alfred Sun*, 14 June 1916, p. 1, col. 5, and p. 7, col. 4; also “Many Honors Under New System,” p. 2, col. 2. Graduation put Leon and Rachel near the top of their contemporaries educationally (see note 72).

168 Leon B. Bassett obituaries (note 165). “L. B. Bassett,” one-page handwritten account describing his research, patents, and instruction, in author’s possession.

169 Harriet Eloise Bassett birth record, Town of Winchendon, Mass., 1920, #97, Bk. 148, p. 281, copy in author’s possession, provided by the town clerk’s office.

170 Eloise B. Scholes, N.Y. Deaths, 2011, original certified copy without #, copy in author’s possession. “Scholes–Bassett” marriage, *Alfred Sun*, 5 Nov. 1942, p. 1, col. 5.

171 “Bachelor’s Degrees in Course . . . [Alfred University] New York State College of Ceramics, . . . Dept. of Industrial Ceramic Design . . . Harriet Eloise Bassett,” *Alfred Sun*, 4 June 1942, p. 6, col. 1.

172 James Bert Scholes–Harriet Eloise Bassett marriage record by Rev. Everett T. Harris, 31 Oct. 1942, in author’s possession (certified copy not obtained).

173 James Bert Scholes birth record, Town of Stamford, Conn., Births, 16 Apr. 1921, #393, Bk. 21, p. 144, copy in author’s possession, provided by the town clerk’s office.

174 James B. Scholes death cert., N.Y. Deaths, 2016, original certified copy without #, copy in author’s possession.

175 James B. Scholes Military Record and Report of Separation, Certificate of Service, 0-1110236, 1st Lieutenant, 266th Engineer Combat Battalion, active duty 3 Feb. 1943–24 Jan. 1946 (European Theater 13 April 1943–1 Nov. 1945), copy in author’s possession.

176 State University of New York Office of the Chancellor Ernest L. Boyer letter to Dr. James B. Scholes, 4 Mar. 1976, regarding Chancellor’s Award for Excellence in Teaching, 1975–1976; James B. Scholes, SUNY Geneseo Career Service Award, 17 May 1985; Arts Leadership Award, Genesee Valley Council on the Arts, 1 Oct. 2005; copies in author’s possession.

177 “Obituary: William Leon Bassett,” *Alfred Sun*, 28 Mar. 1996, p. 4, col. 4. Leon B. Bassette [Bassett] household for William, 1930 U.S. census, Milton village, Rock Co., Wis., ED 44, sheet 12B, dw. 277, fam. 310.

**DANIEL MCINTYRE, UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST,
OF THE TOWN OF ARGYLE, ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK,
AND GRIMSBY TOWNSHIP, LINCOLN COUNTY, UPPER CANADA**

BY JOHN BLYTHE DOBSON, FASG, FGBS,* AND JAMES ISAAK‡

Daniel McIntyre (1736?–1825), United Empire Loyalist [U.E.L. or U.E.] of Grimsby Township, Lincoln County, Upper Canada (now Ontario), has many descendants, only some of whom have been treated in print. Published accounts exist for two daughters who married a pair of brothers: Jemima McIntyre, wife of Benjamin Wilcox of Clinton Township, Lincoln County, and Mary (“Polly”) McIntyre, wife of Daniel Wilcox, of Gainsborough Township, Lincoln County.¹ This article documents Daniel McIntyre’s other descendants and establishes his origin in Albany County, New York.

PREVIOUS LITERATURE

The main published account of Daniel McIntyre is given in a family history compiled in the 1970s by a great-great-great-granddaughter, the late Cecelia (Coon) Botting, and her husband Roland Botting:

Daniel McIntyre (1736–8 January 1825) . . . was one of the early settlers of Grimsby Township, Lincoln County; his place of birth and previous place of residence are unknown. In 1811, he occupied Lots O, P, and Q of the Gore. His name appeared on eight voters’ lists in 1812 and 1816, and in 1818–19 he was a member of the Clinton Presbyterian Church. He was twice married. . . . [He] married (1) Mary ____ (1730–12 Sept 1802). [He] married (2) Anna ____ . They were members of the Clinton Presbyterian Church in 1816.²

Despite the absence of citations, through correspondence with Cecelia Botting, who was a first cousin of author Dobson’s maternal grandmother, it is clear that the sources for this passage consist only of public and church records.³ Seven children are attributed to the first marriage, and one to the alleged second marriage (which in our view seems as likely to belong to the immigrant’s

* 1170 Spruce Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3E 2V3 (johnblythedobson@gmail.com). The author, a contributing editor to *THE RECORD*, is descended from Daniel McIntyre’s daughter Mary (McIntyre) Wilcox. The authors are indebted to the New York State Archives (Albany, N.Y.) and the Newberry Library (Chicago, Ill.) for copies of documents, and to Ted Rice, Town Historian of White Creek, New York, for invaluable advice.

‡ James Isaak, of 1 Vineyard Street, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, is descended from Daniel McIntyre’s daughter Jemima (McIntyre) Wilcox.

1 Lincoln County is now part of the Regional Municipality of Niagara. Except in direct quotations, we have adopted the spellings McIntyre and Wilcox as the most typical for the families under consideration.

2 Cecelia and Roland Botting, “Wilcoxes and McIntyres of Lincoln County” (Tucson, Ariz.: privately published, [1970s]), 26; abbreviations silently expanded.

3 This matter is taken up in the Genealogical Summary below.

like-named son). For the first seven children, precise dates of birth ranging from 1767 to 1782 are assigned, presumably on the basis of some family Bible record.⁴

Daniel McIntyre's name is not particularly distinctive, and in attempting to extend the Bottings' account of him, we have sought to ensure that the information provided by each new record contained substantial overlap with what was already known. We attempt to present this chain of evidence in the most persuasive order, occasionally deviating from chronological order, except in the Genealogical Summary.

DANIEL MCINTYRE, UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST

The entry for Daniel in the "Old United Empire Loyalist List"—a list of refugees from the American colonies entering Canada—calls him "Daniel McIntyre, Sen[ior], [of] Grimsby, soldier [in the] old French War, re-instated [on the] U.E. list, July 11th, 1806."⁵ The "old French War" (or French and Indian War) of 1755–1763 was the North American counterpart of the Seven Years' War in Europe. This military service compares with that mentioned in Daniel's first land petition, submitted to the Council Chamber at Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake), Upper Canada (now Ontario), in July 1795:

His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esquire Lieutenant Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada &c &c in Council

The Petition of Daniel McIntire Humbly Sheweth

That your petitioner has faithfully served His Majesty in the French War, in the 78[th] Regt. of Foot; Your petitioner lived in Jersey, in the American War [Revolutionary War], was vigorously persecuted by the rebels; his property confiscated and himself and family reduced to poverty.

Your Excellency's petitioner has been in this province upwards of one year with his family consisting of a wife and five children Wherefor prays your Excellency will please to . . . grant him such lands as through your wisdom may seem meet [*sic*] and your petitioner will ever pray. Daniel McIntire. Newark July 28th 1795.⁶

The minutes of the Council Chamber, under date of 3 August 1795, record the order "that he do receive for himself a grant of 600 acres."⁷ This petition implies an arrival date for Daniel McIntyre and his family of 1793 or 1794. Fuller and even more informative is a subsequent petition made by Daniel McIntyre in 1801, which reads:

To His Excellency Peter Hunter Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c &c &c in Council

4 Unfortunately Cecelia Botting never provided clarification on this point.

5 *The Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, 1784–1884: the Celebrations at Adolphustown, Toronto, and Niagara, with an Appendix, containing a copy of the U.E. List, preserved in the Crown Lands Department at Toronto . . .* (Toronto: The Centennial Committee, 1885), 225.

6 Petition of Daniel McIntire, Upper Canada Land Petitions, Record Group [RG] 1 L3, vol. 327A, bundle M1, petition no. 152, microfilm no. C-2190, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario; extraneous capitalization suppressed.

7 . . . *Report of the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario* (Toronto: The Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1929), 125, where the abstract of the petition omits the crucial information that the petitioner had lived in [New] Jersey.

The Petition of Daniel McIntire of the Township of Grimsby, in the County of Lincoln, in the District of Niagara humbly sheweth

That your . . . Petitioner had the honor of serving in Fraser's Highlanders (the 78th Regt.) at the taking of Louisburgh, Quebec & Montreal, was in the action of the 13th September 1759 under General Wolfe, on the plains of Abraham, and in the action of the 18th April 1760 under General Murray.

That in the conclusion of the then French war your . . . Petitioner received a grant of 200 acres, & settled in the Township of Rupert on White Creek from which he was driven by the Americans during the late Revolution.

That on his coming into this Province he received a grant of 600 acres from General Simcoe, 200 of which he located in lot Q in the 6th Concession of Grimsby, which lot proves to contain only 190 acres, 160 of which is a swamp unfit for cultivation.

Wherefore your Excellency's petitioner prays that he may be granted so much of an unlocated gore,⁸ between the Township of Clinton & Grimsby as will complete his complement to nearly 200 acres. . . . Daniel McIntyre. York, 6th July 1801.⁹

This petition resulted in a grant the following year of 153 acres, discussed in the genealogical summary below. A third and probably final petition, not known to have been previously published, reads:

The Petition of Daniel McIntire of Grimsby Yeoman Humbly sheweth

That your petitioner has resided thirteen years in this province. That he formerly was a soldier (a Corporal) in ye 78[th] Regt. of Foot [and] in the year 1763 was regularly discharged therefrom, and from that time to the breaking out of the American war, he resided upon his lands on the North River above Albany in the now State of New York.

That upon the breaking out of the American war, your petitioner's adherence to the British Government, brought him many injuries and losses, and upon General Burgoyne's coming into the neighbourhood he resided, your petitioner joined his army and was in Captain Samuel Adams's Company, from whence he was discharged on account of his lameness.

That your petitioner's name was inscribed on the List U.E.L. taken by the magistrate of the Home District but upon application at the Secretary's Office for the patent of a grant of land to his daughter Mary Wilcox he is informed, that the same cannot be issued without the payment of fees.

Also a deed in your petitioner's name lying in the same office, for 153 acres in the Gore of Grimsby granted him in addition to other lands, which were drowned lands drowned with water, for which a deed had issued—Your petitioner therefore secondly prays . . . that the af[o]resaid two deeds, to his daughter & himself may issue as priviledjed [*sic*] deeds. . . . Yo[r]k 10 July 1806. Danel [*sic*] McIntyre.

[*Annotation at bottom:*] The petitioner lost his Lands above Albany (which were very valuable) for his Loyalty. [*Overleaf:*] Read in Council 10 July 1806. The Committee being satisfied with the Justice of the Petitioner[s] Claim as a U.E. Loyalist recom-

8 A gore is a piece of land, typically triangular or trapezoidal, that is claimed by two jurisdictions or not incorporated into a township.

9 Petition of Daniel McIntyre (note 6), RG1 L3, vol. 331, bundle M5, petition no. 46, microfilm C-2194. A full transcription of this petition is given in R. Robert Mutrie, "The Upper Canada Land Petitions of The Niagara Settlers," *Niagara Settlers* (sites.google.com/site/niagarasettlers/upper-canada-land-petitions).

mends that the name of Daniel McIntire of Niagara District be restored to the U.E. List . . . A copy of the above order sent to the Inspector General 16 July 1806.¹⁰

As we have seen, this petition led to the reinstatement of Daniel McIntyre's name on the U.E.L. list, but it is not clear whether it resulted in any further grant of land. The reference to "General Burgoyne's coming into the neighbourhood" will be discussed further below.

The information given by the last two petitions, that Daniel McIntyre was discharged from the 78th Regiment of Foot (Fraser's Highlanders) in 1763, is crucial to his further identification. A *Donald McIntyre*, "a corporal of Captain Wood's Company of the 78th Regiment," was discharged in Canada in October 1763.¹¹ As to McIntyre's arrival in Canada, the statement that he had "resided thirteen years in this Province" implies an arrival date of 1792 or 1793, compatible with that implied by his first petition. This must be the same man, as at the conclusion of the war there was only one Donald McIntyre, and no Daniel, in the 78th Regiment, and he was indeed a corporal in the company of Capt. Wood.¹² So evidently our subject began life as Donald McIntyre, but his name was later anglicized to Daniel.¹³

DONALD/DANIEL MCINTYRE OF NEW YORK

It will be noticed that the last two petitions made by Daniel McIntyre appear to contradict one another as to his place of residence between the end of the French and Indian War and the onset of the Revolution. That of 1801 says he "settled in the Township of Rupert on White Creek from which he was driven by the Americans during the late Revolution," while that of 1806 says that "from that time [1763] to the breaking out of the American War, he resided upon his Lands on the North River above Albany in the now State of New York." A list of the patents dated 2 November 1764 mentions a grant of land to "Donald McIntyre, Cpl. Great Britain Army Regiment of Foot, 78th."¹⁴ These sources are confirmed by an entry in the New York Colonial Land Papers, dated 9 May 1765, which recites a grant to "Donald McIntyre, late a corporal in the 78th regiment, of 200 acres of land in the county of Albany,

10 Petition of Daniel McIntyre (note 6), RG1 L3, vol. 333, bundle M8, petition no. 50, microfilm no. C-2195; extraneous capitalization suppressed.

11 David Dobson, *Scottish Soldiers in Colonial America, Part Three* (Baltimore, Md.: Clearfield Press, 2004), 48, citing Public Archives of Canada [now Library and Archives Canada], RG4 C2, vol. 1.

12 "Non-commissioned officers and men of the Old 78th Fraser Highlanders who were disbanded in Canada and received subsistence pay and sword money in 1763," in J. R. Harper, *The Fraser Highlanders*, 2nd ed. (Montreal, Quebec: The David M. Stewart Museum, 1995), 123–25, at p. 125, citing Library and Archives Canada, Series S.

13 Another example of such a change of name is readily at hand, for his fellow soldier and neighbor Donald Livingston, co-signer of the 1771 petition transcribed below, was known as Daniel Livingston after coming to Canada. See Edwin A. Livingston, *Family History and Genealogical Record of Daniel Livingston, U.E., and Some of His Descendants* (Prescott, Ontario: privately published, 1983).

14 "List of the Men's names, etc., that petitioned His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of New York for a certain tract of vacant lands beginning near Otter Creek on the East Side of Lake Champlain, and extending Northward on the Lake," New York State Engineer and Surveyor Records of Surveys and Maps of State Lands, Series A4016, vol. 10, p. 53c, New York State Archives, Albany.

east side of Hudson's river";¹⁵ by a survey that shows the exact location of his grant;¹⁶ and by the grant itself, which describes the land as "beginning at the northwest corner of a tract of land surveyed for Donald Livingston,^[j] Allan McArthur,^[j] and John McDonald,^[j] late private soldiers in the Seventy Eight[h] Regiment of Foot."¹⁷

The explanation for the discrepant placenames in Daniel McIntyre's petitions is that the land, which prior to 1763 had been under French control and not amenable to British settlement, was afterwards attractive enough to become



Detail from Sautier's 1779 map, with cross-hatching added to show the location of the patent that included the grant to Donald McIntyre (near the center of the upper right quadrant).¹⁸

15 *Calendar of N. Y. Colonial Manuscripts: Indorsed Land Papers; in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York, 1643–1803* (Albany: State of N.Y., 1864), 364. The Land Papers also supply evidence of a number of grants to other disbanded soldiers of the 78th Regt. in the vicinity, namely Allan Cameron, serjeant [*sic*] (p. 352); Alexr. Frasier, serjeant (p. 352); Alexr. Frasier and John Frasier, privates (p. 352); Wm. Frasier, serjeant (p. 352); Donald Livingston, Allan McArthur, and Jno. McDonald, privates (p. 353); George Stuart and John McDonald, privates (p. 353); Alexr. Frasier, serjeant (p. 353); Thomas McPherson, private (p. 364); Donald McGilvray, John McKinvin, Donald Irvin, Kenneth McKenzie, all privates (p. 364); Donald Urquhart, John Sutherland, John Simpson and John McIntyre, privates (p. 364); Allan Cameron, corporal (p. 365); and Allan Cameron, corporal (p. 365). For other disbanded soldiers of the 78th Regt. with N.H. connections see Walter H. McIntosh, "John McIntosh of Bedford, N.H., and His Descendants," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 123 (1969): 6–16; Virginia M. Ryan and Marie Lollo Scalisi, "A Husband for Abigail⁴ Pattee: James¹ Lamb of the 78th Regiment of Foot (Fraser's Highlanders)," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 162 (2008): 199–203; *A Bard of Wolfe's Army: James Thompson, Gentleman Volunteer, 1733–1830*, ed. Earl John Chapman and Ian Macpherson McCulloch (Montreal: Robin Brass Studio, 2010).

16 Survey map, including Daniel McIntyre's grant, Land Papers [applications for land grants], Series A0272, vol. 19, p. 8, New York State Archives, Albany. The map is accompanied by a textual description.

17 Survey maps of lands of New York State (2nd series of "Land Papers"), A4016, vol. 10, p. 53c, New York State Archives; extraneous capitalization removed.

18 Claude Joseph Sautier, *A Chorographical Map of the Province of New-York in North America* [sheet map] (London, 1779) (see maps.bpl.org/id/rb17039). The reprint (Albany, 1849) introduces some

the object of a jurisdictional dispute between New York and New Hampshire.¹⁹ New York, which had granted patents to disbanded soldiers, claimed the land as part of Albany County and called the settlement the Town of Argyle. New Hampshire, which in this case eventually prevailed, designated the area Bennington County and named it Rupert Township. The conflicting land grants issued by the two provinces would lead to escalating hostilities. It will be recalled that Daniel McIntyre's 1801 petition states that he "settled in the Township of Rupert on White Creek."²⁰ An account of the conflict from the New Hampshire point of view mentions that

In 1771 settlements were commenced on the White Creek meadows by New Yorkers, who had armed themselves in defiance of the New Hampshire grantees. Soon after, these latter well arm[e]d, proceeded to drive off the intruders, who fled; and the log-houses which they had erected 'were pulled down, laid in heaps and burned with fire.²¹

On 11 June 1771 Donald McIntyre and some of his fellow disbanded soldiers were accosted by a band of locals, who came to oust them from the land, led by Robert Cochrane. The circumstances are described in an account written by Donald McIntyre himself. As this document does not appear to have been previously published, it is reproduced here in its entirety and exactly as written:

To His Excellency William Tryon Esquire, Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon; Chancellor & vice admiral of the Same

The Petition of the Several Subscribers Humby Sheweth

That for many years Your Petitioners fought under the British banner during the last war & being Discharged the Governor granted each of us lands in the County of Albany nigh Argylestown Wherefore last spring having bought provisions we brought up our families to build & plan on Said lands.

But upon the 11th of June last one Cochran & about 14 arm'd men came upon us assaulted us threatened our lives wherefore we moved South into New Perth.²² Said Cochran Claims our lands within 16 miles of Hudson's river by virtue of a Hampshire grant as he says but showed it not to us. We again attempted to Set[t]le on our Lotts Since but were again Expell[']d which makes us & [our] familys to be in great distress & poverty as it disappoints us of a Crop.

minor variations. The authors are deeply indebted to Ted Rice, the Town Historian of White Creek, Washington Co., for drawing our attention to this source.

19 See George S. Hibbard, *Rupert, Vt., Historical and Descriptive, 1761-1898* (Rutland, Vt.: Tuttle, 1899), 20-24. Also the huge chapter entitled "Controversy between New York and New Hampshire, Respecting the Territory Now the State of Vermont," in E. B. O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York*, 4 vols. (Albany: State of N.Y., 1849-1851), 4:527-1034. Also Mary Greene Nye, ed., *New York Land Patents, 1688-1786, Covering Land Now Included in the State of Vermont (Not Including Military Patents)*, in State Papers of Vermont, Vol. 7 (n.p.: State of Vermont, 1947). William H. Dumont, "The New York-Vermont Land Dispute, 1749-1791," *RECORD* 100 (1969): 91-95.

20 As pointed out to us by Ted Rice, Town Historian of White Creek, Washington Co., the White Creek running northeast from Salem, Washington Co., into the Town of Rupert, is not the same as the White Creek further south which gives its name to the town.

21 "Rupert," in Abby Maria Hemenway (vols. 1-4) and Carrie E. H. Page (vol. 5), eds., *The Vermont Historical Gazetteer* . . . , 5 vols. (Burlington, Vt., and Montpelier, Vt., 1867-1891), 1:220-24, at p. 222, quoting the final phrase from an unnamed source.

22 Then in Charlotte County, this is present-day Salem in Washington Co., N.Y.

Wherefore we Humbly beg your Excellencys advice if we shall give it up or ma[i]ntain our Claim by force of arms or If your Excellency will please to Order us relief by Some Course of Law Or if we shall return 200 miles in the deeps of poverty with our familys it will Discourage others from making any future attempts to set[t]le. Waiting your Excellencys answer we remain

Donald M ^c intyre	John Cameron
John M ^c kinny	Duncan Stuart
Donald Livingston ²³	Donald M ^c gilvary ²⁴
Charles Stuart	

The outside of the folded document is endorsed with the notation “Petition of Donald M^cIntyre &c for Redress agst Cochrans &c assault Received 17 Au: 1771. 1771 August 21st Read in Council, letter to be wrote to Messieurs Justice Patrick Smith, John Munroe, John M^cComb.”

The petition was indeed read on 21 August 1771 before the New York Colonial Council,²⁵ and on 24 August 1771, Governor Tryon of New York wrote to the Justices of the Peace for Albany County asking them to investigate the “Riot . . . committed on the 11th of June near Argyle Town, by one Cockran and fourteen armed men, in violently assaulting and dispossessing Donald McIntire and the other complainants of Lands granted to them by this government and then under their actual improvement.”²⁶

Alexander McNaughton, apparently one of the Justices of the Peace, then wrote from New Perth on 12 November 1771 to the secretary of the Council, reporting that

Esq^{rs} Monro & Skeen being indisposed & living at a great distant the Expell’d people sent me word & I met them at D^r Clarks house in New Perth this day. . . . [O]n the very Eve of a long hard winter it is very Schocking to see so many poor familys reduced to so great Distress and if they had not been hospitably entertained by the Rev’d M^r Clark & his people their Straits must have been exceeding great.²⁷

An investigation determined that the attack was instigated by Ethan Allen, leader of the “Green Mountain Boys,” and on 27 November, Governor Tryon issued a warrant for their arrest because they had “forcibly dispossessed Donald McIntire and others seated on Lands Eastward of Hudson’s River under Grants of this province,” and offering a reward of £20 for their cap-

23 Also known as Daniel Livingston. See note 13.

24 “Petition [manuscript]: of the several subscribers: to his excellency William Tryon esquire, captain, general & governor in chief in & over the Province of New-York and the territories depending thereon; chancellor & vice admiral of the same, 1771 Aug.,” Ayer MS 547, Special Collections, Newberry Library, Chicago. The document is briefly abstracted in James Duane, “State of the Evidence, etc., concerning New York and the New Hampshire grants,” *Collections of the New-York Historical Society* 3 (1870): xi-144, at p. 17.

25 “Calendar of Council Minutes, 1668–1783,” *New York State Library Bulletin* 58 (Mar. 1902), 1–720, at p. 486.

26 “Governor Tryon to Justices Skeen, Munro, &c.,” in O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 19), 4:720.

27 “Esq^r McNaughton to Col. Fanning,” in O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 19), 4:747. Dr. Thomas Clark was pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of New Perth.

ture.²⁸ Although the reward for Allen's capture was later increased to £100 the search for him proved futile.

Donald McIntyre's marriage to his wife Mary, assuming she was the mother of all his known children, apparently occurred before 1767, when their eldest child is said to have been born, and the reported birthdates of their children indicate that the first three were born before the riots of 1771. In his 1795 petition he states that he "lived in Jersey, in the American War, was vigorously persecuted by the rebels; his property confiscated and himself and family reduced to poverty." The reference to Jersey, not found elsewhere, is perhaps explained by a tradition preserved by the descendants of Donald/Daniel Livingston, a cosigner of the 1771 petition, which suggests that the disbanded soldiers did not immediately take up their land in Rupert Township: "This area was uninhabited then and he [Donald Livingston] did not settle there until the summer of 1771. In the meantime he along with other discharged highlanders lived near Baskingridge [also known as Basking Ridge, in Bernards Township, Somerset County], New Jersey."²⁹

In Donald McIntyre's 1771 petition, he notes that after the confrontation with Cochrane, "we moved South into New Perth." New Perth (now Salem) lay, more precisely, to the southwest, and far enough west to fall within the modern boundaries of the state of New York. We know from the letter of McNaughton quoted above that the displaced settlers were still at New Perth in November 1771, and descendants of his neighbor Livingston said of the disbanded soldiers that "They fled to New Perth, now Salem, New York, and were cared for through the winter by friends and the congregation of the Presbyterian Church."³⁰ Otherwise, the chronology of McIntyre's movements is unclear for some time afterwards, and it is not known how long the families of McIntyre and Livingston travelled together. In 1806 McIntyre deposed that upon "General Burgoyne's coming into the Neighbourhood he resided, your petitioner joined his army." Livingston's descendants said he

never returned to his land grant, and after about two or three years moved to Fitch's Point [in Salem]. . . . He was living there with his family in August 1777 when rumors were heard that General Burgoyne was advancing from Canada with 100,000 soldiers and Indians. The Scottish settlers were pro-British and did not leave, whereas the American Patriot sympathizers moved away. . . . Daniel [Livingston] . . . no doubt was among the group of settlers who later fled to General Burgoyne's Camp near Fort Edward for protection after the Allen family massacre

28 "Order in Council for the Arrest of Ethan Allen and other Rioters," in O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 19), 4:749–50.

29 Livingston, *Daniel Livingston, U.E. and Some of His Descendants* (note 13), 7. This work indicates that these statements are supported by oral histories collected by the Washington Co., N.Y., historian Asa Fitch, but does not give precise citations. Much of the Fitch papers remains in manuscript, but Daniel Livingston is mentioned in Laura Penny Hulslander, transcriber and ed., *The Asa Fitch Papers*, 3 vols. (Fort Campbell, Ky.: Sleeper Co., 1997), 1:23, 28, 60. He is also mentioned several times in the forthcoming fourth volume, edited by Danielle Roberts, who kindly supplied excerpts from her transcription. Donald McIntyre is mentioned in two places at 2:109, and also once in the forthcoming vol. 4, but Fitch is there summarizing public records that have since been published and are already incorporated elsewhere in the present article.

30 Livingston, *Daniel Livingston, U.E. and Some of His Descendants* (note 13), 8.

and Jane McCrea's murder by the Indians. Daniel joined General Burgoyne's Army and was present at his defeat.³¹

The names Donald McIntire and a Donald McGilvery (closely matching that of a co-signer of the 1771 petition) are found together in Hugh Munro's Bateaux Company, Mcalpin's "American Volunteers," in the Burgoyne Expedition, but practically nothing is known of them and if these are the right men, Livingston no longer accompanied them.³² Neither would such a service accord with Daniel McIntyre's statement in 1806 that he "was in Captain Samuel Adams's Company," apparently a reference to Samuel Adams's Independent Ranging Company, though he is not found in its only known muster roll.³³

Thus, where Donald McIntyre lived between leaving New Perth and coming to Canada has not been established; and it is unclear whether his reference to having "lived in Jersey" refers only to the time apparently spent there between 1764 and 1771, or to a later period as well. Early assessments of Hanover Township, Morris County, show a *Daniel* McEntire in 1785, a Daniel McEntires [*sic*] in 1786, and a Daniel McEntire in 1787 and 1788, with no man of this or similar name appearing elsewhere in New Jersey during the same period. It would appear that this man was in the township only between the years 1785 and 1788, as he is absent from the tax lists of 1783, 1784, and 1789.³⁴ Nor is there any mention of him in the early records of Hanover Township's first Presbyterian congregation at Whippanong (now Whippany).³⁵ Unless these Morris County records refer to our subject, whose first proven use of the name Daniel is in 1795, he is undocumented between the riots of 1771 and his first land petition of 1795, a gap of twenty-four years.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

1. **DONALD/DANIEL¹ MCINTYRE**, of Rupert Township, Bennington County, New Hampshire (now Vermont), of New Perth (now Salem), Town of Argyle, Albany (now Washington) County, New York, and of Grimsby Township, Lincoln County (now in the Regional Municipality of Niagara), Upper Canada (now Ontario), was born about 1736, presumably in Scotland. He was certainly still alive in 1820, and is said to have died 8 January 1825. He first married probably between 1763 (when his company was disbanded) and 1767 (birth of eldest child), perhaps in New Jersey or in Vermont, **MARY** [—?—], said to

31 Livingston, *Daniel Livingston, U.E. and Some of His Descendants* (note 13), 8.

32 Muster roll, transcribed in Gavin K. Watt, *The British Campaign of 1777*, 2 vols. (Milton, Ontario: Global Heritage Press, 2013), 2:262.

33 "Samuel Adams's Independent Ranging Company," in Watt, *The British Campaign of 1777* (note 32), 2:140–45.

34 Tax Ratables, Hanover Twp., Morris Co., N.J., 1778–1822 (FHL 865,483). "New Jersey, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1643–1890," database (ancestry.com). Harriet Stryker-Rodda, ed., *Some Early Records of Morris County, New Jersey, 1740–1799* (New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1975), contains no entry for a Donald or Daniel McIntyre.

35 *Church Members, Marriages & Baptisms, at Hanover, Morris Co., N.J., During the Pastorate of Rev. Jacob Green, and the Settlement of Rev. Aaron Condit, 1746–1796* (Morristown, N.J.: privately published, 1893); William Ogden Wheeler and Edmund D. Halsey, *Inscriptions on the Tomb Stones and Monuments in the Grave Yards at Whippany and Hanover, Morris County, N.J.* (n.p.: privately published, 1894).

have been born about 1730,³⁶ died 12 September 1802. The Bottings claim that he married second Anna [–?–], who was apparently living 1818, but this marriage may have belonged instead to his son of the same name.

From the evidence above, we know that Donald McIntyre was one of the recruits in the regiment of Simon Fraser (1726–1782), Master of Lovat, and would thus have come from Fraser's own lands in Inverness or the immediate environs. He fought in North America from 1757 through 1763, and at the conclusion of the war received lands then deemed to be in Albany (now Washington) County from the government of New York, where he was still living in 1771. He must however be distinguished from the Donald McIntyre, one of the original settlers of the Argyle Patent in Albany (now Washington) County, who died by 1767,³⁷ and also from the Daniel McIntyre, a farmer of Livingston Manor, Columbia County, who sold land in the Scotch Patent.³⁸

By the end of the Revolutionary War, the Loyalist Daniel had lost his lands, but he did not leave the United States for Canada until 1793 or 1794. He made his first application for land as a Loyalist that year, and as he himself states in his second application, "he received a grant of 600 acres from General Simcoe, 200 of which he located in lot Q in the 6th Concession of Grimsby."³⁹ This led to the first of his petitions dated 1801, which resulted in an additional grant:

George the Third by the Grace of God . . . To All to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Know Ye, that We . . . do Give and Grant unto Daniel McIntire of the Township of Grimsby in the County of Lincoln in the district of Niagara . . . , Yeoman, M.C., his heirs and assigns for ever; All that parcel or tract of Land situate in the township of Grimsby . . . containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Thirty five acres with allowance for Roads . . . being lots lettered O, P, in the Gore, or Eastern part of the said Township of Grimsby . . . which said One Hundred and Thirty five acres of Land are butted, and bounded . . . Commencing in the limit between Grimsby and Clinton at the Northern Extremity of the triangular broken lot lettered O, then South along the said Limit, to the South East Angle of the broken Lot lettered P, then North twenty two degrees West, to within one Chain of lot lettered K, then North Eighteen Degrees East, to the place of beginning. . . . Now know ye, that We have caused an allotment or appropriation of Nineteen Acres and two Sevenths to be made in a certain Lot numbered Six, of the Clergy Lands, for the County of Lincoln situate and being in a certain [sic] reserved Block in the rear of the Townships of Flamborough and Beverly. . . . Given under the Great Seal of our Province of Upper Canada . . .

36 Botting, "Wilcoxes and McIntyres of Lincoln County" (note 2), 26, no source stated. Note that this would have made Mary over age 50 at the birth of her youngest child.

37 This Donald McIntyre is mentioned in several contemporary documents published in appendices on Argyle Patent settlers in Jennie M. Patten and Andrew Graham, *History of the Somonauk United Presbyterian Church near Sandwich, De Kalb County, Illinois, with Ancestral Lines of the Early Members* (Chicago: privately printed, 1928), 327, 334, 337. A 1764 survey of the patent shows the land of Donald McIntyre as 350 acres, designated lot 31, on the south side of Argyle Town; see Robert O. Bascom, *The Fort Edward Book, Containing Some Historical Sketches with Illustrations, and Family Records* (Fort Edward, N.Y.: James D. Keating, 1903), 38, and the map based on the survey facing p. 36. Also David Dobson, *Scots in the Mid-Atlantic Colonies, 1635–1783* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 2002), 80.

38 Frank 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*, 12+ vols. (Pleasant Valley, N.Y.: privately published, 1990–), 8:668–69.

39 See note 9 and associated text.

this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two and Forty second year of our reign.⁴⁰

In his third petition in 1806, he mentions his “application at the Secretary’s Office for the patent of a Grant of Land to his Daughter Mary Wilcox.”⁴¹

Daniel McIntyre appears in an early survey of Grimsby Township as the owner of lot J in the 6th concession of the Gore, near its eastern boundary, his name being written over that of “Jonas Carles wife.”⁴² This is explained by a proceeding of 1817, in which a supporting document dated 8 June 1804 was produced stating that

McIntire obtained an Order of Council for 600 acres of land . . . in Beverly [Township], . . . [but] sold 600 acres to Carles, and Carles as a consideration for these 600, gave up to McIntire this Block J, containing 200, and the residue of the consideration was satisfied by a delivery of provisions. . . . In addition to the wife’s acknowledgement . . . , a bond from Carles . . . for conveying this lot to McIntire . . . is dated 10th Oct. 1799, and McIntire had been in possession many years before this under his contract with Carles.⁴³

This lot formed the core of his family’s settlement in Grimsby, as his son John obtained lot K beside him, and son James obtained lot F, west of John’s.

Records of Daniel McIntyre in later life are difficult or impossible to distinguish from those of his son Daniel Jr. The Bottings assume, probably correctly, that the elder Daniel owned lots O, P, and Q of the Gore in 1811, and appeared on voters’ lists of 1812 and 1816.⁴⁴ However, his son Daniel began to figure in public records in 1807, and it is not certain which was the Daniel who reportedly appeared with wife Anna in the 1818–1819 membership lists of Clinton Presbyterian congregation.⁴⁵ The father was definitely still alive in 1820, when “Daniel McIntire” and “Daniel McIntire Sr.” were named in a list of persons promising to donate money for the building of a church house.⁴⁶ By then Daniel Sr. was a very aged widower, and it is not surprising that he was otherwise rarely mentioned in the public record.

As we have seen, in 1795 Daniel McIntyre said he had arrived in Canada “upwards of one year” earlier with five children. These would seem to be James,

40 Daniel McIntyre grant, Province of Upper Canada land grant, object I.D. no. 990.8.2, Grimsby Museum, Grimsby, Ontario, Canada.

41 Petition of Daniel McIntyre (note 10).

42 “Grimsby Township (Map #8),” Archives of Ontario, Map Crown Lands, item code RG 1-100-0-0-822, digital image I0050715.jpg. The image does not seem to have a durable URL, but may be accessed at ao.minisinc.com/scripts/mwimain.dll/144/IMAGES?LOGONFORM by selecting Advanced Search and entering “Number:I0050715” in the Digital Image Number field. This map is believed to have been begun in 1791, but contains revisions dating from many years afterward.

43 Daniel McIntire land record, Second Heir and Devisee Commission, case file #40-0315, microfilm MS 657, reel 18, Archives of Ontario. This proceeding was necessitated by a rival claim on the lot, which was dismissed.

44 The original 1812 and 1816 voters’ lists are in the Grimsby Museum (Grimsby, Ontario), item nos. 628 and 629 respectively. The 1816 list is printed in R. Janet Powell, *Annals of the Forty*, revised ed., 10 vols. (Grimsby, Ontario: Grimsby Historical Society, 1965–1968), 10:8–11.

45 Powell, *Annals of the Forty* (note 44), 6:35–36; and Botting, “Wilcoxes and McIntyres of Lincoln County” (note 2), 26. The membership list printed by Corlene Taylor, in “Records of the Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Grimsby, 1819–1870,” *Families* [Ontario Genealogical Society], 26 (1987): 26–32, at pp. 27–28, shows only the name of “Daniel Makentire.”

46 Taylor, “Records of the Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Grimsby” (note 45), 26.

Jemima, John, Mary, and Daniel, with Ann (born in 1769) and Elizabeth (born in 1778) having apparently died young or left their parents' household.

Known children of Daniel¹ McIntyre and (probably) Mary [–?–]:⁴⁷

- i. JAMES² MCINTYRE, born 13 February 1767.⁴⁸ In 1798 he served as one of the overseers of roads in Grimsby Township.⁴⁹ The Bottings did not discover a marriage record for him, but he was born early enough that he could have married before coming to Canada. In 1811 he owned lot F in the 5th concession of Grimsby Gore,⁵⁰ and as “James McIntire” his name appears next to that of his brother John and near that of their father in an early survey.⁵¹ If the record of 1811 is correctly attributed to him, he cannot have died 22 June 1809, as claimed by the Bottings, without remark on the contradiction.⁵²
- ii. ANN² MCINTYRE, born 5 March 1769, evidently died or left her parents' household by 1794.
2. iii. JEMIMA² MCINTYRE, born about 22 February 1771 (calculated); died 20 September 1847; married about 1795 BENJAMIN WILCOX JR.
3. iv. JOHN² MCINTYRE, born 21 April 1773; died in 1843; married 17 March 1801, LARUAH STAFFORD.
4. v. MARY² “POLLY” MCINTYRE, born 29 September 1775; died after 30 June 1816; married 18 June 1795 DANIEL WILCOX.
- vi. ELIZABETH² MCINTYRE, born 3 April 1778, evidently died or left her parents' household by 1794.
5. vii. DANIEL² MCINTYRE, Jr., of Grimsby Township, born 5 February 1782; died after 1818; married by 1810 DRUSILLA BEEBE.
- viii. (*doubtful*) JEREMIAH² MCINTYRE, whose name appears on an undated membership list of the Clinton Presbyterian Church.⁵³ The Bottings give no date of birth for him, suggesting he is absent from the family record that lists the other children, and assign him to Daniel McIntyre's supposed second wife Anna. But as Daniel McIntyre himself mentioned in August 1795 having only five children, we should then be forced to suppose that Jeremiah was born after that date, when Daniel would have been nearly 60 years of age.

(*To be continued*)

47 Our main source on their children is Botting, “Wilcoxes and McIntyres of Lincoln County” (note 2), 26–27, from which all birth dates have been taken. The exact dates imply a family Bible or other record. We cannot endorse the chronologically unlikely suggestion in Powell, *Annals of the Forty* (note 44), 6:36, that Daniel McIntyre could have been father of William McIntyre, born 24 Dec. 1797 in Lincoln Co., who married Phoebe, daughter of Abel Land of Saltfleet, and went to Brant Co. Powell presumably took her information from the account of this family in *The History of the County of Brant, Ontario* (Toronto: Warner, Beers, 1883), 583–84.

48 William D. Reid, *The Loyalists in Ontario: The Sons and Daughters of the American Loyalists of Upper Canada* (Lambertville, N.J.: Hunterdon House, 1973), 203, states that James McIntyre was born in N.J., but in 1767 his father was surely still living in what is now New York.

49 Powell, *Annals of the Forty*, revised ed. (note 44), 6:35.

50 Botting, “Wilcoxes and McIntyres of Lincoln County” (note 2), 26.

51 “Grimsby Township (Map #8)” (note 42).

52 Botting, “Wilcoxes and McIntyres of Lincoln County” (note 2), 26.

53 Taylor, “Records of the Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Grimsby” (note 45), 31. This record is cited without a date in *Annals of the Forty* (note 44), 9:96, where his name is misprinted as “Jersiah,” and this spelling is followed in Botting, “Wilcoxes and McIntyres of Lincoln County” (note 2), which states that the list is dated 1818.

GEORGE¹ LANE OF RYE, AND A LANE LINE FROM WESTCHESTER COUNTY WESTWARD

BY WILLIAM B. SAXBE JR., CG, FASG

(Continued from THE RECORD 148:128)

3. **SOLOMON³ LANE** (George²⁻¹), was born about 1683–1688 (married 1709),¹³⁹ probably in what is now the Town of Rye, Westchester County,¹⁴⁰ and died in Cortlandt Manor, Westchester County, between the signing of his will 9 May 1759 and its proof 16 June.¹⁴¹ He married **ANNE THEALE** in 1709. She was born in Rye in 1690, the daughter of Joseph² (Nicholas¹) and Hannah (Kniffen) Theale.¹⁴² Anne (Theale) Lane survived her husband, was named in his 1759 will, and on 22 April 1760 witnessed John Hyatt's will in Cortlandt Manor.¹⁴³

In May 1727 Solomon Lane of Rye was among the signers of “the Humble Memorial of the Presbyterians of Ry & the white plains” to the Connecticut General Assembly, protesting imposed support of the Church of England and asking their help in establishing a Presbyterian Society and building Presbyterian churches in Rye and White Plains. Other Lane signatories were Daniel, Samuel, Hezekiah, Nathan, Jonathan, and George Sr. and George (Solomon's grandfather and father).¹⁴⁴

On 25 March 1737 Solomon Lane undertook a “three lives” lease from Henry and Gertrude (Van Cortlandt) Beekman for 275 acres in Cortlandt Manor, in northern Westchester County, bordering Dutchess (later Putnam) County. “Three life” leases expired when the last of the three persons named in the lease died. Besides the initial lessee, the other two named were typically

139 His birth year is estimated 1685, without documentation in *Genealogical Record: St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York*, 2 vols. (New York: The Society, 1905–1916), 1:96.

140 Between the years 1683 and 1700, Rye was claimed by both N.Y. and Conn. In 1683 Conn. ceded Rye to N.Y., but in 1685 residents received a Conn. patent. In 1700 a Conn. court finally upheld N.Y. possession, but prior to that, residents were unsure to which colony they owed allegiance. See *New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer* (New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 2014), 722.

141 Solomon Lane will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, liber 21, pp. 345–47 (FHL 497,597).

142 *Town of Bedford, Westchester County, New York, Bedford Historical Records*, 9 vols. (Bedford, N.Y.: The Town, 1967–1978), 9:172, which includes an account of her father's family, her birth year, marriage year, and husband, without documentation. Baird claims that Joseph Theale moved from Bedford to Rye “by 1690,” thereby placing her birth in Rye (Charles W. Baird, *Chronicle of a Border Town: History of Rye, Westchester County, New York, 1660–1870* [New York: Anson D. F. Randolph, 1871], 327–29).

143 John Hyatt will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, liber 24, pp. 75–78 (FHL 497,598).

144 J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Westchester County, New York . . .*, 2 vols. (Philadelphia: L. E. Preston, 1886), 2:685. Also J. Hammond Trumbull and Charles J. Hoadly, eds., *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, 15 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood, and Brainard, 1850–1890), 7:137. Also Baird, *History of Rye, Westchester County* (note 142), 327–29. See discussion in this article's first installment, RECORD 148 (2017): 118n34.

healthy younger family members who could expect long lives. Solomon³ named himself and his sons John and George. The lease required, in addition to money, an annual payment of “two fat hens” and a day’s labor, if the work “be yearly demanded.” Daniel Lane and Abraham Smith Jr.—Solomon’s brother and first cousin respectively—leased adjoining land, and Abraham witnessed Solomon’s lease.¹⁴⁵ His brother Joseph Lane’s property was nearby.¹⁴⁶ Solomon Lane witnessed a three-lives Beekman lease to Joseph Purdy 13 December 1737.¹⁴⁷ On 1 May 1752 Solomon Lane and his brother Daniel were both on the list of tenants of “Gerd. Beekman.” Solomon’s land was in North Lot 3, and his rent of £3/6 per annum was two years in arrears, amounting to £8/3 [*sic*], four fowls, and two days’ labor. In 1769, ten years after Solomon died, the lease was still in his name, indicating that one (or both) of his sons—John or George—had assumed it. The annual rent for the 275 acres was still £3/6, and was in arrears by £1/3. Daniel lived on adjacent property; his rent (then on 319 acres) was £3/6 in both 1752 and 1769.¹⁴⁸ The Beekmans were lax in rent collection, rarely demanded the annual labor, and never evicted for debt.¹⁴⁹

Cortlandt Manor and the Philipse Patent did not offer ideal farms; the land was “as bad as [could] be and full of stones . . . principally clay . . . uneven and hilly.” It was more suitable for pasture than cultivation. Many of the Beekman tenants were dairy farmers, which may explain why the leased parcels were so large, with an average size of 237 acres. The Beekmans required their tenants to be well housed: “no Dwelling house shall be erected but on a dug Stone-walled Cellar.” One hundred apple trees had to be planted within six years.¹⁵⁰

Solomon Lane, “being sick,” wrote his will 9 May 1759 naming his wife Anne; his sons John, George, and Solomon; and his daughters Millesant, Bethiah, Anna, and Sarah; wife Anne and son George were made executors. The witnesses were his brother Daniel Lane, their cousin Abraham Smith [Jr.], and Joseph Strong. Son John was devised the farm he lived on in the Philipse Patent, Dutchess County; George was given a portion of his father’s home farm and Solomon Jr. the remainder. Anne was left “all the moveables” and the improvements of George’s portion. Solomon Jr.’s farm was south of

145 Lease from Henry and Gertrude Beekman to Solomon Lane, 25 Mar. 1737, mss. V2189, Historic Hudson Valley Library, Pocantico Hills, N.Y., copy in author’s files. Also Sung Bok Kim, *Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York: Manorial Society, 1664–1775* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1978), 185. Also Sung Bok Kim, “Manor of Cortlandt and Its Tenants, 1697–1783” (doctoral dissertation, Michigan State University, Lansing, Mich., 1966), 115, 121, 126–28. Twenty-two of the twenty-five surviving Beekman leases were for three lives.

146 Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 144), 2:440, 456. Also Robert Bolton, *A History of the Several Towns, Manors, and Patents of the County of Westchester, from Its First Settlement to the Present Time*, 2 vols. (New York: Chas. F. Roper, 1881), 2:666.

147 Anita A. Lustenberger, “Cortlandt Manor Leases for Three-Lives,” *RECORD* 133 (2002): 20. Also Lease from Henry and Gertrude Beekman to Joseph Purdy (note 145), mss. V2194. Solomon’s brother Joseph Lane was an adjacent lessee.

148 “Tennants in the Mannors of Courtlant of Col. Henry Beekmans & Wife,” manuscript in file titled “Van Cortlandt Papers, 1751–1799,” Van Cortlandt Family Papers, New-York Historical Society, New York City, photocopy in author’s files.

149 Kim, “Manor of Cortlandt and Its Tenants” (note 145), 149.

150 Kim, “Manor of Cortlandt and Its Tenants” (note 145), 115. Also Kim, *Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York* (note 145), 191, 194, 222.

George's, and north of the farm of their uncle Daniel Lane. The sons were to pay each of the daughters £5 on 24 December 1760.¹⁵¹

Children of Solomon³ and Anne (Theale) Lane:¹⁵²

- i. JOHN⁴ LANE was named first in his father's 1737 lease and in his 1759 will, so may have been the first-born son, probably born in Rye relatively soon after his parents' 1709 marriage.¹⁵³ He died between 6 December 1791 (will written) and 17 February 1792 (will proved), probably at Beekmanstown, Westchester County. He married ELIZABETH [–?–], who was named in his will.¹⁵⁴ John was taxed in the Southern Precinct of Dutchess [now Putnam] County, 1747–1763.¹⁵⁵ In 1755, in the run-up to the French and Indian War, John enlisted in Capt. Isaac Corsa's company, Westchester County militia.¹⁵⁶ A soldier named John Lane lodged with Peter Palmatier of Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, for fourteen weeks in 1757.¹⁵⁷ John was enumerated in 1790 in the Town of Beekman, Dutchess County.¹⁵⁸ Named in his will were sons John and George; daughters "Cathreen, Sarey, Elizabeth, Phebe, and Marey"; wife Elizabeth and son John were executors.¹⁵⁹
4. ii. GEORGE⁴ LANE was born about 1710–1720 and died after 1776. His wife is unknown.
- iii. SOLOMON⁴ LANE was presumably his parents' third son, probably born in Rye in the 1710s or 1720s. He was named in his father's 1759 will, receiving part of his father's farm in Cortlandt Manor.¹⁶⁰ His wife is unknown. In 1760, during the French and Indian War, Solomon Lane Jr., his brother George, and his cousins Joseph and Hyatt Lane (sons of his uncle Daniel³ Lane) were privates on the roster of Capt. John Hyatt's company in the Westchester militia.¹⁶¹ On 18 September 1761 Solomon Jr., his mother Anne, and his brother George witnessed the will of neighbor Joseph Budd of Cortlandt Manor.¹⁶² Solomon Lane was taxed in the Southern Precinct of Dutchess (later Putnam) County from 1765 to 1771, and in 1772 Solomon and one Thomas Lynch were taxed on a farm in the Town of Fredricksburgh in Dutchess County.¹⁶³

151 Solomon Lane will (note 141).

152 The order of the sons is that given in Solomon's 1759 will and his 1737 lease, but how the females fit among the males is unknown. In fact, nothing is known about the women but their names in the will, which are listed here in the same order as in the will. No birthdates are known, but the parents married in 1709, so most or all births probably took place in the decades 1710–1730.

153 Lease from Henry and Gertrude Beekman to Solomon Lane (note 145). Solomon Lane will (note 141).

154 John Lane will, Dutchess Co. Wills A:296 (FHL 913,659, item 2); digital image, "New York, Wills and Probate Records, 1659–1999" (ancestry.com). Also Amos Canfield, "Abstracts of Wills Recorded at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., New York," RECORD 61 (1930): 119–26, at 124.

155 Clifford M. Buck, *Dutchess County, New York, Tax Lists, 1718–1787* (Rhinebeck, N.Y.: Kinship, 1990), 272. His uncle Jonathan³ Lane was in the same lists.

156 *Second Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York* (Albany, N.Y.: State of N.Y., 1897), 653, 671. Also *Muster Rolls of New York Provincial Troops, 1755–1764*, Collections of the New-York Historical Society for the Year 1891 (New York: The Society, 1892), 9, 23, 45.

157 Frank J. Doherty, *Settlers of the Beekman Patent*, 12 vols. to date (Pleasant Valley, N.Y.: the author, 1990–), 1:325.

158 John Lane household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Beekman, Dutchess Co., p. 63, consisting of two males 16 or older, one male under 16, and six females.

159 John Lane will (note 154).

160 Solomon Lane will (note 141).

161 Catherine A. Verplanck, "Colonial Muster Roll," RECORD 37 (1906): 266–67, at 266. Joseph and Hyatt Lane's brother Nathaniel was a corporal in the company.

162 Joseph Budd will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, liber 24, p. 34–36 (FHL 497,597).

163 Buck, *Dutchess County, New York, Tax Lists* (note 155), 287, suggesting joint ownership.

He was on the roster of the Third Regiment, Westchester County Militia, about 1777.¹⁶⁴ He was probably the Solomon Lane in the Town of Philipstown, Dutchess County, in 1790, with two males 16 or older, one male under 16, and one female.¹⁶⁵ Solomon Lane became indebted on 1 January 1794 to Roeliff I. Eltinge at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, for £50, then equivalent to \$175. He failed to repay the debt, and on 20 December 1797 the administrators of Eltinge's estate sued Lane.¹⁶⁶ No Solomon Lane appears in New York's 1800 census. There is no probate record for him in Dutchess County, and he is not recorded as a grantee or grantor of land there.

- iv. MILLICENT LANE.
- v. BETHNIAH LANE.
- vi. ANNA LANE.
- vii. SARAH LANE.

4. **GEORGE⁴ LANE** (Solomon³, George²⁻¹) was born in Westchester County sometime after his parents' 1709 marriage. If the order of children named in his father's 1737 lease and his father's 1759 will reflects birth order, George was the second son.¹⁶⁷ Although the family also had several daughters of unknown birthdates, it is likely that George was born in the decade 1710–1720. His date of death is unknown, but he was alive in 1776. He left no cemetery or probate record, and appeared in no surviving deeds. His wife or wives are unknown. His son Ezekiel, who was probably not his first child, was born in 1755.¹⁶⁸ The eldest son, George, has an estimated birth year of 1740, so a marriage by the 1740s is likely.

George and his mother Anne were named co-executors in Solomon³'s will. George received land in Cortlandt Manor bordering Joseph Budd. Solomon [Jr.]'s land was north of George's.¹⁶⁹ In 1769 the lease from the Beekmans was still in the name of the deceased Solomon Lane, indicating that either John or George still held it, although payments were slightly in arrears. By 1775 the only remaining Lane tenant of the Beekmans in Cortlandt Manor was Hyatt Lane, the son of Daniel Lane, Solomon³'s brother.¹⁷⁰ John and George had departed, John to Dutchess County¹⁷¹ and George evidently to the Minisink Patent (along the Delaware River where New York, New Jersey,

164 James A. Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State*, 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: J. B. Lyon, 1904), 1:212.

165 Solomon Lane household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Philipstown, Dutchess Co., p. 29.

166 Administrators of Roeliff J. Eltinge, dec'd, vs. Solomon Lane, for debt, Dutchess Co. Probate Packets, 1629–1971, Ancient Documents 1721–1862, #14,285; digital images 989–90 of 1481 (familysearch.com), citing FHL 925,832.

167 Lease from Henry and Gertrude Beekman to Solomon Lane (note 145). Solomon Lane will (note 141).

168 Depositions of Ezekiel Lane (5 Oct. 1833 and 26 June 1842), Ezekiel Lane pension file S-23,760 (private, Capt. Westbrook's Co., N.J. Militia; Capt. Vannatta's Co., Pa. Militia), Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files; digital images (fold3.com), witnessed by Martin Lane and Ozias Hart. The numbering of Ezekiel's pension records is inconsistent, appearing under four separate file numbers: S-23760, S-2131, S-4491, and S-22456, perhaps because the records show him serving in three states: N.J., N.Y., and Pa. All are filed under S-23760, which will be used for subsequent citations.

169 Solomon Lane will (note 141).

170 Kim, *Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York* (note 145), 199. Also Kim, "Manor of Cortlandt and Its Tenants" (note 145), 161.

171 Doherty, *Settlers of the Beekman Patent*, 1: 265, 325, 452, 577, 773.

and Pennsylvania converge). Solomon Jr. appears to have moved to Dutchess County, as well; he paid tax in the Town of Fredricksburgh in 1772.¹⁷²

In 1760, during the French and Indian War, George and Solomon Lane Jr. served in Capt. John Hyatt's company, Westchester County militia.¹⁷³ If the two were sons of Solomon³ they might have been in their late thirties or their forties, while if they were sons of George⁴ they might have been in their teens or early 20s. The former possibility seems more likely.

On 18 September 1761 George and Solomon Lane witnessed the will of Joseph Budd of Cortlandt Manor, whose land bordered George's.¹⁷⁴ No later records of George⁴ Lane have been found in Cortlandt Manor, suggesting that he moved elsewhere or died. There were other contemporary George Lanes in the area, who can be eliminated as belonging to other families or by not being tied to the Minisink Patent:

- One George was the son of our George's uncle Nathan³ Lane: in 1763 that George⁴ Lane was devised land by his father in both Cortlandt Manor and in Philipstown, Dutchess County.¹⁷⁵ He served as a captain in the Revolution, and died in Philipstown in 1806.¹⁷⁶
- Another George was the son of John⁴ Lane, named in John's 1791 will in Dutchess County.¹⁷⁷
- Still another George Lane, together with a Solomon Lane, on 8 January 1778 was a private in Capt. Samuel Clark's company of Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck's Fourth New York Regiment at Newburgh, Orange County. The men were "Recruited in the precinct of Newburgh."¹⁷⁸ However, this George Lane—whose wife's 1855 Revolutionary pension application said he lived at Newburgh when he enlisted—lived in 1800 and 1820 in the Town of Floyd, Oneida County, where he died in 1829.¹⁷⁹ He may also have been in Rensselaerwick, Albany (later Rensselaer) County, in 1790.¹⁸⁰

172 Buck, *Dutchess County, New York, Tax Lists* (note 155), 287.

173 Verplanck, "Colonial Muster Roll" (note 161), 266.

174 Joseph Budd will (note 162).

175 Nathan Lane will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, liber 24, p. 234 (FHL 497,597).

176 Abby Lane widow's pension file, W-12068 (service of George Lane, captain, Col. Luddington's Regiment, Revolutionary War), Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files; digital images (fold3.com), which gives their marriage and his date of death. Frank J. Doherty, "Colonel Jacobus Swartwout's Dutchess County Regiment of Minute Men: A Muster Roll for Capt. George Lane's Company," RECORD 120 (1989): 226–28, at 226. George Lane will, Dutchess Co., Wills B:622–23 (FHL 913,660); digital image (familysearch.org). This George Lane was also a party to Dutchess Co. deeds in 1782, 1783, and 1802 (Dutchess Co. Deeds 8:204, 351, 352 [FHL 565,013]).

177 John Lane will (note 154).

178 Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State* (note 164), 1:165. Albert Gedney Bartlett, "The Fourth New York Regiment in the American Revolution," RECORD 59 (1928): 221. Also Edward Manning Rutenber and L. H. Clark, *History of Orange County, New York, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Many of Its Pioneers and Prominent Men* (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881), 49.

179 Hannah Lane widow's pension file, R-6121 (service of George Lane, private, Revolutionary War), Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files; digital images (fold3.com), which gives his death date. Also George Lane households: 1800 U.S. census, Town of Floyd, Oneida Co., p. 76; 1820 U.S. census, Town of Floyd, Oneida Co., p. 184. A potential source of confusion was the presence in Floyd in 1820 of Ozias Hart, who testified by deposition in 1833 that he had known Ezekiel Lane (our George⁵ Lane's brother) when they lived in the same neighborhood in New York (Ozias Hart deposition, Ezekiel Lane Revolutionary War pension S-23760 [note 168]). Ozias Hart had been in the Town of Augusta, Oneida Co., in 1800 and 1820 (Ozias Hart households: 1800 U.S. census, Town of Augusta, Oneida Co., p. 181; 1820 U.S. census, Town of Floyd, Oneida Co., p. 185). In 1830 Ozias Hart lived in Hopewell Twp., Seneca Co., Ohio, where Ezekiel

There was also another Solomon Lane in the area, who served in the 1778 military company with this last George Lane. However, Newburgh is within five miles of Philipstown in present-day Putnam [formerly Dutchess] County, where several Lane families had moved from Cortlandt Manor, including that of Solomon⁴ Lane (Solomon³, George², George¹), for whom no list of children is known. The 1778 militiaman Solomon may have been the man heading a household in Philipstown, Dutchess County, in 1790,¹⁸¹ whereas the Solomon who was our George's brother was in the Town of Chemung, Montgomery (later Tioga, still later Chemung) County.¹⁸² By location, the Solomon in Dutchess County in 1790 may have been either Solomon⁴ (Solomon³, George², George¹), or a son of the same name—with a brother George who served with him in 1778 and later went to Oneida County. It is unlikely that the George and Solomon who were at Newburgh in 1778 were the men in the Minisink Patent in the 1780s.

In 1755 Ezekiel⁵ Lane, our George's apparent brother, was born at Crom Pond in Cortlandt Manor.¹⁸³ Records of Lane families then in the vicinity of Cortlandt Manor were examined to see who could be Ezekiel's (and his brothers George and Solomon's) parents. No Ezekiel was named in the wills of Solomon³ (1759); of Solomon³'s son John⁴ (1792); or of Solomon³'s nearby brothers Daniel³ (1770), Jonathan³ (1769), or Nathan³ (1763).¹⁸⁴ The fifth brother, Joseph³, left no will, but was associated with Dutchess County in his brother Daniel's will.¹⁸⁵ He may have been the Joseph Lane on the tax lists of Rombout Precinct, Dutchess County, in 1773–1775 and 1777–1779. Solomon³'s son Solomon⁴ also left no will, but was probably the man who paid tax in Fredericksburgh, Dutchess County, in 1772.¹⁸⁶ As mentioned above, he or a son was in Philipstown, Dutchess [later Putnam] County, in 1790;¹⁸⁷ and one of them was sued for debt in Dutchess County in 1797.¹⁸⁸

By elimination, Ezekiel was most likely a son of George⁴ and a grandson of Solomon³. In the 1780s this Ezekiel, a Solomon, and a George Lane, probable brothers as well as neighbors and contemporaries, were the fathers

Lane lived in 1833 (see note 213 and associated text); also Ozias Hart household, 1830 U.S. census, Hopewell Twp., Seneca Co., Ohio, p. 143. No evidence has been found that Ezekiel Lane was ever in Oneida Co., but in 1810 an E. Lane and an O. Hart lived in the Town of Pomfret, Niagara (now Chautauqua) Co. (E. Lane and O. Hart households, 1810 U.S. census, Town of Pomfret, Niagara Co., pp. 133, 136). Ezekiel later lived in Chautauqua Co. (Ezekiel Lane household, 1820 U.S. census, Town of Elliott, Chautauqua Co., p. 65).

180 George Lane household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Rensselaerwick, Albany Co., p. 273.

181 Solomon Lane household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Philipstown, Dutchess Co., p. 29. No Solomon Lane was ever a grantee or grantor of land in Dutchess Co.

182 Solomon Lane household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Chemung, Montgomery Co., p. 74.

183 Ezekiel Lane depositions, Ezekiel Lane Revolutionary War pension S-23760 (note 168).

184 Solomon Lane will (note 141). John Lane will (note 154). Daniel Lane will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, 29:381–82 (note that there are two pages numbered 381 and two numbered 382); digital image (ancestry.com). Jonathan Lane will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, liber 27, pp. 193–94 (FHL 497,598). Nathan Lane will (note 175).

185 Daniel Lane will (note 184).

186 Buck, *Dutchess County, New York, Tax Lists* (note 155), 184, 287. A Joseph Lane “on Bedles place,” was taxed in Rombout Precinct in 1771 and 1772.

187 Solomon Lane household, 1790 U.S. census, Dutchess Co. (note 181).

188 Administrators of Roelif J. Eltinge, dec'd, vs. Solomon Lane, for debt (note 166).

of infants baptized at the Minisink Reformed Dutch Church, on the frontier some forty miles west of Cortlandt Manor.¹⁸⁹ George⁵'s wife Blandina had herself been baptized there in 1752,¹⁹⁰ as had Ezekiel⁵'s wife Jannetie Middaugh (Blandina's second cousin) in 1765;¹⁹¹ their husbands probably were of the same generation or slightly older.

Of signal importance, Ezekiel's Revolutionary War pension application states that he lived with his (unnamed) father in 1775, at a now-unidentifiable place called Yankeetown, located in the Minisink on or close to the Delaware River, in Upper Smithfield Township, Northampton (now Pike) County, Pennsylvania. In 1776 Indian attacks drove them back across the river to the relative safety of Sandyston Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, to live with Ezekiel's brother Solomon. Unfortunately, their father's name was not given, but he was said to have "broken up housekeeping" on his own at the time, perhaps to live with his sons Solomon and Ezekiel.¹⁹²

While onomastic evidence is circumstantial, this family's use of the given names George and Solomon in Cortlandt Manor, the Minisink, and Tioga County supports a connection. Bolstering that support, the 1759 will of Solomon³ in Cortlandt Manor named daughters Milicent and Bethiah,¹⁹³ and those same names were used for daughters of Solomon⁵ Lane, who were baptized in the Minisink in 1780 and 1785.¹⁹⁴

Children of George⁴ Lane and an unknown wife, all presumably born in Cortlandt Manor. Order unknown:¹⁹⁵

5. i. GEORGE⁵ LANE was born probably at Crom Pond in Cortlandt Manor, Westchester County, about 1740, and died probably between 1801 and 1802. He married BLANDINA MIDDAGH.

¹⁸⁹ Royden Woodward Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records*, Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 5 (New York: The Society, 1913), 173, 177, 184, 186, 187, 189, 198.

¹⁹⁰ Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records* (note 189), 125. Also Jack Middaugh, *The Descendants of Anthonis Gherits Middach, 1480–1997* (Kingston, N.Y.: Ulster County Genealogical Society, 1998), 73.

¹⁹¹ Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records* (note 189), 149. Also Middaugh, *Descendants of Anthonis Gherits Middach* (note 190), 78.

¹⁹² Ezekiel Lane depositions, Ezekiel Lane Revolutionary War pension S-23760 (note 168). There are no recorded deeds for any of these Lanes in Northampton Co., Pa.; perhaps they were squatters. Likewise, none of them appear in 1772 proprietary tax lists for Upper Smithfield Twp., Northampton Co. (William Henry Egle, ed., *Provincial Papers: Proprietary, Supply, and State Tax Lists of the Counties of Northampton and Northumberland for the Years 1772 to 1787*, in Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, vol. 19 (Harrisburg, Pa.: State of Pa., 1897). Yankeetown and Upper Smithfield Twp. no longer exist. Sandyston Twp., N.J., is across the Delaware River from the town of Dingmans Ferry in present Delaware Twp., Pike Co., Pa.

¹⁹³ Solomon Lane will (note 141).

¹⁹⁴ Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records* (note 189), 173, 186.

¹⁹⁵ Besides the three brothers, other individuals of unknown relationship named Laan or Lane appear in the Minisink records: Abram/Abraham (in 1765, 1773, 1786), Efje/Effy [Eva] (1771), Elizabeth (1773), Phene/Fanny (1785, 1787, 1790), Anny (1789, 1790, 1792), Lucy (1792), and Susanna (1801, 1804) (Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records* [note 189], 36, 49, 53, 159, 163, 182, 199, 203, 273, 276, 277). Fanny Lane and her husband Walter Simon named a son Solomon in 1787 (p. 187); Solomon Lane and his wife were witnesses. In 1788 Solomon Lane and wife named a daughter Fanny (p. 189).

- ii. SOLOMON⁵ LANE was born at an unknown time, possibly in the late 1740s or early 1750s. He died at an unknown place after 1 May 1793, when he and his wife sold land at New Town (later Elmira), Tioga (later Chemung) County.¹⁹⁶ Solomon married MAGDALENA/LENA WESTBROOK before 1 November 1780, when a daughter was baptized at Minisink Dutch Reformed Church.¹⁹⁷ Other daughters of Solomon and Lena were baptized at Minisink in 1782, 1785, and 1787.¹⁹⁸

He may have been the Solomon Lane who served in the Orange County, New York, militia in the Revolution.¹⁹⁹ He has not been found in the 1800 or 1810 censuses, and did not apply for a Revolutionary pension. The pension applications of his brother Ezekiel state that Solomon lived in Sandyston Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1776.²⁰⁰

Solomon and Lena Lane sold land in Sandyston Township 25 April 1781 and 1 May 1787.²⁰¹ The New York state legislature passed an act in March 1783 granting land in the valley of the Chemung River to the area's early settlers and to those holding military land warrants. Solomon Lane, a settler in the valley prior to 1788, was one of those who received land.²⁰² On 25 October 1788 he received a certificate of survey for 327 acres in the Town of Chemung, Montgomery (later Tioga, now Chemung) County.²⁰³ In 1790 he was head of a household in the Town of Chemung, Montgomery County, where he had received his 1788 survey.²⁰⁴ As noted above, he and Magdalena sold that land in 1793. Solomon was a grand juror in Tioga County for the May 1793 term.²⁰⁵ No later record of this Solomon Lane has been found, but it is possible that some of Solomon's records were lost in the 1822 Tioga County courthouse fire. Magdalena's parentage is not known; a different Lena Westbrook and a number of Westbrook families also appear in the Minisink records. Like Solomon, Lena's dates of birth and death are unknown.

- iii. EZEKIEL⁵ LANE was born at Crom Pond, a settlement "on the east side of the North [Hudson] River" in Cortlandt Manor, Westchester County, 13 December 1755, an area now in the Town of Yorktown. He died at Buffalo, Erie County, 6 April 1848.²⁰⁶ He married JANNETIE⁵ MIDDAGH prior to 22 Novem-

196 Solomon and Magdelin Lane to Samuel Middaugh, Tioga Co. Deeds, 2:172 (FHL 816,041).

197 Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records* (note 189), 173. Solomon was received into the church 10 Dec. 1785 and Lena on 6 May 1786 (p. 284).

198 Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records* (note 189), 177, 186, 189. If Solomon and Lena had other children, their identities are not known.

199 Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State* (note 164), 1:165.

200 Ezekiel Lane depositions, Ezekiel Lane Revolutionary War pension S-23760 (note 168).

201 Sussex Co., N.J., Deeds, A:406; B:83 (FHL 959,649).

202 Ausburn Towner, *Our County and Its People: A History of the Valley and County of Chemung* (Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason, 1892), 38–39.

203 E. B. O'Callaghan, *Calendar of N.Y. Colonial Manuscripts: Indorsed Land Papers in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York, 1643–1803* (Albany, N.Y.: State of N.Y., 1864), 889–90. Tioga Co. was set off from Montgomery Co. in 1791, Chemung Co. from Tioga Co. in 1836. An excellent series of maps illustrating the sequential divisions of Tioga Co. is in *Tree Talks* 17 (Dec. 1977), unpaginated.

204 Solomon Lane household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Chemung, Montgomery Co., p. 74. The household had one adult male, one male under 16, and six females. Appearing on the facing page (p. 75) was a Stephen Lane. The only known closely related Stephen Lane was Solomon's first cousin, the son of his uncle Daniel Lane. In 1800 Stephen Lane and family were in Tioga Twp., Lycoming (later Tioga) Co., Pa. (Stephen Lane household, 1800 U.S. census, Tyoga [sic] Twp., Lycoming Co., Pa., p. 550).

205 *History of Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties, New York* (Philadelphia: Everts and Ensign, 1879), 76.

206 Ezekiel Lane depositions, Ezekiel Lane Revolutionary War pension S-23760 (note 168), which gives his exact dates of birth and death. The second deposition (26 June 1842), giving his age in 1842

ber 1785, when a daughter was born. Jannetie was baptized at Machackemeck (later Deerpark, now Port Jervis), Ulster (now Orange) County, 19 May 1765, daughter of Martin[us] and Elizabeth (Kettle) Middaugh.²⁰⁷ Martin Middaugh was Martin⁴ (Aert³, Jan Aertsen², Aert Theunissen¹). Jannetie died, probably at Buffalo, about 1804. She and Ezekiel had eight children, including a son George.²⁰⁸

Ezekiel was in the Sussex County, New Jersey, militia in the Revolution.²⁰⁹ He was one of the few survivors of the Battle at Minisink Ford on 22 July 1779, when a detachment of militiamen from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania was ambushed by a war party of Indians and Tories led by Capt. Joseph Brant in present-day Sullivan County, New York.²¹⁰ In 1795 Ezekiel and his father-in-law Martin Middaugh were at the site of present-day Buffalo,²¹¹ and by 1796 had built one of the first four buildings there, a “double log cabin.”²¹² Ezekiel was in Seneca County, Ohio (where his grand-nephew Samuel Taylor⁷ Lane lived a few years later), in 1833 when he filed his first application for a Revolutionary pension, but he died in Buffalo.²¹³

5. **GEORGE⁵ LANE** (George⁴, Solomon³, George²⁻¹) was probably, like his presumed brother Ezekiel, born at Crom Pond in Cortlandt Manor, now in the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County.²¹⁴ His birth and parentage were unrecorded, but his father was presumably George⁴, the son of Solomon³ and Anne (Theale) Lane.²¹⁵ George⁵ was probably born about 1740. His father George⁴ was probably born in the decade 1710–1720, as his parents married in 1709,²¹⁶ and George⁵'s first-known child, George⁶, was born about 1770.²¹⁷ There is no death or cemetery record for George⁵, but he was alive in 1800 in Tioga County,²¹⁸ and the Tioga County tax rolls imply his disappearance between 1801 and 1802.²¹⁹ He has not been found in the 1810 census, but he

as 82, suggests that his birth was about 1760. “Journals of Henry A. S. Dearborn,” *Buffalo Historical Society Publications*, 7 (1904): 39–183, at 110. A post-mortem daguerrotype of Ezekiel is on the facing page. Also *Buffalo City Directory, 1848–49* (Buffalo, N.Y.: G. Reese, 1848), 6.

207 Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records* (note 189), 149, 184.

208 Middaugh, *Descendants of Anthonis Gherits Middaugh* (note 190), 11, 13, 15, 24, 44, 78–79. Jannetie was a second cousin of Blandina Middaugh, the wife of Ezekiel's brother George.

209 William S. Stryker, *Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War* (Trenton, N.J.: State of N.J., 1872), 660.

210 Mark Hendrickson, Jon Inners, and Peter Osborne, *So Many Brave Men: A History of the Battle at Minisink Ford* (Easton, Pa.: Pienpack Publishing, 2010), 42, 44, 75, 90, 92, 438–64, 666–69, 674, 677. Ezekiel's pension file shows that at one time or another he served in units from all three of the states of the Minisink (Ezekiel Lane Revolutionary War pension, S-23760 [note 168]).

211 J. H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of New York* . . . (Syracuse, N.Y.: B. Pearsall Smith, 1860), 288.

212 *Commercial Advertiser Directory for the City of Buffalo, 1847–1848* (Buffalo, N.Y.: Jewett, Thomas, & Co. and T. S. Cutting, 1847), 13. *Buffalo City Directory, 1848–49* (note 206), 6.

213 Ezekiel Lane deposition, 5 Oct. 1833, Revolutionary War pension S-23760 (note 168). *Buffalo City Directory, 1848–49* (note 206), 6.

214 Ezekiel Lane deposition, 5 Oct. 1833, Revolutionary War pension S-23760 (note 168).

215 Solomon Lane will (note 141).

216 *Town of Bedford, Westchester County* (note 142), 9:172.

217 George⁶ Lane's age in 1850 was 80, consistent with a birthdate about 1770 (Geo. Lane household, 1850 U.S. census, Town of Candor, Tioga Co., p. 155, dw. 2303, fam. 2342).

218 George Lane and George Lane Jun. households, 1800 U.S. census, Town of Owego, Tioga Co., p. 286.

219 New York (State) Comptroller's Office, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799–1804, Series No. B0950, Town of Owego, Tioga Co.; digital images (ancestry.com), originals held by New York State Archives, Albany. In 1800 in the Town of Owego, George Lane Jr. was the

presumably died in Tioga County. He married at an unknown time, before the circa-1770 birth of their son George⁶, **BLANDINA⁵ MIDDAGH.**²²⁰ She was baptized at Machackemeck (now Port Jervis), Orange County, New York, 24 June 1752, the daughter of Jacobus⁴ (Jacob³, Jan Aertsen², Aert Teunissen¹) and Sara (Decker) Middaugh.²²¹ Her date of death is unknown, but she was likely the female over age 45 in her husband's household in 1800.²²²

George may have been the George "Lin" who served in an Orange County militia company with Solomon Lane during the Revolution.²²³ George's first unequivocal record in the Minisink was the baptism of his son James 20 September 1789, at Machackemeck, where Blandina had been baptized. In the baptismal record James's birthdate was given as 30 September 1787; the witnesses were from Blandina's family.²²⁴

George Lane was the head of a household in the Town of Mamakating, Ulster County, in 1790. Mamakating's borders in 1790 bear little relationship to their present ones. Today the Town of Mamakating is in the southwest corner of Sullivan County, bordering the towns of Walkill and Crawford in Orange County and the towns of Wawarsing and Shawangunk in Ulster County. In 1790 Mamakating belonged to Ulster County and included all of present-day Sullivan County and the northwestern part of present-day Orange County, including the present-day towns of Deerpark (with the city of Port Jervis), Greenville, and Minisink. Thus the Mamakating of 1790 included the area called Machackemeck, where George's son James was baptized in 1789.²²⁵ The 1790 household contained one male under 16 (likely James), three males over age 16 (likely George⁵, George⁶, and an unidentified male), and three females (likely Blandina and two unidentified females).²²⁶ In 1800 George's household was in the Town of Owego, Tioga County, with one male 10–15 (son James), one male 45 or over (George himself), and one female 45 or over (his wife Blandina). Son George Lane Jun. was in the next household.²²⁷ The elder George was never a recorded grantee or grantor of land in Orange or

only Lane taxpayer, with \$232 in real estate, \$44 in personal property, and a tax of \$0.68. In 1801 both George [Sr.] and George Jr. were on the tax list: George Sr. had no real estate, only \$80 in personal property, and a tax of \$0.17; George Jr. had \$230 in real estate, no listed personal property, and a tax of \$0.51. In 1802 one George Lane, with no Sr. or Jr., appeared on the list, suggesting the possible disappearance of a George Sr. in the interval. The 1802 George had \$200 in real estate, \$100 in personal property, and a tax of \$0.52. In 1803 there was again only one George Lane with \$200 in real estate, no listed personal property, and a tax of \$0.27.

220 Blandina was identified as the mother of James Lane in 1789, and it is presumed that she was the mother of James's brother George (Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records* [note 189], 198).

221 Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records* (note 189), 125. Also Middaugh, *Descendants of Anthonis Gherits Middaugh* (note 190), 73.

222 George Lane household, 1800 U.S. census, Tioga Co. (note 218). There was no female 45 or older in her son George's household in 1810.

223 Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State* (note 164), 1:165. This service record was undated; the unit, led by Col. Hathorn, was from southern Orange Co., on the New Jersey line.

224 Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records* (note 189), 198.

225 *New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer* (note 140), 663, 665–666, 684.

226 George Lane household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Mamakating, Ulster Co., p. 175. Possibly one of the three adult males was George⁴ Lane, perhaps then in his 70s.

227 George Lane and George Lane Jun. households, 1800 U.S. census, Tioga Co. (note 218).

Tioga County, but an 1822 fire destroyed the Tioga County courthouse in the Town of Spencer. Deeds and perhaps probate records of George Lane may have been lost at that time.²²⁸

Twenty-five miles upstream from Machackemeck/Port Jervis on the Delaware River, on 1 July 1784 a George Lane (nominally of Philadelphia) was issued a warrant for 200 acres of land on West Kelang (now Westcolang) Creek in Lackawaxen Township, Northampton (now Pike) County, Pennsylvania. Lane never surveyed the land, and it was patented to Benjamin Halbert 19 February 1842.²²⁹ Although George's father and his brother Ezekiel lived in Northampton County at the beginning of the Revolution, none of these Lanes appear in Northampton County's early deed records. No cemetery or probate records have been found for George or Blandina Lane.

Children of George⁵ and Blandina (Middagh) Lane; others are likely:

- i. GEORGE⁶ LANE was born in New York about 1770 (age 80 in 1850).²³⁰ He died, probably in the Town of Candor, Tioga County, prior to 20 September 1856, when creditors applied for letters of administration on his estate.²³¹ He could be the 84-year-old unnamed married male, born in Orange County, whose October death was recorded in the 1855 mortality schedule of the Town of Candor. His widow, age 84, was enumerated there with their son Levi.²³² George married, about 1792 at an unknown location, SARAH MEAD.²³³ She was born about 1771–1772 in Orange County,²³⁴ perhaps daughter of Lewis

228 Personal communication from the Tioga Co. Historical Society, 4 Aug. 2016. People in Spencer still believe that the fire was deliberately set by citizens of Owego so that Owego could become the new county seat (it did, and remains so).

229 George Lane warrant #78, Loose Original Land Warrants, Records of the Land Office, Record Group [RG] 17, Series #17.53, subgroup 10-10449, carton 157, Pennsylvania State Archives [PSA], Harrisburg, Pa.; Benjamin Halbert survey C-119:150, Original Loose Surveys, Series #17.112, subgroup 10-0581, carton 80; and Benjamin Halbert patent H-42:508, Patent Books, H Series, Series #17.145, PSA 11th floor, slot 3489.

230 George Lane household, 1850 U.S. census, Tioga Co. (note 217). Three of George's children lived long enough to be enumerated in the 1880 census, the first to record parents' birthplaces: Solomon Lane and Rachel (Lane) Musto said both parents were born in New York. Levi Lane said both were born in "DI," which in local usage meant the Minisink region of the Delaware Valley (Levi Lane household, 1880 U.S. census, Town of Candor, Tioga Co., Enumeration District [ED] 207, pp. 8–9, dw. 94, fam. 96; S. Lane household, p. 9, dw. 95, fam. 97; and Rachel Musto, "mother," in [Martin?] Marten household, ED 206, pp. 27–28, dw. 333, fam. 341).

231 George Lane estate, Record Book of Minutes, Orders & Decrees, 1:471–72, Tioga Co. Surrogate's Court, Owego, N.Y. His heirs were listed as Huldah Jacobs, Darcas Lake, Betsey Westfall, Mary Cortright, Solomon Lane, Levi Lane, Ezekiel Lane, Rachael Mustow, Abby Steele, Mrs. [Thias?] Hickey, and Sarah Lane, presumably George's widow. Also George Lane estate packet #74, Tioga Co. Surrogate's Office, Tioga Co. Courthouse, Owego, N.Y. Also Herman Camp and George W. Hollenbach letters of administration, George Lane estate, Tioga Co. Letters of Administration 2:171. George's total estate consisted of one bed and bedding, worth \$2.

232 Levi Lane household, 1855 N.Y. state census, Town of Candor, Election District [Elec. Dist.] 2, Tioga Co., p. 18, dw. 145, fam. 168; also "Marriages and Deaths," Town of Candor, Tioga Co., [unpaginated; at end of Elec. Dist 2], which does not give the names of the deceased, but gives the age, sex, color, marital condition, month of death, birthplace, occupation, and cause of death, the latter of which was "unknown" for this entry. The birthplace was given as "Orange," which indicates Orange Co., N.Y.; those born in another state have only the state listed, without the county.

233 Sarah's maiden name was given in the death record of her son Solomon (Solomon Lane death record, local copy, Town of Candor, Tioga Co., Town Clerk's death records, 1894, #651).

234 Levi Lane household, 1855 N.Y. state census, Tioga Co. (note 232). The 1850 census said she was then 78 (George Lane household, 1850 U.S. census, Tioga Co. [note 217]).

and Lovina ([?–]) Mead.²³⁵ No death or cemetery records are known for this George Lane or Sarah Lane.

This George Lane's tax records in the Town of Owego, Tioga County, 1800–1803, are given in his father's section. George and Sarah's children included a Solomon and an Ezekiel, perhaps named after George's uncles.²³⁶

George⁶ Lane was presumably one of the males over age 16 in his father's 1790 household. In 1800 his household immediately followed his father's, in the Town of Owego, Tioga County.²³⁷ In 1810 George and family were in Tioga County's Town of Spencer, formed from the northern half of Owego. By 1820 Spencer had been subdivided, and George's household was in the Town of Candor. The family was still in Candor for the 1830, 1840, and 1850 federal censuses, and for the 1825 and 1835 New York state censuses.²³⁸ On 3 October 1831 George and Sarah Lane sold three properties (40 acres, 8 acres, and a millrace) in Candor to Jared Taylor for \$675.²³⁹ There is no recorded deed by which they acquired this property, so it may have been lost in the 1822 courthouse fire. George bought a one-fourth interest in a sawmill in 1828;²⁴⁰ bought other property in 1831 and 1841;²⁴¹ and sold properties in 1831, 1832, 1833, 1843, and 1847.²⁴²

6. ii. JAMES⁶ LANE was born 30 September 1787, probably in the Minisink area of the Delaware River valley, and died in Tioga County 5 December 1864. He married JANE (TAYLOR) TAYLOR.

(To be continued)

235 A card file at the Tioga County Historical Society in Owego says that George Lane [Jr.] married Christian Mead, daughter of Leuwis and Levina [*sic*] Mead, born 1784 and baptized at Minisink in 1786; such a baptism is recorded in Vosburgh, *Minisink Valley Reformed Dutch Church Records* (note 189), 186. The name and dates do not fit with Sarah, but a Louis and Lovina Mead signed, with George and Sarah Lane, the organizing covenant of the "Baptist Church of West Owego Creek" in Tioga Co. 1 May 1802 (W. B. Gay, *Historical Gazetteer of Tioga County, New York, 1785–1888* [Syracuse, N.Y.: W. B. Gay, 1888], 200). Christian(a) Lane, Lewis's daughter, did indeed marry a (different) George Lane, of unknown parentage (Lewis Mead to Christiana Lane, daughter of said Lewis Mead, Tioga Co., N.Y. Deeds, 23:227 [FHL 818,205]; George and Christiana Lane to Daniel Vosburgh, 42:427 [FHL 816,051]). I am grateful to the late Charlotte A. M. Bartow of Owego, N.Y., for her assistance with Tioga County records.

236 George Lane estate and George Lane estate packet (both note 231).

237 George Lane household, 1790 U.S. census, Ulster Co. (note 226). George Lane and George Lane Jun. households, 1800 U.S. census, Tioga Co. (note 218). The Town of Owego then covered most of present Tioga Co.

238 George Lane households: 1810 U.S. census, Town of Spencer, Tioga Co., p. 653; 1820 U.S. census, Town of Candor, Tioga Co., p. 186; 1830 U.S. census, Town of Candor, Tioga Co., p. 249; 1840 U.S. census, Town of Candor, Tioga Co., fol. 27; 1850 U.S. census, Tioga Co. (note 217). In 1850 the household consisted only of George, 80, and Sarah, 78. George Lane households: 1825 N.Y. state census, Town of Candor, Tioga Co., p. 2; and 1835 N.Y. state census, Town of Candor, Tioga Co., unpaginated (FHL 816,363, items 2 and 3; digital images [familysearch.org]).

239 George and Sarah Lane to Jared Taylor, Tioga Co., Deeds 25:282 (FHL 818,206). All persons were of Candor. George and Sarah signed by mark.

240 Charles Pumpelly to George Lane, Tioga Co., Deeds 33:246–47 (FHL 816,046).

241 James Pumpelly to George Lane, Tioga Co., Deeds 25:288 (FHL 818,206); Levi Taylor to George Lane, 39:126 (FHL 816,049).

242 George and Sarah Lane to Charles [Blewer?], Tioga Co., Deeds 25:399 (FHL 818,206); George and Sarah Lane to Jared Taylor, 26:542 (FHL 818,207); George Lane (no wife listed) to Joseph C. Jacobs, 30:428 (FHL 816,045); George and Sarah Lane to Herman Camp, 42:239 (FHL 816,051); George and Sarah Lane and Simeon and Mary Cortright to Josiah Hatch, 45:152 (FHL 816,053). As with the 1831 sale, how some of those properties were acquired was undocumented.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERMAN AND TERHUNE FAMILIES, AND THEIR FOUNDING MOTHER GEERTJE DIRCKS

BY HARRY MACY JR., FASG, FGBS, AND RENEE L. DAUVEN

(Continued from THE RECORD 148:110)

2. **DIRCK² JANSZ AMERMAN** (Jan Jansz de Vries and Geertje¹ Dircks) was born say 1646¹²⁰ probably in Ammerland, Oldenburg [Germany], and named for his maternal grandfather. He married say 1668 probably in Breuckelen [Brooklyn], New York, **AELTJE PAULUS VAN DER BEEK**, baptized 30 May 1649 at the Reformed Dutch Church of New Amsterdam, daughter of Paulus Van der Beeck and Marie Thomas Badie of Gowanus, Breuckelen.¹²¹ Dirck died probably in Flatlands, Kings County, New York, before 1 February 1723/4 when his will was proved, and his wife died after that date.¹²² They presumably were buried in the Flatlands church or churchyard, but no records of their burials survive.

As already noted, Dirck came to New Netherland about 1650 with his mother and stepfather and grew up with his Terhune half-siblings in the Dutch villages of western Long Island. He spent all of his adult life in Amersfoort/Flatlands, first appearing on record 25 October 1673, during the brief return of Dutch rule, when Derick Janse was appointed Ensign of the Flatlands militia company.¹²³ Although that record shows him without a surname, it is clear from other records of the period that he was the only Dirck Jansz in Amersfoort. Those records include the 1677 church membership roll which lists Dirck Jansz Amerman and wife Aaltje vander Beek as members at

120 Birth in 1646 would make him 21 at marriage, and allows for his father to die 1647–1648 and his mother to remarry in 1649. He could also have been slightly older. As explained in the first part of this article, he definitely was born in Europe, most likely in Ammerland.

121 Aeltje van der Beeck baptism, Francis J. Sypher, Jr., ed. and trans., *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York, Part 2* (Grand Rapids, Mich.: William B. Eerdmans, 2015), 44, and *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York, Baptisms from 25 December 1639 to 27 December 1730*, vol. 2 of Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, ed. Thomas Grier Evans (1901), 26. For her parents see Harry Macy Jr., “Some New Light on Aeltje Braconie and Maria Badie,” *RECORD* 142 (2011): 32–36. Due to the loss of most of the earliest Kings Co. Dutch church records, there is no record of the marriage of Dirck and Aeltje, and the first surviving baptismal record for their children is for their fifth-known child and dated April 1677. Marriage in 1668, when the bride was 18 or 19, would allow four births before April 1677 at two-year intervals. The marriage most likely took place either at her home in Gowanus or at the Breuckelen church.

122 Derick Amertman original New York will #701, Series J0038-92, New York State Archives [NYS], digital images 334–36 (ancestry.com), “New York County, New York, Wills and Probate Records, 1658–1880; Court of Probates, Probated Wills 1665–1787.” Recorded in New York Co. Wills 9:507–8 (1892 copy of liber 9, original lost). Citations to recorded New York Co. Wills in this article are to the original libers unless otherwise indicated (as in this case). Aeltje was appointed executrix when the will was proved, but no later record of her has been found.

123 Edmund Bailey O’Callaghan and Berthold Fernow, trans. and eds., *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 15 vols. (Albany: State of New York, 1856–1887), 2:646.

Amersfoort, the first record that adds his surname.¹²⁴ He appears as Dierck or Dirck Jansen on the Amersfoort assessment rolls of 1675, 1676, and 1683. In 1683 he had two horses, four cows, and twenty morgens of land (about forty-two acres),¹²⁵ and in subsequent years expanded his landholdings as described below.

Dirk Jansz served as a deacon of the Amersfoort church 1675–1677 and 1682–1684, succeeded in 1684 by his half-brother, Jan Albertsz.¹²⁶ In 1686 Derck Jansen Amerman paid six guilders towards purchase of a bell for the church.¹²⁷ In 1679 he was one of two constables for Flatlands, the town's highest office at the time.¹²⁸ In 1687, as noted earlier, Dirck Janssen Ammerman was among the residents of "Flackland" who took the oath of allegiance to King James. Then, in 1688, the King was overthrown and Jacob Leisler assumed control of New York as Lieutenant Governor.¹²⁹ He commissioned Dirck as ensign of the Flatlands militia company on 27 December 1689 and raised him to captain of the company 20 January 1690/1 (with half-brother "John Abbertsen" as his lieutenant).¹³⁰ In March 1690/1 Major Richard Ingoldsby arrived from England to command the troops at New York, and Dirck Jansz Ammerman and the other Kings County officers were ordered on 16 March to provide armed men to help preserve "their Majesties' [James's successors, William and Mary] good subjects in this City together

124 In addition to the 1677 roll, he and Aaltje also appear (he as plain Dirk Jansz) on the Nov. 1679 roll (David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings County, New York, Volume 1, 1677–1720* [New York: Holland Society, 1998], 356/357, 338/339 [Dutch/English]).

125 Edmund B. O'Callaghan, *The Documentary History of the State of New-York*, 4 vols., octavo ed. (Albany: State of New York, 1849–1851), 4:155; 2:489, 496.

126 Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush Volume 1* (note 124), 198/199, 204/205, 208/209. The record of the 1675 election is lost, but deacons served a two-year term and in Nov. 1677 Abraham Jorisz [Brinckerhoff] was elected "in place of Dirk Jansz."

127 Fred Sisser III, "Flatlands Church Bell Subscription List of 1686," RECORD 120 (1989): 148–49 (*Lyste van dat gegeven voor de Clock van Amesfoort*, a single sheet found among miscellaneous papers of the church). The record does not specify whether the amounts were in Dutch or English currency, but the church kept its other accounts in guilders long after the English conquest.

128 West Riding Court of Sessions records, unpaginated section at end of Kings Co. Deeds liber 1 (1897 copy, original liber lost), online at familysearch.org in New York Land Records, Kings Co. Conveyances 1679–1736 vol. 1–4, image 138, accessed Sept. 2016. Under the Duke's Laws of 1665, each town had six overseers who selected one of their number as constable for a term of one year, to serve as chief judge of the town court and to carry out the orders of the West Riding Court (for which see RECORD 148 [2017]: 106n97). The minutes cited here show that in 1679 (exact date not given), two constables attended the Court for each town, the first constable for Flatlands being Drick [sic] Jansen. Minutes for other sessions of the court state that the constables entered the courtroom "carrying their staves," which presumably symbolized their office.

129 Between 1685 and 1689 New York was part of the Dominion of New England, and in 1688 the Dominion's Governor was Edmund Andros, seated at Boston, while Francis Nicholson was Lieutenant Governor for New York. In the unrest of 1689 both of them fled to England. On the history of this period see Peter R. Christoph, ed., *The Leisler Papers 1689–1691*, New York Historical Manuscripts vol. 36 (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press for the Holland Society, 2002), xiii–xxiii; Edwin G. Burrows and Mike Wallace, *Gotham, A History of New York City to 1898* (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999), 95–102; and the Jacob Leisler Institute, David W. Voorhees, director, www.jacobleislerinstitute.org.

130 Christoph, *Leisler Papers* (note 129), 372, 460. Some militia were sent to fight the French from Canada, but the records do not indicate they included the Flatlands company. As there are no extant records of the company between 1673 and 1689, Dirck possibly was also an officer for some or all of that period.

with their forces and stores of ammunition” because there was reason to believe that “some ill designe is on hand by Jacob Leisler and those adhering to him.”¹³¹ How Dirck responded to this order is not known. Soon after that a new governor, Henry Sloughter, arrived from England, and Leisler, who was particularly popular with the Dutch population, was deposed, convicted of treason, and executed. Whether Dirck continued as Flatlands’ militia captain under these circumstances is not clear. The next surviving roll of the town’s militia officers is dated 1700, and Joⁿ Terhermon [*sic*, Terhune] was then Captain.¹³²

On 4 February 1691/2 the New York City Council approved the application of John Arions to be ferryman between Manhattan and Brooklyn, with Derrick Amerman and John Alberson [Terhune] as securities.¹³³ John Arions (usually Jan Aersen) had been ferryman off and on since 1674, when he married the widow Adriaentje Bleijck, who had succeeded her former husband Joannes Nevius in that position. Jan Aersen was also recorded as Jan Aardsz, and as such he and his wife Adriaantje witnessed the baptism of Dirck’s daughter Gerbrecht.¹³⁴ Despite the fact that Dirck appears in other records with Jan Aersen and his sons,¹³⁵ no family relationship has been found.¹³⁶ Both Amerman and Terhune had earlier family connections to the ferry, which might account for their continued interest in its operation and their friendship with Jan Aersen.¹³⁷

Although the 1675–1683 assessment rolls show Dirck owning land in Amersfoort/Flatlands, due to the loss of many of the town’s early records there are no recorded deeds for his property there before June 1694, when Dirck Janse Amertman and wife Aeltie conveyed “our farme” and a meadow lot in “Amesford or Flacklands” to Hendrick Wyckoff in exchange for a

131 O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 125), 2:337. The order was marked “Endorsed” followed by the names of three officers including Amerman, but the significance of “Endorsed” is not clear.

132 O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 125), 1:360.

133 *Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York 1675–1776*, 8 vols. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1905), 1:263. Arions subsequently complained to the Mayor and Commonalty that Derrick Janzen, Cornelius Seabrook, and others were ferrying passengers and corn from Long Island to the City, prejudicing his appointment as ferryman, and the City Council on 8 Aug. 1692 ordered that no one other than Arions was permitted to provide that service from anywhere on the Long Island side between Red Hook and the Wallabout (*Minutes of the Common Council* 1:276). This Derrick Janzen was not Dirck Jansz Amerman but rather Dirck Jansz Woertman, sometimes called *Veerman* (ferryman); see Barbara A. Barth, “The Family of Dirck Janszen Woertman of Brooklyn Ferry,” *RECORD* 132 (2001): 31–34 at 32.

134 Note 183, below.

135 Notes 147 and 148, below.

136 The baptism of Dirck’s daughter Annatje Amerman (see below) was witnessed by Willem Davidsz. of Amersfoort and [his wife] Helena Aardsd^r, who might have been a sister of Jan Aardsz but is not mentioned in reliable accounts of Jan Aardsz’s family by A. Van Doren Honeyman, *Joannes Nevius . . . and His Descendants* (Plainfield, N.J.: Honeyman, 1900), 136–41, 663–65, and Charles Carroll Gardner, “A Genealogical Dictionary of New Jersey: Aersen,” *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey [GMNJ]* 12 (1937): 25–30. Jan did name a daughter Helena but she was too young to be this witness.

137 As noted in the first part of this article, Albert¹ Albertsz Terhune was operating an unauthorized ferry in 1654. Dirck Amerman’s father-in-law Paulus Van der Beek, a prominent resident of Breuckelen, was ferrymaster in 1662 (John Reynolds Totten, “Van der Beek Family Notes,” *RECORD* 64 [1933]: 229–43 and 367–87, at 230).

parcel of Wyckoff's land that they already occupied; both signed, she by mark, and the first witness was John Albertsen ter huynne.¹³⁸ On 24 June 1695 and 3 February 1696/7 the heirs of Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff sold land in Flatlands to Dirick Janse Amertman; the second deed, witnessed by John Albertse Terhuiennen, confirmed a previous sale to Dirck.¹³⁹ An 18 February 1702 deed confirmed that he had acquired two Flatlands meadow lots.¹⁴⁰ Dirck also acquired property in neighboring Gravesend as early as 1685, and the 20 December 1706 assessment of land and meadows held by taxpayers in the Kings County towns showed Dirck with thirty acres in Gravesend as well as forty-four acres in Flatlands.¹⁴¹ However, there is no evidence that he ever lived in Gravesend.

On 3 February 1696/7 the Stoothoff heirs conveyed to Coert Stevense, Dirick Amertman, and Claes Peterse, for themselves and the other freeholders, a house and garden in Flatlands "now used for a school house for the town." The three grantees were to administer the property, which was located next door to the church.¹⁴² The 1698 census of Flatlands shows Dirk Jantz Amerman with a household of one man, one woman, seven children, and no slaves or apprentices. Sons Paulus and Albert appear separately in that census, as does the family of daughter Marijtje Van Arsdalen, leaving seven of the ten children (listed below) living with their parents.¹⁴³ In 1687 and 1699 Dirck was a juryman.¹⁴⁴ On 16 February 1701 Dirck Amerman and Jan

138 Amertman to Wyckoff deed, Kings Co. Deeds 2:20–21, familysearch.org in New York Land Records, Kings Co. Conveyances 1679–1736 vol. 1–4, image 153. All page numbers for Kings Co. Deeds libers 1–4 refer to repaginated copies of the libers, made in 1897 (liber 1) and 1901 (libers 2–4); the whereabouts of the original libers is unknown.

139 Stoothoff heirs to Amertman deeds, Kings Co. Deeds 2:39–41, 158–59, familysearch.org (see note 138) images 162–63, 223. See Jan² Albertsz Terhune, below, for more on the 1696/7 deed.

140 Luickas Stevensen and Jan Albersen ter huenen to Dirck Amerman deed (RECORD 148 [2017]: 87n11).

141 1706 Assessment, Kings Co. Deeds 3:92, 95, familysearch.org (see note 138) images 418–19, which also shows Dirck's son John had 66 acres in Flatlands. Gravesend records show Derrick Johnson of the Flatlands bought a 15-acre lot from Clause Johnsonn (who signed as Clas Janszen; he was Dirck's half-brother-in-law Claes Janszen Romeyn) in 1685, and "Diryk Johnsen [signing as Dierck Jansen] living att Flatlands or Ammesforth," sold the same in 1692 (Gravesend Town Records 5:135, 6:94, Kings Co. vols. 304–5, Old Town Records microfilm 144, Municipal Archives of the City of New York). As Gravesend was originally an English settlement its records were written in English with Dutch names often anglicized. The deed for Dirck's 1706 Gravesend property has not been found, but there is a 30 Dec. 1702 deed by the heirs of John Vandykhuys to Aaron and Swaentie Skeyler [Schuyler] for land in that town bordered by land of Derick Amertman (Kings Co. Deeds 2:326–28, familysearch.org [see note 138] images 308–9).

142 Stoothoffs to Stevense et al. deeds, Kings Co. Deeds 2:175–78, familysearch.org (see note 138) images 231–33; Henry R. Stiles, ed., *The Civil, Political, Professional and Ecclesiastical History, and Commercial and Industrial Record of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn, N.Y., from 1683 to 1884*, 2 vols. (New York: W. W. Munsell, 1884), 1:76.

143 "Census of Kings County, About 1698," O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 125), 3:136 (Dirck, Albert, and Van Arsdalen); 1:662 (Paulus). While O'Callaghan dated the census "about 1698," analysis of individuals named in the census for New Utrecht (the only town for which an every-name version exists) shows it had to have been taken "during the first six months of 1698" (B-Ann Moorhouse, "A 1698 Census New Utrecht," *Journal of Long Island History* 14 [1977]: 54).

144 Peter R. Christoph, ed., *The Dongan Papers 1683–1688 Part 2*, New York Historical Manuscripts Series, vol. 35 (Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1996), 5, shows Dirck Jansz Amerman as the first of twelve petit jurors chosen to serve in Kings Co. in 1687. Only the regnal year is given, "the third year of the reign of James 2d of England etc.," meaning Feb. 1686/7–Feb. 1687/8. His half-brother Jan was second on that list. Dirck's 1699 service is mentioned in Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in*

Albertsen ter heune were among those charged with paying the costs of a lawsuit brought by the Town of Amersfort against the Stoothoff heirs.¹⁴⁵ In January 1703 Derick Amertman and Peter Monfortt of Flatlands were among the town assessors in Kings County charged with raising funds in preparation for Queen Anne's War.¹⁴⁶

On 26 April 1701 Dirck Amertman witnessed a deed for land in Brooklyn from John Arison (Arions/Aersen/Aardsz) and two of his sons and their wives, all of the Brooklyn Ferry, to Julius Provoost of the City of New York, and the same day Derick Amertman "of the Bay" (Jamaica Bay, adjoining Flatlands) joined the Arisons and Peter Nevius (John Arison's stepson) in posting a £3,000 bond to guarantee Provoost's title to the land.¹⁴⁷ Dirck would assist the Arison family again on 11 August 1711, when John Arison's son Aert Aerson of Brookland and Elizabeth his wife conveyed to Derick Amertman of Flatlands, for £200, twenty-five acres including a house and mill at the ferry where Aert now lived, formerly in the possession of [his father] John Aerson deceased, the transaction to be voided if a bond held by Amertman was paid off; and by a memorandum to the deed dated 10 June 1714 Derick Amertman, for a payment of £200 received from Aerson, which released his claim to the property. Despite his name being spelled Amertman in these (and other) documents, Dirck signed the record "derck amerman."¹⁴⁸

Dirck headed the list of Kings County church elders, who in October 1702 petitioned Governor Cornbury for assistance in obtaining a new minister,¹⁴⁹ and on 4 May 1703 Dirck Amerman and Nicholas Wyckoff, elders of New Amersfoort, signed the call to Rev. Bernardus Freeman, who became minister for the four Kings County churches. Later that year, on 11 December, elder Dirk Jansen Amerman and deacon Jan Amerman, his son, were among those signing a letter from the Kings County churches' consistory to the Reformed Church's Classis of Amsterdam.¹⁵⁰

Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N.Y., from its First Settlement by Europeans to 1700 (New York: privately printed 1881), 10, without further details, and Bergen's source is not known.

145 Flatlands Town Records (Deeds, Town Orders, Road Records 1674–1828, Miscellaneous Papers 1661–1831), Kings Co. vol. 4000, p. 100, original records on Old Town Records microfilm 75, Municipal Archives of the City of New York; translation by Elizabeth Johnson and Renee L. Dauven.

146 [Kings Co.] Court and Road Records, vol. 1, 1672–1825, p. 105, transcribed by Frank L. Van Cleef, Old Town Records microfilm 116, Municipal Archives of the City of New York [misidentified at the Archives as Town of Brooklyn records]. Queen Anne's War, named for the English monarch, was the North American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14), waged by England and her allies against France over conflicting claims to the Spanish throne.

147 Arisons to Provoost deed and bond, Kings Co. Deeds 3:104–6, 106–7, familysearch.org (see note 138), images 425–26.

148 Aerson to Amertman deed and release, Kings Co. Deeds 4:15–17, familysearch.org (see note 138), images 497–98.

149 O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 125), 3:140; the petition is not dated but was received by the Council on 20 Oct. 1702. The controversial Edward Hyde, Viscount Cornbury, was governor of New York 1702–1708.

150 Hugh Hastings, ed., *Ecclesiastical Records State of New York*, 7 vols. (Albany: State of New York, 1901–1916), 3:1522–26, 1544–48. Dirck and Nicholas Wyckoff were more than just fellow elders, as two of Wyckoff's daughters married Dirck's sons. Dirck may have been a church officer for some years between 1686 and 1702, but the church election records for that period are missing. During the colonial period the four Kings Co. churches formed a joint consistory or *kerkenraad*, consisting

Although he was primarily a farmer, on 31 May 1704 “Derrick Johnson Amerman, Teunis Johnson, and Derrick Longstreet, of Flatlands, fishermen,” gave a bond to the trustees of the neighboring Town of Jamaica, Queens County, promising not to fish or hawk there.¹⁵¹ On 23 May 1709 Dirck Amerman and Teunis Johnson petitioned the Governor in relation to the right of fishery on “Racowa” beach.¹⁵²

Derick Amertman witnessed a will of his half-brother Albert Terhuynen 3 October 1704¹⁵³ and (as Derck Amerman, with Jan Terhunen) the will of his neighbor John Kiensen 4 August 1705.¹⁵⁴ He was named executor of the will of his brother-in-law Conradus Vanderbeek of New York City, proved 9 January 1706/7.¹⁵⁵

There are fewer references to Dirck in his last years. On 4 May 1717 he was among Flatlands residents who shared in the town’s common lands, he receiving Lot 21 in Fresh Kills Point, Lot 20 in the Great Division (the Neck), and Lot 15 in Kanarsie, totaling thirty acres.¹⁵⁶ A 1719 map shows the Great Division with Dirck Amerman’s lot 20 opposite Jan Terhunen’s, and son Jan Amerman’s lot 3 next to his cousin Roelft [*sic*] Terhunen (Jan’s son).¹⁵⁷

On 20 September 1709 “Derick Amertman of Flatlands . . . being of good and perfect mind memory and understanding,” made his last will, leaving

unto my wife Aelkie for and during her natural life all my houses lands gardens orchards meadows and hereditaments . . . always provided that if my said wife Aelkie at any time after my decease shall happen to remarry then at the day of remarriage or death of my said wife Aelkie . . . I do hereby grant devise and bequeath unto my children by names Paulus John Albert Isaack Jacobus Marike Catharina Anke Gerrebrack and Aelkie and to their heirs and assigns forever . . . to be equally divided between them all my houses [etc.]

of their minister and each church’s elders and deacons, and like all the American Dutch Reformed churches they were subject to the Amsterdam Classis (Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Volume 1* [note 124], xix–xxiii).

151 Edmund B. O’Callaghan, *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N.Y., Part II, English Manuscripts 1664–1776* (Albany: State of New York, 1866), 326, citing New York Colonial Manuscripts 49:93 (Cornbury Papers). Flatlands, Flatbush, Hempstead, and Jamaica each claimed part of Jamaica Bay.

152 O’Callaghan, *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts Part II* (note 151), 364, citing New York Colonial Manuscripts 53:77 (Schuyler and Ingoldsby Papers). “Racowa” was undoubtedly Rockaway Beach, across the bay south of Flatlands; the beach was then part of Hempstead, but the petition is not mentioned in the records of that town.

153 Albert Terhuynen will, Kings Co. Deeds 3:14–16, familysearch.org (see note 138) images 378–79. As explained below in the account of Albert², this was not his last will. In accordance with Dutch custom, it was recorded at the time it was made rather than after his death.

154 John Kiensen original New York will 249, Series J0038-92, NYSA (see note 122); digital images 264–66 (ancestry.com); recorded in New York Co. Wills 7:264 (1892 copy of liber 7, original lost).

155 Conradus Vanderbeek [*sic*] will, New York Co. Wills 7:364 (1892 copy of liber 7, original lost). Dirck Amerman and Aaltje his wife had witnessed the baptism of Conradus’s youngest son Jacobus 9 Dec. 1705 (*Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 121], 312).

156 Flatlands Town Records (Deeds, Town Orders, Road Records 1674–1828, Miscellaneous Papers 1661–1831), Kings Co. vol. 4000, p. 110–15, original records on Old Town Records microfilm 75, Municipal Archives of the City of New York; translation by Elizabeth Johnson and Renee L. Dauven. Same information given in Stiles, *Civil, Political, Professional and Ecclesiastical History . . . of the County of Kings* (note 142), 1:76.

157 Frederick Van Wyke, *Keskeachange, or the First White Settlement on Long Island* (New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1924), map following p. 778, “Performed the 23 Day of April 1719 by me John Verkerk Deputy Surveyor,” copied from the original then in the Kings Co. Commissioner of Records Office.

Son Paulus was to have £3 over and above the rest (a token bequest to satisfy the English law of primogeniture), and if wife Aelkie remarried she was to have £5 paid to her as long as she lived, by all the children equally on the first day of May every year. Aelkie was also to have all of Dirck's goods, chattels, and credits until she died or remarried, after which they were to be divided among the children (named again as above). He appointed "my loving wife Aelkie whole and sole Executrix," and signed "dirck amerman." Then he added a "Memorandum," which provided that Aelkie should keep possession of "my now dwelling house at Flatlands" for her use so long as she lived, even if she remarried. The will was proved in New York 1 February 1723/4 with Aelkie/Aeltje appointed executrix.¹⁵⁸

The children of Dirck are named in his will, and they are easily identified in other records as there was only one Amerman family in New York or New Jersey at the time. Those who had children almost all named a son Dirck.

Children of Dirck² Jansz Amerman and Aeltje Paulus Vanderbeek, all born probably in Amersfoort/Flatlands:

- i. MARIJTE³ AMERMAN, born say 1669 (21–22 at marriage), first daughter in father's will, named for maternal grandmother, married (betrothed 2 May 1691) CORNELIS SIMONSEN VAN ARSDALEN, of Flatlands, widower of Aeltje Willems Kouwenhoven¹⁵⁹ and son of Simon Jansen van Arsdalen and Pietertje Claes.¹⁶⁰ The will of Cornelius Van Arsdalen of Flatlands was proved 19 April 1745 and his widow Marritie was appointed executrix, the last record of her that has been found. The will named their nine children.¹⁶¹
- ii. PAULUS³ AMERMAN, born say 1671, eldest son in his father's will, named for his maternal grandfather, married first say 1696 HELENA [–?–],¹⁶² and second

¹⁵⁸ Derick Amertman will, note 122 above.

¹⁵⁹ Cornelis Symonse–Marijtte Dirks marriage, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush Volume 1* (note 124), 270/271, both living at New Amersfoort, he the widower of Aeltie Wellimse Kouwenhoven. Cornelis and Marijtte's surnames are given in the 19 Dec. 1694 baptismal record of his nephew Cornelis Wijckhof, witnessed by Cornelis Van Aertsdale and Marritie Amerman (*Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 121], 223). The 23 June 1721 baptism of Catryna Van Nuyse (daughter of Aeltje Amerman, see below) was witnessed by Cornelis Van Aertsdalen and Marretje his wife ("Records of the Reformed Church of New Utrecht," RECORD 112 [1981]: 133).

¹⁶⁰ For Cornelis's parents see E. Th. R. Unger, ". . . Brieven [Letters] van Nieuw-Nederlandsche Van Arsdale's (1698, 1731, 1733)," *Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie*, 50 (1996): 179–98. Sisser, "Flatlands Church Bell Subscription List" (note 127), 148–49 includes "Symen Jansen [Romeyn] Sons Cornelis & Jan," in which the bracketed surname should be Van Arsdalen not Romeyn. Besides the original list Sisser used a copy made by Teunis G. Bergen, found among Bergen's papers, in which Bergen attempted to identify missing surnames of individuals on the list, adding those names in brackets. In his *Register of . . . the Early Settlers of Kings County* (note 144) published in 1881, Bergen stated at p. 245 that for Symon Jansen Romeyn there was "No account of his descendants" (see note 144, below, for confirmation that he was childless), while at pp. 308–9 Bergen assigned sons Cornelis and Jan to Symon Jansen Van Arsdalen (amply substantiated by Unger, whose article spells the name Simon in both the letters and his genealogical summary).

¹⁶¹ Cornelius Van Arsdalen will, New York Co. Wills 15:380–82, mentions "the inheritance which came to me by my present wife Marritie as an inheritance of her fathers estate." For the children see also Unger (note 160), 191–92.

¹⁶² 1698 Census of Flushing, New York Colonial Manuscripts 42:53, destroyed in the 1911 State Library fire, listed Paulus with wife and a daughter. O'Callaghan's transcript of this census in his *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 125), 1:662, shows the wife and daughter as Abiena and Abena, but Charles Carroll Gardner [born 1883], "A Genealogical Dictionary of New Jersey: Amerman," *GMNJ* 20 (1945): 51, also saw the original record and read both names as Aliena, as the Dutch name Helena might have sounded to the English census taker. Paulus gave the name Helena

1 December 1699 at Flatbush CORNELIA EMANS, daughter of John Emans and Sara Anthonys (van Salee) of Gravesend.¹⁶³ Paul Amberman of Jamaica, Queens County, yeoman, in lieu of a will made a deed 7 December 1748 disposing of his property to son Derick and three daughters; he may have died shortly before 16 Nov. 1756 when the 1748 deed was recorded.¹⁶⁴ Son Derick in his 10 December 1757 will called himself “son of Paul Amberman late of the same place yeoman deceased.”¹⁶⁵

- iii. JAN³ AMERMAN, born say 1673,¹⁶⁶ second son in father’s will, named for paternal grandfather, married about 1700 SARA WYCKOFF,¹⁶⁷ baptized 27 February 1681, daughter of Nicholas/Claes Wyckoff and Sara Monfoort of Flatlands.¹⁶⁸ The will of Jan Amerman of Flatlands was proved 9 August 1758, naming his wife Sara and four children.¹⁶⁹
- iv. ALBERT³ AMERMAN, born say 1675,¹⁷⁰ third son in his father’s will, named for step-grandfather Terhune, married first 1702–1704 GEERTIE AMACK, daughter

to his first child by his second wife, no doubt in memory of his first wife in accordance with Dutch custom. That child was born 23 September 1700 according to a family record seen by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, and definitely was not the daughter recorded in 1698 as Gardner speculated (see Harry Macy Jr., “The Van Wicklen/Van Wickle Family,” RECORD 128 [1997]: 241–45).

163 “December: the first day Paulus Amerman and Cornelia Emans were pronounceth man & wife by Dominee Willhelmus Lupardus att flatbush” (Gravesend Town Records 3:98, Kings Co. vol. 302, Old Town Records microfilm 144, Municipal Archives of the City of New York; not in Flatbush church records). John Emans will, New York Co. Wills 8:412, dated 7 Aug. 1714, names daughter Cornelia Amerman. For her mother see Charles Arthur Hoppin, *The Washington Ancestry and Records of The McClain, Johnson and Forty Other Colonial American Families*, 3 vols. (Greenfield, Ohio: privately printed, 1932), 3:84, 97–98.

164 Paul Amberman deed to his children, Queens Co. Deeds D:206–9.

165 Derick Amberman will, New York Co. Wills 21:10–12.

166 Bergen, *Register of . . . the Early Settlers of Kings County* (note 144), 11, has him born 1674, but Totten, “Van der Beek Family Notes” (note 137), 237, says “whence he [Bergen] got this birth date I do not know.” The 1673 date is based on the children being born two years apart (see note 121).

167 Jan Amerman and wife Sara Wyckoff witnessed the baptisms of two children of son Jan Jr., Aaltje on 5 Feb. 1749 and Jan on 2 Dec. 1750 (Dingman Versteeg, *Baptismal Records of the R. D. Church of Flatlands, L.I., 1747–1802*, Church Records Collection of The Holland Society of New York, 68:155, 157). Earlier records call her Sara but do not give her surname. There is a baptism for only one of their children, daughter Sara baptized 29 May 1705 (A. P. G. Jos van der Linde, *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, New York, First Book of Records 1660–1752*, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983], 148). The first two sons named in Jan’s will (see below), Derick and Nicholas, married Polhemus sisters born in 1704 and 1706 (I. Heyward Peck, “The Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemius and Some of His Descendants,” RECORD 90 [1959]: 227), and they thus may have been born say 1701 and 1703, and their parents married say 1700. The parents were married after the 1698 census, as Jan Amerman is not listed there as a householder. There is a gap in the Kings Co. church marriage records 1696–1706.

168 Sara Claas [Wyckoff] baptism, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Volume 1* (note 124), 405, parents Claas [Nicholas] Pietersz and Sara Montfoort. She named her eldest daughter Sara and her second son Nicholas, and when daughter Sara was baptized (note 167, above), witnesses were Claas Wijkhof (grandfather) and Willempje Wijkhof (wife of uncle Pieter), grandmother Sara having recently died (*The Wyckoff Family in America*, 3rd ed., 2 vols. [Baltimore: Gateway Press for Wyckoff House and Association, 1980], 1:1). Bergen, *Register of . . . the Early Settlers of Kings County* (note 144), 11, and Totten, “Van der Beek” (note 137), 372, say Jan Amerman married first Maria Wyckoff, and second Sara (no surname), but they cite no sources, and no other evidence of “Maria” has been found.

169 Jan Amerman will, New York Co. Wills 21:78–80. Totten, “Van der Beek” (note 137), 371, and Gardner, “Amerman” (note 162), 51, say he died 2 May 1757, but neither gives a source. Normally the family would not have waited over a year to prove the will.

170 Bergen, *Register of . . . the Early Settlers of Kings County* (note 144), 10, says Albert and his father were both on a 1693 assessment roll of Flatlands, but the roll has not been found. Birth in 1675 would make Albert 18 in 1693. He is also listed on the 1698 census of Flatlands as a household of one (O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* [note 125], 3:136).

- of Theunis Jansen Amack and Jannetje Brouwer.¹⁷¹ He married second between 1715 and 1721 FRANCYNTE/FRANCES [–?].¹⁷² Albert moved from Flatlands to New Jersey, but on 19 April 1737 was made a freeman of New York City, the last record found for him. Seven children have been identified.¹⁷³
- v. CATHARINA³ AMERMAN, baptized 2 April 1677 at Breuckelen,¹⁷⁴ married say 1699 HENDRICK GULICK, son of Jochem Gulick and Jacomyntie Van Pelt of Gravesend.¹⁷⁵ She died before her husband, who made his will 1 October 1747 in Somerset County, New Jersey, naming eleven children but no wife.¹⁷⁶
 - vi. ANNATJE³ AMERMAN, baptized 30 October 1681 at Midwoud,¹⁷⁷ called Anke in her father's 20 September 1709 will, when she would have been almost 28 and probably married, but no other record of her has been found.
 - vii. ISAAC³ AMERMAN, baptized 2 September 1683 at Amersfoort,¹⁷⁸ married there 9 May 1708 GRIJTJE WYCKOFF,¹⁷⁹ daughter of Nicholas Wyckoff and Sarah

171 Identification of wife Geertje and her parents from Patricia Law Hatcher, "The Amack/Aumack Family of New York and New Jersey," RECORD 141 (2010): 93–108, at 94–96. Hatcher proposed a 1702 marriage date, based on first child Jannetje being born say 1703, but that child was baptized 20 May 1705 (Van der Linde, *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn* [note 167], 148). The next child was Dirck, born 11 Sept. 1705 according to Gardner, "Amerman" (note 162), 53–54, citing a "Family Narrative." Since the Dutch rarely waited two years to have an infant baptized, it may be that Jannetje was born 1705 and Dirck's year of birth in the "Family Narrative" is incorrect.

172 Albert Amerman and Francis [*sic*] his wife witnessed the baptism of Albert's grandson and namesake, Albert son of Dirck Amerman, 8 July 1733 at Readington, N.J. ("Readington Church Baptisms," *Somerset County Historical Society* 4 [1915]: 214). Albert's son Teunis, born by say 1715, named his second daughter Gertie, while his youngest child Jacobus, born say 1721, named his second daughter Fransynte/Francinche and had no daughter Geertje; between them was son Jan who gave neither name to a daughter (Hatcher, "Amack/Aumack Family" [note 171], 100–101).

173 Hatcher, "Amack/Aumack Family" (note 171), 97–101, listing seven children, including second son Paulus, baptism witnessed by Paulus Amerman and Cornelia Emans.

174 Catharina Dircks baptism, Van der Linde, *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn* [note 167], 156, father Dirck Jansz, godfathers [*sic*] Jacob Perdon, Poulis van der Beek, godmother Steijntie Al[berts]. She probably was named for oldest maternal aunt Catharyn (Van der Beek) Richaud, see Macy, "Aeltje Braconie and Maria Badie" (note 121), 35–36. This is in the Second List of Baptisms, which as Van der Linde notes in his introduction (p. xxiii) were performed at Midwoud (Flatbush) even though the list is now found among the records of the Brooklyn church. In this list the witnesses are recorded as godparents, a role replaced by witnesses in the Reformed Church but still recognized by many families in their private records and occasionally seen in church records.

175 Perry Streeter, "Hendrick Gullick of New Amsterdam," online at freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~streeter/gulick.pdf (1999, updated 2003), 5, 9–10; David E. Gulick, *Gulicks of the USA* (n.p.: privately printed, 1961), 2–3. Catharina and Hendrick apparently married soon after the 1698 Kings Co. census as he is not listed there as a head of household. In his will (note 176) Hendrick appears to list his children in birth order, indicating three were born before Samuel, who was baptized 23 Sept. 1705 (Samuel Gulick baptism, *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 121], 311, parents Hendrick Gulik and Catharina Amerman, witnesses [Hendrick's parents] Jochem Gulik and Jaquemijntie Gulik and [Catharina's uncle] Coenradis Van der Beek).

176 Hendrick Gulick will, [original] Secretary of State Wills–Somerset Co., N.J., [File] 219 R, [copy] Secretary of State Recorded Wills F:484, both at New Jersey State Archives, Trenton. The last record that names Catharina would appear to be from 3 May 1713, when Hendrick Guyluck and Cautie Ammerman had an unnamed daughter baptized ("Records of the Dutch Congregations of Freehold and Middletown," *GMNJ* 22 [1947]: 33), Cautie being a familiar form of Catharina. Streeter (note 175) warned that Catharina may not have been the mother of all the children. Gulick, *Gulicks of the USA* (note 175), 2–3, claimed she died after 1708 and Hendrick remarried, but he named no other wife, and no other wife appears on record. The last child was born 1724 when Catharina would have been 46–47. She was certainly the mother of at least the next to last child, a daughter given the distinctive Amerman-Terhune name of Gerrebrich and born 1717 according to Streeter.

177 Annatje Dircks baptism, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush Volume 1* (note 124), 411, parents Dirk Jansz and Aaltje vander Beek, witnesses Willem Davidsz. and [his wife] Helena Aardsdr. Probably named for Dirck's half-sister Annetje Alberts Terhune.

178 Isaak Dircksz baptism, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush Volume 1* (note 124), 424, parents Dirck Jansz and Aaltje Paulus Vander Beek, witnesses Jan Albertsz [Terhune] and [his

Monfoort of Amersfoort.¹⁸⁰ Isaac died in Jamaica, Queens County, before 29 July 1751 when his will (naming wife Greetie and four children) was proved.¹⁸¹ He may have been a ribbon weaver like his step-grandfather as his will mentions a Dutch loom.¹⁸²

- viii. GERBRECHT³ AMERMAN, baptized 3 April 1685 at Amersfoort, probably named for her paternal grandmother.¹⁸³ She was named in her father's 1709 will, but no further record of her has been found.¹⁸⁴

wife] Annetje Roelofs. He was presumably named for maternal uncle Isaac Van der Beek, who had probably died young (Macy, "Aeltje Braconie and Maria Badie" [note 121], 36).

179 Yzaak Ammerman–Grijtje Wijkkof marriage, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Volume 1* (note 124), 284/285, both born and living at New Amersfoort, married in the church by Rev. Vincentius Antonides after first banns, published 17 Apr.

180 *Wyckoff Family* (note 168) does not mention Grijtje, but since she named children Nicholas and Sara she was almost certainly a daughter of this couple, making her a sister of Sara who had married Isaac's brother Jan.

181 Isaac Amberman will, dated 10 Feb. 1749, New York Co. Wills 17:403–6.

182 A Dutch loom was the English name for a type of loom on which one weaver could weave more than one ribbon or tape at a time, increasing the production of a single worker. It was known in Holland from about 1621. See Alfred Barlow, *The History and Principles of Weaving by Hand and by Power* (London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1878), Chapter 19, "The Dutch Loom."

183 Gerbrecht Amerman baptism, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Volume 1* (note 124), 437, parents Dirk Jansz Amerman and Aaltje Vander Beek, witnesses Jan Aardsz and Adriaantje sijn Huijsvr. [his wife]. As the first or second daughter would normally have been named for the paternal grandmother, there may have been an older daughter Gerbrecht who died young.

184 Gardner, "Amerman" (note 162), 50, asked regarding Gerbrecht, "Was she the wf. of Jacobus Van Nuys, and living 1752?" He gave two *GMNJ* references: On 3 July 1752 Gerretreg Amerman, wife of Jacobus Van Nuys, was received into the Reformed Dutch church of Harlingen, Somerset Co., N.J., and in the same church 7 Oct. 1743 Yacobes Van Nuys and Gerrebreghe Van Nuys witnessed the baptism of Catryntje daughter of Corneles Van Houten and Marytie ("Records of the Harlingen Reformed Dutch Church, Montgomery Township, Somerset County," *GMNJ* 15 [1940]: 5; 17 [1942]: 83). Earlier this Gerbrecht appears at Jamaica: 1 Nov. 1728, [Jo]hannes Ammerman and Gerrebach Van Nuys witnessed the baptism of Leybetie, daughter of Gerret and Leene van Wickelen, Johannes and Leene [Helena] being children of Paulus³ Amerman, and 30 Mar. 1729, Jacobus and Gerrebrech Van Nuys witnessed the baptism of Jacobus son of Isack Van Nuys (Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica, Long Island," *RECORD* 106 [1975]: 206, 207). Women were recorded with their husbands' surnames in the Jamaica records at this time, so Gerbrecht was married by 1728.

The present authors at first thought it was Dirck Amerman's daughter born 1685 who married Jacobus Van Nuys, but analysis of the Van Nuys family shows only one candidate for Jacobus, namely the son of Jacobus Aukesz Van Nuys and Maria Willems Cornel, and he was born probably about 1705, making him an extremely unlikely husband for Dirck's daughter. Jacobus was not in his parents' 1698 household (Moorhouse, "A 1698 Census New Utrecht" [note 143]: 56), and a 6 Dec. 1710 agreement by Jacobus Aukesz's heirs shows four children were born after that census, Jacobus being the youngest (Kings Co. Deeds 5:2–3 [1897 copy of liber, original lost]). Isack Van Nuys noted above was an older son of Jacobus Aukesz. Mrs. John Spell, "Cornel Family of French Descent," *RECORD* 96 (1965): 71–72, stated that Jacobus Aukesz's son Jacobus married Sara Rapelje, but Bergen (*Register of . . . the Early Settlers of Kings County* [note 144], 353) thought Sara Rapelje married Jacobus Aukesz's grandson Jacobus, son of Willem Van Nuys, and he was correct. The Jacobus who married Sara Rapelje died in 1770 (Jacobus Van Nuys will naming wife Sara, children, and brother-in-law Folkert Rapelye, proved 29 June 1770, New York Co. Wills 27 [orig. liber]: 501–3), and the 1771 will of an uncle (his aunt's husband) identifies him as Willem's son, deceased leaving children (John Maxel of Flatbush will, dated 30 Oct. 1771, New York Co. Wills 29 [orig. liber]: 417–18).

The authors thank Mike Morrissey for directing us to Maxel's will, which also indicates that the Jacobus born about 1705 was still living in 1771. He almost certainly was the man whose wife was Gerbrecht Amerman, but she was likely a *granddaughter* of Dirck, about the same age as her husband. In view of the 1728 baptism noted above it is possible she was a daughter of Paulus³ Amerman. While Paulus's 1748 deed described above (note 164) mentioned only one son (Derick) and three daughters (Helena, Sara, and Catharine), it omitted another son (Johannes) and could easily have omitted a daughter as well. Unfortunately there are no baptismal records or a family

- ix. JACOBUS³ AMERMAN, born say 1687–1690 (age 22–25 at marriage), youngest son in his father's will,¹⁸⁵ married (betrothed 1 November 1712) MAGDALENA JANS VAN VOORHEES, daughter of Jan Stevensen Van Voorhees and Femmetje Aukes Van Nuys of Amersfoort.¹⁸⁶ Jacobus appears on the 1731 census of Flatlands, when his household consisted of three males and two females all over age ten.¹⁸⁷ No children are identified except for a likely son Jan.¹⁸⁸ The last records of Jacobus are from 1738, when he was captain of the foot company of the Town of Flatlands, Kings County Militia,¹⁸⁹ and from 1739, when he witnessed a deed.¹⁹⁰
- x. AELTJE/AELKIE³ AMERMAN, born say 1692,¹⁹¹ named for her mother (and great-grandmother Aeltje Braconie), married 1 December 1715 at Amersfoort AUKE VAN NUYS, son of Jacobus Aukesz Van Nuys and Maria Willems Cornel of New Utrecht.¹⁹² Last noted 16 January 1732, when son Isaac was baptized at New Utrecht.¹⁹³

(To be continued)

record for Paulus's children, and he did not leave a will. The omitted son Johannes had children including a daughter Cornelia (witnessed by Paulus and wife Cornelia) and a son Paulus (Stryker-Rodda, "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica" [note 184] 41, 110). There appears to be sufficient evidence to eliminate Paulus's brothers as fathers of this Gerbrecht (Amerman) Van Nuys. There is no record that she had any children.

185 It is not clear for whom he might have been named.

186 Jacobus Ammerman–Madaleentje Janze marriage banns, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush Volume 1* (note 124), 300/301, both born and residing in New Amersfoort. Florence A. Christoph, *The Van Voorhees Family in America, The First Six Generations* (Baltimore: Gateway Press for the Van Voorhees Assn., 2000), 5–7.

187 O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 125), 4:191. On the date of census see Harry Macy Jr. and Henry B. Hoff, "'1738' Census of Kings County Was Actually Taken in 1731," RECORD 123 (1992): 85–86.

188 Gardner, "Amerman" [note 38], 56–57.

189 *Third Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York 1897* (New York and Albany: State of New York, 1898), 496.

190 Jacob Sarly et al. to Harmannus Hooghlandt deed, Richard S. Hutchinson, "East New Jersey Land Records 1747–1757 (Books G2 and H2)," 130, abstracting H2:265, in F. Edward Wright, comp., *East New Jersey Land Records, 1701–1791*, CD (Bowie, Md.: Colonial Roots, [n.d.]), vol. 6. The deed was for a large tract in Middlesex Co., N.J., but the grantors were all from N.Y. City and the grantee from New Utrecht, Kings Co., N.Y.; the deed most likely was executed in the City and Jacobus was presumably a witness on behalf of Hooghlandt. The first grantor gave power of attorney to his wife Elizabeth on 17 Mar. 1739 and she signed the deed for him probably soon after that, though the exact date is unclear. In view of Dirck Amerman's activity during the Leisler administration (notes 129–131) it is interesting that two of the grantors, Hester Rynders and Maria Gouverneur, were daughters of the ill-fated Jacob Leisler.

191 1692 is the year chosen by previous writers Gardner and Totten, making her 23 at marriage. In 1692 her mother would have been 43, so she could not have been born much later. Her father called her Aelkie in his will.

192 Auke Van Nuis–Aaltje Ammerman marriage, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Volume 1* (note 124), 312/313, he born Midwoud, she at N. Amersfoort, betrothed 5 Nov. 1715, married 1 Dec. at the house of the bride's father by Rev. Vincentius Antonides. For Auke's parentage, see Bergen, *Register of . . . the Early Settlers of Kings County* (note 144), 352; Spell, "Cornel Family" (note 184), 71–72; the 1698 census and 1710 agreement mentioned in note 184; and the will of John Maxel (note 184).

193 Isaac Van Nuys baptism, "Records of the Reformed Church of New Utrecht," RECORD 112 (1981): 211. The record named the parents as Auke Van Nuys and Aeltje s.v. [*zijn vrouw*, his wife]. Frances Cropsey, whose transcript was the basis for the RECORD article, inserted some wives' surnames in brackets, in this case calling Aeltje a Van Nostrant, but no evidence has been found to support a second marriage for Auke. The only other surviving baptismal record for a child of Auke is from 1721 (see note 159). The 1771 will of John Maxel (note 184) indicates that "Ouke" had died leaving (unnamed) children.

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

BY WILLIAM M. DEGROVE

(Continued from THE RECORD 148:145)

Children of Joseph⁷ and Esther (Overton) Crolius, all born in Suffolk County:⁶⁴⁴

- i. JOSEPH D.⁸ CROLIUS was born about 1839–1840 (calculated) and died in Sag Harbor 16 July 1843, aged 3.⁶⁴⁵
- ii. HARRIET L.⁸ CROLIUS was born in Suffolk County about 3 August 1843 (calculated), died of septicaemia 21 May 1900, aged 57 years, 9 months, and 18 days, in Southold, Suffolk County.⁶⁴⁶ She married about 1863–1864 (first-known child) GEORGE J. TILLINGHAST.⁶⁴⁷ Son of Joseph A. and Mary (Prince) Tillinghast, he was born September 1840 in Suffolk County, and died 20 November 1910 in Manhattan.⁶⁴⁸ George was working as a carpenter in 1870, a miller in 1880, a store clerk by 1893, and a grocer in Southold by 1901.⁶⁴⁹
- iii. JOHN E.⁸ CROLIUS was born about 1843–1845, died in the Bronx 30 January 1898, aged 54, and was buried there in Woodlawn Cemetery.⁶⁵⁰ In 1880 he

644 Their parents married there in 1837 (Joseph Crolius–Esther Overton marriage notice, *Long-Island Farmer & Queens County Advertiser*, 30 Aug. 1837, p. 3, col. 3). They were likely in Suffolk Co. in 1840 (Joseph Crowles household, 1840 U.S. census, Town of Southampton, Suffolk Co., fol. 118), and certainly there when son Joseph D. died in 1843 (note 645) and when Joseph’s tavern burned in 1845 (“Another Great Fire. Sag Harbor in Ruins,” *New York Daily Tribune*, 17 Nov. 1845, p. 3, col. 2).

645 Joseph D. Crolius death notice, *Sag Harbor* [N.Y.] *Corrector*, 19 July 1843, p. 3, col. 4.

646 Harriet L. Tillinghast death record, Register of Deaths, Town of Southold, Suffolk Co., Register #1466; photocopy from Registrar of Vital Statistics, Town of Southold, to author, 13 Apr. 2017. The 1855 census reports her birthplace as New York City (Joseph Crolius household for Harriet, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York City, Elec. Dist. 8, New York Co., unpaginated, dw. 49, fam. 228), but 1865 reports Suffolk County, which agrees with her brother’s death there just one month earlier. See George J. Tillinghast in Philip Cauterman household, 1865 New York state census, Town of Southold, Elec. Dist. 3, Suffolk Co., p. 41, dw. 323, fam. 345.

647 Harriet L. Tillinghast death record (note 646). George and Harriet Tillinghast in Philip Cauterman household, 1865 N.Y. state census, Suffolk Co. (note 646). Apparent son Frederick was age 6 in 1870 (George Tillinghast in John Manwaring household, 1870 U.S. census, Town of Southold, Suffolk Co., p. 100, dw. 818, fam. 878).

648 George J. Tillinghall [Tillinghast] death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1910, #34,590 (FHL 1,323,262). George J. Tillinghast household, 1900 U.S. census, Town of Southold, Suffolk Co., ED 793, sheet 5B, dw. 117, fam. 125, including George, born Sept. 1840, and Carrie C., daughter, born Dec. 1884. George J. Tillinghast in Philip Cauterman household, 1865 N.Y. state census, Suffolk Co. (note 646), for his birthplace. Also George M. Tilling Hast [George J. Tillinghast] household, 1880 U.S. census, Peconic, Town of Southold, Suffolk Co., ED 331, p. 54, dw. 583, fam. 605, for his mother Mary, age 65.

649 George Tillinghast in John Manwaring household, 1870 U.S. census, Suffolk Co. (note 647); George M. Tilling Hast [George J. Tillinghast] household, 1880 U.S. census, Suffolk Co. (note 648); George J. Tillinghast mentioned as a store clerk, *Southold* [N.Y.] *Long Island Traveler*, 14 Apr. 1893, p. 4, col. 1. For his occupation in 1901, see “Suffolk County,” *Newtown* [N.Y.] *Register*, p. 2, col. 3, including the news that he had broken his leg in a wagon accident.

650 John, age 6, in Joph [Joseph] Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 7, New York Co., p. 314 (*verso*), dw. 118, fam. 1450. John, age 11, in Joseph Crolius household, 1855 N.Y.

was living with his wife, CARRIE [–?] in an apartment at 216 Fifth Street in New York City, working as a bartender—but that same year, and in the same place, he was called a clerk. Carrie was born about 1850–1851 in New York to parents born in Prussia,⁶⁵¹ and died after 30 January 1898, when her deceased husband was listed as married.⁶⁵² She was probably the Caroline “Cralius” who died in Manhattan 19 March 1899, aged 49, daughter of Louis and Henrietta (Solomon) Nagelschmidt.⁶⁵³ Between 1883 and 1898, John was employed as a clerk, living at various addresses in New York City.⁶⁵⁴

25. GEORGE CLINTON⁷ CROLIUS (Jane⁶ DeGrove, John⁵, Adolph⁴, Adolph/Adolphus³, Pieter², Adolph¹) was born about 1810–1812 (censuses and age at death),⁶⁵⁵ died of cardiac hypertrophy at 222 Hudson Street, New York City, 7 June 1883, aged 72, and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn.⁶⁵⁶ He married 27 April 1833 **CATHARINE A. MUNSON**,⁶⁵⁷ who was born in New Jersey⁶⁵⁸ about 1815–1817 and died 20 December 1893, aged 78, and is buried with her husband.⁶⁵⁹ She was the daughter of John and Anne (Hyde) (Simonds)

state census, New York Co. (note 646). John E. Crolius death cert., New York City, Bronx Borough, 1898, #266 [FHL 1,322,701].

651 John E. Crolius household, 1880 U.S. census, New York City, New York Co., ED 267, p. 22, dw. 54, fam. 194. Also *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1880* (New York: John F. Trow, 1879), 317, for John A. Crolius.

652 John E. Crolius death cert. (note 650).

653 Caroline Cralius death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1899, #8,359 [FHL 1,322,957], which named her parents as Louis Nagelschmidt and Henrietta. Louis Nagelschmidt and Henrietta Solomon were named as parents of two other children, Jennie, who died 11 July 1931, aged 75 (Jennie Nagelschmidt death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1931, #17,669 [FHL 2,069,274]), and Rachel, who died 30 Apr. 1928, aged 67 (Rachel Nagelschmidt death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1928, #12,202 [FHL 2,056,325]).

654 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1884* (New York: John F. Trow, 1883), 361; similar title for (1885), 394; (1887), 405; (1892), 294; (1895) 297; (1898) 272.

655 George C. and Catharine A. Crolius marker, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Kings Co., memorials 70,317,777 and 157,120,632, digital images (findagrave.com). His age reported in censuses supports his birth 1810–1812 (see note 658). Memorials give middle names Clinton and Anna without sourcing.

656 George Clinton Crolius death cert., New York Co., 1883, #460,388 [FHL 1,322,642]. George C. Crolius obituary, *New York Herald*, 9 June 1883, p. 9, col. 6.

657 Myron A. Munson, *The Munson Record: A Genealogy and Biographical Account of Captain Thomas Munson (A Pioneer of Hartford and New Haven) and His Descendants*, 2 vols. (New Haven, Conn.: privately printed, 1895), 2:1133.

658 Based on her parents' residential history of moving to S. Amboy, N.J., in 1814 and to New York City in 1822 (see Munson, *The Munson Record* [note 657], 2:1133). She was twice reported born in N.J. (Geo. C. Crolius, age 44, household for Cath., age 38, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York City, Ward 5, New York Co., Elec. Dist. 4, unpaginated, dw. 226, fam. 485. George Crolius, age 48, household for Catharine, age 43, 1860 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 5, New York Co., p. 258, dw. 650, fam. 2045). Three times she was reported born in N.Y. (George C. Crolius, age 39, household for Catherine A., age 34, 1850 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 5, New York Co., p. 197, dw. 362, fam. 1044; George Crolius, age 58, household for Catherine, age 54, 1870 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 8, New York Co., p. 337, dw. 156, fam. 379; George Crolius, age 69, household for Catherine A., age 64, 1880 U.S. census, New York City, New York Co., ED 109, p. 108 [perso], dw. 67, fam. 116).

659 George C. and Catharine A. Crolius marker (note 655) and census ages (note 658). George Crolius, “police,” lived at 222 Hudson in 1884, and “Catharine A. wid George C.” was there in 1884 (*Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1885* [New York: Trow City Directory Co., 1884], 352; similarly [1885], 361). Therefore she is not the woman of that name who predeceased him (Catharine Crolius death cert., New York City, 1873, #142,026 [FHL 1,324,587]), nor is she the Catherine M. (widow of a different George Clinton Crolius) who died in Newark, N.J., 9 Feb. 1909 (“Marriages and Deaths . . . Crolius,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 11 Feb. 1909, p. 16, col. 1) and who had a tie to Hudson, Columbia Co.

Munson, and the sister of Lavinia Munson who married George's brother William Austin.⁶⁶⁰ George was a New York City policeman at various times between the middle 1840s and middle 1870s, rising to sergeant. He was termed a "watchman," when he died.⁶⁶¹ He is sometimes recorded as Clinton Crolius.⁶⁶²

Children of George Clinton⁷ and Catharine A. (Munson) Crolius, all born in New York City:⁶⁶³

- i. PARTHENIA⁸ CROLIUS was born in February 1835, and died in New York City 23 May 1902.⁶⁶⁴ She married 17 June 1852 THOMAS MULRY, who was born about 1828–1829 in County Galway, Ireland, the son of Winifred ([?–]) Mulry, and died of "stomach trouble" 17 June 1899, aged 70, in Manhattan. He immigrated about 1839. "He was connected with many charitable organizations, being prominent in the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the St. Bernard's Conference. He leaves a widow, two daughters, Annie T. and Mary Agnes Berchman, the latter being a Sister of Charity, and three sons, Patrick and Joseph, priests in the Jesuit Order, and Thomas M. Mulry, the president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and a well-known Tammany politician."⁶⁶⁵ He was called a contractor in 1880, and described as a building contractor, living at 245 West 13th Street, Manhattan, in 1885.⁶⁶⁶
- ii. GEORGE HENRY⁸ CROLIUS was born about 1836–1837, died in New York City 28 January 1875, aged 37, and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.⁶⁶⁷ He

660 Reuben Hyde Walworth, *Hyde Genealogy: Or the Descendants, in the Female as Well as in the Male Lines, from William Hyde of Norwich*, 2 vols. [Albany: J. Munsell, 1864], 1:124–25.

661 *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York for 1847* (New York: Common Council of New York City, 1846), 75; similar title for 1848, 75; 1849, 85; 1855, 60; 1856, 111; 1857, 111; 1860, 148; 1865, 111; 1866, 111; 1870, 91. Census and city directory entries also call him a policeman (Geo. C. Crolius, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York City [note 658]; George C. Crolius entry, *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1868* [New York: John F. Trow, 1868], 230; similar title for 1872, 248). In later years he was a watchman (George Crolius household, 1880 U.S. census, New York Co. [note 658]). George Clinton Crolius death cert. (note 656).

662 Hopper Striker Mott, "Some DeGrove Posterity," RECORD 37 [1906], 227.

663 George Crolius household, 1840 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 9, New York Co., fol. 30, including two males under 5, probably George H. and James M., one female, age 5–9, probably Parthenia, and the parents, George and Catherine, age 20–29. Also George C. Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 658), including George, age 39; Catherine A., age 34; Parthenia [Parthenia], age 15; George H., age 13; James, age 11; Erastus, age 9; William, age 7; Ann M., age 5; Jane, age 4; and Robert, age 2. Geo. C. Crolius household, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York Co. (note 658), including George, age 44; Cath., age 38; George, 18, sailmaker; James, 16, bookbinder; Erastus, 14; William, 12; Anna, 10; Jane, 9; Robert, 7; Emma, 3, and Clarkson, 8 months.

664 Parthenia M. Mulry death notice, *New York Herald*, 26 May 1902, p. 1, col. 3: "Parthenia M. Mulry (nee Crolius) widow of Thomas Mulry." Also Mrs. Parthenia M. Mulry death notice, *New-York Daily Tribune*, 25 May 1902, p. 8, col. 3, which calls her father "Clarkson" rather than "Clinton" and includes detail on the family's Catholic devotion. Parthonia [Parthenia] Mulry (born Feb. 1835) household, 1900 U.S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York City, ED 151, sheet 4A, dw. 23, fam. 72.

665 "Obituary: Thomas Mulry," *New-York Daily Tribune*, 19 June 1899, p. 7, col. 3. Also *New York Times*, 20 June 1899, p. 7, col. 7, died "in the 71st year of his age." Thomas Mulry household, 1880 U.S. census, New York City, New York Co., ED 240, p. 28A, dw. 74, fam. 270, which names his mother, Winnifred Mulry.

666 Thomas Mulry household, 1880 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 665), which includes Thomas, age 51, contractor born in Ireland; "Parthena" wife, age 45; and children Thomas Jr., age 25; George A., age 17; Mary, age 14; Winnifred, age 11; Joseph, age 6; Francis, age 4; Anne, age 2; Winnifred (mother), age 78; and one servant. *New York Evening World*, 20 Nov. 1885, p. 1, col. 5.

667 He was age 13 in 1850 (George C. Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, New York Co. [note 658]). George H. Crolius death notice, *New York Herald*, 31 Jan. 1875, p. 10, col. 5. George H. Crolius entry, 1875-01-31, Green-Wood Cemetery index (green-wood.com/burial_search), which shows his burial in lot 17,263, sec. 15.

married about 1863 (first-known child) CHARLOTTE LOUISE McCORD.⁶⁶⁸ She was born 15 May 1845 in New York, baptized as an adult in the Episcopal Church 25 November 1901, and died 1 December 1901. Her parents were John and Caroline (Randolph) McCord.⁶⁶⁹ She married second in Manhattan 15 June 1876 Timothy Carroll.⁶⁷⁰

George and his brothers enlisted as Civil War soldiers on 20 April 1861. George was mustered into Company H, 11th New York Infantry, on 7 May 1861, and mustered out 2 June 1862, “reported deserted.”⁶⁷¹ George was making awnings and sails, living at 144 Varick Street, New York City, in 1868, and at the same address, making awnings in 1870.⁶⁷² In 1880 Charlotte and her second husband presided over a blended household in an apartment at 144 Seventh Avenue; Timothy and 16-year-old stepson John Crolius were selling newspapers.⁶⁷³

- iii. JAMES M.⁸ CROLIUS was born about 1838–1839,⁶⁷⁴ died 14 October 1896, and was buried three days later in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth, Queens County.⁶⁷⁵ He married about 1859 (first-known child) SARAH T. [–?–], who was born about 1838–1839 in New York.⁶⁷⁶

James was mustered into Company B, 11th N.Y. Infantry, 7 May 1861, transferred to Company C, 12 October 1861, and discharged at Newport News, Virginia, for “disability” 31 January 1862.⁶⁷⁷ James, a bookbinder, was living at 91 Clinton Street, New York City, in 1865, 108 Clinton Street in 1868, and 103 Clinton Street, New York City, in 1871.⁶⁷⁸ In 1880 James was living with his parents, reportedly married, but Sarah was not present.⁶⁷⁹

668 George Crolius household, 1870 U.S. census (second enumeration), New York City, Ward 8, New York Co., pp. 11–12, dw. 166, no fam. number, including George, sailmaker, age 34; Charlotte, age 25; John, age 6; George, age 4; and Alfred, age 1. Charlotte Louise McCord and George Henry Crolius were listed as his parents on Alfred Henry Crolius’s birth record, New York City, 18:92 (FHL 1,315,317).

669 Baptism of Charlotte Louise (McCord) Carroll [Charlotte Louise (McCord) (Crolius) Carroll], 25 Nov. 1901, Baptisms (unpaginated, chronological), St. Peters (Chelsea) Manhattan, 1890–1956, which names her parents; digital image, “New York, Episcopal Diocese of New York Church Records, 1767–1970” (ancestry.com). George Crolius household for Charlotte, 1870 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 668). For Caroline’s maiden name, John McCord and Caroline Randall marriage, Jan. 1842, Marriages, St. Peters (Chelsea) Manhattan, 1832–1852, unpaginated, chronological; digital image, “New York, Episcopal Diocese of New York Church Records, 1767–1970” (ancestry.com).

670 Timothy Carroll and Charlotte Crolius marriage cert., New York City, 1876, #3,102 (FHL 1,562,176).

671 George H. Crolius [Crolius] service record index card #320, Civil War, Co. H, 11th N.Y. Infantry; digital image, “New York Civil War Muster Roll Abstracts, 1861–1900” (fold3.com). Remarks: “Reported deserted. Since taken up by order of Sec’y [of] War. Borne on State Pay Roll but not paid.”

672 *Trow’s New York City Directory, for the Year Ending May 1, 1868* (New York: John F. Trow, 1867), 230, similar title for (1870), 241.

673 Timothy Carroll household, 1880 U.S. census, New York City, New York Co., ED 334, p. 35, dw. 78, fam. 361.

674 James, age 11, in George C. Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 658).

675 James M. Crolius death cert., New York City, 1896, #34,822 (FHL 1,322,920). James M. Crolius entry, Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Queens Co., memorial 168,591,681, no digital image (findagrave.com).

676 James Crolius household, 1860 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 10, New York Co., p. 69, dw. 169, fam. 569, including James Crolius, age 22, bookbinder; Sarah T. Crolius, age 22; and George Crolius, age 6 mos. Also James M. Crolius household, 1870 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 13, New York Co., p. 104, dw. 187, fam. 989, including James, age 31, bookbinder, and Sarah T., age 31.

677 James Crolius service record index cards #321 and 322, Civil War, Cos. B & C, 11th N.Y. Infantry; digital image, “New York Civil War Muster Roll Abstracts, 1861–1900” (fold3.com).

678 *Trow’s New York City Directory, for the Year Ending May 1, 1865* (John F. Trow, New York City, 1864), 199, similar title for (1868), 230; (1871), 241.

679 George Crolius household, 1880 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 658), for James M., age 41, married.

- iv. ERASTUS⁸ CROLIUS was born March 1841,⁶⁸⁰ and died 10 April 1931 in Brooklyn.⁶⁸¹ He married about 26 December 1861 (when he was granted dispensation to marry in the Catholic Church) MARY JANE PEDDELL, who was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland,⁶⁸² 15 August 1842, died in Brooklyn 24 March 1914, and was buried there three days later in Holy Cross Cemetery. She was daughter of William and Julia (Grece) Peddell.⁶⁸³

Erastus enlisted in Company B, 11th New York Infantry, on 20 April 1861 in New York City, was mustered in on 7 May 1861, but “deserted” 19 September 1861.⁶⁸⁴ Erastus was a sailmaker found at 288 Smith Street, Brooklyn, in 1868, and at 294 Smith Street in 1880.⁶⁸⁵ He was listed as a sailmaker at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, in 1899, 1901, and 1905.⁶⁸⁶ In 1900 the family lived at 196 Warren Street and he was a “clerk” at the Navy Yard, surely a mistake for sailmaker.⁶⁸⁷

- v. WILLIAM A.⁸ CROLIUS was born about 1842–1843, and died in Manhattan Borough, New York City, 30 October 1901, aged 58.⁶⁸⁸ He married first KATE [HYDE?], who died between 22 April 1870 (birth of daughter Grace) and his second marriage.⁶⁸⁹ He married 29 September 1873 GRACE JOSEPHINE CROUCH, daughter of Joseph H. and Mary (Carter) Crouch, both born in England. Grace

680 Erastus, age 9, in George C. Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 658). Erastus Crolius household, 1900 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough, Ward 6, New York City, ED 54, sheet 2B, dw. 63, fam. 198, including Erastus born Mar. 1841 in New York, and Mary born Aug. 1842 in Ireland, each married 39 years.

681 Erastus Crolius death cert., Brooklyn Borough, 1931, #9,167 (FHL 2,069,475). Also Erastus Crolius entry, Holy Cross Cemetery, Brooklyn, memorial 168,592,204, no digital image (findagrave.com).

682 Joseph M. Silinonte, *Bishop Loughlin's Dispensations, Diocese of Brooklyn 1959–1866, Volume 1* (Brooklyn: privately printed, 1996), 40. Erastus Crolius household, 1900 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough (note 680), married 39 years.

683 Mary Jane Crolius death cert., New York City, Brooklyn Borough, 1914, #6,603 (FHL 1,324,275). Mary Jane's birth is here given as 15 Aug. 1844, whereas in the 1900 census (note 680) it was Aug. 1842. Other census entries agree more with 1842 (Erastus Crolius households: 1865 N.Y. state census, Brooklyn, Ward 10, Kings Co., p. 47, dw. 183, fam. 338, for Mary, age 24; 1870 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Ward 10, Kings Co., p. 43, dw. 225, fam. 303, for Mary, age 29; 1910 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough, Ward 20, New York City, sheet 1A, dw./fam. 4, for Mary, age 69). Also Mary Jane Peddell Crolius entry, Holy Cross Cemetery, Brooklyn, memorial 168,621,127, no digital image (findagrave.com).

684 Erastus Crolius [*sic*] service record index card #319, Civil War, Co. B, 11th N.Y. Infantry; digital image, “New York Civil War Muster Roll Abstracts, 1861–1900” (fold3.com).

685 *Lain's Brooklyn Directory for 1868* (Brooklyn: Lain and Co., 1868), 132; similar title for (1880), 210.

686 *Official Register of the United States, Containing a List of the Officers and Employees in the Civil, Military, and Naval Service* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government, 1891), 772; similar title for (1901), p. 778; (1905), p. 775.

687 Erastus Crolius household, 1900 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough (note 680).

688 Wm. Crolius death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1901, #32,854 (FHL 1,322,998). William A. Crolius death notice, *New York Herald*, 2 Nov. 1901, p. 1, col. 2: “William A., beloved husband of Grace Josephine Crolius.” Care should be taken not to confuse this William A. Crolius with William A. (Albert) Crolius, 1838–1920.

689 For Hyde possibility, see note 692 and associated text. Walter S. Commerding (hearing)–Grace Crolius (deaf) marriage questionnaire, #836, married 9 Mar. 1892, questionnaire dated 7 Apr. 1892, marked “copy”; digital images, “U.S. Special Census of Deaf Family Marriages and Hearing Relatives, 1888–1895” (ancestry.com), which provides Grace's birth date and her parents as William A. Crolius and “Kate.” Grace reported that her mother was dead and that she had one half-sister, Mary C. Crolius, who was “deaf and dumb.” These questionnaires were part of a research study into deafness, headed by Dr. E. A. Fay and funded by the Volta Bureau, which was founded by Alexander Graham Bell in 1880 in Washington, D.C. No death record has been located for Kate.

was born in New York about 1854–1855, and died of chronic bronchitis and asthenia (weakness) in New York City 16 March 1902.⁶⁹⁰

William enlisted in Company H, 11th New York Infantry, on 20 April 1861, and was mustered in as “musical” on 7 May. Perhaps he was underage, as there is no indication of a mustering-out, and his pay was received by J. M. Crolius, evidently his older brother.⁶⁹¹

In 1870 William was living in West Farms, Westchester County (now part of Bronx County), with his three-month-old daughter, Grace, born in April. He was in the household of Joseph P. Hyde, age 34, and Mary Hyde, age 56, who might be relatives of his first wife.⁶⁹² With his second wife, Grace, he had a daughter named May/Mary, born 8 April 1876. In 1880 his ten-year-old daughter Grace was a pupil at the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in what was then Carmansville, now absorbed into Manhattan’s upper west side. Her deafness was reportedly caused by a case of spinal meningitis at age three and a half.⁶⁹³ That year William and his daughter Grace, age 10, were in his parents’ household in New York City; William was reported married, but no wife was present. His second wife, Grace, and their daughter, May, have not been found in 1880 or 1900.⁶⁹⁴ In 1892 William and Grace, apparently his daughter, were at 2186 Eighth Avenue, New York City, with Grace working as a milliner and William driving wagons.⁶⁹⁵ William and Grace’s daughter May, a “deaf-mute,” was age 26 at her marriage in 1902 at St. Ann’s Church for Deaf Mutes, New York City.⁶⁹⁶

- vi. ANNA (“ANNIE”) HYDE⁸ CROLIUS was born about 1844–1845 and was buried 25 November 1929 as Anna H. Walsh, next to her sister, Elgitha L. Walker, in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn.⁶⁹⁷ Anna married first 5 October 1863 in New York City THOMAS BARRINGTON BEVIER, who was born in Ireland about

690 William A. Crolius–Grace Josephine Crouch (age 18) marriage cert., New York City, 1873, #6,738 (FHL 1,561,971). Grace Crolius death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1902, #8,697 (FHL 1,323,004).

691 William A. Crolius service record index card #324, Civil War, Co. H, 11th N.Y. Infantry; digital image, “New York Civil War Muster Roll Abstracts, 1861–1900” (fold3.com).

692 Wm. and Grace Crolies in Jos. P. Hyde household, 1870 U.S. census, Town of West Farms, Westchester Co., p. 29, dw. 175, fam. 217. Note that the Hydes could be related in a different way, given that William’s sister bore the middle name “Hyde.”

693 Grace was recorded three times in the 1880 census, with her father in her grandfather’s house, and the following: Grace Crolius, age 10, in New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Carmansville, New York City, New York Co., ED 534, p. 11, no dw. or fam. numbers. Also Grace Crolius entry, 1880 U.S. census, Schedule of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes, New York City, New York Co., ED 534, p. 592, listing of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Her cause of deafness was also recorded in her marriage questionnaire (note 689), as was information on Grace’s “half sister, Mary C.,” including Mary’s birthdate and her deafness. Carmansville stretched from about 140th to 158th streets.

694 George C. Crolius household for William, married, age 37, 1880 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 658), which included Grace, age 10.

695 *Trow’s New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1892* (New York: Trow City Directory Co., 1891), 285. They have not been found in the 1890 New York City Police Census, and there is no extant 1892 census for New York Co.

696 Frank Adams Stryker–May Clarkson Crolius marriage, 1 Jan. 1902, St. Ann’s Church for Deaf Mutes, pp. 108–9; digital images, “New York, Episcopal Church of New York Church Records, 1767–1970” (ancestry.com), which names her parents as William A. and Grace J. (Crouch) Crolius. May’s mother stood as her witness.

697 George C. Crolius household for Ann M., age 5, 1850 U.S. census, New York Co., and Geo. C. Crolius household for Anna, age 10, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York Co. (both note 658). Anna H. Walsh and Elgitha L. Walker entries, 1929-11-25 and 1919-04-05, Green-Wood Cemetery index (greenwood.com/burial_search), which shows their burials in lot 28,070, sec. 136. No death certificate has been found for Anna.

1836, and died after 1870. He was the son of Susan ([–?–]) Bevier.⁶⁹⁸ Anna married second 26 March 1875 RICHARD JOSEPH WALSH, son of Thomas and Mary (O'Brien) Walsh.⁶⁹⁹ He was born about 20 March 1836 (calculated) and died 5 July 1878, aged 42 years, 3 months, 16 days.⁷⁰⁰

Anna and Thomas evidently separated before about 1867. In 1870 Thomas Bevier was living in Hudson, Essex County, New Jersey, with apparent second wife Ella, two children born about 1868 and 1869, and his mother Susan. In both 1860 and 1870 he was a “cartman.”⁷⁰¹

Richard J. Walsh was in “liquors” in 1875, and was a bartender in 1878.⁷⁰² Two years later widow Annie Walsh and her three-year-old daughter, Jennie, were living in her parents’ household.⁷⁰³ In 1900, in the household of her younger sister Nellie and Nellie’s second husband Harmon Walker, Anna had had three children, one living.⁷⁰⁴ In 1920, reportedly age 73, she lived at 393 Dekalb Avenue, Brooklyn, where she was “wash and ironer” for a family.⁷⁰⁵

- vii. JANE (“JENNIE”) DEGROVE⁸ CROLIUS was born about 1846–1847, died 24 December 1931 in Brooklyn, and was buried two days later beside her second husband in Brooklyn’s Green-Wood Cemetery.⁷⁰⁶ She married in New York City 15 November 1873 THOMAS GEORGE SAUNDERS, son of Thomas and Eliza (Corbett) Saunders.⁷⁰⁷ Thomas died before the 1880 census in which Jane was termed widow.⁷⁰⁸ Jane married second 23 April 1886 SAMUEL BURCHILL.⁷⁰⁹ Samuel was born 22 August 1853, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fitzgerald) Burchill, and died 5 August 1914 at 473 Third Avenue, Manhattan.⁷¹⁰

⁶⁹⁸ Thomas Barrington Bavier [*sic*]–Anna Hyde Crolius marriage notice, *New York Sun*, 6 Oct. 1863, p. 2, col. 2: “Thomas Barrington Bavier to Anna Hyde Crolius, daughter of George Clinton Crolius, Esq. of this city.” Also, Susan Bavier, age 58, household for Thos. B., age 24, cartman, born Ireland, 1860 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 9, New York Co., p. 53, dw. 207, fam. 411. Susan Bavier was also in his N.J. household in 1870 (note 701).

⁶⁹⁹ Richard Joseph Walsh–Annie Hyde Crolius marriage cert., New York Co., 1875, #1,623 (FHL 1,562,053).

⁷⁰⁰ Richard J. Walsh death notice, *New York Sun*, 6 July 1878, p. 3, col. 7.

⁷⁰¹ Thos. B., age 24, cartman, in Susan Bavier household, 1860 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 9, New York Co. (note 698). Thomas Bevier [Bavier] household, 1870 U.S. census, Jersey City, Ward 6, Hudson Co., N.J., p. 13, dw. 101, fam. 236, including Thomas, age 34, cartman, born Ireland; Ella, age 25, born Ireland; Susan, age 2, born N.J.; Andrew, age 1, born N.J.; and Susan, age 60, born Ireland.

⁷⁰² *Trow’s New York City Directory 1874–75 for the Year Ending May 1, 1875* (New York: Trow City Directory Co., 1874), 1355; similar title (1878), 1461.

⁷⁰³ Annie Walsh in George C. Crolius household, 1880 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 658).

⁷⁰⁴ Annie Walsh in Harmon Walker household, 1900 U.S. census, Manhattan Borough, Ward 8, New York City, ED 44, sheet 7B, dw. 38, fam. 165. Contrary to census records created closer to her birth, in 1900 she was reported born Oct. 1847.

⁷⁰⁵ Anna Walsh household, 1920 U.S. census, New York City, Brooklyn Borough, ED 613, sheet 3B, dw. 63, fam. 87.

⁷⁰⁶ Jane Burchill death cert., New York City, Brooklyn Borough, 1931, #26,136 (FHL 2,069,786). Jane Crolius Burchill entry, 1931-12-26, Green-Wood Cemetery index (green-wood.com/burial_search), which shows her burial in lot 21,347, sec. 206.

⁷⁰⁷ Thomas George Saunders–Jennie De Grove Crolius marriage cert., New York Co., 1873, #7,840 (FHL 1,561,972).

⁷⁰⁸ Jane D. Saunders, widowed seamstress, age 33, in George C. Crolius household, 1880 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 658). No death certificate has been located for Thomas.

⁷⁰⁹ Samuel Burchill–Jennie Degrove Crolius marriage cert., New York City, 1886, #68,158 (FHL 1,570,949).

⁷¹⁰ Samuel Burchill death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1914, #23,539 (FHL 1,323,360). This record gives the birthplace of both of Samuel’s parents as “Bandon, Cork, Ireland.” Samuel Burchill death notice, *New York Evening Post*, 6 Aug. 1914, p. 9, col. 6, which reads “Samuel Burchill husband of Jennie D. Crolius.”

Samuel and Jennie were on Canal Street in 1900, with no apparent children. In 1905 Samuel and Jennie were supposedly age 50, living in an apartment at 32 Dominick Street in Manhattan. Their household included 20-year-old “son” Henry Burchill; Samuel and Henry were both clerks.⁷¹¹ The widow Jennie was still at the 473 Third Avenue address in 1915, after Samuel’s death.⁷¹² In 1930 Jennie was rooming with 70-year-old Georgia-born music teacher Sarah Crolius—undoubtedly her younger brother Robert’s widow—at 46 Rochester Avenue in Brooklyn.⁷¹³

- viii. ROBERT T.⁸ CROLIUS, a bookbinder, was born June 1848,⁷¹⁴ died 15 July 1915, aged 67, in Brooklyn, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery there.⁷¹⁵ He married 14 July 1877 SARAH CATHERINE KRANTROWITZ, daughter of Robert and Hannah (Woolf) Krantrowitz.⁷¹⁶ Sarah was born in December 1860 in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, and died 21 January 1939 in Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut.⁷¹⁷

Robert and Sarah were on Canal Street, New York City, in 1880, with 7-month-old son George H., born in October. In 1910 her mother, Hannah “Kantro,” was living with the family. Sarah and her sister-in-law Jennie Burchill were living together in Brooklyn in 1930.⁷¹⁸

- ix. ELGITHA LOUISE/NELLIE⁸ CROLIUS⁷¹⁹ was born about 1852–1853,⁷²⁰ died 3 April 1919, aged 66, and was buried two days later in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn.⁷²¹ She married first about 1878 (first-known child) JOHN TAYLOR, a ship’s cook, who was born in South Carolina about 1848.⁷²² As Eltitha Taylor, she married second in New York City, as his second wife, 27 November 1897

711 Samuel Burchell household, 1900 U.S. census, Manhattan Borough, Ward 5, New York City, ED 9, sheet 18A, dw. 472, fam. 360, in which no number of children was given for Jennie, not even a zero. Samuel Burchill household, 1905 N.Y. state census, Manhattan Borough, New York City, Elec. Dist. 12, p. 35, no dw. or fam. numbers. By census rules, “son” meant son of the household head, not necessarily of the spouse. No previous marriage for Samuel has been found.

712 *Trow’s New York City Directory for 1915* (New York: Trow City Directory Co., 1915), 409, for “Jennie D. (wid Saml).”

713 Jennie D. Burchill, “roomer,” in Sarah Crolins [Crolius] household, 1930 U.S. census, Brooklyn, New York City, ED 270, sheet 6A, dw. 54, fam. 120.

714 Robert Crolius household, 1900 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough, Ward 24, New York City, ED 422, sheet 8B, dw. 99, fam. 174, including Robert, bookbinder, born June 1848 in N.Y., and Sarah, wife, born Dec.1860 in Ga., each married 23 years; and Mary H., daughter, born May 1886 in N.Y. Sarah reportedly had had three children, one living.

715 Robert T. Crolius death cert., New York City, Brooklyn Borough, #14,029 (FHL 1,324,289).

716 Robert T. Crolius–Sarah Cath. Krantrowicz marriage cert., New York City, 1877, #3,596 (FHL 1,562,241).

717 Robert Crolius household for wife Sarah, 1900 U.S. census, Brooklyn (note 714). Also, Sarah Crolius entry, *Norwalk Connecticut City Directory* (New Haven, Conn.: Price and Lee, 1939), 318, which reads “Sarah Crolius, wid. Robert T. died 21 Jan. 1939, age 79.”

718 Robert Crolius household, 1880 U.S. census, New York City, New York Co., ED 122, p. 4, dw. 417, fam. 48. Robert Crolius household for mother-in-law Hannah, age 77, 1910 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough, Ward 25, New York City, ED 704, sheet 6B, dw. 74, fam. 115. Sarah Crolius household, 1930 U.S. census, Brooklyn (note 713).

719 The name is found variously in the records as Eltitha, Eligitha, Elizabeth, Ella, Emma, and Nellie.

720 Emma, age 3, in Geo. C. Crolius household, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York City (note 658). Ella, age 17, in George C. Crolius household, 1880 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 658).

721 Eligitha L. Walker death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1919, #12,790 (FHL 1,322,447). Elgitha L. Crolius Walker entry, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, memorial #57,217,475, no digital image (findagrave.com). Elgitha L. Walker entry, 1919-04-05, Green-Wood Cemetery index (greenwood.com/burial_search), which shows her burial in lot 28,070, sec. 136.

722 George Crolius household, 1880 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 658), including John Taylor, son-in-law, age 32, ship’s cook, born in S.C.; Elizabeth Taylor, daughter, age 37 [evidently a mistake for 27]; and George C. Taylor, grandson, born Dec. 1879.

HARMAN WALKER.⁷²³ He was born 12 February 1838, son of Harman and Catherine (Kelly or Robinson) Walker, died 24 December 1914 in Manhattan, and was buried three days later in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn.⁷²⁴

Elgitha had had three children by 1910, but none were living. Her sister Annie Walsh was living with them for that census.⁷²⁵ In 1908 “Harman” Walker was a porter living at 34 Vandam Street, Manhattan. “Harman” had the same address and trade in 1913, and his widow “Nellie” was there in 1916.⁷²⁶ At death, however, he was called a commercial clerk.⁷²⁷

- x. CLARKSON J.⁸ CROLIUS was born 31 October 1854, died 11 March 1947, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery in Woodside, Queens.⁷²⁸ He married first about 1883 (first-known child), ANNIE SHEEHAN.⁷²⁹ He married second about 1892–1893,⁷³⁰ MARY E. FENTON, daughter of Theodore and Anna ([–?–]) Fenton, born about 1867–1868 in Manhattan and died 19 April 1924, aged 56.⁷³¹ In 1910 the family was in Hoboken, Hudson County, New Jersey, where Clarkson was a clerk in an office.⁷³²
- xi. INFANT SON⁸ CROLIUS was born 31 July 1857 (calculated), and died 4 October 1858, aged 14 months, 4 days.⁷³³

(To be continued)

723 Harman Walker–Elgitha Taylor (both widowed) marriage cert., New York City, 1897, #18,808 (FHL 1,503,721). Harman’s mother was named as Catherine Kelly.

724 Harmon Walker death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1914, #36,213 (FHL 1,322,366). Harman’s mother was named as Catherine Robinson. Harmon Walker entry, 1914-12-27, Green-Wood Cemetery index (green-wood.com/burial_search), which shows his burial in lot 4,713, sec. 64.

725 Annie Welsh [Walsh] in Harmon Walker household, 1910 U.S. census, Manhattan Borough, Ward 8, New York City, ED 113, sheet 9A, dw. 59, fam. 213.

726 *Trow’s New York City Directory for 1908* (New York: Trow City Directory Co., 1908), 1729; similar title for (1913), 1633; (1916), 1724.

727 Harmon Walker death cert. (note 724).

728 Clarkson, age 8 months, in Geo. C. Crolius household, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York Co. (note 658). Clarkson Crolius and Mary E. Crolius marker, Calvary Cemetery, Woodside, Queens, memorials 154,915,432 and 154,915,400, digital image (findagrave.com). The tombstone gives his birth year as 1855, but his age of 92 is consistent with his age in the 1855 census and an Oct. 1854 birth reported in 1900. Clarksin Crolius (born Oct. 1854) household, 1900 U.S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York City, ED 140, sheet 9B, dw. 88, fam. 133, including wife Mary E., born Feb. 1868, and children Katherine (Jan. 1894), Vincent (Nov. 1895), Josephine (Mar. 1898), Mary (Mar. 1900), and Clinton (July 1882 [1884]), all born in N.Y. Mary E. had had five children, four still living.

729 Clinton Crolius birth cert., New York City, 1884, #405,293 (FHL 1,322,193).

730 Clarksin Crolius household for Mary, married 7 years, 1900 U.S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York City (note 728). Clarkson Crolius household for Mary, married 18 years, 1910 U.S. census, Hoboken, Ward 3, Hudson Co., N.J., ED 57, sheet 30A, dw. 153, fam. 623. By 1910 Mary had had nine children, six then living.

731 Clarkson Crolius and Mary E. Crolius marker (note 728), which is a combined marker with her parents, Theodore and Mary A. Fenton. Josephine Crolius birth cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1898, #13,173 (FHL 1,953,128), which names her mother as Mary E. Fenton and father, Clarkson Crolius. Mary E., age 12, in Theodore and Mary A. Fenton household, 1880 U.S. census, New York City, New York Co., ED 241, p. 8, dw. 12, fam. 16. Mary (Fenton) Crolius should not be confused with the Mary born 10 Nov. 1867, daughter of Thomas Fenton (born N.Y.) and Anna Wynne (born Ireland) (Mary E. Fenton birth record, New York City Births, 16:132 [FHL 1,315,315]). Thomas and Theodore each had a daughter Mary born about the same time, but the former was born in N.Y., and can be found in 1870 and 1880 maintaining a separate household.

732 Clarkson Crolius household, 1910 U.S. census, Hoboken, Ward 3, Hudson Co., N.J., ED 57, sheet 30A, dw. 183, fam. 623, which states they had been married 18 years; that her father was born in Holland and spoke Dutch; and her mother in Ireland. In 1880 Mary was in the household of Theodore (born Holland) and Mary (born Ireland) Fenton (note 731).

733 *New York Family Herald*, 12 Oct. 1858, p. 3, col. 5: “Died on Thursday, October 4, youngest son of George C. and Catherine A. Crolius, age 14 months 4 days.”

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.

Saratoga Springs: A Centennial History, by Field Horne, ed. 2015. Hardbound, 9×12, 404 pp., photographs, illustrations, maps, appendices, index. Price: \$49.95. Kiskatom Publishing; Northshire Bookstore, Saratoga Springs (www.northshire.com).

Written as part of the city's centennial celebration, *Saratoga Springs: A Centennial History* provides a rich history of this well-known New York destination. The book contains over thirty chapters, grouped topically. Editor Field Horne wrote or co-authored eight of the chapters; the remaining were written by others with knowledge and expertise in the respective topics. Many of the authors are long-time residents and historians in the region. Despite the committee nature of the project, the work is a smooth-flowing, seamless narrative.

The opening section describes the Saratoga story chronologically—from its initial exploration by white settlers 250 years ago to the present—in a series of chapters covering sequential time periods such as “Inventing the Resort (1802–1861)” and “The Gilded Age (1865–1890).” Subsequent sections discuss the people, economy, community, schools, and physical locale.

Readers may be surprised to learn there was no permanent white settlement in the Saratoga Springs region until the end of the Revolution. It was well off the beaten path, but early visitors saw the potential of the mineral springs, the importance of which is a well-threaded theme throughout the book. The springs impact much of the history and development of the region. They drove not only the development of the region's resorts, but also the attendant transportation system of rail and roads, providing jobs and industry.

The work goes far beyond the bounds of basic historical reporting and provides detailed and delightful insights into less commonly reported topics. While a typical county history book might mention that a certain person operated a mill in the vicinity, Timothy Starr provides an entire chapter on the various mills in Saratoga Springs. He covers not only the earliest sawmills, foundries, and ice harvesting that one might expect, but also includes surprises such as gossamer clothing and glassmaking. Some more successful operations are covered in great detail. Rachel Arnold Clothier and Anne Clothier, both residents and historians in the area, describe the vibrant market place for provisions in Saratoga Springs. Drawing on newspapers and historical records, they paint a fascinating picture of the vast network that supplied the food to feed the throngs of visitors attracted to the springs.

Transportation networks combining water, rail, and roadways provided the vital infrastructure to enable and support the tourist trade. Photographs of early trains,

trolley, and livery services—as well as a detailed map of the rail and trolley lines of Saratoga Springs—give the reader an appreciation of transportation through the years that mere words cannot convey.

Horne's chapter on "Settling Saratoga" addresses the ethnic mixture found in the area's history. Initially dominated by settlers from nearby New England, Saratoga Springs saw influxes of European immigrants over the years: Irish, Germans, and Italians, who became an integral part of the city and its culture. Separate chapters detail the Jewish community and African-Americans in Saratoga Springs.

Those with an interest in the city's recent history will not be disappointed. "The Home Front (1941–1945)" shows us a side of the war years that is often neglected and was likely echoed in cities and towns across the country. Urban renewal and historic preservation are also addressed.

The role of women in the history of Saratoga Springs is sprinkled throughout the volume, but are focal points of Sara Gross' chapter "Women At Home" and Adelynn Shreffler's complementary "Women At Work." Both chapters highlight the changing roles of women in the community from the nineteenth to the twenty-first century.

This book provides a vibrant backdrop of life in the area, as experienced across the socio-economic spectrum. It is well sourced with over twenty pages of endnotes, and beautifully illustrated with photographs, etchings, and sketches of relevant materials. Map lovers will appreciate cartographer Martha Costello's numerous contributions showing historical landmarks and features superimposed over the present-day infrastructure. For those whose ancestors lived in the area, *Saratoga Springs: A Centennial History* provides a rich historical context for understanding those ancestors in their time and space.

*Skip Duett
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Richard Bowen (1594?-1675) of Rehoboth, Massachusetts and His Descendants, Volume 3, Generation 5, by William B. Saxbe, Jr., CG, FASG. 2015. Hardbound, 6×9, 708 + xviii pp., illustrations, bibliography, index, additions and corrections to previous volumes 1 and 2. Price, \$50.00, plus \$5.00 shipping (RIGS members, \$43.00 plus shipping; sales tax applies to RI residents). Rhode Island Genealogy Society [RIGS] (www.rigensoc.org).

This third and final volume completes the author's outstanding genealogy of the first five American generations of the family of Richard¹ Bowen, who arrived in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1644. Winner of the 2016 National Genealogical Society Award for Excellence: Genealogy and Family History, this is an exemplary work in all respects: genealogical scholarship; planning and organization of materials; readability; historical, geographical and jurisdictional context; and just plain down-home family history stories.

While this review is focused on the third volume, some mention of the other two volumes may be useful for perspective. Volume 1 (2011, 353 + xii pp.) covered the first three generations plus the children and grandchildren of the married third-generation women. Volume 2 (2013, 791 + xiv pp.) covered the other male and female descendants in the fourth generation. Each volume has its own index and bibliography, and Volumes 2 and 3 each have additions and corrections to earlier volumes.

Volume 3 contains detailed family-group studies of 180 fifth-generation descendants, both male and female (that is, the married grandchildren of men named Bowen in the third generation), including their children and the children's wives, where known. Dr. Saxbe, who is himself a descendant of Richard Bowen on both of his parents' sides,

explains in his introduction that his objective was to carry “most lines up to the nineteenth century (1800 or later).” He found that, “All members of the fifth generation were born before the French and Indian War . . .,” and that their children mostly lived well into the 1800s.

With such careful attention to the female lines, these volumes all contain a wealth of information on people with surnames other than Bowen. It is therefore likely that anyone with colonial ancestors in the Rehoboth area (i.e., northeast Rhode Island and neighboring southeast Massachusetts) will find things of interest, if not direct connections. The seventy-five-page index of this volume contains only fifteen pages of Bowen names—the rest are all for other surnames! The extensive thirty-five-page bibliography speaks for itself and will be useful to other researchers. Several branches of cousins found their way to New York and New Jersey, but this is basically a New England story.

Many details elevate this book to the highest level of today’s genealogical scholarship, but perhaps the most enjoyable is the author’s writing style that is always clear and direct, yet humble when dealing with missing information and uncertain relationships. A few well-reproduced illustrations, mostly of gravestones, are placed with the appropriate text, not lumped together on some special pages. Maps of Rehoboth’s surroundings on the inside of the front and rear covers are a very useful feature, and the historical context provided in the introduction sets the stage nicely for the family groups that follow. In summary, this book is highly recommended.

*Frederick C. Hart, Jr., CG, FASG, FGBS
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New York City Municipal Archives: An Authorized Guide for Family Historians, by Aaron Goodwin. 2016. Softbound, 7x10 inches, 248 + xxii pp., illustrations, tables, sample documents, appendix. Price: \$40, plus shipping; with eBook (.epub or .mobi file), \$50, plus shipping. New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (newyorkfamilyhistory.org).

Visiting an archive or repository is an essential part of a researcher’s routine. Yet even with finding aids, the most experienced family historian often feels overwhelmed. Thankfully, award-winning author Aaron Goodwin has simplified the task of locating and accessing records at the New York City Municipal Archives (MUNI), a truly massive archive.

Goodwin’s *New York City Municipal Archives: An Authorized Guide for Family Historians* is a must-have for anyone researching New York City records from the early seventeenth century to the present. The collections at MUNI are extensive, covering nearly two hundred years of historical records. Goodwin’s guide provides researchers with nineteen well-organized and accessible chapters, and includes an appendix outlining the former wards of the Old City of New York (now Manhattan) from the early 1800s to the time of the consolidation of five boroughs in 1898.

Each chapter is arranged in a clear, consistent, and predictable format, presenting a comprehensive history and concise description of each collection covered. It also includes well-structured tables; clear samples of record types; suggested ways to construct citations; tips for using, analyzing, and accessing the records on microfilm; and an assessment of the condition of the original material. Goodwin concludes each chapter with selected references for consultation beyond MUNI.

The first chapter covers Vital Records (Birth, Marriage, and Death Records), perhaps the most desirable record types among genealogists. Clear charts give summaries

of dates of coverage and accessibility, as well as clarify where records are located and what time periods are available at the archives. The inclusion of sample records, such as a delayed birth certificate or the death record for 1795, is useful. Another chapter discusses the City Cemetery (also known as Potter's Field), highlighting the importance of these records, how to access them, and how the cemetery information may enhance that on a corresponding death record. Coroner's records are covered in detail. Similarly, despite a somewhat macabre title, the chapter on "Bodies in Transit 1859–1894" may contain additional information, including an ancestor's final resting place.

Other chapters cover Civil War Volunteer Soldier's Family Aid Funds, Almshouse Records (especially useful for researchers of Blackwell Island's complex history), and Assessed Valuation of Real Estate (1699–1979). Records from the Department of Buildings, the city's collection of Property Cards, and Farm Histories that date back to the Dutch period are described in individual chapters. Chapter 11 covers New Amsterdam Records of the Dutch Colonial Era, and the next two chapters describe MUNI's holdings of Common Council/City Council records dating from 1675 and Court Records dating from 1683/4.

Chapter 14 covers how to access the collection of "Old Town Records," including "Old New York City"—both filmed and unfiled. This collection contains important items such as property, criminal court, and voter documents for the cities, towns, and villages that preceded the five boroughs. Goodwin informs us that using the finding aid is critical, but makes the process much easier by alerting researchers to what they will encounter and the organization and scope of the collection. Chapter 15 is vital for people wishing to access the Richmond County Clerk's Records (1706–1947). Goodwin's charts give a concise break-down of what is in each box of the collection and enable researchers to locate items effectively.

Goodwin has crafted excellent descriptions of New York state census records in Chapter 16, with detailed charts for 1855, 1865, 1875, 1892, 1905, 1915, and 1925 for Kings (Brooklyn) and Richmond (Staten Island), and jury censuses from 1816, 1819, and 1821 for Manhattan. Chapter 17 covers city and civic directories. The chapter on the WPA Federal Writers' Project New York City Unit (1935–1943) provides access to the results of their projects, including many that are unpublished but available on microfilm.

MUNI's Photography Collections (1850–2013) are also covered. Besides describing the collection in detail, Goodwin selected three categories that may pique the interest of family historians. For example, the Department of Finance took photos of all buildings between 1939 and 1941 and again between 1983 and 1988. This collection is critical to understanding New York City's residential history.

Using the .epub or .mobi version on a laptop computer is not quite as easy as thumbing through the softcover guide itself—customers may want to consider downloading the eBook to a tablet rather than a laptop so that it is easier to bookmark and zoom in on pages. However, purchasing the bundle is undoubtedly an amazing value.

It is obvious why Goodwin received the "Award for Excellence: Genealogical Methods and Sources" from the National Genealogical Society in 2016. Aaron Goodwin has created the ultimate guide to MUNI—one that not only cuts down on preparation time but also facilitates conducting research on site, and may inspire previously reluctant family historians to venture into Manhattan and spend time at the Municipal Archives.

*Pamela Vittorio
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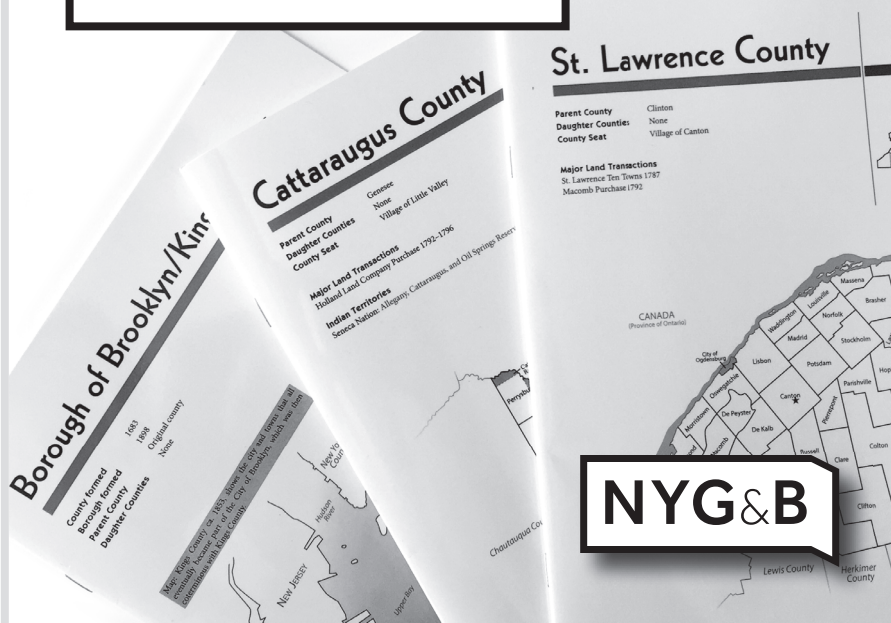
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