CONTENTS

The Descendants of William Hough Jr. of Connecticut, Third Son of William and Sarah (Calkins) Hough
by William W. Hough, CSG # 17811................................................................. 3

Noah Agard of Litchfield, Connecticut Revolutionary War Soldier
by Mary Nunn Maki, CSG # 19580 ................................................................. 16

The Children of Keziah Judd of Farmington, Connecticut, and Ebenezer Combs of Farmington and Simsbury, Connecticut, with each other and with their spouses Zadock Orvis, Kezia Alderman and Margaret Young by Barbara Jean Mathews, CG, CSG # 11556.. 25

The Story of Mary (Kilbourn) McMillan of Litchfield, Connecticut; Delaware, Ontario, Canada; and Detroit, Michigan
by Ronald E. Benson, Jr., Ph.D., CSG # 20291........................................... 40

135 Years of Mistakes: Correcting Published Errors about Adam Hurd, Elizabeth (Hurd) Leavenworth, Anna (Hurd) (Castle) Hurd and Martha (Judson) Hurd of Woodbury and Roxbury, Connecticut, and Sandgate, Vermont by Jane Kuitems, CSG # 20407.................... 52

Simsbury, Connecticut, Probate Records Volume 1, 1769–1780
abstracted by Helen Schatvet Ullmann, CG, FASG, CSG # 3794............. 64

Bible Records transcribed by Olivia Patch, CSG # 5058 ......................... 79
  The Elliott Family Bible ................................................................. 79
  Elliott, Walker, Chaffee Bible Record ........................................... 81
  Walker Family Bible ................................................................ 83
  Middleton Bible Records ............................................................ 85
  Coville, Elliott Bible Record ....................................................... 86

How Pension Applications Can Solve Some Brick Wall Problems
by Olivia Patch, CSG # 5058 ................................................................. 88

Advertisements ..................................................................................... 92
The Board of Governors of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists has accepted with much regret the resignation of Judith Bowen due to personal considerations. The staff of The Connecticut Nutmegger would like to thank Judith for helping to keep up the high standards of professionalism in our publication. Her proof-reading with the eye of a former educator on sentence structure, grammar, punctuation and otherwise correct usage of the English language has made a huge contribution to the quality of the Nutmegger. We will miss her expertise and wish her well.

James H. Leatherbee II
Chair, Nutmegger Committee
The Descendants of William Hough Jr. of Connecticut, Third Son of William and Sarah (Calkins) Hough

by William W. Hough, CSG # 17811

William and Sarah (Calkins) Hough were the ancestors of most, if not all, of the Houghs found in Connecticut before the Revolutionary War. This couple immigrated from Cheshire in England about 1640 with the Richard Blynman religious party, first to Green’s Harbor (Marshfield) in the Plymouth Colony and then Gloucester in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were married in Gloucester and then in about 1651 moved to New London in Connecticut with Rev. Blynman. Their first three children, all daughters, were born in Gloucester. The next four were sons: Samuel, John, William Jr., and Jonathan, all born in New London. Then followed three more daughters born in New London.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a father and son team of Hough genealogists, Franklin Benjamin Hough and Elida Crofoot Hough, compiled an extensive genealogy of the descendants of the first two sons, Samuel and John.[1] They had little to say about William Jr. and Jonathan. But they did append a section on Houghs that they thought were descended from William and Sarah but could not connect to one of the four sons. Many of those unconnected Houghs were connected to Jonathan in an earlier study of his descendants.[2] A few remained unconnected, several of whom might be descendants of William Jr. There was also a misassignment in their work that was discussed in a recent Nutmegger article that identified a line of descendants they connected to the first son, Samuel, that was instead probably a line from William Jr.[3] That article promised that if ongoing research into the descendants of William Jr. could prove that connection, it would be published.[4] It has been successful, and all known early descendants of William Jr., as well as discussion of some still unconnected lines, are presented in this article. William Jr. is WILLIAM² in the genealogical summary that follows.

Generation No. 1

Children of William Hough and Ann Lothrup:

2.  i.  Ann\(^3\) Hough, b. at New London, 23 Dec. 1683.
   ii.  William Hough III, b. at New London, about 1693;\(^{[10]}\)
        d. before Nov. 1725.

3.  iii.  Elizabeth Hough, b. at New London, before 12 May 1695;
        d. at Norwich, 20 Oct. 1749.

   v.  Abigail Hough, b. at New London, before 28 May 1699.\(^{[11]}\)


6.  vii.  Martha Hough, b. at New London, before 1 Aug. 1703;
        d. at Norwich, 5 April 1745.

7.  viii.  Mary Hough, b. at New London, before 5 Nov. 1705; d. 18
         Jan 1738/39.

William Hough Jr. prepared a will on 19 April 1705 just three days before he died.\(^{[12]}\) It mentions his wife and all eight of his children, the last an unborn child who was to be Mary. He was expecting an inheritance from his wife’s father, Samuel Lothrup, who had died in 1700 in Norwich. His two sons were under twenty-one at the time, and it appears from the wording of the will that all his daughters were also under legal age. If the birth date (December 1683) transcribed from New London records of the eldest child, Ann, is correct, she would have been over twenty-one in April of 1705. This suggests that Ann’s transcribed birth date may be too early, and that the marriage date of William Jr. and Ann Lothrup may also be too early. There is an eleven-year gap to the next daughter Elizabeth with only the unrecorded (or not-found) birth of William III in that gap, and then a child every two years. The readily available transcribed records indicate that Ann Lothrup would have been only fifteen or sixteen when she married William Jr. and sixteen-and-a-half when her daughter Ann Hough was born. But we have not found more logical dates to replace those in the transcribed records.

In his will, William Jr.’s wife was given the use of the house and movable estate as long as she remained a widow; she did not remarry. His lands and improvements were to be equally divided among all living children and deceased children that had heirs at either the marriage or decease of his wife. The oldest son, William III, was given the option to purchase the house from his siblings at a price equal to their respective share of the valuation in the inventory. In the inventory, the house, barn, shop and twenty acres of land were appraised at ninety pounds. William III never exercised this option. Judging from his inventory, William Jr. might have been a weaver or tailor.
He had cattle and twenty sheep, and carpenters and joiners tools. All tools were willed to his two sons.

The upper limit on the death of the oldest son, William III, is derived from two deeds in the New London land records. The first, executed by the younger son Samuel on 30 November 1725, mortgaged his one-seventh right to their inheritance from their father to his sister Elizabeth. The second, dated 21 April 1728, executed and signed by six living siblings, but not William III and Sarah, disposed of their entire joint inheritance. One sibling alive at William Jr.’s death must have died without heirs by the time of the first deed, or Samuel’s share would have been one-eighth, not one-seventh. A second death must have occurred between the dates of these two deeds. Sarah had an heir by the time of the first deed, and that heir, William Hinson (see No. 5 below), was alive in November of 1725 as he married and had a family in Norwich in the 1760s. Therefore, it must have been William III who died without any heirs before the 1725 mortgage deed.

**Generation No. 2**


Children of Ann Hough and Thomas Willey:
- ii. Elizabeth Willey, b. at New London, 22 May 1714.
- vi. Jabez Willey, b. at Colchester, New London Co., Conn. about 1728; d. 9 May 1742.


Children of Elizabeth Hough and James Burnam (all born at Norwich):
- i. James Burnam, b. 17 Nov. 1729.
- ii. William Burnam, b. 8 May 1732; d. at Norwich, 27 June 1758.
4. **Samuel** \(^3\) **Hough** *(William\(^2\), William\(^1\))* was born at New London, before 9 May 1697.\(^{[23]}\) He married **Keziah Wood** at New London, 26 Feb. 1718/19.\(^{[24]}\) She died there 16 Nov. 1729.\(^{[25]}\)

There is a question on the correct surname of this Samuel’s spouse. Some sources say “Wood,”\(^{[26]}\) some say “Hood,”\(^{[27]}\) but in a deed her mother Grace said “Whood.” This deed, dated 27 May 1726, is recorded in Lyme, Conn., and gives to her son Jonathan Whood of Lyme and her son-in-law Samuel Hough of New London a parcel of land she inherited from her grandfather Richard Gridley that appears to lie in Boston.\(^{[28]}\) We will use “Wood.”

Children of **Samuel Hough** and **Keziah Wood** (all born at New London):

i. **Jemima Hough**, b. before 21 Aug. 1720.\(^{[29]}\)

8. ii. **Anne Hough**, b. before 10 June 1722.


   iv. **Deborah Hough**, b. before 20 Aug. 1727.\(^{[30]}\)


No records for the birth or baptism of a William, son of this Samuel, have been found. It is probable that the death of Samuel’s wife, Keziah, in November of 1729 had something to do with the birth of a fifth child, and there is evidence that there was a son William. Samuel executed another deed transferring rights of his deceased father to land in New London to John Hough of New London on 14 February 1732/33. In that deed, Samuel was no longer of New London but of Saybrook.\(^{[31]}\) Then on 18 March 1758, a William Hough of Saybrook purchased land from George Willard in the Chester Parish of Saybrook.\(^{[32]}\) There were no William Houghs who can be traced to other Hough families of Connecticut who lived in Saybrook at the time of this land transaction. And as will be seen, the age of this William’s wife and his later life in Saybrook indicate that he was the right age to be a son of Samuel and Keziah Hough.

5. **Sarah** \(^3\) **Hough** *(William\(^2\), William\(^1\))* was born at New London, before 30 March 1701,\(^{[33]}\) and probably died at Norwich, between Sept. 1725 and April 1728.\(^{[34]}\) She married **Thomas Hinson** at Norwich, 9 July 1723.\(^{[35]}\)

Child of **Sarah Hough** and **Thomas Hinson**:\(^{[36]}\)

i. **William**\(^4\) **Hinson**, b. at Norwich, 30 Aug. 1724.

6. **Martha** \(^3\) **Hough** *(William\(^2\), William\(^1\))* was born at New London, before 1 Aug. 1703,\(^{[37]}\) and died at Norwich, 5 April 1745.\(^{[38]}\) She married **Jeremiah Gifford** at Norwich, 21 Sept. 1730.\(^{[39]}\)
Children of MARTHA HOUGH and JEREMIAH GIFFORD (all born at Norwich):[40]
   i. ABSOLAM GIFFORD, b. 27 Aug. 1733.
   ii. JEREMIAH GIFFORD, b. 15 Jan. 1735/36.
   iii. MARY GIFFORD, b. 6 May 1738.
   iv. MARTHA GIFFORD, b. 12 Aug. 1740.

7. MARY HOUGH (WILLIAM, WILLIAM) was born at New London, before 5 Nov. 1705,[41] and died at Norwich, 18 January 1738/39.[42] She married ELIPHELET WOOD at Norwich, 2 Oct. 1729.[43]

Children of MARY HOUGH and ELIPHELET WOOD (all born at Norwich):[44]
   i. ANN WOOD, b. 4 Aug. 1731.
   ii. JOHN WOOD, b. 28 Oct. 1733; d. at Norwich, 2 Feb. 1779.

From the location of the marriages of all the younger daughters of William Jr. and Ann (Lothrup) Hough, as well as the death of the mother Ann, it is clear that the mother and daughters moved from New London to Norwich, probably to be with their Norwich Lothrup relatives, at least by the early 1720s. Only Samuel remained in New London.

Generation No. 3

8. ANNE HOUGH (SAMUEL, WILLIAM, WILLIAM) was born at New London, before 10 June 1722.[45] She married DAVID WHIPPLE at Groton, New London Co., Conn., 7 May 1746.[46]

Children of ANNE HOUGH and DAVID WHIPPLE (all born at Groton):[47]
   i. ANNA WHIPPLE, b. 15 Feb. 1746/47.
   ii. ELIZABETH WHIPPLE, b. 15 Feb. 1746/47.
   iii. LUCRETIA WHIPPLE, b. 15 June 1748.
   iv. JEREMIAH WHIPPLE, b. 1 March 1751.
   v. PHEBE WHIPPLE, b. 11 March 1753.
   vi. EBENEZER WHIPPLE, b. 4 June 1755.
   vii. PRISCILLA WHIPPLE, b. 4 Feb., 1757.


Children of ABIAH HOUGH and SIMEON LUCE (all born at Norwich):[50]
   i. HANNAH LUCE, b. 25 Feb. 1754.
ii. Abigail Luce, b. 14 Sept. 1755.
iii. Thomas Luce, b. 21 Oct. 1758.

10. William⁴ Hough (Samuel³, William², William¹) was born at New London, before 17 Nov. 1729,[51] and died Chester, Saybrook, Middlesex Co., Conn., 16 April 1801; [Saybrook was part of New London County until 1785].[52] He married (1) Prudence Atwell.[53] She was born at Westbrook, Saybrook, Conn., before 22 Feb. 1732/33,[54] and died at Chester, Saybrook, 13 March 1797.[55] He married (2) (Widow) Mary Barker, at Chester, 27 March 1798.[56] She was born about 1748, and died Chester, October 1839.[57]

This is one of the Williams discussed in the earlier Nutmegger article, “A Tale of Two William Houghs.” In that article, he was called “Saybrook William.” A detailed summary of his land transactions will not be repeated here. But vital record citations are to original sources rather than to that article. And land transactions that prove his children will be cited again.

Children of William Hough and Prudence Atwell:
11. i. Prudence⁵ Hough, b. about 1768, Chester, Saybrook.

Generation No. 4

11. Prudence⁵ Hough (William⁴, Samuel³, William², William¹) was born at Chester, Saybrook, about 1768,[58] and died at Cromwell [this area was known as Middletown Upper Houses, a section of Middletown until Cromwell’s incorporation in 1851], Middlesex Co., Conn., 19 Jan. 1825.[59] She married Asher Thompson of North Bristol, Hartford Co., Conn., at Chester, Saybrook, 14 Oct. 1801.[60]

Child of Prudence Hough and Asher Thompson:
   i. Gaylord⁶ Thompson, b. between 1804 and 1810;[61] m. Chloe Stevens of Wethersfield, Hartford Co., Conn., at Wethersfield, 1 Nov. 1827.[62]

12. Samuel⁵ Hough (William⁴, Samuel³, William², William¹) was born at Chester, Saybrook, 25 Jan. 1770,[63] and died in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, November 1843.[64] He married (1) Phebe Post of Saybrook at Chester, Saybrook, on 31 Oct. 1793.[65] She was born at Westbrook, before 3 Dec. 1769,[66] and died at in Chester, Saybrook, 12 Dec. 1820.[67] He married (2) (Widow) Parnel.
CLARK at Chester, 10 Nov. 1822.[68] She was born at Clinton, Killingworth, Middlesex Co., Conn., 5 Nov. 1776 in and died at Saybrook, 2 June 1859.[69]

Children of SAMUEL HOUGH and PHEBE POST:

i. SAMUEL WILLIAM HOUGH, b. at Saybrook, 7 March 1797;[70] d. there, 10 Aug. 1827;[71] m. (1) ROXANNA PRATT at Westbrook, 12 Jan. 1819,[72] d. 15 Oct. 1820 in her 26th year;[73] m. (2) MARY M. SHIPMAN at Saybrook, 28 Nov. 1822.[74]


Both Samuel William and Hiram had families. Hiram was evidently the first to go to the Western Reserve, specifically Ashtabula County, Ohio. He was followed by his father Samuel and his nephew Samuel William II. Census records of Samuel in Saybrook, Ashtabula County, in 1830[79] and 1840[80] are consistent with a birth in 1770 (age 70-79 in 1840). His wife was in a younger age bracket in both census, (60-69 in 1840), consistent with a birth in 1776. She evidently returned to Connecticut after Samuel’s death in Ohio and died in Saybrook, Conn., in 1859 at age eighty-three. Hiram went on to Illinois and then southern Wisconsin.

Summary and Remaining Puzzles

In spite of a lack of New London and Saybrook birth or baptismal records for this line of Houghs after the late 1720s, the will of William Jr. and land records in both towns have served to prove that Samuel was the only surviving son of William Jr. as of September 1725. His move from New London to Saybrook assures that he was the father of the previously misplaced William who continued this line in Saybrook. The naming pattern of Samuel, William, Samuel, and then Samuel William is additional evidence.

The article in the previously cited Biographical History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa is based on an interview of a son of Hiram (12-ii above). It states: “Hiram C. Hough, a substantial farmer of Pottawattamie County, descended from a prominent old American family. William Hough, a remote ancestor, was one of the Pilgrims who fled from England on account of religious persecutions in 1620, and settled at Plymouth Massachusetts.” While this family lore was a bit distorted after passing through six generations
to place the “remote ancestor” on the Mayflower, the given name William, the place of first settlement, Plymouth, and the fact that his immigration was for religious reasons, all remained intact. Hiram C. also told the interviewer that his father, Hiram, and mother were Baptists. If Hiram’s parents and grandparents were also Baptists, it may account for the absence of birth and baptism records in Saybrook.

There are two lines of Connecticut Houghs documented in the Hough genealogy that remain unconnected. These are the lines of Justus Hough and Theron Hough. Efforts to show a connection to Samuel, John or Jonathan have not, in the past, been successful. One of the purposes of this study of the descendants of William Jr. was to try to place them in this, the least documented line. That purpose was not accomplished. The division of William Jr.’s estate by seven instead of eight seems to be proof that William III was not alive and had no heirs in 1725. William Jr.’s son Samuel might be the grandfather of one or both of the still unconnected Houghs, either by an undocumented son or by the one we know about, William, but William was quite specific that his property in Saybrook would pass only to the two children we have documented.

For future reference or as an aid to others looking for their ancestors, we will list what we have found thus far on these two remaining unconnected lines, and are confident in. The Hough genealogists recorded a birth date supplied by a descendant of 10 July 1762 for Justus. The information they recorded on Justus’ father and mother and place of birth is very questionable. The first solid record found for Justus Hough is a deed where he purchased land in Suffield, Connecticut in April 1786. Later, in 1800, Justus went from Suffield, to Rupert, Bennington County, Vermont. The birth of Theron, furnished by a descendant to the Hough genealogists, was on 13 February 1769 in Cheshire, Connecticut. The information they received on his mother, and maybe this place of birth, is questionable. The first solid record found for Theron Hough is a mortgage deed he executed on a half acre with dwelling house and blacksmith shop in Goshen, Connecticut, on 26 November 1790. Theron went to Windham, Green County, New York, before 1800, and lived out his long life there. Both these Houghs have living paternal line descendants who have had Y-chromosome DNA tests, and they show very close relationships with proven descendants of the immigrant William. While another Hough immigrant from Cheshire could have the same DNA marker values, their pre-Revolutionary births in Connecticut along with the DNA matches, seem compelling evidence that they belong somewhere among the descendants of William the immigrant. Always more work to be done!
Endnotes


9 Calkins, *New London History*, 303, and *Norwich Vital Records*, 1:13 (pg. 15 in original Book 1, FHLF 1,311,434).

10 No birth or baptism record for William III has been found. He is placed as the second child because the next six all had recorded baptisms in the New London First Church, and he is named in his father’s will as the oldest son.

Abigail has sometimes been identified as the wife of Samuel Gridley of Farmington. She was not. Abigail Hough Gridley was the daughter of William Jr.’s younger brother, Jonathan.

14 Ibid., 9:44 (FHLF #5,086).
15 Norwich Vital Records, 1:369 (pg. 235 in original Book 2, FHLF 1,311,434).
18 Willey, *Descendants of Isaac Willey*, 12.
19 Blake, *New London First Church History*, 459, and *New London First Church Record Index*, 228 citing 1:104.
20 Norwich Vital Records, 1:100 (pg. 102 in original Book 1, FHLF 1,311,434).
21 Ibid.
22 Ibid.
25 *Diary of Joshua Hempstead*, 215.
26 *New London First Church Record Index*, 228 citing 1:164 and 3:184.
34 See discussion in text of grantees of New London Deeds at end of *Generation No. 1* section.


56 Plimpton, Saybrook Colony Vital Records, 566, citing 4th Ecclesiastical Society (Chester) Church records, 2:150.

57 Ibid., 582, citing 4th Ecclesiastical Society (Chester) Church records, 3:272.

58 Saybrook, Connecticut, Land Records 12:25 (FHLF 5,541). William of Saybrook deeded land to his daughter, “Prudence the Second” on 6 June 1794, reserving use of part of it for himself. “Connecticut Deaths and Burials,1772-1934” Family History Library on-line database citing Cromwell Cemetery Inscriptions, 31 [FHLF #3,328] says she was about 56 when she died in January of 1825.


60 Plimpton, Saybrook Colony Vital Records, 566, citing 4th Ecclesiastical Society (Chester) Church records 2:151.

61 Connecticut Probate Court, Middletown District Records 13:163 (FHLF 4,838. No birth or baptism record has been found for Gaylord Thompson. He was a under 21 on 19 July 1825 when the Middletown District Probate Court appointed a guardian for Gaylord Thompson, a minor son of Asher Thompson, Deceased. Also, 1830 U.S. Census of Middletown, Middlesex Co., Conn., MF M19-008, p. 39 (FHLF 2,801). In the 1830 census, Gaylord Thompson is in the 20-29 age bracket.


63 Hough and Hough, Descendants of William Hough, 14. While they had his father wrong, this is probably the right birth date for this Samuel. That this Samuel was the son of William of Saybrook is proven by Saybrook Land Records 10:342 (FHLF 5,540) in which William deeded land to his son Samuel and 11:159 (FHLF 5,540) where William leased to Samuel a large portion of his land that would pass to him in the event he outlived both his father William and his mother Prudence.


69 Ibid., 3:246–247. Parmelle Hough, widow, died 2 June 1859 (age 82y, 6m, 27d, born Clinton).
70 Hough and Hough, Descendants of William Hough, 14.
72 Rumsey, First Church of Westbrook, citing Westbrook Church Records 2:88.
73 Ibid., 2:62.
75 1850 U.S. Census, Eastern District, Grant Co., Wis., MF M432-998, p. 174B (FHLF 444,985, image 263. Hiram Hough said he was age 50 in this census.
76 Wisconsin Death Records, 1867-1907, FamilySearch.org online database, (FHLF 1,310,185).
77 Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-1994, FamilySearch.org online database, citing Ashtabula County, Ohio, Marriage Records A:173, No. 662 (FHLF 890,264). Both Hiram Hough and bride Nancy Wheeler were of Ashtabula, Ashtabula County.
80 1840 U.S. Census, Saybrook, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, MF M704-376, p. 267 (FHLF 20,158, image 544).
81 Hough and Hough, Descendants of William Hough, 327-339 (Line of Justus Hough).
82 Ibid., 340-345 (Line of Theron Hough).
Noah Agard of Litchfield, Connecticut
Revolutionary War Soldier

by Mary Nunn Maki, CSG # 19580

Editor’s Note: This essay won the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.
27th Annual Literary Awards Contest “Tell Your Family Story” Essay contest
and is presented here in its entirety. For more information the essay contest,
please contact CSG.

“I am by occupation a farmer, but am not able to labor any of
consequence. I am lame in both of my legs and have been ever
since I left the army. I am likewise troubled with a weakness of the
stomach and a raising of blood....” - Noah Agard’s Revolutionary
War Pension Application[1]

Noah Agard was born on 3 May 1756[2] in Litchfield, Connecticut, the
fifth and last child of John (b. 1712) and Mary (Hosford) (b. 1715) Agard.
Noah’s father, John, and John’s brother James Agard (b. 1710) were born
in Mansfield, Connecticut; that relocated to Litchfield about 1740. It was in
Litchfield that John met Mary Horsford, daughter of John/Joseph and Mary
(Mason) Ho(r)sford. John and Mary were married in 1745.[3]

John and Mary (Horsford) Agard had five children all born in Litchfield,
Connecticut: Joseph, b. 1746; Hannah, b. 1748; Anne, b. 1750; Judah, b.
1753; and Noah, b. 1756.[4]

When Noah Agard was twenty he enlisted in the Continental Army to fight
for his homeland. Initially he served under the leadership of Captain Eliazer
Curtis and Captain Martin in the regiment of Colonel Van Schaick of New
York. Dutifully Private Noah Agard marched with his company through the
wilderness of Maine to Quebec where the army attacked the British forces.
The soldiers nearly starved before reaching Canada where they suffered a
repulse of their advance by the British. Noah’s regiment was the rear guard
of the army all the way in the retreat. By the time the regiment reached Lake
George, the men, having few supplies, were suffering from smallpox and
other illnesses.

Not immune to the toll of war, Noah suffered injuries he received during
his eleven months of service. He ended up in hospital from which he was
discharged from service. The injuries and illness he suffered during the war
followed him for the rest of his life. In September 1776, by order of the general, Jon Petts, director, provided this statement:

“General Hospital, Fort George for September 1776. This may Certify to whom it concerns that I have this day discharged Noah Agard, a soldier in Col. V. Schaick’s Regiment and Capt. Martin’s Company being of opinion he can be of no further service [to] this campaign.”

Upon discharge Noah was placed on the roll of Minutemen. Minutemen were selected by their commanding officers, because of their youth, enthusiasm and reliability, to be at the ready when needed. If Noah was indeed picked for this elite force, his injuries at the time must not have been critical. At any rate, he now had time to farm his land and to meet his future wife, Lucina Jones (b. abt 1748), the daughter of Lieutenant Eaton and Elizabeth (Catlin) Jones. Marriage was proposed, but paper money had depreciated in value to the point that one month’s soldier’s wages equaled one silver dollar. Noah had little to offer for Lucina’s hand in marriage, but he did have two month’s wages saved in which to pay the minister who married them on 30 September 1779.

Noah and Lucina (Jones) Agard had nine children: Clarissa, b. 1780; Samuel, b. 1782; Horace, b. 1785; Lucina, b. 1788; Eaton, b. 1790; Maria, b. 1794; Harriet, b. 1796; John, b. 1799; and Lorain, b. 1803.

For his service in the war, Noah received a patent or soldier’s deed for 100 acres of land located just south of Cleveland, Ohio. Noah felt Ohio was too far away, and he felt the claim held little value. The land ended up being sold for taxes, but after much wrangling, Noah retrieved the claim and gave it to three of his children, Samuel, Eaton, and Maria. Samuel went to Ohio and eventually sold the claim for $450.00 to a man he found living in a log cabin on the property. The gentleman was relieved finally to have legal title.

The Agards were a farm family, but farming the rocky soil of Connecticut was difficult. In 1809 Noah and his son Samuel traveled to the Finger Lakes region of New York looking for available fertile land. The Town of Catherine and its neighbor Dix in Tioga County fit their needs. Noah wanted to continue farming, as much as his health would allow; Samuel wanted to operate a sawmill. They purchased property in the Town of Dix, Tioga County, New York, and in 1814 the Agard family migrated west.
In this new environment Noah and Lucina’s children thrived and made important contributions to society. Before leaving Connecticut. Samuel Agard married Sally Stone of Branford, Connecticut. The couple relocated with their family to the town of Catherine where Samuel became a circuit preacher and was active in the town’s civic affairs. On 22 May 1817 Samuel and his brother Eaton, along with others “…did by writing under their hands signify their consent and desire to associate themselves together for the procuring and creating a public library.…” Samuel was a first trustee of the Catherine Library Association.\[12\]

Noah’s son Horace Agard was ordained in Conn. and was a circuit preacher and presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal church for the Town of Catherine. Before coming to N.Y., Horace married Polly Stone, sister to Samuel’s wife, Sally.\[13\] Horace and Polly’s daughter, Mary Agard (b: 1810), married Elijah Brodhead.\[14\] Mary and Elijah became the great-grandparents of Henry Agard Wallace, who became vice president under Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The War of 1812 interrupted life for the Agard brothers. Following in his father’s footsteps, Samuel made the ultimate sacrifice for his brother—he went to war in his stead. Samuel’s, son, Noah writes:

\[15\]

At the time the British forces took and burned Buffalo in the winter of 1814, the governor ordered out one third of every militia company to proceed at once to a point named near Buffalo and report to a certain officer for duty. In the drawing of names, Horace Agard, father’s brother was drawn. He had a wife and two children. Father was then unmarried, his first wife having died the summer before. Father volunteered to go as Horace’s substitute. So he was put on the roll as if drawing. When near Buffalo they were discharged, the enemy after pillaging and burning Buffalo went back. For this three weeks of service he got the land warrant of 160 acres.

As the sons thrived, Noah and Lucina’s health worsened. Daughter Maria was also not in good health, so daughters Lucina and Lorain remained at home providing the needed support.

After the Revolutionary Claims Act was passed on 18 March 1818, Noah began the application process for his Revolutionary War pension on 12 May 1818, and at that time he was granted a small pension. In 1820 his claim was finally complete and he received his full pension.
... My family consists of five in number: to wit: myself, my wife, Lucina aged 62 years, who is of a weakly constitution and able to do but very little towards her own support. My daughter, Lucina, whose age is 32 years, whose health is pretty good, who would not reside with me were it not for the purpose of taking care of her sister, Maria, whose age is 26 years, who has been sick for more than two years past and is wholly unable to contribute to her own support and my daughter Lorain who is 17 years old in pretty good health and able to contribute considerably toward her own support. - Noah Agard's Revolutionary War Pension Application, 1820.[16]

Noah Agard died on 26 July 1840. His wife Lucina (Jones) Agard died in 1841. They are buried in the Agard Cemetery, Catherine, N.Y.[17]

On 9 September 1903, Noah Agard (b. 1823), grandson of Noah, Revolutionary War soldier, wrote down the Agard family history as he knew it. I am thankful to him for documenting the family’s oral history.

Noah Agard,
grandson of Noah Agard, Revolutionary War soldier
Photo taken about 1905
Our relocation to Connecticut in 1997 coincided with the beginning of my ancestral journey with the Agard family. In our new home a few miles south of Litchfield, I wondered if we had indeed come full circle.

Agard Descendant Chart
Direct Descendant Line in Bold

Child of John “The Elder” (b. 1641; d. 1730 age 89) and Esther Agard:

i. **John “the Younger,”** b. 16 July 1683.[18]

Children of John the Younger and Mehitable ( ), m: 8 June 1709:[19]

i. **James Agard**, b. 1 April 1710.
ii. **John Agard**, b. 11 April 1712.[20]
iv. **Benjamin Agard**, b. 31 July 1716.
vi. **Hezekiah Agard**, b. 10 May 1722.

Children of John and Mary (Horsford) Agard:

v. **Noah Agard** b. 3 May 1756; d. 26 July 1840.[21]

Children of Noah and Lucina (Jones) Agard:

i. **Claraissa Agard**, b. 15 Aug. 1780; d. 23 Aug. 1851.
ii. **Samuel Agard**, b: 6 Sept 1782; d. 27 Oct. 1861.[22]
iii. **Horace Agard**, b. 26 May 1785; d. 6 Jan 1851.
iv. **Lucina Agard**, b. 17 May 1788; d. 21 Oct 1827.
vi. **Maria Agard**, b. 1 Jan 1794; d. 26 Aug 1869.
viii. **John W. Agard**, b. 11 Feb 1799; d. 8 Oct 1800.
Children of Samuel and Lydia (Hibbard) Agard:

i. **Noah Agard**, b. 17 April 1823; d. 29 Aug. 1907.[23]
ii. **Alexander Agard**, b. 22 July 1825; d. 17 March 1904.
v. **Sarah Lydia Agard**, b. 6 March 1834; d. 16 June 1868, age 34; m. (1) Miller Vaughn Ameigh; m. (2) John Tichenor.

Children of Noah and Rebecca (Fletcher) Agard:

i. **Samuel Agard**, b. 13 Sept. 1853; d. at Riverside, Calif., 10 Nov. 1908.
ii. **Herbert Agard**, b. 18 July 1855; d. at Montour, N.Y., 27 Feb. 1926.
iii. **John Wesley Agard**, b. 4 March 1857; d. 20 April 1944.[24]
iv. **Eaton Agard**, b. 1 March 1859; d. 1939.
v. **Lizzie Cushing Agard**, b. 17 April 1860; d. 11 Dec. 1935.

Children of John Wesley and Sarah (Secord) Agard, m. 1879:

i. **Arthur Charles Agard**, b. 28 Nov. 1880; d. at Ithaca, N.Y., 6 March 1968.[25]
ii. **Bertha Agard**, b. 27 Sept. 1884; d. at Utica, N.Y., 21 Jan. 1942, age 57.
iii. **Ella Agard**, b. 15 May 1890.

Children of Arthur Charles and Jessie (Tucker) Agard:

i. **Merritt Martin Agard**, b. 14 July 1902; d. 12 Dec. 1989, age 87.[26]

Children of Merritt and Maude (Hardenbrook) Agard:

i. **Carol Louise Agard**, b. 23 May 1924; d. 13 Jan. 2008.
Children of Carol Louise (Agard) and Edward Nunn:

i. Edward F. Nunn Jr.

ii. Mary Ellen Nunn Maki

iii. Michelle Marie Nunn

Endnotes


4 Agard, Agards in America, 19.


6 Agard, Agards in America, 19. Agard Family Bible, Family Record pages, in possession of Mary Nunn Maki.

7 Noah Agard, Agard Record as I Know It, dated 9 Sept. 1903. Handwritten recollections of Noah Agard, grandson of Noah Agard, Revolutionary War Soldier, 11; hereinafter cited as Agard Record as I Know It. Agard Family Bible, Family Record pages in possession of Mary Nunn Maki.

8 Agard, Agards in America, New Orleans, 40. Agard Family Bible, Family Record pages, in possession of Mary Nunn Maki.

9 Agard, Agard Record as I Know It, 8.

10 Ibid., 7.


14 Agard, *Agards in America*, 42.
15 Agard, *Agard Record as I Know It*, 8.
16 *Pension and Bounty-Land Application Files* (NARA M804, 2,670 rolls), Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
18 Daniel A. Roberts, *Partial Genealogy of John and Esther Agard* (Chicago, Ill: [publisher unknown], 1946), 1; hereinafter cited as *Partial Genealogy of John and Esther Agard*. Roberts cites and explains the information on John the Younger’s birth that came from the *Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston* containing Boston births, baptisms, marriages and deaths, 1630-1699, that the record reads “Esther” was born 16 July 1683, though we know that it was her son John born on that date. Agard, *Agards in America*, 5. Frank J. Doherty, *The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Duchess County, New York...*, 9 vols. (Pleasant Valley, N.Y.: F.J. Doherty, 1990-2013), 2:55 list’s John’s date of birth as 16 September 1683. I chose to cite the date listed in the Boston Record Commissioners report.
23 Agard, *Agards in America*, 42. Agard Family Bible, Family Record pages in possession of Mary Nunn Maki. Photo of Noah dated on back as 1905, and photo of Noah and Rebecca dated on back 1902 also in possession of Mary Nunn Maki. Findagrave.com, Virtual Cemetery, Digital Images, Montour Falls, N.Y. Cemetery inscription for Noah Agard, http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/g.cgi?page=gr&GRid=29498610. Note discrepancy in date listed on this site. The condition of stone makes it difficult to read the date. Therefore, from the sources listed above, Noah’s actual date of death was 29 Aug. 1907.
Agard, *Agards in America*, 44. Jessie (Tucker) Agard’s journal dated 1944, privately owned by Mary Nunn Maki [Jessie Agard’s great-granddaughter]. In her journal, Mrs. Agard describes the circumstances surrounding the death of John Wesley Agard, 20 April 1944.


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**GENETIC GENEALOGY GLOSSARY**

**AIM** (ancestry informative marker) - a SNP in autosomal DNA that reports ethnicity.

**Autosome** - one of the 22 chromosomes that are not sex chromosomes.

**CRS** (Cambridge Reference Sequence) - The DNA sequence of the first mtDNA ever sequenced; all mtDNA sequences are compared to this for typing.

**Haplogroup** - the DNA “signature” of a large group of people; genetically defines people from geographic regions, e.g., continents.

**Haplotype** - the DNA “signature” of an individual person; shared with near relatives.

**HVR** - hypervariable region (mtDNA); the junk DNA that is tested to determine haplogroup.

**Marker** - a place in the DNA where a difference occurs compared to a standard sequence.

**Mitochondrial DNA terms:** control region = d loop = HVR1 and HVR2 = junk DNA, abt 1100 nucleotides.

**MRCA** - Most recent common ancestor.

**Mutation** - a change in the sequence of DNA.

**Sex Chromosome** - an X or Y chromosome; XX=female, XY=male.

**SNP** (single nucleotide polymorphism) - a place in the DNA where one base is different from the reference standard.


*Source: auntlizziestrunk.com, 2011*
The Children of Keziah Judd of Farmington, Connecticut, and Ebenezer Combs of Farmington and Simsbury, Connecticut, with each other and with their spouses Zadock Orvis, Kezia Alderman and Margaret Young

by Barbara Jean Mathews, CG, CSG # 11556

The will of Zadock Orvis of Farmington, dated 23 February 1811 and proved 12 March 1811, names his wife Keziah Orvis and his children:
- Oliver,
- William, and
- Manna Orvis;
- Belinda, the wife of Charles Bartholemew;
- Lois, the wife of Samuel Rowe;
- Eunice, the wife of Elijah Marsh;
- Sally, the wife of Abijah Bacon; and
- Nancy, the wife of John Thompson Jr.[1]

The will of Keziah Orvis of Farmington, dated 1 August 1811 (less than five months after Zadock’s death) and proved 17 July 1826, names the eight children mentioned by her late husband Zadock plus
- her son Ebenezer Combs (who receives money rather than a portion of Zadock’s real estate); and
- her daughter Tamar, the wife of Luke Thomson.[2]

In her will, Keziah does not name the husbands of those daughters identified previously by Zadock but she does list the husband of Tamar. Tamar is first in the list of daughters, implying that she is the oldest.

The will of Keziah’s father, James Judd, dated 20 February 1779 and proved 25 May 1799, names among his children his beloved daughter Keziah Orvis, wife of Zadock Orvis. It also names his grandson Ebenezer Coomes.[3]

Keziah’s children are descendants of Gov. Thomas Welles of Connecticut (Eunice Thompson, John Thompson, Anne Welles, Gov. Thomas Welles).

Research in Farmington vital records did not uncover a marriage for Luke Thompson to Tamar Judd or Tamar Combs, nor did it uncover a birth record for a son or daughter of Keziah Judd or Keziah Combs. No baptisms appear in Farmington records for Tamar or Ebenezer under the surnames Combs or Judd. There is no listed marriage for Keziah Judd to a man named Combs in
the statewide Barbour index to vital records. There are no divorce records, either, in Litchfield or Hartford counties for Keziah Judd or Keziah Combs.\[4\] The church record for Keziah’s marriage to Zadock Orvis uses her maiden name Judd. The first three books of Farmington church records did not include any fornication actions against anyone, including Keziah Judd. Nor were there fornication cases in the regular ecclesiastical society meeting records for this period.\[5\]

Previous efforts to explain the discrepancy in the wills of Zadock and Keziah include conjecture that the births of Ebenezer and Tamar took place after the death of Zadock Orvis. “She probably married again after Zadock’s death.”\[6\] Keziah’s will was written only five months after the death of Zadock, which would mean that a conjectured daughter of a second marriage was married prior to birth, which is patently absurd.

Julius Gay tackled this problem in his manuscript on Farmington families. In his treatment of Zadock\[4\] Orvis, Gay noted at the bottom of the page the existence of Tamar, probably an illegitimate daughter of Keziah.\[7\] In his treatment of Luke\[5\] Thomson, Gay provides a lengthier explanation.

If a dau. of the marriage of Zadock + Keziah, she must have been very young when she married Luke. She is not named in will of Zadock, but is particularized in will of Keziah. Must have been illegitimate.\[8\]

No direct evidence is readily apparent for the identity of the father of Ebenezer or Tamar. We only know that Zadock Orvis did not name them as his children in his will. The fact that they made no effort to contest that will is another indication that they were not his heirs-at-law and therefore that he was not their father.

Zadac [sic] Orvis was admitted to the Farmington First Congregational Church on 7 October 1765.\[9\] No record of church membership was found for Keziah Orvis. Her father was a deacon, her husband was a member, but Keziah was not. The lack of church membership serves to support the determination that her oldest two children were illegitimate.

There is a man named Ebenezer Combs living in Simsbury in Hartford County at the time of young Ebenezer’s birth but the Combs genealogy states that he married prior to 1762 Margaret Young, daughter of Eliphalet and Margaret (Loomis) Young, born at Hebron, Connecticut, 6 August 1748.\[10\]
The approximate marriage date appears only to ensure that the birth of the son Ebenezer Combs happens after the marriage. With the knowledge that Margaret was not the mother of the child Ebenezer Combs, it is no longer necessary to legitimize his birth by stating that she married before the age of 14, an age then illegible in Connecticut.

The 1993 Adams Addenda makes a statement that the second wife of Shubael Adams was Patty Combs, the daughter of Ebenezer and Kezia (Alderman) Combs.\[^{11}\] The 2002 Alderman genealogy provides evidence that three of the older Ebenezer’s children, Lovisa, Patty and Roxanna, received land from the 1804 estate of Kezia’s parents Joseph\[^{3}\] and Kezia (Holcomb) Alderman.\[^{12}\]

A Deed of Gift (rather than a probate proceeding) executed 30 October 1804 by Joseph and Kezia Alderman of Windsor, Trumbull County (now Ashtabula County), Ohio, conveyed land in Lot 6 in Tier 9 to their daughters. In the case of “our daughter Kezia Coomes deceased” the sixty-acre share was given equally to her daughters Lovisa Coomes of Windsor, Roxanna Brown of Windsor, and Patty Adams. What ties this family back to Connecticut is that Joseph and Kezia Alderman also named their surviving daughters Zipporah Hill, Dorcas Alderman, and Mary Cook, and they were all of Granby, Hartford County, Connecticut.\[^{13}\]

Land records show that Ebenezer Combs lived in the Salmon Brook area of Simsbury (now Granby) in 1785. Prior to that his children are recorded in the records of the Rev. Andrew Viets, an Anglican priest who covered all of Simsbury.

- Scotland was a parish in Simsbury that in 1840 was attached to Bloomfield.

- Turkey Hills and Salmon Brook were parishes in Simsbury that in 1786 became the town of Granby. In 1858 the former parish of Turkey Hills became the town of East Granby. The modern-day town of Granby then comprises only the original parish of Salmon Brook.

- Cherry Brook became the parish of West Simsbury in 1750, and the town of Canton in 1806.

During this period, Ebenezer Coomes of Simsbury, “an insolvent debtor,” filed for bankruptcy. The court date was set for 18 September 1765.\[^{14}\] A year later, on 8 September 1766, tax collector Isaac Pease of Enfield reported that he could not collect 10 shillings and 3.2 pence in rates from Ebenezer Cooms.\[^{15}\]
Ebenezer Comes enlisted as a private in Capt. David Parson’s company in Maj. Gen. Phineas Lyman’s 1st regiment of Connecticut militia on 13 April 1759. “This year’s Regiment was engaged in the reduction of Fort Louis at Oswego and in the capture of Montreal.”[16]

On 20 August 1785, Ebenezer Coomes of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, for £6:9:00 sold to James Hillyer Jr., of Simsbury two pieces of land in the Salmon Brook Parish in Simsbury (now the town of Granby). The deed was witnessed by Darius Pinney, Jr., and Noah Phelps. The land in question consisted of 1 acre and 38 rods on the east side of the highway and south side of Pliny Hillyer; and another lot of on the east side of the highway that is south of land owned by Thomas Hawley and Martha Gossard that Ebenezer obtained by an execution against Levi Debbol.[17] This deed bears no notation that it was recorded.

Ebenezer’s widow Margaret Combs and David Phelps, both of Simsbury, filed an administrator’s bond on 6 March 1793. Both signed and Margaret spelled her last name Comes. Noah A. Phelps witnessed the bond. James Kilborn and Elisha Mitchelson appraised the estate on 2 March 1793; it was filed at court on 6 March 1793. The appraisers list no real estate. They list clothing, a Bible, bedding and two bedsteads, six rugs, a linen wheel, bed curtains and valence, a table, a great chair, six small chairs, china, earthen and tin ware, an ax and other farming hand tools, a pinion, a saddle [but no horse], an old loom, a small stack of hay, and three shoats [piglets]. It all came to £79:14:05.[18]

The estate went to commissioners Elisha Mitchelson, Aaron Pinney, and Noah A. Phelps on 6 March 1793. They compiled a list of debts that came to £32:16:03. All are less than £5 and many were less than £2. The report was submitted 4 September 1794. On the same day the widow Margaret Combs requested all the items in the inventory in order to raise her children [who are not named]. In addition, she requested £5:13:10 for digging the grave and making the coffin; £5:13:10 for David Phelps for the monies he advanced in settling the estate including settling the lawsuit from Capt. David Holcomb. There is a note that Holcomb has already received some items from the inventory because of a lawsuit.[19] At no point in the file are any of Ebenezer’s family members listed except for his relict. He is the only Combs listed in the Simsbury Probate District’s estate files.

If we conclude that Ebenezer Combs took the name of his putative father, we can form the following family structures.
The Children of Keziah Judd of Farmington


Children of Keziah Judd possibly by Ebenezer Combs; perhaps they were twins:

i. Tamar, b. 1759-1762 if she was 21 by her probable marriage date, and from census age brackets, and possibly twin with Ebenezer below (note that she herself had twins, making it more probable that twinning ran in her family), which would put her birth at 2 Nov. 1762; living in 1824 when she received a certificate of removal to Augusta, Oneida Co., N.Y.;[31] m. Luke Thompson possibly before 1780,[32] b. about 1754 and d. 14 April 1813, at age 59,[33] bur. in Old Farmington Cemetery.[34]

In 1790, Luke Thompson headed a household in Farmington, Hartford Co., Conn., that consisted of one male age 16+, one male age 0-15; and seven females.[35] In 1794, the wife of Luke Thompson became a member of the church (4:25); she removed to Augusta, Oneida Co., N.Y., in 1821.[36]

Farmington church records show the deaths of a Babe of Luke Thompson on 4 March 1781 (3:20) and a Child of Luke Thompson on 31 March 1786 (3:17). Luke’s children Sophia and Mark were baptized in 1793 (4:51, month illegible). Mark Thomson became a member of the Farmington first church in August 1818 and was dismissed to Augusta, N.Y., on 16 Oct. 1824 (4:39). Huldah Thomson joined the church a few years after Mark on 5 Aug. 1821, and was also dismissed to Augusta, N.Y., on 16 Oct. 1824. It is likely she was also a family member.[37]
No probate records were found for Luke Thomp(son)son of Farmington.

ii. Ebenezer, b. 2 Nov. 1762, d. 4 May 1838, at age 76, bur. in Jerusalem Hill Cemetery, Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N.Y., m. Azubah (Hart) Woodruff, daughter of Eldad and Aschah (Stevens) Hart, and widow of Gad Woodruff (whom she had married in Farmington Old Society, 2 Nov. 1781), on 24 June 1786. Azubah was b. at Farmington, 12 Feb. 1763, and d. 4 Dec. 1848, bur. in Jerusalem Hill Cemetery, Litchfield, N.Y. Gad was b. 28 March 1759 in Farmington, and d. 12 Feb. 1783.

Ebenezer Combs was living in 1790 in Farmington, heading a household consisting of one adult male, and four females. The Town Committee granted him land in Two Mile Meadow on 16 March 1791. He bought land on Samson Hill from Daniel North on 23 Jan. 1793. He deeded land to Roderick Cadwell on 26 Dec. 1792 in the three mile lot. Ebenezer and Azubah Combs deeded land in the Sampson lot to Marvin Clark on 4 Feb. 1794.

By 1800, Ebenezer Combs was living in Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N.Y., with one man and one woman both age 26-45 and four younger people. Ebenzer Combs was in the same town in 1820 with one man age 45+, one woman age 26-44 and three younger people.

Ebenezer Combs made an application for a Revolutionary War pension file that was not accepted due to lack of proof of service. In his affidavit made on 7 June 1833 in Herkimer Co., N.Y., he says that he served under Capt. Josiah Hooker from 25 Dec. 1777 to 16 Jan. 1778; under Capt. Hooker again from 1 Feb. 1778 to 1 May 1778; under Capt. John Porter from 1 June 1779 serving two months; and under Capt. Porter again from 30 May 1780 to 1 July 1780.

After Ebenezer’s death, Azubah was successful in obtaining a pension for the service of her first husband, Gad Woodruff. As a proof of marriage for that pension, she submitted a Bible sheet (two pages) containing the births and marriage of Azubah and Ebenezer and the births of their children.
Children of Zadock and Kezia (Judd) Orvis, not listed in the Barbour index to Farmington vital records although a few were baptized by the Rev. Mr. Pitkin, of whose records only fragments survive. The names of the daughter’s husbands come from the wills of theirs parents and may thus represent incomplete histories of marriage:

iii. **Belinda or Lynda**, b. 8 Aug. 1764;[^56] d. in 1864 according to her gravestone in the Prospect Hill Cemetery, Kirkland, Oneida Co., N.Y., which gives her name as Lynda;[^57] m. Charles Bartholomew, the son of Abraham and Eunice (Orvis) Bartholomew Jr.;[^58] (who was b. in June 1760 in Farmington,[^59] and d. 16 March 1848, bur. in the Prospect Hill Cemetery, Kirkland.[^60]), at Farmington, 14 April 1875.[^61]

In 1860, Linda [sic] Bartholomew, age 94 [sic], born in Connecticut, was living in Kirkland, in the home of her son-in-law Zebulon Peck.[^62]

iv. **Lois**, b. about 1765; living in 1818, m. Samuel Rowe, son of Daniel Rowe, bpt. 7 Aug. 1763 at the Bristol Episcopal Church, before 1811;[^63] d. 30 Dec. 1825, at age 62, by drowning.[^64]


vi. **Daughter**, d. 17 Nov. 1771.[^67]


viii. **Oliver**, b. about 1774; living in 1811.[^73]

On 8 March 1798, William and Oliver Orvis bought from Jesse Curtis, for £35, “a certain Sawmill in said Farmington, standing on Scott’s swamp brook, so called, a little Northerly of Elnathan Hooker’s dwelling house, together with every tool and implement thereunto belonging, or that [Jesse has] commonly used about the same; also the land on which the mill standeth, with liberty of passing and repassing to said mill and laying logs, boards, and other lumber; also for repairing or building either mill or dam anew in the most convenient place, together with all other necessary privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging said Orvis’s to keep up a pair of bars or gate at the passway at their
own expence."[74] Later, on 5 Sept. 1801, Oliver petitioned John Mix, J.P., to have the boundary between this land and that of Joel Peck established by a group of freeholders. They returned a boundary description on 11 Sept. 1801. The freeholders were Seth Wadsworth, Sam’l Root 2nd, and Truman Cowles.[75]

ix. William, bpt. 7 Jan. 1776,[76] d. according to his gravestone in Scott’s Swamp Cemetery, Farmington, 30 March 1857, at age 81;[77] m. (1) Sarah Benton, dau. of Ebenezer and Anna (Hosford) Benton,[78] who was b. 24 Apr 1773;[79] in January 1802;[80] d. 22 March 1813, age 40, bur. 23 March 1813, in Old Farmington Cemetery;[81] m. (2) Clarissa Young of Bethlehem, in November 1813,[82] who was b. about 1783, and d. 2 June 1846, age 63, bur. in Scott’s Swamp Cemetery.[83]

x. Manna, bpt. 28 June 1778,[84] d. in March 1838;[85] m. Charlotte (Smith) Roberts at Harwinter [sic, should be Harwinton, Conn.], who was b. in 1781 and d. 8 Sept. 1857,[86] in May 1814,[87] Charlotte m. (1) ____ Roberts and m. (3) as Mrs. Charlotte Orvis[88] of Harwinton, 1 July 1839, officiated by William Marks, J.P., in Harwinton, Seth Hart of Bristol,[89] b. 19 April 1765,[90] d. 21 Feb. 1852.[91]

xi. Nancy, b. 13 Aug. 1783,[92] bpt. 6 Dec 1795,[93] d. 3 Nov. 1826,[94] m. John Thompson Jr., son of John and Mary (Merritt) Thompson[95] who was b. 6 April 1778 and d. 28 Nov. 1843 in Farmington.[96]

The Children of Ebenezer Combs of Simsbury

Ebenezer Combs, possibly the son of Richard and Hepsibah (Newall) Combs,[97] born 13 May 1732 in Enfield,[98] and died before 6 March 1793 when an administrator’s bond was filed on his estate. He was likely the man who fathered the children of Keziah Judd around 1762. He married probably before 1765 and probably in Simsbury, Kezia Alderman, daughter of Joseph and Kezia (Holcomb) Alderman, born 9 March 1745/6 in Simsbury, Connecticut,[99] and died after the 1772 birth of their last surviving child. He married, third, between 1772 and 1784 (but probably nearer the earlier date as that would make Margaret in her early 20’s, the age at which women normally married in colonial Connecticut), Margaret _____, possibly the daughter of Eliphalet and Margaret (Loomis) Young, born at Hebron, Connecticut, 6 August 1748; living in 1793. She may have been the Peggy Combs who
married Dan Gregory of Granby at Bloomfield 22 October 1798.[100] He was probably the Dan Gregory of Granby who had been admitted to church with his [previous] wife on profession during the last Sabbath of February 1785.[101] His unnamed first wife died in 1797.[102]

Children, by a relationship with Kezia Judd. It is possible they were twins.

i. **TAMAR COMBS.**

ii. **EBENEZER COMBS.**

Children of Ebenezer and Kezia (Alderman) Combs:

iii. **LOVISA,** bpt. in Simsbury, Conn., 28 April 1765;[103] living 30 Oct. 1804 in Windsor, Trumbull Co. (now Ashtabula Co.), Ohio, when named as Lovisa Coomes in a deed executed by her grandparents Alderman.

iv. **ROXANNA,** bpt. in the Scotland area of Simsbury, 8 July 1768;[104] d. at Simsbury, December 1768.[105]

v. **ROXANNA,** bpt. in the Scotland area of Simsbury, 8 Juyl 1770;[106] living 30 Oct. 1804 in Windsor, Ohio; m. ____ Brown before 30 Oct. 1804.

vi. **PATTORPATTY,** bpt. in the Turkey Hills area of Simsbury, 12 Nov. 1772;[107] living 30 Oct. 1804 in Windsor, Ohio; m. Shubael Adams at Simsbury, 6 April 1790.[108] “Patta Coombs, wife of Shubal Adams, had very poor health, yet was the mother of thirteen children.”[109]

Children of Ebenezer and Margaret (______) Combs:

vii. **LUCY,** b. about 1784; d. 8 Jan. 1860, age 76, bur. in East Granby Cemetery, East Granby, Conn.;[110] m. Ebenezer Talbot at Granby, Conn., 20 Dec. 1801,[111] who was b. about 1779 and d. 8 Feb. 1845, at age 66, bur. in East Granby Cemetery.[112]

viii. **NANCY,** b. about 1786; d. 24 June 1812 at Granby, age 26,[113] bur. in West Granby Cemetery, Granby,[114] m. Moses Weed, at Granby, 7 May 1806,[115] who was b. about 1778, d. 7 Aug. 1833, age 55, bur. in West Granby Cemetery.[116]

ix. **PERSIS,** b. 1790-1800 according to the 1840 census (but probably much closer to 1790 given her marriage date); m. Martin Learned at Suffield, Conn., 17 Dec. 1810,[117] who d. 2 Nov. 1839, age 77, bur. in Old Center Cemetery, Suffield.[118] Piercy Larnard was living alone in Suffield in 1840.[119]
Endnotes

1 Connecticut Estate Files, Farmington Probate District, Estate of Zadock Orvis, 1811, docket no. 2072; hereinafter cited as Farmington Probate District.

2 Ibid., Estate of Keziah Orvis, 1826, docket no. 2068.

3 Ibid., Estate of James Judd, 1799, docket no. 1642.


5 Farmington Church Records, books 1-4, FHL 4241; books 6-9, FHL 4242.


7 Connecticut Historical Society (CHS), Zadock Orvis family, Julius Gay Manuscript, Orvis Family Files.


9 Farmington First Congregational Church Records, 3:18, FHL 4241, item 3.

10 Walter V. Combs, Ebenezer Comes (1762-1838) and his Descendants Both Comes and Combs (self-published, 1983), 17, [FHL 6087388]; hereinafter cited as Ebenezer Comes.


13 Trumbull County, Ohio, Deeds, F:374, Joseph and Kezia Alderman to Zipporah Hill, Dorcas Alderman, Mary Cook, Lovice Coomes, Roxana Brown, and Patty Adams, 30 Oct. 1804; Trumbull County Archives/Microfilm Division, Warren, Ohio. A typescript of this deed can be found in: Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Transcribed Records, Part 2, p. 444, Joseph and Kezia Alderman to Zipporah Hill, Dorcas Alderman, Mary Cook, Lovice Coomes, Roxana Brown, and Patty Adams, 30 Oct. 1804; Recorder of Ashtabula County. Note that Trumbull County was the parent county in the area of Northwestern Ohio land grant made to Connecticut, often called the Connecticut Firelands or the Western Reserve. A transcription of the original Trumbull County deeds was made in 1836; it is now available in typescript form in the county deed office in
Jefferson.

14 Connecticut [Hartford] Courant, 2 Sept. 1765, p. 4; also 9 Sept. 1765, p. 4.
16 Ibid., 3:2639-2640.
17 CHS, dated 20 Aug. 1785, in file folder 1, John Bigelow Papers, Manuscript Collection, call no. Ms 75763, original deed, Ebenezer Coomes, grantor, to James Hillyer Jr., grantee.
18 Connecticut Estate Files, Simsbury Probate District, Estate of Ebenezer Combs, 1793, docket no. 757.
19 Ibid.
20 Connecticut State Library (CSL), Farmington First Congregational Church Records, 2:12, slip index, parents married 31 Aug. 1776.
21 Barbour citing LR, 8:5 and 6:7.
22 Farmington First Congregational Church Records, slip index citing 5:50.
23 Hale, 16, gives date as the 27th.
24 Combs, Ebenezer Comes, 17, which notes that this parentage for Ebenzer is speculation [FHL 6087388].
25 Ibid.
26 Farmington First Congregational Church Records, 3:23; her name is given as Keziah Judd.
27 Ebenezer Orvis m. (1) Elizabeth Root 23 Jan 1732/3 in Farmington (Barbour citing LR, 5:300) who d. 27 Jan 1745/6 in Farmington (Barbour citing LR, 8:11), and m. (2) Elidia Norton 1 Oct 1747 in Farmington (Barbour citing LR, 7:46).
28 Barbour citing LR, 6:5, 8:7.
29 Farmington First Congregational Church Records, slip index, citing 5:25.
30 Hale, 17. Hale Index to Death Notices, American Mercury, issue of 7 Mar 1811, p. 140 of death abstracts, which give the name as Zadoc Orvin.
31 Farmington First Congregational Church Records, FHL 4241, item 4, 4:25. This is misread as 1821 in the church records slip index at the Connecticut State Library). Also, Luke⁶ Thomson family.
32 The 4 March 1781 death of a child of Luke Thompson (3:21), no mother’s name given, implies a marriage before mid-year 1780.
33 Farmington First Congregational Church Records, FHL 4241, item 5, 5:29.
34 Hale, Farmington, p. 31.
36 Farmington First Congregational Church Records, FHL 4241, item 4, 4:25, no month given.
Farmington First Congregational Church Records, FHL 4241, item 4, 4:45. Also, Luke Thomson family.

Revolutionary War Pension File for Azubah Combs, former widow of Gad Woodruff, W18964, sheet from Bible; footnote.com: viewed 9 Feb 2010; hereinafter cited as Azubah Combs Pension File.


Barbour citing Farmington LR, 11:592, parents’ marriage.

Azubah Combs Pension File, sheet from Bible record.

Ibid.

Ibid. Also, Barbour citing Farmington LR, 14:7.


Azubah Combs Pension File, affidavit dated 27 Jan. 1849.


Ibid., 30:247.

Ibid., 30:183.

Ibid., 30:340.


Combs, Ebenezer Comes, 3-4, transcription of testimony [FHL 6087388].

Azubah Combs Pension File, affidavit dated 27 Jan. 1849.

Orvis, A History of the Orvis Family, 27.

Oneida.nygenweb.net, Riley Ann McFaddon, “Prospect Hill Cemetery, Skyline Drive, Town of Kirkland,” 2001; hereinafter cited as “Prospect Hill Cemetery.” Record of interments in the Prospect Hill Cemetery located on Skyline Drive, Clinton, in the town of Kirkland.

Orvis, A History of the Orvis Family, 27.

Barbour citing Simsbury LR, 11:578, only father’s name is listed in birth record.

Virgil D. White, Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files, Volume I: A-E (Waynesboro, Tenn.: The National Historical Publishing Company, 1990), W25195, p. 172, gives birth dates, marriage date, death date of soldier, and names and births of their children; McFaddon, “Prospect Hill Cemetery,” gives the date as 16 March 1849 and the soldier’s age as 55 rather than 88.

Farmington First Congregational Church Records 3:21, FHL 4241, her name is given as Lynda.

1860 U.S. Census, Kirkland, Oneida Co., N.Y., MF M432-824, p. 93. Her relationship to the head of household is listed in the Occupation column.
64 Farmington First Congregational Church Records 5:49 [slip index].
65 Farmington First Church Records 3:6, FHL 4241.
67 Farmington First Congregational Church Records 3:19, FHL 4241.
69 Ibid.
71 Farmington First Church Records 3:19, FHL 4241.
73 Farmington Deeds, 32:76.
74 Ibid.
75 Ibid.
76 Farmington First Congregational Church Records 3:9, FHL 4241, item 3.
77 Ibid.
78 Ibid.
79 Ibid.
80 Ibid.
82 Orvis, *A History of the Orvis Family*, 27. Some people show a previous marriage for Clarissa but this might be from a confusion in the Hart genealogy between William’s wife Clarissa and his brother Manna’s wife Charlotte, see below.
84 Farmington First Church Records, 3:3, FHL 4241.
86 Ibid.
87 Ibid.
88 Hart genealogy (the one from Stephen, etc.), 200-201, “[Seth Hart] married, 1839, Charlotte, widow of William [sic] Orvice, of Harwinton. Her maiden name was Smith... Charlotte, his widow, died September 8th, 1857, aged 76, and was buried in East Church, Plymouth.”


Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Barbour citing LR 47:W-Y, identifying his parents.


Barbour citing Simsbury Town Meeting Records, 3:164. Ibid., 3:162, parent’s marriage.

Bloomfield Congregational Church Records, slip index citing 2:263.

Bailey’s Early Marriages, 4:122.

Granby First Congregational Church Records, slip index citing 1:113, 2:120, and 5:9.

Granby First Congregational Church Records, slip index citing 2:96.


Ibid., 64.

Ibid., 29.

Ibid., 24.

Ibid., 35.

Ibid., 61. It has been suggested that this couple is the Shubel Adams buried in Windsor Corners Cemetery, Windsor, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, along with his wife Anna, with the explanation that Anna’s nickname was Patta. The transcriptions state: Shubel Adams, d. 4 April 1865, age 72, and Anna Adams, d. 1 July 1872, age 68. This puts Shubel’s birthdate about 1793 and Anna’s birthdate about 1804. That is, Shubel’s birth occurs only three years after the marriage noted here, eliciting the thought that he was more likely a child of Shubael and Patta Adams and that Anna was their daughter-in-law (Hanry R. Baldwin Records, Volume 6, *Oldest Inscriptions, with Revolutionary and War of 1812 Records, of the Cemeteries of Trumbull, Mahoning and Columbiana Counties, Ohio, and Lawrence and Beaver Counties, Pennsylvania*, p. 35, photocopy of typescript, New England Historic and Genealogical Society).

Hale citing East Granby, 26.
Granby First Congregational Church Records, slip index citing 2:85.
Granby First Congregational Church Records, slip index citing 2:85.
Granby Town Meeting Records 1:18 [Barbour collection].
Hale citing Granby, 66.
Barbour citing Granby Town Meeting Records, 1:18.
Hale citing Granby, 66.
CHS, Records of the Congregational Church, Suffield, Conn. (Except Church Votes), 1710-1836 (Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society, 1941), 154.
Hale citing Suffield, 26.

Other Records Kept in Town Clerk’s Offices

Miscellaneous
State reports on all licenses sold (monthly)
Dog licenses & tags, numerical & alphabetical listings
Bee and Ferret licenses
Trade name certificates and index
Notary Public applications
Notary Public file of signature cards
Just of the Peace signature cards
Military discharges and index
Military service record books: China Relief Expedition, Phillipine Insurrection, Spanish-American War, War of the Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican War, War of the Rebellion, WWI (1917-1920)
Military veterans information handbook
Soldiers, Sailors and Marine Corps Relief forms
Reginal agencies reports
Liquor control commission reports (copies)
Connecticut Public Expenditure Council pamphlets
“Commercial Record”
Selective Service list of registrants
The Story of Mary (Kilbourn) McMillan of Litchfield, Connecticut; Delaware, Ontario, Canada; and Detroit, Michigan

by Ronald E. Benson, Jr., Ph.D., CSG # 20291

Today, in lot 119 of section H of Elmwood Cemetery in Detroit, Michigan, can be found two fallen gravestones which have been placed neatly side by side in the lawn.[1] The inscription on the grave of Ananias McMillan reads: “Sacred to the memory of Annanias McMillen who was killed by the Indians Sept. 15, 1814, aged 46 years & 8 months. He was killed about ten rods north west of the Capitol school buildings.” The inscription on the grave of Mary McMillan reads… “Sacred to the memory of Mary McMillen, wife of Annanias McMillen, born in Litchfield, Conn. Sept. 13, 1782, died Nov 3, 1869.” These lone gravestones, in a family burial lot which was the final resting place for more than twenty family members, provide some very important clues for further research into the identity of the woman named Mary who was the widow of Ananias McMillan.[2]

I had previously researched one of my mother’s ancestral lines which had temporarily ended in a “brick wall” before identifying that my great-great-great-grandparents, Jesse and Sarah (McMillan) Ellis, had been married in Detroit on 22 February 1815.[3] Jesse and Sarah had eloped as Sarah was only fourteen years old when Jesse was being discharged from the army at Fort Detroit to return home to Ohio.[4] The fact that the population of Detroit was not very large during the War of 1812 likely contributed to my success when looking for a family named McMillan who had a daughter named Sarah or Sally who would have been about fourteen years old in February 1815. The following information about Mary, widow of Ananias McMillan, was published in a book about the history of Detroit, Michigan.[5]

Mary McMillan was the wife of Ananias McMillan. Her husband was killed and scalped by the Indians not far from the intersection of Washington and Grand River avenues, September 15, 1814. Her son, Archibald, was at that time taken by the Indians and kept for some time… She applied to the Probate Court to be appointed guardian of her minor children and gave their names as follows: Persis, Joseph, Jesse, Ananias, Sally and Archibald.

I already knew that Jesse and Sarah (McMillan) Ellis had named seven of their fourteen children Persis, Joseph, Jesse, Ananias, Sarah, Archibald, and
Mary. Now, I could see that, in addition to naming a son after Jesse and a
daughter after Sarah, they had not only used the names of both of Sarah’s
parents, but also used the names of Sarah’s siblings. The probability that
two families would use this combination of given names for their children,
including the use of a less common name like Persis, is so high that it seems
to tell us we have found the parents of Sarah (McMillan) Ellis.

Mercy Helen Simons was a granddaughter of Archibald McMillan of
Delaware, Upper Canada. Her mother, Lavinia (McMillan) Simons, was a
niece of Ananias and Mary McMillan. Mercy Helen Simons wrote down
many of the stories which her mother had told her. One of these stories
tells of two brothers, Archibald and Ananias McMillan, who settled in Upper
Canada prior to 1800.[6]

It must have been near the close of the 17th [should read 18th] century
when two young men, Annanias and Archibald McMillan, sons of
Archibald McMillan, of the State of New Hampshire…came west for
the purpose of securing land and making homes for themselves…. They made considerable of their way on foot until they reached
Detroit, Michigan…. After remaining there for a time, they went
over into Ontario, Canada West…. Archibald McMillan married a
pretty black-eyed lady by the name of Mary Hagerman…. Annanias
McMillan married a lady by the name of Mary Kilbourne…. [During the War of 1812] Annanias becoming afraid of the Indians
made a raft for his household goods and floated them down the
River Thames to the most convenient shipping point for Detroit…. After living here sometime…one day toward evening, he took his
son Archie and went to the “Commons,” where the City Hall now
stands, to look for his cow, and while there was suddenly surprised
and killed by a shot, from a gun, by an Indian, who took his son
Archie, a boy of nine years old, a prisoner….

Elizabeth Fries Ellet, in her book Pioneer Women of the West, provides a
chapter about Mary McMillan of Delaware, Upper Canada, and Detroit,
Michigan, which includes some of the significant events during Mary’s adult
life.[7]

In 1813 she was living on the Canada side, in a small house on the
banks of the Thames…. One day having heard rumors of the approach of
a hostile party [of Indians], and being apprehensive of a sudden
attack, she took her infant and walked to the nearest house in search of
information. There she was startled with the intelligence that savages
had been seen in the vicinity, and that they had gone in the direction of her dwelling…. The matron thought of the little ones she had left at home unprotected, and a sickening terror entered her heart. She stayed to hear no more, but hastened homeward…. As she came near, her eyes were eagerly strained for a sight of those beloved ones who were accustomed to run to meet her; all was silence; and when she dashed open the door and stood within the dwelling, a scene of desolation met her view! Every article of furniture had disappeared; the floor was dusty with the track of footsteps, and not one of her children was anywhere on the premises. The alarm and anguish of the mother may be better imagined than described. The fatal idea had flashed at once on her mind, that her little ones had been either murdered or carried away captive by the merciless Indians…. The savages could not have gone far, and her only course was to cross the river and seek aid immediately…. [Upon reaching] the opposite shore in safety...her terror and anguish were suddenly changed into joy; the children had heard of the near approach of Indians immediately after their mother’s departure, and having taken the precaution to put the furniture in the cellar, out of the intruders’ way, they had crossed the river to seek protection from the neighbors on the other side.

This book included descriptions of other Indian troubles which Mary McMillan experienced while still in Canada, as well as a version of the story of the murder of her husband and capture of her son by Indians at Detroit. The biographical sketch concludes by mentioning something of the life of Mary McMillan following the War of 1812.[8]

After the termination of the Indian troubles, Mrs. McMillan maintained her family by her exertions, giving each of her children a substantial education, with such training as to fit them for every duty and vicissitude of life. She made enough to purchase a valuable piece of land near the Presbyterian church, with a large framed house, which is now known as the Temperance or Purdy’s Hotel.

The story of the events surrounding the death of Ananias McMillan can be found in various books and historical society journals which tell the story of the history of Detroit and the Northwest Territory.[9] General Friend Palmer wrote about many of the events which occurred during the early years of Detroit in a newspaper column over many years. His personal reminiscences, along with reprints of those of other early Detroit pioneers, such as his father-in-law, Judge B.F.H. Witherell, were compiled into a book entitled Early
Days in Detroit which was published in 1902. The following description of Mary McMillan is from this book.[10]

On the east side of Bates Street, between Larned Street and Jefferson Avenue, where is now the Franklin House, John Garrison built and occupied what was called the “Yankee Boarding House”…. On the corner opposite, the widow McMillan lived in a commodious house (log), and she too kept boarders. Mrs. McMillan was a quaint, Quakerish, motherly old lady, with bright red hair, the champion and good friend of all the boys who attended the nearby school, for one reason among others because she had boys herself, who attended this school. I remember one in particular. Ananias was his name; he was a refractory youth, and she seemed to be always wanting him, and he never seemed to be on hand. She used to stand at her door (I seem to see her now) and sing out at the top of her shrill voice, “AN-A-NI-AS.” It was repeated so often that it became very familiar….

The knowledge that Mary McMillan’s husband had been killed during the War of 1812, along with the fact that Mary did not die until 1869, suggested the possibility that she may have received a War of 1812 widow’s pension. After obtaining the pension file for Mary McMillan, I found among the various documents a series of affidavits identifying Mary as the widow of Ananias McMillan and the circumstances of his death. An affidavit, provided by Mary McMillan on 6 January 1855, identified her maiden name as Kilbourn and stated that she and Ananias had been married in Delaware, Upper Canada, on 19 June 1800. In this affidavit, Mary also provided information about her short-lived second marriage.[11]

…after the death of her first husband Annanias McMillan she was again married to one Peter Willard on the 9th day of November in Detroit in the year 1820. That said marriage was fraudulent and void on his part he having at the time a former wife living. That the said Peter Willard left Detroit and this deponent in the month of February 1821 & never returned. That deponent sometime thereafter saw the death of said Willard announced in the newspaper. That after said Willard left the City of Detroit this deponent resumed the name of McMillan and by which she has ever since been known & called & in which she has transacted her business.

The information provided in the affidavit by Mary (Kilbourn) McMillan, combined with the place and date of her birth as provided on her gravestone, allowed me to next look for a family by the name of Kilbourn who had lived
in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1782 and also was living in Delaware, Upper Canada, in 1800. Mary (Kilbourn) McMillan was a half-sister of Aaron Kilbourn, as they shared the same father but had different mothers. Aaron’s mother was Joseph Kilbourn’s first wife, Elizabeth Marsh, while Mary’s mother was Joseph Kilbourn’s second wife, Sarah Coe, who had been the widow of Timothy Marsh (the brother of Joseph’s first wife). Fortunately, as Aaron Kilbourn wrote a biographical sketch about his family in 1854 in which he described his father’s removal from Litchfield, Connecticut, as well as the family’s eventually settling near Delaware, Upper Canada. This biographical sketch was published in Payne Kenyon Kilbourne’s genealogy of the Kilbourn family. Aaron Kilbourn provided the following:

I was born of respectable parents, in Litchfield, State of Connecticut, U.S.A., in the year of our Lord 1773…. In 1786, when I was about thirteen years old, my father removed with a portion of his family, to the Susquehannah river, in the State of Pennsylvania…. Time soon brought about a war between the Connecticut settlers and the Pennsylvania government. My father had purchased and paid for between two and three thousand acres of land in the valley, and of course he and his family felt a deep interest in maintaining the claim of Connecticut, and in establishing their personal right to the soil.

Mary (Kilbourn) McMillan’s father was one of the leaders of the “Wild Yankees,” the name by which the more militant Connecticut settlers were known. Her two older brothers were also involved when the “Wild Yankees” kidnapped one of the Pennsylvania government officials and held him hostage hoping to use him in exchange for the release of one of the leaders of the “Wild Yankees” who had been arrested earlier. The “Wild Yankees” eventually had to release their hostage and found themselves wanted by the Pennsylvania government. Aaron Kilbourn and his father, Joseph Kilbourn, were arrested and placed in the jail at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania in 1788.

Following their escape from jail, the Kilbourn family found themselves on the run from the Pennsylvania law, first removing to western New York. Joseph Kilbourn’s family was recorded in the 1790 U.S. Census living in Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York. Mary’s brother, Aaron Kilbourn, tells about his occupation and that of his brother and their father during this period when they were living in Ontario County.

In the summer of 1792, Timothy and myself built two mills – one at the head of Canandaigua Lake, and the other on Honeyoye Creek; and also assisted our father in erecting three mills near Canandaigua....
Mary’s future husband, Ananias McMillan, is credited with constructing a grist mill and a large framed barn in nearby Farmington, Ontario County, New York in 1793.\[^{16}\] It appears possible that Ananias McMillan, and his brother Archibald, were acquainted with Mary’s father and older brothers during this period of time, as they were living near one another and both families were involved in the construction of mills.

Mary’s family removed to Delaware Township, Middlesex County, Upper Canada, in about 1796, near what is now London, Ontario. It is reported, in local histories of Middlesex County, that the Kilbourn and McMillan families were believed to have been two of the four earliest families to settle in this area of Upper Canada.\[^{17}\] Ananias McMillan married Mary Kilbourn and his brother, Archibald McMillan, married Mercy Hagerman in Delaware, Ontario, in 1800. Mercy Hagerman was a daughter of Peter Hagerman, who was another of the four earliest known settlers of Delaware Township. Aaron Kilbourn describes their new home in Canada:\[^{18}\]

…with my father, brother, and other members of the family, settled in Delaware, Middlesex County, Canada West…. The County of Middlesex at that time was a vast wilderness, inhabited by Indians, who lived by fishing and the chase. The savages were very friendly except when under the influence of ardent spirits, which they often purchased of traders. Our new home was near the banks of the Thames, about one hundred and forty miles west of Niagara Falls. There was not a blacksmith’s shop or a mill within sixty miles of us, and the only road was an Indian war-path. There was but one white family in Delaware township, when we arrived. We now experienced the privations, hardships and adventures of pioneer life in a greater degree than we had ever done before.

Aaron Kilbourn also summarizes some of the hardships which were faced by his family during the War of 1812:\[^{19}\]

When the war of 1812 broke out, ours was still a frontier settlement. The country was overrun by Indians, accoutered, plucked and painted like devils, as they were – some carrying poles decked with human scalps, which they would leave at our doors, while they came in to take our hard-earned food or our scalps…. Some persons in our vicinity joined the Americans, and came back and robbed us; and our own Indians murdered some of our neighbors, that they might
obtain the reward for scalps. The Yankees drove off our horses, the Indians killed our sheep, and the soldiers robbed our hen-roosts.

Aaron Kilbourn’s brother-in-law, Ananias McMillan, was likely one of the American-born residents of Upper Canada who during the War of 1812 was said to have “joined the Americans, and came back and robbed us.” Early in the war, Ananias McMillan, along with his brothers-in-law, Aaron Kilbourn, Joseph Kilbourn and Timothy Kilbourn, served in Captain Daniel Springer’s company of militia from Delaware Township. Ananias’ father, Archibald McMillan, had marched on the Lexington Alarm, enlisted while at Cambridge in April 1775, and was wounded at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Considering his family’s patriotic heritage, combined with the trouble his family was having with Indians while he was away from home serving in the Canadian militia, it is no wonder that Ananias eventually decided to abandon his farm in Canada, move to Detroit, and enlist in Captain Andrew Westbrook’s company of Mounted Rangers. Westbrook’s Rangers were a company made up of American-born men who had abandoned their farms in Upper Canada in order to fight on the American side in the war against the British. With their personal knowledge of the towns and their former neighbors in Canada, they participated in clandestine missions into Canada where they captured officers in the Canadian militia, as well as supplies to be taken back to Detroit.

Once the genealogy of the Kilbourne family, written by Payne Kenyon Kilbourne, was identified, this opened up the flood gates in identifying the ancestors of Mary (Kilbourn) McMillan. Next, the genealogy of the Robert Coe family, written by Joseph Gardner Bartlett, was reviewed as it provided the ancestry of Mary’s mother. At this point, one can find sufficient clues to conduct research necessary to construct a fairly complete pedigree for Mary (Kilbourn) McMillan which includes the following early families of colonial Connecticut: Bigod Eggleston (Windsor, 1635), Robert Coe (Wethersfield, 1635), Thomas Kilbourn (Wethersfield, 1636), Matthew Mitchell (Wethersfield, 1636), John Bronson (Hartford, 1636), Richard Butler (Hartford, 1636), James Olmstead (Hartford, 1636), Joseph Loomis (Hartford, 1639), and John Parmelee (Guilford, 1639).

**Genealogical Summary**

Mary Kilbourn was born in Litchfield, Conn., on 13 Sept. 1782. She was a daughter of Joseph Kilbourne (Jonathan, Joseph, John, Thomas) and his second wife, Sarah Coe (Thomas, Robert, John, Robert, Robert). Her father’s family removed to the Susquehanna River valley of Pennsylvania in 1786, to Ontario County, New York in 1788, and to Delaware, Ontario,
Canada in 1796. Mary Kilbourn married Ananias McMillan (born Jan. 1768, a son of Archibald McMillan of New Boston, New Hampshire) in Delaware, Ont., on 19 June 1800.[25] Ananias and Mary Kilbourn removed to Detroit, Mich. by 1814. Ananias McMillan was killed by Indians at Detroit on 15 Sept. 1814.[26] Mary (Kilbourn) McMillan married in Detroit on 9 Nov. 1820, as her second husband, Peter Willard, who abandoned her within three months.[27] Mary died in Detroit on 3 Nov. 1869; all of her children predeceasing her except for her daughter Sarah.[28]

Children of Ananias and Mary (Kilbourn) McMillan (all born in Delaware, Ontario):

i. Sarah McMillan, b. probably late 1800 or early 1801; m. at Detroit on 22 Feb. 1815, Jesse Ellis (eloping at age fourteen); d. at Georgetown, Ottawa Co., Mich., before 8 February 1889. She is believed to have been named for her mother’s mother, Sarah (Coe) Kilbourn.[29]

ii. Archibald McMillan, b. probably about 1802 (he was captured by Indians on 15 Sept. 1814 at the age of eleven or twelve); bur. Detroit, 13 Dec. 1860, age 58. He is believed to have been named for his father’s father, Archibald McMillan of New Boston, N.H.[30]

iii. Persis McMillan, b. probably about 1805; m. Lemuel Goodell, 3 Dec. 1830; bur. in Detroit on 17 Aug. 1834, age 29. She is believed to have been named for her mother’s aunt, Persis Coe.[31]

iv. Joseph Kilbourn McMillan, b. about 1810; bur. Detroit, 12 Aug. 1841, age 31. He is believed to have been named for his mother’s father, Joseph Kilbourn.[32]

v. Jesse McMillan, b. about 1811; bur. Detroit, 26 May 1854, age 43.[33]

vi. Ananias McMillan, b. August 1813; bur. Detroit, 3 March 1859, age of 45 years and 7 months. He is believed to have been named after his father, Ananias McMillan.[34]
Endnotes

1 Find-A-Grave memorial #87520114 (Mary McMillan) and #88411535 (Ananias McMillan).
2 Letter from Clara Lowe, Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan to Charles McMillan, dated 4 May 2012. This letter transmits photocopies of cemetery records for burials in Lot 119, Section H of Elmwood Cemetery.
3 War of 1812 Pension File (#WF-14163) for Jesse Ellis. Various documents provide that Jesse Ellis married Sarah McMillan at Detroit on 22 Feb. 1814. The military service records for Jesse Ellis show that he was stationed at Detroit from 23 Sept. 1814 until 23 February 1815. The combination of the dates of Jesse’s service at Detroit along with the story that Sarah and Jesse eloped when they married certainly seems to suggest that they actually married on 22 Feb. 1815 instead of 22 Feb. 1814.
6 Typescript. The location and date is provided at the top of the page as “Capital Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, June 23, 1907.” It is apparent from the narrative that this was written by Mercy Helen Simons, daughter of Anson and Lavinia Simons. This document was passed down by descendents of nieces and nephews of Mercy Helen Simons. A photocopy of this typescript was provided to Ronald Benson by Steven Shotwell. Mercy Simons, age 9, born in Canada, was living with Anson and Lavinia Simons in Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan, at the time of the 1850 Census. Mercy H. Simons, age 69, born in Canada was living in Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan, at the time of the 1910 census.
7 Elizabeth Fries Ellet, Pioneer Women of the West (New York: Charles Scribner, 1852), 345-347.
8 Ibid.
Ross and George B. Catlin, *Landmarks of Wayne County and Detroit* (Detroit: The Evening News Association, 1898), 352, 354.


11 War of 1812 Pension File (WC-14458) of Ananias McMillan.

12 Payne Kenyon Kilbourne, *The History and Antiquities of the Name and Family of Kilbourn...* (New Haven, Conn.: Durrie & Peck, 1856), 107; hereinafter cited as *Name and Family of Kilbourn*. George C. Woodruff, *A Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants of Litchfield, Connecticut* (Hartford, Conn.: The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., 1900), 123, 143. Joseph Gardner Bartlett, *Robert Coe, Puritan, his ancestors and descendants, 1340-1910: with notices of other Coe families* (Boston, Mass.: author, 1911), 126. Dwight Whitney Marsh, *Marsh Genealogy: Giving several thousand descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Ct. 1636-1895*, (Amherst, Mass.: Press of Carpenter & Morehouse, 1895), 76-77. The given name of Joseph Kilbourn’s second wife is provided as both Mary and Sarah by Payne Kenyon Kilbourne, provided as Sarah in the genealogy of the Coe family, and provided as Mary in the genealogy of the Marsh family. George Woodruff identifies the given name of the wife of Timothy Marsh as Sarah, with children named Timothy and Sarah. Joseph Bartlett shows that the Sarah Coe, who married both Timothy Marsh and Joseph Kilbourn, had a younger sister named Mary. I have identified the second wife of Joseph Kilbourn as Sarah, daughter of Thomas Coe and widow of Timothy Marsh.

13 Kilbourne, *Name and Family of Kilbourn*, 175-184.


15 1790 U.S. Census, Canandaigua, Ontario County, N.Y., MF M637-6, p. 176 (FHLF 568146, image 233). Joseph Kilbourn family consists of 3 males over 16 years, 1 male under 16 year, and 6 females. This enumeration is consistent with the members of this family as provided by Aaron Kilbourn in Payne Kenyon Kilbourn’s *The History and Antiquities of the Name and Family of Kilbourn...* on page 180.

in 1793… A framed barn built by Ananias McMillan for Mr. Hathaway in 1793 was the first building of its kind in the town.”


18 Kilbourne, *Name and Family of Kilbourn*, 181.

19 Ibid., 183.

20 War of 1812 Veterans, provided by Elgin County Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. http://www.elginogs.ca/Home/ancestor-indexes/military/war-of-1812-veterans. This material was published in the Elgin OGS newsletter, “The Talbot Times,” over several issues during 2012, updated and compiled into this online format.


25 War of 1812 Pension File (WC-14458) of Ananias McMillan.

26 Ibid.

27 Ibid.

28 Find-A-Grave memorial #87520114 (Mary McMillan); Letter from Clara Lowe, Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan to Charles McMillan, dated 4 May 2012.

66B (FHLF 552196, image 136): Sarah Ellis is identified as aged 67. 1880 U.S. Census, Georgetown, Ottawa Co., Mich., MF T9-601, p. 429B (FHLF 1254601, image 60): Sarah Ellis is identified as aged 80. Perrin, History of Summit County, 501. It was stated that Sarah was age fourteen when she eloped to marry Jesse Ellis and their marriage was likely on 22 February 1815 as Jesse was being discharged from the army at Detroit.


Ibid.

135 Years of Mistakes: Correcting Published Errors about Adam Hurd, Elizabeth (Hurd) Leavenworth, Anna (Hurd) (Castle) Hurd and Martha (Judson) Hurd of Woodbury and Roxbury, Connecticut, and Sandgate, Vermont

by Jane Kuitems, CSG # 20407

Research into the ancestry of Mary (Hurd) Sweet, daughter of Adam and Martha (Judson) Hurd, uncovered several errors in published accounts of members of her family. Straightening out the confusion required studying (erroneous) early published histories, later published corrections and original records. The present research shows that not all publications are trustworthy, and that errors are repeated in later publications, but solid research techniques can right the wrongs.

At least two articles have corrected errors in early Hurd family history. Donald Lines Jacobus warned Hurd researchers that “printed accounts are incomplete, inaccurate and not to be relied on” when he corrected information about 17th century Hurds in Stratford.[1] The warning was repeated by Thaddeus B. Hurd when he made additions to the early Hurd historical account.[2] The present confusion occurs with individuals who lived in the 18th century in Woodbury and Roxbury.

Two babies named Adam Hurd

Adam Hurd—Incorrect data

Beginning in 1879, researchers have erroneously reported the parents of Adam Hurd (who married Martha Judson in 1775[3]) to be Adam Hurd and Elizabeth Hinman.[4] This couple did have a son named Adam who was baptized 11 September 1748 in Roxbury parish, Woodbury Connecticut.[5] However, he died on 07 October 1749 at the age of one year. Two of his sisters died the same week, Lucy (b. 1741[6]) on 4 October and Kezia (b. 1744[7]) on 8 October.[8] Despite his earlier corrections to Hurd family events and relationships, even Jacobus provided this 1748 baptismal date for Adam in an article about Martha Judson’s family, thereby assigning Adam to the wrong parents.[9]

Adam Hurd—Correct data

Adam Hurd, who married Martha Judson in 1775, was the son of Daniel and Anna (Hurd) (Castle) Hurd. He was born in Woodbury 24 March 1757[10] almost ten years after the other Adam (who, in fact, was his uncle). Daniel and Anna Hurd had three other sons born in Woodbury: Lewis, Frederick and
James.[11] These three were associated with Adam throughout his life and they play an important role in Adam’s identification.

A number of other records help to prove Adam’s identity. As part of his Revolutionary War pension application Adam Hurd filed an affidavit at the Manchester District Probate Court, Bennington County, Vermont, on 13 June 1833. He declared he was a resident of Sandgate, Vermont, that he had been born at Woodbury, Connecticut, on 24 March 1757, that he had served in the War in a unit from Woodbury and that he had moved to Arlington, Vermont, in June, 1778, and then to Sandgate.[12] This is the birthdate of the son of Daniel and Anna Hurd of Woodbury. The other facts trace Adam’s movements and show that he lived in both states.

Adam Hurd of Sandgate is shown in Vermont cemetery inscriptions to be the husband of Martha (Judson) Hurd.[13] A Sandgate, Vermont, local history provides details of Hurd families who moved to that town, including identification of Adam as the son of Daniel 2nd.[14] In addition, Sandgate land records indicate that Adam and Daniel Hurd 2nd and Adam’s brother Lewis owned abutting property, demonstrating their close relationship.[15]

Daniel Hurd 2nd made his will 5 May 1803; it was proved 3 June 1811. He named his wife Anna and his four sons in order of their birth: Adam, Lewis, Frederick and James.[16]

Adam’s parents, Daniel Hurd 2nd and Anna (Hurd) (Castle) Hurd, are buried near him in the Sandgate Center Cemetery. It appears that the nuclear family was buried in order of death, leaving appropriate spaces for spouses. Daniel Hurd 2nd is first (1810 or 1811) followed by Adam’s brother Frederick (1812), then Martha Hurd, Adam’s wife (1814), with Adam next to his wife. This arrangement helps to confirm the familial relationship.[17]

In summary, records of Adam Hurd after his birth in Woodbury are sparse in Connecticut because he married at the age of eighteen in 1775 and moved to Vermont less than three years later at age 21. He does not appear in the land records in Woodbury. Vermont records and Adam’s pension application, perhaps not available to previous researchers, have proved his identity. He was the baby born 24 March 1757[18] to Daniel and Anna Hurd of Woodbury. He was the young man who married Martha Judson on 17 November 1775 in Woodbury[19] and he was the man who died in Sandgate on 14 Feb 1844.[20]
Additional Hurd confusion

*Family of Adam and Elizabeth (Hinman) Hurd*

This couple were actually the parents of Adam Hurd’s (m. 1775) mother, Anna, who was born 14 August 1732 in Woodbury,[21] making them Adam’s maternal grandparents. Anna’s father Adam Hurd died 25 November 1756.[22] His probate record lists the following heirs [corrected spelling in brackets]: Elizabeth Hurd, widow; daughter Elizabeth Levensworth [Leavenworth], son Noah, daughter Anna Hurd and daughters Keria [Kezia] and Annis [Avis] both minors.[23] Note the absence of the children who died in 1749. The Kezia named in the probate record was a second child with that name, baptized 18 August 1751 in Roxbury parish, Woodbury.[24]

*Anna Hurd, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth*

Anna Hurd married Isaac Castle on 24 January 1750. They were divorced in 1755.[25] She then married Daniel Hurd on 8 March 1756.[26] Note that when her father died in 1756, her surname was again Hurd, and she appeared as Anna Hurd in his probate records, dated 2 December 1756.[27]

*Elizabeth Hurd, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth*

Errors about Anna’s sister Elizabeth have also been repeated in the literature. Elizabeth was born 26 June 1737 in Woodbury.[28] As seen in the probate record for their father Adam who died in 1756, daughter Elizabeth Hurd’s surname was Leavenworth. She was the Elizabeth Hurd who married Ebenezer Leavenworth 27 March 1754 in Woodbury.[29] Elizabeth Hurd’s husband has been incorrectly identified in several earlier publications.[30]

*Gideon Hurd, not a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Hinman) Hurd*

Gideon Hurd, “son of Adam,” was baptized in Roxbury parish, Woodbury on 13 November 1757.[31] The only adult Adam Hurd in Woodbury, in that time period was the husband of Elizabeth (Hinman) Hurd, and he had died eleven months and two weeks before this birth, making it impossible for him to be the father. Nevertheless, one well-respected Hurd researcher placed Gideon in the family of Adam and Elizabeth Hurd.[32]

*Corrected information for Gideon Hurd*

Gideon died 9 November 1759 in Woodbury and the death record named his father as Amos Hurd.[33] Amos Hurd and Dorcas Judson were married in Roxbury parish, Woodbury on 27 July 1757.[34] This couple are the likely parents of Gideon, and the father’s name “Adam” on the baptismal record is likely an error. If Gideon was born posthumously to Adam and Elizabeth (Hinman) Hurd, we would expect the baptismal record to say “son of Elizabeth, widow of Adam” as seen in other examples in the Roxbury church records.[35]
Martha (Judson) Hurd
A final correction to be noted concerns Martha Judson, wife of Adam Hurd.

Martha Judson—incorrect information
Cothren not only mixed up the Hurd families, he also said the Martha who married Adam Hurd was the daughter of Elijah and Sarah Judson, born 27 July 1741 in Woodbury.[36] However, church records in Sandgate, Vermont, indicate that Martha Hurd was presenting children for baptism as late as June, 1798.[37] If Martha were the daughter of Elijah and Sarah born in 1741, she would have been 57 in 1798, an unlikely age to be giving birth. She also would have been sixteen years older than Adam; while this is possible, it is not probable. Martha (Judson) Hurd died in Sandgate and is buried in Sandgate Center Cemetery next to her husband Adam. Her gravestone gives her death date as 24 April 1814 and her age as sixty,[38] putting her birth year at 1753-1754. She was clearly not the Martha born in 1741.

Martha Judson—correct information
The Martha Judson who married Adam Hurd was born in Farmington, Connecticut, on 18 June 1753, daughter of Peter Judson and an unknown mother.[39] This birthdate agrees with the age at death of sixty inscribed on Martha’s gravestone in Sandgate Cemetery. Jacobus provided this correct parentage for Martha in his Judson article but he did not note discrepancies found in earlier publications.[40]

Since Cothren’s original publication in 1854 up to the present time, no Hurd researcher has correctly documented the lineage of Adam Hurd who married Martha Judson in 1775. As I have shown, many have assumed Adam to be the child born in 1748, but that child died in 1749, and the record either was not noticed or was ignored by previous researchers. This article corrects and amends genealogical data about several Hurd family members and finally correctly identifies the parents of Adam Hurd.

Genealogical Summary
Adam⁴ Hurd (Benjamin³, John², Adam¹) was born at Woodbury, Conn., 26 Sept. 1708, the youngest son of Benjamin Hurd and Sarah Kimberly.[41] He died at Sheffield, Mass., 25 Nov. 1756 during the French and Indian War.[42] He married at Woodbury 23 Feb. 1732 Elizabeth Hinman.[43] She was born at Woodbury 25 May 1713, daughter of Noah Hinman and Anna Knowles[44] and died sometime after December 1756 when Adam’s estate was probated.[45]
Children of Adam Hurd and Elizabeth Hinman:

1. i. **Anna Hurd**, b. at Woodbury, 14 Aug. 1732;\(^{[46]}\) m.(1) Isaac Castle at Roxbury, Conn., 24 Jan. 1750.\(^{[47]}\) Anna gave birth to a daughter Lucy whose baptismal record reads as follows: Baptized 12 August 1750 Lucy Castle or Hurd d. Anna.\(^{[48]}\) Interestingly, no father’s name was mentioned. Anna’s first marriage ended in divorce sometime after 29 July 1755;\(^{[49]}\) m.(2) Daniel Hurd 2\(^{nd}\), recorded at Woodbury and Washington, Conn., 8 March 1756,\(^{[50]}\) whose ancestry will be summarized in a future article. Anna died at Sandgate, 9 Sept. 1822; bur. at Sandgate Center Cemetery.\(^{[51]}\) Daniel Hurd 2\(^{nd}\) d. at Sandgate between 19 Jan. 1809 and 3 June 1811.\(^{[52]}\)  
   ii. **Noah Hurd**, b. at Woodbury, April 1734;\(^{[53]}\) died there 31 Jan. 1737.\(^{[54]}\)  
   iii. **Elizabeth Hurd**, b. at Woodbury, 26 Jan. 1737;\(^{[55]}\) m. Ebenezer Leavenworth at Woodbury, 27 March 1754.\(^{[56]}\) They had three children baptized at Roxbury Parish, Woodbury: Sarah bp. 12 Jan. 1755; David bp. 19 Dec. 1756 and Buzina bp. 17 Sept. 1758.\(^{[57]}\)  
   iv. **Noah Hurd**, b. at Woodbury, Dec. 1738;\(^{[58]}\) m. Susannah Castle at Roxbury, 10 Dec. 1759;\(^{[59]}\) d. at Roxbury, 25 Dec 1822.\(^{[60]}\)  
   v. **Lucy Hurd**, b. at Woodbury, October 1741;\(^{[61]}\) d. at Woodbury, 4 Oct. 1749.\(^{[62]}\)  
   vi. **Kezia Hurd**, b. at Roxbury Parish, Woodbury, 24 June 1744;\(^{[63]}\) d. at Woodbury, 8 Oct. 1749.\(^{[64]}\)  
   vii. **Adam Hurd**, bp. at Roxbury Parish, Woodbury, 11 Sept. 1748;\(^{[65]}\) d. at Woodbury, 7 Oct. 1749.\(^{[66]}\)  
   viii. **Kezia Hurd**, bp. at Roxbury Parish, Woodbury, 18 Aug. 1751.\(^{[67]}\)  
   ix. **Avis Hurd**, bp. at Roxbury Parish, Woodbury, 16 Sept. 1753.\(^{[68]}\)  

i. **Children of Daniel Hurd 2\(^{nd}\) and Anna (Hurd) (Castle) Hurd:**

2. i. **Adam Hurd**, b. at Woodbury, 24 March 1757;\(^{[69]}\) m.(1) Martha, Judson, dau. of Peter Judson, her mother is unknown, 17 Nov. 1775,\(^{[70]}\) Farmington, Conn., 27 July 1753,\(^{[71]}\) d. at Sandgate, Vt., 24 April 1814, bur. at Sandgate Center Cemetery;\(^{[72]}\) Adam m.(2) Hepzibah ( ), d. April 1827, bur. in Sandgate Center Cemetery;\(^{[73]}\) Adam d. at Sandgate, Vt., 14 Feb 1844, bur. with his wives.\(^{[74]}\) He served in the Revolutionary War in both Connecticut and Vermont.\(^{[75]}\)  
   ii. **Lewis Hurd**, bp. at Roxbury Parish, Woodbury, Conn., 26 May 1759;\(^{[76]}\) m. Catherine Sanford of Southbury, Conn. 8 Dec. 1783;\(^{[77]}\) d. at Sandgate, Vt., 18 Dec. 1848.\(^{[78]}\)
iii. Frederick Hurd, bp. at Roxbury parish, Woodbury, Conn., 3 Feb. 1764; m. Martha Hinman at Southbury, Conn., 8 Dec. 1783; d. at Sandgate, Vt., 28 Oct. 1812.

iv. James Hurd, bp. at Roxbury parish, Woodbury, 25 April 1768; d. at Sandgate, Vt., 12 Oct. 1853; bur. in Sandgate Center Cemetery with his two wives, Sylvia and Betsey, of whom nothing else is known.

2. Children of Adam Hurd and Martha Judson:
   ii. Mary Hurd, b. at Woodbury 18 Jan. 1778, bp. at Roxbury Parish, Woodbury, 15 March 1778; she moved to Sandgate, Vt. with her parents as a young child, then later moved back to the Roxbury area of Woodbury; m. Joshua Sweet, 17 July 1794, probably res. in Roxbury from the time of their marriage until their move to DeKalb, N.Y. in 1805 as they were enumerated there in the 1800 census of 1800. Mary d. at DePeyster, N.Y., 24 July 1853, bur. in the East Road Cemetery.
   iii. Ira Hurd, b. in Sandgate, 10 Sept. 1779, bp. there 8 Sept. 1782; m. Miriam Murdock at Sandgate, 9 Feb. 1802; died there 29 Dec. 1853.
   iv. Judson Hurd, bp. at Sandgate, 8 Sept. 1782; d. before 1792.
   v. Twin Child Hurd, b. at Sandgate, 1790; d. at Sandgate, 7 Oct. 1790.
   vi. Twin Child Hurd, b. at Sandgate, 1790; d. at Sandgate, 17 Oct. 1790.
   viii. Judson Hurd, bp. at Sandgate 26 Aug. 1792.
   ix. Twin Child Hurd, b. at Sandgate, 28 June 1798; d. there, 45 minutes old.
   x. Twin Child Hurd, b. at Sandgate, 28 June 1798; d. 2 July 1798.
Endnotes


4 William Cothren, History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut from the First Indian Deed in 1659 to 1854 including the present towns of Washington, Southbury, Bethlem, Roxbury and a part of Oxford and Middlebury (Waterbury, Conn.: Bronson Brothers, 1854), 570-577, specifically 573; hereinafter cited as History of Ancient Woodbury-1854.


9 Jacobus, “Church Records of Roxbury,” 27. “Adam Hurs [child].” The Kezia who died in 1749 is the only child of Adam not accounted for in other birth or baptismal records. Another Kezia was born in 1751 (see below).


Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 45, citing original 1:75. Adam son of Daniel & Anne Hurd.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 47 (Frederick and James), 48 (Lewis, recorded as Luis), all citing original 1:75.

Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, pension application of Adam Hurd (#S18463), p. 4; digital images, Fold3.com, citing originals at National Archives and Records Administration.

Personal visit to Sandgate Center Cemetery, Sandgate, Vt., to photograph and document the marker inscriptions and their respective locations by Bryan Thompson, brother of the author. “Erected to the memory of Martha wife of Adam Hurd who died April 24th 1814 in the 60th year of her age.”

Irma Renner, The Story of Sandgate (Shaftsbury, Vt.: Farnham & Farnham, 1961), Early Settlers section.


Personal visit to Sandgate Center Cemetery, Sandgate, Vt. to photograph and document the marker inscriptions and their respective locations by Bryan Thompson, brother of the author.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 45, citing original 1:75

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 45, citing original 1:105

Personal visit by Bryan Thompson to Sandgate Center Cemetery to document the gravestones. “Adam Hurd died Feb 14, 1844 aged 87 years”

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 45, citing original LR 4:226.

“Woodbury, Connecticut Deaths 1678-1898”, search terms: Adam Hurd, year range 1756-1756.

Woodbury, Conn., Probate District records, 3:239, Adam Hurd’s will; FHLF 6172, Item 2. This record is described as being in a “supplement,” but there is no separation between the main v. 3 and the “supplement.” The page is also numbered “57” (the supplement page number).

Jacobus, “Church Records of Roxbury, Conn.,” 28.

Connecticut Superior Court, 1752-1922, Divorce Papers, Call-Chatfield, FHLF 1516405. The marriage date is provided in this source.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 45, citing original 1:105. Anne [sic] Hurd married Daniel Hurd.

Woodbury Probate District Records, 3:329.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 45, citing original LR 5:145.
Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 46, citing original 1:100.


Jacobus,”Church Records of Roxbury”, 30.

http://www.rbhayes.org/hayes/collections/display.asp?id=769&subj= collections&col_id=285. Thaddeus B. Hurd (1903-1989) often corresponded with other members of the Hurd family on genealogical issues with a particular interest in correcting errors. His research papers have been deposited at the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center in Fremont, Ohio. His notes have been compiled into a genealogical summary which is available on the website. As part of his copious and excellent research, Mr. Hurd wrote about both marriages of Anna (Hurd) (Castle) Hurd, and mentions Anna’s first daughter Lucy, but he did not list any children she had with Daniel Hurd, thus not addressing the confusion between the two Adams (b. 1748 and b. 1757).

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 46, citing original 1:106.

Cothren, *History of Ancient Woodbury from the First Indian Deed in 1659 to 1879 including the present towns of Washington, Southbury, Bethlehem, Roxbury and a part of Oxford & Middlebury containing the Genealogical statistics of the same and of Ancient Stratford from 1639-1728* (Hartford, Conn.: Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, 1879), 595; hereinafter cited as Cothren, *History of Ancient Woodbury 1879 edition*. Marriage and death records prior to 1796 when Roxbury became a town are from “The Ecclesiastical Society of Roxbury, in Woodbury.” Cothren lists them under Roxbury. Note this Volume III of Cothren published some 25 years after the original contains vital statistics. This is a more reliable resource than Volume I (1854) which contains genealogies.


Personal visit October 2009 by Bryan Thompson.
Martha’s birth and marriage dates are found in Jacobus, “The Judson Family of Stratford and Woodbury, Conn.,” 126. Also for birth, Barbour Collection, Farmington, 93, citing original LR 11:584.

Jacobus, “The Judson Family of Stratford and Woodbury, Conn.,” 126.


Albert C. Bates, Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French & Indian War 1755-1762, 146. Sargent Adam Hurd enlisted April 15, 1756. He was dead or captured November 26, 1756. He was on the muster roll of Major Benjamin Hinman of Woodbury in Col. Andrew Ward’s Regiment.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 45, citing original LR 4:1D.


Probate Records of Woodbury, Conn. 3:239.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 45, LR 4:226.

Connecticut Superior Court, 1752-1922, Divorce Papers.


Connecticut Superior Court, 1752-1922, Divorce Papers.

Barbour Collection Woodbury, 45, citing original 1:105.

Personal visit October 2009 by Bryan Thompson.


Barbour Collection Woodbury, 47, citing original LR 4:227.

Barbour Collection Woodbury, 47, citing original LR 4:229.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 45, citing original LR 5:145.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 46, citing original 1:100. Elizabeth Hurd married Ebenezer Leavenworth

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 47, citing original LR 5:145.


Ibid., 529.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 47, LR 6:1.


Ibid.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 45, citing original 1:75. Adam s. Daniel and Anne born 24 March 1757.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 45, citing original 1:105.


Personal visit, Sandgate Center Cemetery, Sandgate, Vermont, October 2009 by Bryan Thompson, brother of the author.

Headstone, personal visit by Bryan Thompson.

Personal visit October 2009 by Bryan Thompson.

Adam Hurd Revolutionary War pension application.


Personal visit October 2009 by Bryan Thompson.


Personal visit October 2009 by Bryan Thompson.

Personal visit October 2009 by Bryan Thompson.

Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 48, citing original 1:75


Barbour Collection, Woodbury, 47, citing original 1:75. A family bible owned by Adelaide Steele, Heuvelton, N.Y. in 1979, gives her birth as December 28, 1777.
90 Hamilton Child, Gazetteer and Business Directory of St. Lawrence County NY for 1873-74 (Syracuse, N.Y: Journal Office, 1873), 113-115.
92 Personal visit East Road Cemetery, East Road, DePeyster, St. Lawrence, N.Y. May 30, 2013 by the author. Mary’s death date is engraved on her grave marker.
93 Vosburgh, “Records of the Congregational Church of Sandgate....”
94 The Russell Collection, Ira Hurd Family File, held at The Martha Canfield Library, 528 East Arlington Road, Arlington, Vermont. Personal visit October 2009 by Bryan Thompson, brother of the author.
95 Vosburgh, “Records of the Congregational Church of Sandgate....”
96 Ibid.
97 Ibid.
98 Ibid.
99 Ibid.
100 Ibid.
101 Ibid.
Simsbury, Connecticut, Probate Records
Volume 1, 1769–1780

abstracted by Helen Schatvet Ullmann, CG, FASG, CSG # 3794

Editor’s Note: This is the second installment for Simsbury, Connecticut Probate Records. See The Connecticut Nutmegger, Volume 46 #4 (March 2014) for the first installment.

The Simsbury Probate District was taken off of the Hartford District in 1769. Some of the records in Volume 1 of the Simsbury court, when they are part of earlier estates in the Hartford District, do appear in the Hartford District records abstracted by Lucius Barnes Barbour and published in earlier issues of the Nutmegger. They are omitted here. These abstracts, taken from Family History Library microfilm 5,641, attempt to include the same kinds of information abstracted by Barbour.

It was customary in the Hartford District to begin the court records at the front of the book and to record documents such as wills and inventories in the back. This book does not seem to follow that pattern. The film begins with wills, inventories and accounts, which does suggest that pattern was followed. However, while some records of the court begin on page 91, they are not in chronological order and are also interspersed with wills, etc. There is an index at the beginning of the microfilm. These abstracts will begin with the first page and any subsequent pages that can be located. Connected files have also been consulted. They often provide much additional information, some of which is mentioned here.

The transcription is not exact unless words are in quotation marks.

Pages 54–55. Will of Lemuel Roberts of Simsbury ... advanced in years ... Wife Abigail ... one third ... the remainder of my moveable estate ... divided equally between my three daughters Lydia Bemon, Phebe Waters and Lucy. Sons Lemuel and Nathaniel all my land in Simsbury ... and in Duncaster ... to son Lemuel land in Hartford West Division ... to daughters Lydia Bemon, Phebe Waters and Lucy land in Simsbury that lies North of Deborah Roberts...

“Whereas it hath pleased God in his Righteous Providence to withhold the Exercise of Reason from my eldest Daughter Abigail whereby Shee is rendred altogether unable to do any Thing for her own Support” .. she shall be Supported [by] my children.... 9 April 1770. Witnesses: Francis Barnard Ju’, Lydia Moses, Aaron Barnard.

Page 160. Court 30 Sept. 1772. Lemuel’s will exhibited and proved.

Page 161. Court 22 Oct. 1772. Lt. Francis Barnam, Hezekiah Humphry, Esq., and Thomas Adams, Jr., all of Simsbury, executors, move to have a distribution. Jonathan Adams, Abel Eno, and Jonathan Pinny all of Simsbury appointed to make distribution, set out to widow Abigail and divide to sons and daughters.

File #2404. Three documents.

Some land in Duncaster in Simsbury. Distribution to the widow; Lydia, wife of Thomas Beman; Phebe, wife of John Waters, Lucy, wife of John Fitch, eldest son Lemuel, second son Nathaniel, exhibited 18 December 1782.

Page 58–59. Will of Mr. Jacob Pettibone. 22 May 1762 ... of Simsbury ... “haveing enlisted my self a soldier to go in the intended expedition....” wife Jemima ... land ... son Jacob Jun’ a minor ... son David a minor ...eldest daughter Luranna ... when 18 ... two other daughters Martha and Thankfull ... when 18 ... wife to be executor.

Witnesses: Ebenezer Mills, Elisha Phelps, Rosittee Phelps.


Page 161. Court 8 December 1772. Jemima Pettibone widow exhibited will, proved, “Excepted the trust of Executorship.”


Page 545. October 19th 1791, Jemima Pettibone exhibited a distribution, accepted.

File #2141. Six documents. This file is among those missed in filming many names beginning with P. It is only available at the state archives on prior notice.

Pages 62–63. Inventory of Mr. Jonathan Higley, late of Simsbury, who died intestate.

Simsbury August 2, 1771. Including additions made 31 July 1769 ... necessaries set out to the widow ... remains to be distributed....

Page 141. Court 6 August 1771, Jonathan Higley of Simsbury appointed administrator, bond with James Alderman, represented estate insolvent. Asahel Holcomb, Joseph Forward, and Elijah Mitchel all of Simsbury, appointed commissioners.

Pages 64-66. Debts allowed.... Distribution to creditors April 4, 1772 ... by Asahel Holcomb, Daniel Willcocks.

Page 154. List of debts in court 2 April 1772, account

**File #1367.** Seven documents.
5 August 1771, widow Mary declined to administer.
Widow Mary Higley requested that Asahel Holcomb and Daniel Willcocks be appraisers.
“Jonathan Higley Jun’r List for 1770.”

Pages 66–68. Will of Widow **Esther Case** ... 3 July 1761 ... of Simsbury ... daughter Esther all my estate “in case she shall live to want it after shee hath spent all the estate that she now hath in her hands, or that was given her by her Hon’rd father late of Simsbury deceased.” Other six children and granddaughter Lucy Addams ... son Josiah Case to be executor. Witnesses: Oliver Humphry, Moses Lilley, Sarah Humphry

Page 67. Inventory ... deceased Sept 19th 1769. ... additions March 27th 1771 ... debts ... Hezekiah Addams, John Brown, Apprizers


**File #545.** Two documents. Will exhibited 29 November 1769, proved 4 December 1769.

Pages 69–70. Will of **Benajah Humphry** of Simsbury ... son Elisha ... son Benajah, Jun’r ... reference to heirs of Benajah Humphry deceased ... son Benoni ... “upon condition they pay as a legacy to my son Roger ... and to my daughter Thankfull Moses of Canaan the wife of Timothy Moses” ... daughter Sarah Humphry wife of Charles Humphry Ju' of Simsbury ... sons Elisha and Benoni to be executors ... 18 December 1771. Witnesses: Hezekiah Humphry, Chloch Humphry, Mary Humphry.

Pages 70–71. Inventory of Benajah Humphry. Elisha Cornish, Nathaniel Humphry, Silvanus Humphry, apprizers.

Page 162. Court 5 January 1773, Elisha and Benoni Humphry exhibited will, proved, Elisha and Benoni appointed executors.

**File #1545.** Two documents. Witnesses testified 2 December 1772.

Pages 72. Will of Mr. **Joshua Holcomb** ... of Simsbury ... to wife [unnamed] ... son Joshua ... son Hezekiah ... son Benajah ... daughter Zilpah Rogers, wife of Anthony Rogers ... daughters, Keziah, wife of Joseph Alderman and Jemima, wife of Isaac Phelps, ... Hannah, wife of Joel Eno. Mary my wife and Benajah my son to be executors ... 22 May 1771. Witnesses: Josiah Higley,
Hephziba Higley, Adonijah Ford.
Page 162. Court 5 January 1773, will exhibited, adjourned to 1st Tuesday of February, then to the 3rd Tuesday of Feb., then to 4th Tuesday [23rd] when the court heard the pleas of Benajah vs. Joshua and Hezekiah and the will was proved.

File #1427. Two documents. Will proved 23 February 1774. Inventory not in the file.

Pages 75–76. Will of Thomas Case Jr... of Simsbury... weak of body... 16 March 1773... wife Hester... eldest son Thomas Case... son Araunah Case... three daughters, Louis, Chloe and Hester Case when 18. My father in Law Josiah Case and my wife Hester to be executors... 16 March 1773. Witnesses: Benjamin Farnham, Abel Pettibone, Bartholomew Case.

Pages 76–78. Inventory of Thomas Case Jr... deceased March 27th 1773. Amasa Case, David Phelps, Jonathan Pettibone Jr, apprizers.

Page 165. Court 1 June 1773, Capt. Josiah Case and Hester Case exhibited will, proved, Josiah and Hester appointed as executors, exhibited inventory, accepted.

File #632. Five documents. The original will says “Araunah.” Testimony of witnesses on 12 April 1773. Inventory dated 26 April 1773. Court 14 December 1782, widow Hester Higley alias Case, executrix, exhibited an account, and another account on 17 June 1785. Distribution 4 December 1788 to Hester, wife of Abraham Pinney [widow of Thomas Case], to Thomas, Aruna, and Farrin Case [not named in the will], daughter Hester, distributed by Daniel Humphry, Jonathan Pettibone, and James Cornish, recorded in Book 4, pp. 256-59.

Page 79. Will of Mary Mitchelson of Simsbury. 12 June 1770. Daughters Margaret Woodruff, Mary Attwood, and the heirs of Rizpah Skinner deceased, all my moveable estate... son Eliphalet all my lands... three children of the said Rizpah. Son Eliphalet Mitchelson to be sole executor. Witnesses: Benjamin Farnham, Isaac Eno, Samuel Eno Jr. Mary Michelson her mark....


Page 81. Distribution of the estate of Wm Mary Michelson... daughter Margaret Woodruff, Mary Attwood, heirs of Rizpah Skinner. April 5th 1773, by Aaron Pinney, Joseph Alderman Jr.

Page 165. Court 6 April 1773, Eliphalet Mitchelson exhibited will of widow Mary Mitchelson... proved... also the inventory. Mr. Joseph Alderman and
Anthony Rogers to distribute ... received the said distribution.

File #1968. Three documents. 2 March 1773, witnesses testified, will proved.

Page 82. Court 17 November 1769. **Noah Chapel** a minor of the age of seventeen years in the month of January last made choice of Nehemiah Andrews, Esq. of Hartland to be his guardian. **No file.**

Court 6 March 1770. **Samuel Buel**, a minor of the age of 15 years the 8th day of July next ... made choice of David Buel of Litchfield to be his guardian ... said David Buel and Thomas Gleson of said Simsbury became bound. **No file**

Court 5 May 1770 Capt. John Viets of Simsbury ... guardian to **Hezekiah Phelps Viets** a minor under the age of 14 years. [also] guardian of **John Viets**, son of John Viets Jun' late of said Simsbury.... **no files.**

Page 83 [same court] Capt John Viets ... guardian of **Elisabeth Viets** a minor under the age of 12 years she being a fatherless child. **No file.**

Court 20 June 1770. **Mercy Sweney** a fatherless child a minor of fourteen years of age the 2d day of last [sic] made choice of Mr. Ebenezer Phelps of said Simsbury to be her guardian ... bond with James Moor of Simsbury.

**File #2590.** One document, a letter from Ebenezer Phelps dated 16 August 1772.

**Joanah Hays** a minor of the age of fourteen years made choice of Nathaniel Hillyer of said Simsbury to be the guardian etc. as certified by Judah Holcomb Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county of Hartford ... until she shall arrive to the age of eighteen years.

**No file.**

Page 84. **Ebenezer Lamson.** Court 17 November 1772. Ebenezer Lamson of Simsbury to take administration on the estate of his father Ebenezer Lamson late of said Simsbury, being the eldest son. Inventory. Appraised by Nathaniel Holcomb, Peter Rice, Benjamin Dibel.

Page 86. Court 5 January 1773. Ebenezer Lamson exhibited accounts. Moved distribution. So ordered. 14 September 1773, distribution exhibited: to Mary, widow; to Hannah, eldest daughter; to Mercy 2nd daughter; to Ebenezer; to heirs of David Lamson deceased; to Elnathan. 7 September 1773, by Nathaniel Holcomb, Peter Rice, Elnathan Strong.

**File #1737.** Three documents. Bond: Ebenezer Lamson and Noah Humphry, both of Simsbury, 17 November 1772.

Page 91. **Richard Case’s** estate exhibited, court 5 September 1769. Richard Case and Marcy Case of Simsbury moved to take administration on the estate of their father Richard Case late of Simsbury, Richard being eldest son.
Intestate. Inventory.
Page 94. Inventory taken 21 November 1769, by Obadiah Bush and Daniel Dewey.
Page 95. Distribution exhibited. Land to Silvanas Case; to Eli Case; to Uriah Case; to Naomi Case; to Marcy Case, now the wife of Abraham Moses; to the three youngest sons, Edward, Phinehas, Timothy Case; to Simeon Case ... to Richard Case. Dated June ___ 1770, by Jonathan Pettibone, Amos Willcocks, Joseph Fuller.
Page 160. Court 4 April 1770. Richard and Mary Case, administrators, move for distribution.
File #651. Five documents.
Bond by Richard Case and Mercy Case, widow, and Thomas Barber 3d, 5 Sept. 1769.
Inventory 30 May 1769 by Jonathan Pettibone, Amos Willcocks, Joseph Tuller, exhibited 5 September 1769. The inventory taken by Obadiah Bush and Daniel Dewey was an appraisal of land in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, land purchased 28 April 1764.

Page 100. Inventory of the estate of Mrs. Mary Foot, taken 23rd January 1770 by Reuben Case, Joshua Case, and Lemil Roberts, Jr. Debts allowed.
File #1038. Four documents.
Bond: Samuel Foot and Joseph Foot and Asaph Humphry, 30 Dec. 1769, witnesses Benijah Rice and Chloe Case.
Account, for taking care of his mother in her last sickness, receipt from John Foot, 23 Dec. 1771.

Page 102. Inventory of Mr. Joseph Weed ... taken Simsbury January 13th 1772, by Abel Gosard, Simeon Holcomb.
Page 103. Distribution exhibited 3 November 1772 to Deborah Weed, widow; to Aaron his 10th portion; to Moses; to Joseph Weed; to Benjamin Weed; to Dorcas Weed; to Hannah Weed. October 19th 1772 by Francis Barnard, Peter Rice.
File #2780. Three documents.
Bond: Deborah Weed, Moses Weed, David Hoskins Witnesses: Francis Barnard, Elisha Cornish.
Distribution: widow Deborah; Aron, eldest son his “dubel part”; Moses 2nd son; Joseph; Benj; Dorcass; Hanah.

Page 104. Inventory of the estate of Mrs. Huldah Moor, exhibited by James Moor, administrator, June 8th 1771, taken by Joseph Forward, Lemuel Bates, Joseph Cornish.

Page 452. Court 1st Tuesday of May 1778. Account, amount to distribute to heirs [no further detail; nothing in index of volume 2].

**File #1983.** Fourteen documents

Isaac Moor and Tille Gossard, both of Simbury, posted bond 5 June 1770 and was granted letters of administration. But a note to Isaac Moor on 20 June 1770, told him that his daughter made a will.

Nuncupative will sworn to by Damaris Moor, Rachel Moor and Naomi Pease, all of Simsbury, were present at the house of William Moor of Simsbury about the beginning of the month of April last. Sister Phebe Moor was to have feather bed and clothes and “bunnet.” The rest of the estate was to be divided among her four brothers, Daniel, Isaac, Abner and Jacob Moor. Goods and chattels to be kept by grandfather said William Moor and uncle James Moor until her brothers and sisters were of lawful age. 2 July 1770.

James Moor appointed administrator, bond with Isaac Moor 2 July 1770.

Account of debts paid by James Moor exhibited 8 June 1771.
Receipt 23 June 1778 by Daniel, Abner and Phebe Moor.

Page 106. Distribution of the estate of **Joseph Wells** of Hartford. Court 17 September 177__, Fletcher Ranny of Middleton in the behalf of his wife whose maiden name was Powel, moved for a distribution of part of the real estate. Epaphras Sheldon, Esq., of Torrington and Ab' Austin and Thomas Hosmer both of said Winchester to make distribution of land in Winchester between said Fletcher Ranny and the legal heirs...
Distribution, first to heirs of William Powel deceased a double portion; to ____ Ranney the wife of Fletcher Ranney as one third part in value of said lands in Winchester, no date, by Epaphras Sheldon and Thomas Hosmer. **No file.**

Page 107. Inventory of **Dudley Higley**. Joseph Bowker, Elnathan Strong [no date].

Page 139. Court August 5, 1771, widow Eunice Higley, relict of Dudley Higley late of Simsbury, appointed administrator. Bond with Martin Stratton of Simsbury.

Page 517. Court 11 Nov. 1779. Unice Messenger administratrix of the estate of Dudly Higley late of Simsbury exhibited some additions to the inventory ... ¼ of a grist mill.... Moved to have distributors appointed. Ens. Silas Hayes and Elnathan Strong and David Willcocks all of Simsbury to make distribution.

**File #1361.** Three documents.

Bond by Eunice Higley and Martin Stratton, both of Simsbury, 5 August
1771, witnesses Thomas Phelps, Jr., Elisha Phelps.
Inventory at Simsbury 31 July 1771 by Joseph Bowker and Elnathan Strong.
Agreement: David Griswold, Lois Griswold, and Hannah Higley agree that our mother Eunice Messenger shall have the right to house and barn given us by our father Dudley Higley, signed 5 September 1780, also signed by Nathaniel Messenger.
Distribution to Louis, wife of David Griswold, daughter Hannah Higley, and the widow.
Receipt by Lois Griswold, witnessed by David and Lemuel Messenger.
Receipt by David and Hannah Messenger, witnessed by David Griswold and Lemuel Messenger.

Page 108. Inventory of James Hillyer, taken 20 December 1790 by Nathaniel Holcomb and John Griffin.
File #1392. Two documents. Nuncupative will, in court 12 November 1770 Capt. Nathaniel Holcomb declared that about 10 April last at the dwelling house of Capt. James Hillyer in Simsbury he made a verbal will naming son Nathaniel and wife Joannah. Holcomb made his oath along with James Hillyer and James Hillyer, Jr. [probably a grandson].

Page 146. Will. Nathaniel Higley of Simsbury. Wife Abigail; son Daniel; daughter Mary Higley; son Solomon; daughter Abigail, wife of Josiah Holcomb; daughter Mindwel, wife of Seth Higley; heirs of my son Dudley Higley deceased. Son Daniel of Simsbury to be executor. 18 [sic, see below] February 1773. Witnesses: Joseph Bowker, Samuel Hays Jr, Isaac Dewey Jr.
Page 500. Distribution: to son Daniel Higley for debts that he had paid for the estate; to Daniel, land; to daughter Mary for debts that she had paid for said estate; to Mary, land; to widow Abigail, as part of her thirds, land. 13 August 1778, Samuel Hays, Elnathan Strong, distributors.
File 1372. Three documents. Son Samuel [not named in the record copy of the will].
Probate 10 November 1773. Original will dated 8 February 1773.

Page 111. Inventory of Jonathan Buttolph late of Simsbury, taken by Hez Humphry, Abel Pettibone, Noah Phelps. Addition exhibited 9 October 1769.
Page 112. Allowance to the widow of Jonathan Buttolph at a court 9 October 1769.
Page 113. Account: debts against the estate of Jonathan Buttolph, 9 October 1769, exhibited by Benoni Buttolph and Martha Buttolph administrators.
Item: to Jonathan Buttolph, son of the deceased. Set out to the widow in moveable estate.

Item: to several articles omitted in his account done while Hezekiah Humphry was Conservator over the deceased....

**File #444.** Six documents. Summons to Jonathan Buttolph, Benoni Buttolph, John Slater, Jr. and Martha his wife, Joseph Seger, Jr. and Lucy his wife, 24 July 1769.

Bond by Martha Buttolph, Hezekiah Humphry and Benajah Rools [sic] on 1 Aug. 1769.

Bond by Benoni and Martha Buttolph 14 Aug. 1769, witnessed by Hezekiah Humphry and Abel Pettibone.

Petition for license to sell real estate by Benony and Martha Buttolph, administrators, 2nd Thurs. Oct. 1769.

Petition for dower for Martha Hoskings, widow of Jonathan 31 March 1785.

Page 113. Inventory of **John Roberts**, late of Simsbury, taken 18 March 1773 by Thomas Adams Jr. and Lemuel Roberts.

**File #2402.** Three documents. Bond by Joseph Adams, Jr., and David Barker, both of Simsbury, 17 March 1773, witness Lemuel Roberts, Thomas Adams, Jr.

Will: 26 May 1761, John Roberts of Simsbury. All right to house and barn and lands “to my mother.” Deborah Roberts to be executor. witnesses: John Matson, Jonathan F. Adams, Thomas Adams, Jr. Exhibited 17 March 1773, the testator non-compos mentis. The will “shall be on file unrecorded.”


Page 162. Court 20 January 1773. Esther Phelps, widow and relict, appeared and accepted trust to administer. Letters of administration. At same time she moved to take guardianship for her son Roger born 11 April 1771.

Page 165. Court 8 April 1773, widow Esther “Excepted” the trust of administratrix on estate of Roger Phelps, exhibited inventory.


Account exhibited 14 August 1781 by Esther Phelps, administratrix.


Page 159. Court 4 December 1773. Ebenezer Lamson of Simsbury, administrator, exhibited account of debts. Paid by Lydia Lamson, one of the administrators. More debts.

Pages 118–120. Distribution exhibited 2 February 1774: to the widow; to
Lois Lamson of her father’s estate including half of that part of Mr. Ebenezer Lamson's barn that was distributed to the heirs of her deceased father which was the sixth part of said barn; to Oliver Lamson second daughter; to Lydia third daughter; to David Lamson eldest son; to Samuel Lamson second son; to Sylvanus Lamson; to the widow Lydia Lamson; to the aforesaid Samuel & Silvanus, Alice and Lydia the whole of their deceased father’s dwelling house in equal shares except one third set out to the widow for her use during her life. Distributors: Nathaniel Holcomb, Peter Rice, Elnathan Strong.

File #1736. Three documents, inventory, distribution, bond by Ebenezer Lamson, Jr. and Lidia Lamson and Joseph Holcomb 24 August 1772.

Page 117. Inventory of Joseph Willcocks, exhibited in court 24 March 1773. Ezra Willcocks appointed administrator. Insolvent, Oliver Humphry Esq. and Isaac Fuller and Thos Dyer appraisers


File #2867. Five documents. Bond: Ezras Willcock and Noah Case, both of Simsbury, 24 March 1773.


Receipt 5 April 1774 by Nathaniel Willcocks, 2 pounds 10 shillings from my father Joseph Willcock’s estate, witnessed by Abraham Pettibone, Jr., Sam Humphry.

Page 123. Court 2 September 1772. Oliver Humphry Esq. accept the trust of an administrator on the estate of the Rev. Gideon Mills late of Simsbury (the widow refusing to accept the same). Bond with Samuel Adams.

Court 17 September 1772. Oliver Humphry Esq. administrator exhibited the inventory. Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, widow, declared it was all the estate to her knowledge.

Page 124. Inventory. Francis Garret, Elisha Barber, 17 September 1772.

Page 127. Insolvent. Capt Ezekiel Humphry and Francis Garrit, both of Simsbury, appointed commissioners to receive claims. Necessary things set out to Mrs. Elisabeth Mills.


Page 132. Distribution on 5 February 1774.

Page 134. Receipts.

File #1942. 49 documents, mostly receipts.

Bond by Oliver Humphry, Samuel Adams, both of Simsbury, 21 Sept. 1772, witness Elisha Phelps
Page 135. Inventory of the estate of Samuel Wetmore late of Winchester. Additions. Jedidiah Hubbard, Isaac Miller, Middletown, February 23rd 1774. Page 136. Court 7 February 1774, Samuel Wetmore of Winchester, executor, exhibited the will. Will: 29 May 1770, Samuel Wetmore of Middletown. Two daughters Mehitabel and Mary for their extraordinary services; daughter Sarah for extraordinary service; after the above to my daughters Hannah, Mehetabel, Sarah, Loise and the natural heirs of Millicent and Mary; son Samuel Wetmore. “and I dont Mean to Give to my Four Sons any more of my Estate ... I have already or heretofore Given to them what I purposed....” Oldest son Samuel Wetmore to be executor. Witnesses: Return Meigs, Joseph Clark, Joanna Clark. Proved January 28th 1774. Page 167. Inventory exhibited 1 March 1774 by Samuel Wetmore, executor. Accepted. File #2800. Twelve documents. Middletown. Receipts: Winchester, 19 June 1771 by Mehetebel Wetmore, Marah Wetmore, Abel Wetmore, the last perhaps just a witness. Winchester 26 December 1774, James Bacon and Sarah 23 Sept 1774, John Wetmore. Granville, 19 January 1775, Ebenezer and Lois Baldwin. Note to his father dated Middleton, 10 May 1764, signed by Samuel Wetmore, Jr.

Page 139. Court 16 January 1770, Abel Adams Jr, minor age 14 last day of August last, of Simsbury, made choice of Mr. Abel Eno to be his guardian. No file


Page 141. Court 30 April 177_. Amaziah Humphrey, age 16, made choice of Silvanus Humphry of Simsbury to be his guardian. No file.

Page 142. Court 23 December 1771. Abner Holcomb, minor age 19 the 10th of September last chose Benjamin Holcomb of Simsbury to be guardian.
No file.

Page 142. **Charity Holcomb**, minor aged 15 the 29th of December Inst., made choice of Obed Holcomb to be her guardian. Obed Holcomb guardian to **Bethiah Holcomb** about seven years of age next month. Benjamin Holcomb guardian to **Jonathan Holcomb**, minor about 12 years in Feb. next. **File for Jonathan Holcomb, #1425**. Bond, Benjamin Holcomb of Simsbury, 5 April 1774, Jonathan a minor, age 14 on 10 Feb. last past [sic].

Page 142. Court 28 September 1772, **Mercy Sweney** a minor about 17 the 2d of October 1772 made choice of Capt. Josiah Case of said Simsbury to be her guardian. **File #2590**. One document. A letter from Ebenezer Phelps to John Owen concerning Mercy’s “indentors” 16 August 1772 [very difficult to read].

Page 147. Will of **John Mills** of Simsbury. 7 January 1774. Wife Damaris Mills all my estate. Son Jared Mills to be sole executor. Witnesses: David Hills, Ezekiel Case, Oliver Humphry.
Inventory of John Mills. April 1, 1774, taken by Dudley Case, Francis Garrit.
Page 167. Jared Mills exhibited the last will of John Mills late of Simsbury. Proved, Jared as executor, exhibited an inventory. **File #1948**. Two documents. Will proved by witnesses on 26 February, 12 March and 1 April 1774, exhibited 5 April 1774. Original inventory has John’s death date, 14 February 1774, inventory exhibited 5 April 1774.


Page 150. Will of **Rebekah Avery**. 2 March 1774, Rebekah Avery late of New London, now of Simsbury, relict of Abel Avery late of said New London, deceased. To my father Ezekiel Phelps, all my real and personal estate, he to be sole executor. Witnesses: Joel Clark, Anthony Rogers, Elijah Owen. **File #155**. One document, will, of New London.
Page 150. Court 1st Tuesday October 1772, **Joseph Weed** a minor of 15 years appeared 8 May last and made choice of Moses Weed of said Simsbury to be his guardian.

Page 151. Inventory of estate of **Asaph Humphry**, taken March 10th 1774, Samuel Fuller, Dudley Pettibone, Elisha Barker.

Page 165. Court 14 February 1774. Desier Humphry widow of Asaph Humphry late of Simsbury refused to take administration, consented that Jonathan Humphry Jr., one of the principal creditors, should take said trust. Accepted, gave bond.

Page 166. Court 14 March 1774. Jonathan Humphry Jr., exhibited inventory, represented the estate insolvent. Commissioners: Daniel Humphry, Noah Phelps, Elisha Barber, all of Simsbury.

Page 167. Necessary things set to the widow Dezier Humphry, first Tuesday of April 1774.

Page 168. Capt. Ezekiel Humphry, Samuel Fuller, Thomas Dyer to distribute dower to the widow Dezier.

Page 184. Dower set out to Deziah Humphry

Page 185. Debts due to the creditors of the estate of Asaph Humphry.


**File #1542.** Five documents. Bond by Jonathan Humphry, Jr., and Jonathan Humphrey, both of Simsbury, 14 February 1774, witnesses Tho\(^4\) Williams and Ozias Case.

Distribution to creditors. Dower set out by Samuel Fuller, Ezekiel Humphry, Thomas Dyer [no date].

Page 152. Inventory of the estate of **Lois Lamson**, exhibited 24 December 1773. Peter Rice, Samuel Hays, Silas Hays

Page 153. Debts due to the estate of Lois Lamson.

Page 166. Court 10 June 1774. Isaac Dewey administrator exhibited an account of sundry debts, represented estate insolvent. commissioners: Capt. Ozias Pettibone, Peter Rice, James Smith.

**File #1741.** Four documents. Bond, Isaac Dewey and Alexander Cosset, both of Simsbury, 1 November 1773. The inventory includes a sixth of a barn that was Ebenezer Lamson’s.

Page 153
Things set out to the Widow Marcy Moses. Court 13 March 1773. N.B. There being no provision for the support of the family and the youngest child but 16 months old, this court sets out to the widow....
Page 154
Things set out to the widow Sarah Hays. Court 1 April 1772. Widow of George Hays.... See p. 25 in part 1 of this series and file #1333.


Page 155. Court 25 November 1772, Joseph Burrel a minor of 14 years of age the 3rd of August made choice of Lt. Samuell Lawrence of Simsbury to be his guardian. No file.


Page 156. Court 5 May 1770. Deborah Viets about 13 years of age made choice of Capt. John Viets of Simsbury to be her guardian, she being a fatherless child. No file.

Page 156. Court 8 December 1772, David Pettibone age 16 made choice of his mother Jemima Pettibone to be his guardian. No file.

Page 157. Same court. Thankful Pettibone, aged 12, made choice of her mother Jemima Pettibone to be her guardian. No file.


Page 157. Court 30 November 1773. David Lamson a minor age 19 the 1st day of May last made choice of Daniel Higley to be his guardian. No file.

Page 158. Court 4 December 1773. Lydia Lamson moved that guardians
be appointed for her four youngest children, viz. Samuel age 12 the 16th of April next, Olive aged 9 the 7th of August last, Lydia aged 7 the 6th of March next, Sylvanus 4 years old the 7th of April next, and the court appoint said Lydia to be guardian. Bond with Ebenezer Lamson and Daniel Higley. **No file.**

Page 158. Court 27 December 1773. **Luther Bull** a minor aged 14 the last day of February last made choice of his mother Mindwell Bull to be his guardian. **No file.**

Page 158. Court 1st Tuesday April 1774. **Jonathan Holcomb** a minor of 14 years of age on the 10th day of February last past having no Father living... made choice of his uncle Benjamin Holcomb of Simsbury to be his guardian. **File #1425.** One document. Bond by Benjamin Holcomb of Simsbury, 5 April 1774.
THE ELLIOTT FAMILY BIBLE

transcribed by Olivia Patch, CSG # 5058

Transcriber’s Note: Was in the possession of Janice Tourtellotte Jacobson MacLellan of Wood-stock, Connecticut, now deceased. She gave me these Bible records (copies) in order for this information to be available to other researchers. Spelling is as written. All appears to be in the same handwriting. The locality of these families is Putnam, Woodstock, Thompson, Connecticut area.

BIRTHS:

David Elliot, youngest son of Capt. Joseph Elliott, Oct. 11, 1716
Clar Wakefield, his wife, August 8, 1775
There Children:
   Lydia, born Nov. 8, 1794
   John Wakefield, April 13, 1797
   Loering, June 12, 1803

Sophia Chaffee wife of John Wakefield Elliot, born Jan. 22, 1794
There children:
   Mary Ann, December 22, 1821
   Arad Upham, August 24, 1824
   David 2nd December 31, 1826
   John Wesley, April 12, 1829
   Caroline Sophia, July 26, 1831
   Harriett M. July 17, 1835

There children:
   George Arad, Oct. 10, 1849
   George Kelton, Aug. 25, 1851
   Henri Lincoln, Dec. 8, 1859
   Dyer Stone Elliott, March 27, 1867

Addie Viola Taylor, wife of George Arad Elliot, born March 27, 1860,
There children:
   Myrtie Lola, born July 5, 1884
   Abbie Aleura, born April 11, 1888
Raymond Elliott Potter, born aug. 24, 1911
Helen Elliot Law, born Nov. 21, 1912
May Ryan Law, born May 6, 1914
Elna Taylor Law, born Jan. 27, 1916
George Edward Law Jr. born Jan 17, 1918.

MARRIAGES

David Elliott, youngest son of Capt. Joseph Elliott “see record.” And Cloe
Wakefield 1792

John Wakefield Elliott and Sophie Chaffee, March 11, 1819

Arad Upham Elliott and Abigail B. Kelton, daughter of George and Nancy
Kelton, March 13, 1848.

George Arad Elliott and Mary E. Buck, daughter of Alexander and Le M.
Buck, January 20, 1875

George Arad Elliott and Addie V. Taylor, daughter of D.E. and Almira
Taylor, September 19, 1883.

Arad Upham Elliott and Emma Le Chaffee, daughter of Loring and Nancy
Chaffee May 4, 1892

Myrtie Lola Elliott and George E. Law, son of George and Josephine Law,
June 8, 1909.

Abbie Almira Elliott and Floyd B. Potter, son of Charles A. and Mattie
Potter, June 8, 1909.
ELLIOTT, WALKER, CHAFFEE BIBLE RECORD

transcribed by Olivia Patch, CSG # 5058

Births: Left-Hand Column

Joshua Walker, 1696
Hanah Hosmer, 1721 or 31
Sarah Walker, Feb. 13, 1751
Caroline Walker, June 18, 1759
John Walker, July 6, 1761
Hannah Walker, March 3, 1762
John Walker, June 8, 1765
Uriah Walker, June 2, 1767
Hannah Walker, Dec. 1, 1769
Cyril Chaffee, Feb. 11, 1779
Hannah Chaffee, June 21, 1781
Abigail Chaffee, July 16, 1783
John Chaffee, Nov. 30, 1789
Caroline Chaffee, Aug. 2, 1791
Sophie Chaffee, Jan. 22, 1794
Chester Chaffee, March 14, 1798
Harriett Chaffee, Mar. 30, 1800
Chester Chaffee, April 6, 1755.

RIGHT-HAND COLUMN.—all in same handwriting

David Elliott, Oct. 11, 1760
Chloe Wakefield, Aug. 28, 1775
Lydia Elliott, Nov. 18, 1794
John W. Elliott, April 3, 1797
Loring Elliott, June 12, 1803/or 1804
Horace Elliott, June 3, 1820
Mary Ann Elliott, Feb. 22, 1821
Arad U. Elliott, Aug. 24, 1824
Lovel Elliott, Aug. 31, 1826
John W. Elliott, April 2, 1829
Caroline S. Elliott, July 21st 1831
Harriett M. Elliott, July 11 or 17, 1835
MARRIAGES
-all in same handwriting

Joshua Walker and Hannah Hosmer, Oct. 17, 1750
Chester Chaffee and Caroline Walker, April 4, 1774 or 1778
David Eliot and Sophie Chaffee, 1798
John W. Elliott and Sophie Chaffee, March 11, 1819
Arad Elliott and Abigail B. Kelton, March 13, 1848
George A. Elliott and Mary C. Buck, June 26, 1875
Henry L. Elliott and Mabel R. Rawson, May 1, 1880
Arad U. Elliott and Emma L. Chaffee, May 4th 1872 or 1892

DEATHS
-all in same handwriting

Left-Hand Column.

Sarah Walker, Oct. 16, 1761, age 44 years, 6 months
John Walker, July 1761, age 2 years
Hannah Walker, May 9, 1768, age 4 years, 3 months
John Walker, August 11, 1768, age 8 years
Hannah Walker, May 31, 1775, age 46 years
Joshua Walker, Dec. 25, 1775, age 79 years
Hannah Parks, July 23, 1804, age 35 years
Harriett Chaffee, Dec. 21st 1804
Horace Elliott, Dec. 22, 1821, age 2 days
John Elliott, Sept. 27, 1844, age 44 years
Sophie Elliott, Dec. 11, 1850, age 56 years, 10 months, 14 days

The following are in a different handwriting

David Elliott, Nov. 21, 1853, 87 years
John K. Elliott, Nov. 28, 1869, age 18 years
Sarah A. Stoddard, daughter of George and Nancy Kelton, Sept. 11, 1870, age 44 years
Mary E. Elliott, Feb. 10, 1877, age 24 years, 4 months.
Loring Elliott, March 10, 1879, age 75 years, 8 months, 26 days
Nancy Kelton, (no date given) age 78 years, 5 months, 25 days.
Abigail B. Elliott, (no date) age 60 years, 7 months, 25 days
Arad U. Elliott, (no date) age 79 years, 4 months, 17 days
Harriett M. Stone, March 6, 1895, age 59 years, 7 months, 13 days.
Deaths continued
Chester Chaffee, no date given
Caroline Chaffee, no date given
Caroline Chaffee, no date given

Alpheas C. Chaffee, no date given
Hannah Chaffee, Nov. 3rd, 18__
Mary Upham, 5-18-1871, age 71 years, 1 month, 5 days - brief obituary included.
“Upham: In Jersey City. Mrs. Mary A. Upham, widow of the late Arad Upham. Her
funeral will take place at Number 42 Clarkston on Sunday, May 7th at one
o’clock p.m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.”
Cyrill Chaffee, December 8, 1872, age 94 years.
Chloe Elliott, Feb. 17, 1855, 79 years, 6 months
Mary Ann Elliott Morse, age 78 years, 5 months, 25 days. no date given.

WALKER FAMILY BIBLE

transcribed by Olivia Patch, CSG # 5058

BIRTHS: Left-Hand Column
(all appear to be in the same handwriting)

Joshua Walker, no date given
Hannah Hosmer, no date given
Sarah Walker, Feb. 13, 1751
Caroline Walker, June 18, 1759
John Walker, July 6, 1761
Hannah Walker, March 3, 1763
John Walker, June 8, 1765
Uriah Walker, June 2, 1769
Hannah Walker, Dec. 1, 1769
Cyrill Chaffee, Feb. 11, 1779
Hannah Chaffee, June 21, 1781
Abigail Chaffee, July 11, 1783
John Chaffee, Nov. 30, 1785
Alpheus C. Chaffee, April 9, 1789
Caroline Chaffe, born Aug. 2, 1791
Sophia Chaffee, born Jan. 22, 1794
Chester Chaffee, March 14, 1798
Mary A. Chaffee, March 30, 1800
Harriett Chaffee, April, 2, 1804

Right-Hand Column - Births continued

David Elliott, Oct. 11, 1766
Chloe Wakefield, Aug. 28, 1775
Lydia Elliott, Nov. 3 or 8, 1794
John N. Elliott, April 13, 1797
Loring E. Elliott, June 2, 1803
Horace Elliott, July 3, 1822
Mary Ann Elliott, Dec. 22, 1821
Arad U. Elliott, Aug. 24, 1824
David Elliott 2nd, Dec. 31, 1826
John W. Elliott, April 2, 1829
Caroline L. Elliott, July 20, 1831
Harriett Elliott, July 17, 1835.

MARRIAGES  all same handwriting

Joshua Walker and Hannah Hosmer, October 17, 1750
Chester Chaffee and Caroline Walker, April 23, 1778
David Elliott and Chloe Wakefield, 17—not completed
John W. Elliott and Sophie Chaffee, March 11, 1819
Chester Chaffee and Caroline Walker -no date given
Simon Stone and Patty Covill, Jan. 15, 1815

DEATHS all same handwriting

Left-Hand Column

Sarah Walker, Oct. 16, 1761 age 4 years, 6 months
John Walker, July 8, 1761, age 2 years
Hannah Walker, May 9, 1768, age 46 years.
Joshua Walker, December 25, 1773, age 72 years.
Hannah Parhis, July 23, 1804, age 35 years.
Harriett Chaffee, Dec. 21, 1804.
Horace Elliott, Dec. 22, 1821, age 2 days.
John N. Elliott, Sept. 27, 1844, age 47 years.
Sophie Elliott, Dec. 11, 1850, age 56 years, 10 months, 14 days.
Harriett M. Stone, March 6, 1895, 59 years, 7 months, 13 days.
David Elliott, March 31, 1915.

Right-Hand Column - different handwriting

Lowell Stone, Sept. 20, 1824, 2 years, 7 months, 8 days.
Charles Preston Stone, May 14, 1826, 11 years.
Emily Carpenter Stone, Dec. 21, 1904.
Lowel Adams Stone, died Sept. 6, 1916.
Obediah Stone, died Oct. 27, 1916.

MIDDLTON BIBLE RECORDS

Transcribed by Olivia Patch, CSG # 5058

Transcriber’s Note: Family Bible Records of Jeffrey Alan Mills, deceased of Galion, Ohio.

MARRIAGE RECORD

Blanche Winger and Louis P. Howard married August 22, 1943

DEATH RECORDS

Mary Ann Middleton died December 21, 1878.
Alfred Middleton died April 12, 1883.
Elizabeth Lintern died May 1, 1894.
Elizabeth Middleton died December 3, 1894.
James Middleton died August 4, 1906.
Emma Floy Middleton died December 15, 1908.
May E. Milles died Sept. 30, 1933.
Alven E. Wenger died August 26, 1933.
Emanuel Alfred Middleton died Feb. 6, 1947
Bertie E. Middleton died October 29, 1947
Sarah Ann Middleton died October 12, 1951

Another page of these family records: The following just provides vital information
on Elizabeth Pincombe of Devonshire, England, who immigrated to America, and settled
Ohio.

The Record is entitled: DESCENDANTS
Mrs. Elizabeth Pincombe, born in Devonshire, England December 3, 1821,
Located
in Cleveland, Ohio 1869, died in Hudson, Ohio 1894

COVILL, ELLIOTT BIBLE RECORD

*transcribed by Olivia Patch, CSG # 5058*

Record of Births:

John N. Elliott, born April 2, 1829
May M. Covill born Nov. 6, 1830
Frank H. Elliott, son of John N, and May M. Elliott was born Feb. 14, 1851
Parley Covill born April 4, 1785
Esther ____ born Nov. 5, 1788
May L. or P. Coville born Oct. 23, 1812
Sarah A. Covill born June 16, 1817
Emily M. Coville born May 20, 1819
Esther P. Covill, born Aug. 20, 1823
Caroline L. Covill, born Sept. 17, 1827
Henry H. Covill, born June 5, 1829
May or Mary Covill born Nov. 6, 1850
Amasa W. Thurber, born Feb. 20, 1818
Charles D. Rouse born September 22, 1814
George H. Eddy, born Dec. 17, 1822
Lanee E. Fairmon born Sept. 24, 1823
John N. Elliott born April 2, 1828 or 29.
RECORD OF MARRIAGES

John N. Elliott was married to May M. Covill, July 1st 1851

RECORD OF DEATHS

(Note: spelling is as written.)

Mary D. Covell, January 30th 1815.
Henry H. Covell, May 9th 1843
Charles D. Rouse, Nov. 28th 1857.
Parley Covell, August 23rd 1872.
Daniel G. Fairmon, January 21st 1878.
Esther Covell, Nov. 6th 1884
Amasa W. Thurber, July 16th 1886.
John W. Elliott, Nov. 26th 1888.
Sarah A. Thurber, June 28th 1890
Esther P. Eddy, March 10th 1901
Emily M. Covell, April 6th 1902.
George W. Eddy (no date given)
Mary W. Elliott, April 20th 1907
Caroline S. Covill 1920.
How Pension Applications Can Solve Some Brick Wall Problems

by Olivia Patch, CSG # 5058

I arrange Genealogy Road Shows for the Connecticut Professional Genealogist Council yearly, and also consult for them. The majority of people who come in have what is called, Brick Wall Problems, meaning, they do not know where to go next to continue their search for their ancestors, especially when they come to a difficult period to work in, such as right after the American Revolution, when many people migrated to Vermont, New Hampshire, New York State, and points west. Many of these people did not stay put long enough to get into the census records, town records or town histories.

One of the sources that I suggest locating, if they have an ancestor who served in the American Revolution, is the Soldier’s Pension Application. Many of these provide information such as children’s names, places of residence, maiden names’ of the wife, date of marriage, and occasionally, property owned by the soldier. This information can provide one with more research options in order to jump over that brick wall.

In my genealogical materials files, I came upon such an application that shows what information can be obtained in them, and why it makes it very worthwhile to go through the process of obtaining them to aid one’s research.

ASA DAY’S PENSION APPLICATION. Dated: January 12, 1822.
Served in Massachusetts and New York State.
Pension # W.6955; B.L. No/ 13416-160-55
(Fold 3 Revolutionary War Pensioners)

State of New York, St. Lawrence County.

On the 12th day of January, 1822, personally appeared before the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the foresaid county in open court, being a court of records in said state, Asa Day, age 62 years, resident in the town of Massena of said county of St. Lawrence, who being duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath declare that he served in the Revolutionary War as follows: He enlisted at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts on or about the month of March 1777 for three years. That during said three years, he served in Captain Flower’s Company until he was transferred to Captain Williams’ Company in the Third Regiment, commanded by Co. Greakton or Creaton of the Massachusetts Line. That about nine months after the
expiration of the said three years, he again enlisted the service, and continued in Capt. Williams’ company until the year 1783, when he was honorable discharged at West Point, in the State of New York. That he made his original declaration in the year 1819 and received a Pension Certificate, and I, the said Asa Day, do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not since that time, by gift or sale or in any manner disposed of my property or any part thereof with interest thereby to diminish it, as to bring myself within the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled An Act to Provide for Certain Persons Engaged in the Revolutionary Way. Passed on the 8th day of March, 1818, and that I have not nor has any person in ____ for me any property of securities, contracts or debts due to me nor have I any property or income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed.

Real Estate: I have none. Personal Property: One razor and box; one feather bed and bed clothes for one bed; 3 chairs and 4 forks, 6 plates, and one tea pot.

Page 2

And the said ___ doth further say that now having a wife and four children, that he’s fifty-seven years of age, and in a bad state of health. That his oldest son, Juda E. Day is over twenty years of age, lives out of the family of this desponent, and is not able to lend him any assistance, and his other two sons, to wit-Robert and Mattoon, live in this deponent’s family. That Robert is 21, and Mattoon is 17 years of age, and neither of them are more than able to support themselves. He has two daughters, Miranda and Betsey, who are absent from this deponent’s family, and are unable to render this deponent any assistance. That this deponent is by occupation a farmer, has no means to support himself, but by manual labor, is much afflicted with rheumatism and other infirmities of old age, and at times, is not able to labor.

Sworn before me in open court, this 12th day of January, 1822 (cannot make out the signature)

Signed Asa Day

The Court value of the property specified in the ___ preceding inventory at twenty-nine dollars and 95 cents.

By order of the court, Mr. B. Hitchawk.
PENSION APPLICATION OF MARY (HOYLE?) DAY
Second Wife of Asa Day

On this 26th day of August 1854, presently appeared before the County Court in and for the said County in the town of Malone, in the said County (Franklin), present ___John Hutten, County Judge, Mary Day, a resident of the town of Burke in said county, age 43 years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth in her ___made the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the provisions previously made by the Act of Congress of the Third February 1853 and___ pension laws. That she is the widow of Asa Day, deceased, who was a private in the New York Line of the Continental Army, and served as such, as she believes, more than two years during the War of the Revolution, and was a pensioner of the United States, under the Act of 1818, and applied from the St. Lawrence County, New York.

She was married to the said Asa Day on the 28th day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and her said husband died in the town of Massena, in said county (Franklin), on the 23rd of August, 1853. At the time of her said marriage with him, her name was MARY HOYLE and she was not married to him prior to the second day of January 1800, but at the time above stated. She further declares that she has remained a widow ever since the death of her husband, and is still a widow, and she authorizes J.D. Woodward of Plattsburgh, New York to act as her attorney, and receive her pension certificate. There is no record of her marriage except that which accompanies this her application.

Signed: Mary Day (her mark)

From these Pension Applications, one can find place of residence, terms of Revolutionary service (Asa served for Massachusetts and New York state, children’s and Wife’s name, applicant’s age, date of marriage. This provides good information for further research on your ancestor and family.

If you have been told that your ancestor served in the American Revolution—or wish to find out if he has, the following are great sources to investigate.

* Fold 3 (available free, with your membership in the Connecticut Society of Genealogists.) They have a lot of information and provide copies of the ancestor’s military pension papers.
* The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue
N.W., Washington, D.C. 20408; phone: 866-272-6272
* Go on-line to Google.com. Type in National Archives for more information on their military personnel service records and an overview of their records relating to military services. You can also request your military service record on-line or by fax. However, your first request should be to ask for their SF-180 Request Form in order to request by mail or FAX. Their NPRC FAX number is 314-801-9195. Note: There is a charge for copies requested and sent: Five pages or under=$25.00, flat fee; Six or more pages: $70.00, flat fee.

Hard-Copies of Books Available at most large libraries/research facilities:

*indexes to pensions for revolutionary war service.*

1. Index of Revolutionary War Pensions Applications.
   Published by the National Genealogy Society, Washington, D.C., (1991-92). Data taken from the National Archives.
4. *The DAR Patriot Index.*
5. Many state historical societies have published books on the Revolutionary soldiers that were living in that state during certain periods of time. For an example: *Six Hundred Revolutionary Soldiers Living in Georgia in 1827-8; Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, 1775-1783; Rolls and Lists Of Connecticut Men in the Revolution 1775-1783.*

There are a lot of resources out there that will help you locate information on your Revolutionary War Soldier (like-wise, for the Civil War period). For all the good information one can obtain from these pension applications, you certainly would be able to break through many of your “brick wall” problems, such as the residences of your ancestor, names of his children and wife or wives, location at the time of application. Visiting the locations, could enable you to obtain information that is not available in your local libraries or on-line. Plus, if you so choose, you would be eligible to join your local chapter of the DAR or SAR (Daughters of the American Revolution; Sons of the American Revolution.) So many benefits, from a document!!! Well worth the trouble to find!!
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