

# The Connecticut Nutmegger

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## **Title of Governor Emeritus Conferred Upon James H. Leatherbee II**

At the 47th Annual Meeting on 16 May 2015, the Connecticut Society of Genealogists conferred upon CSG Past President and Governor, James “Jim” H. Leatherbee II, the honorary title of Governor Emeritus for his outstanding and dedicated service.

Since becoming a member in 1983, Jim has been an active and important member of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. He has been a dedicated leader, who contributed to the success of the Society. He has served as a member of the Board of Governors from 1991 to the present. He has served four terms as President and six terms as Vice President. He has frequently been a spokesman for CSG and for genealogy. His contributions have included many years of leadership for *The Connecticut Nutmegger* and for the judging of books in the CSG Literary Award contest. He has made important contributions in building bridges between genealogists and the Town Clerks of Connecticut. CSG is deeply grateful for all that he has done.

Jim has stepped down from being the Chair of the Nutmegger Committee; however, his insights and expertise will always be welcome.

Thank you, Jim.

-The Editor and Staff of the Connecticut Nutmegger

# **Andrews, Deboise, Perkins, Freeman, Wallace, and Other Allied Families**

*by Teresa K. Smith DeBoise, CSG # 11013*

## **Introduction**

This history began with a search for the ancestors of James Arthur DeBoise (1911–1989) and Ruth Martha Andrews (1912–1973), the patriarch and matriarch of the DeBoise family, whose descendants are living in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and other states throughout the U.S. There was some oral history, although limited, primarily on the DeBoise side of the family. The search for the family history found a wealth of information, particularly on the Andrews side.

Finding information on people of color can be challenging. This is particularly true of those of Indian and African descent in New England before the 1850s and before the Civil War for those from the South. The Andrews and allied families have deep New England roots. Census records and other vital records list the family as black, mulatto, white, and Indian, but most frequently as mulatto. Inter marriages between blacks and Indians were not uncommon in New England, and any racial combination was considered mulatto. The DeBoise and Perkins family are from North Carolina, and their history begins to be documented following the Civil War.

The Andrews, Freeman, Powers, Russell, Wallis/Wallace, and other families on the maternal side of the family can be found in early records for Hampshire and Hampden Counties in Massachusetts, and Tolland, Hartford, and New London County records in Connecticut. The families moved between Massachusetts and Connecticut, are often found living near each other, and frequently married between families.

African and Indian slaves were a part of the New England landscape in the mid-1600s. Indians were enslaved following the various Indian Wars, and Rhode Island and Connecticut were active ports for the slave trade during the Colonial years.

Slavery legally and officially ended in Massachusetts in 1783. In 1784, Rhode Island and Connecticut adopted gradual emancipation laws; therefore slavery did not legally end until 1842 in Rhode Island and 1848 in Connecticut.<sup>[1]</sup> Blacks (and Indians) had few rights. Blacks in Massachusetts could vote, and could move within the state without legal restrictions. This was not the case in Connecticut. Free blacks in Connecticut could vote until 1814, when a law was incorporated into the constitution that disenfranchised blacks who had not voted before the law became effective. Rhode Island disenfranchised all blacks in 1822.<sup>[2]</sup>

There are few records found on our families before the early 1800s. Most free families can be found in the earliest records in New England. Because of the lack of records, we can assume that our families were enslaved. Records that we have indicate that the family roots in New England were longer than what is found in written records.

The opportunities available for employment for people of color in the 19th century were limited. Blacks most frequently worked as laborers (men) and domestics (women). This is the case in this family. We also see the women working as laundresses, and families taking in boarders.

Families were close. Extended families lived in the same household, or near each other. Families moved to communities where other relatives lived. This family support is not only part of both Indian and African traditions, but was probably critical for the survival and growth of the families.

Family members, both men and women, have served proudly in the military. Some of the earliest records show military service of ancestor Edward “Ned” Carter during the French and Indian War in 1755, and Revolutionary War service for Edward Carter and his sons. We find family members serving in most of the major wars, including during periods when the military was segregated. For some, the military became a career.

In 1857 the U.S. Supreme Court issued the Dred Scott decision, with the Chief Justice of the Court issuing an opinion that the Constitution did not apply to blacks, and that blacks were not and could not be citizens of the United States.<sup>[3]</sup> Even though denied citizenship and those rights provided to citizens, and despite the great risk they placed themselves in, including the possibility of being enslaved if captured, an astonishing number of family members enlisted and fought in the Civil War.

Descendants of these families are many and would make their ancestors proud. They represent all different kinds of occupations, and many have attended or completed college and graduate studies.

This history continues to be a work in progress. More information continues to be uncovered, helping to tell the story of our ancestors. From their stories, we learn about ourselves—the roots of many of our values and traditions. By writing down what is known, both through written records and oral histories, we can begin to understand our history. This history is for our children, who will continue to add the history of more recent generations. Let us never again lose our connection with the past.



Ruth Martha Andrews (1912–1973)

## THE ANDREWS FAMILY

### Generation No. 1

1. PHILIP<sup>1</sup> ANDREWS was born about 1764<sup>[4]</sup> on one of the British-held islands in the Caribbean,<sup>[5]</sup> and he drowned in or near Ludlow, Hampden County, Massachusetts, on 30 April 1842 aged 78.<sup>[6]</sup> He married SARAH \_\_\_\_, who was born about 1763 and died after 1854.<sup>[7]</sup>

Philip is the earliest Andrews that can be documented. He was a servant (probably a slave) to a captain of the British Army during the Revolutionary War. He deserted and joined the American Army.<sup>[8]</sup> He settled in Ludlow following the war, where he lived for the remainder of his life. Philip is listed in the 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840 censuses for Ludlow. No documentation can be found of Philip before 1810. However, it appears that children were born in Ludlow as early as 1802. Ludlow was a small farming community located east of Springfield. In 1810, there were 730 residents, of which seventeen were people of color. The surnames of the black families were Andrews, Story, and Bagary or Begory.

There is little known of Sarah. She received financial help from the state beginning in 1843, following Philip's death, through 1854, at age 97.<sup>[9]</sup> No documentation of her death has been found.

Children of Philip and Sarah (\_\_\_\_) Andrews:

- i. ELIZABETH "BETSEY"<sup>2</sup> ANDREWS, b. Ludlow ca. 1802; d. Ludlow 15 Oct. 1861 aged 59.<sup>[10]</sup>
2. ii. PHILIP ANDREWS, JR., b. Ludlow ca. 1808;<sup>[11]</sup> m. MARY ANN POWERS.

## Generation No. 2

2. PHILIP<sup>2</sup> ANDREWS, JR. (*Philip*<sup>1</sup>) was born in Ludlow about 1808 and died there on 17 October 1842.<sup>[12]</sup> He married in Ludlow on 1 January 1838, MARY ANN POWERS, daughter of Charles "James" and Polly (\_\_\_\_) Powers.<sup>[13]</sup> She was born about 1817 in Ludlow, and died there on 30 January 1862 aged 45 of consumption.<sup>[14]</sup>

If this is the correct year of birth for Mary Ann, it is likely that Philip had an earlier wife, who is the mother of Calvin Dexter. Mary Ann would have been eight years old at the time of Calvin's birth. Additionally, Calvin Dexter married Mary Ann's niece.

Philip died at a young age and of a violent death. He was thirty-four years old when he was shot to death. There is no information as to why or by whom. His death was less than six months following his father's tragic death.

Following Philip's death, his wife moved in with her mother. Mary Ann's race was indicated as mulatto.<sup>[15]</sup> She was living with Polly as late as 1855.<sup>[16]</sup>

Child of Philip Andrews and an unknown first wife:

3. i. CALVIN DEXTER<sup>3</sup> ANDREWS, b. Ludlow 5 March 1825;<sup>[17]</sup> m. LOVINA JONES.

## Generation No. 3

3. CALVIN DEXTER<sup>3</sup> ANDREWS (*Philip*<sup>2-1</sup>), was born in Ludlow on 5 March 1825, and he died in Vernon, Tolland County, Connecticut, on 24 December 1903 aged 78 years 9 months 14 days, nine months after his wife's death.<sup>[18]</sup> He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery there.<sup>[19]</sup> He married about 1845,<sup>[20]</sup> LOVINA or LAVINA JONES,<sup>[21]</sup> daughter of an unknown father and Phebe Powers<sup>[22]</sup> She was born in Wilbraham, Hampden County, Massachusetts, on 3 January 1825.<sup>[23]</sup> She died in Vernon on 22 March 1903 aged 78 years 2 months 18 days of pneumonia, having been sick eight days before passing,<sup>[24]</sup> and she was buried in Elmwood Cemetery.<sup>[25]</sup>

Dexter, Lovina, and their children were living in Ludlow in 1850.<sup>[26]</sup> Dexter was a laborer, probably working on the surrounding farms. He moved to Ellington, Connecticut, around 1853, leaving his family behind as he sought to establish himself in Ellington and offer a better life for his family. His family received state assistance for a while and was listed on Ludlow pauper rolls as early as 1 November 1853.<sup>[27]</sup> His family joined him in Ellington before 1860.<sup>[28]</sup>

Ellington was a farming community bordered by East Windsor on the west and Vernon on the south. The industrial revolution in the 1800s saw the development of manufacturing through the opening of a variety of mills. However, farming was the occupation of the majority of the residents. The population in 1860 was 1,510. The black population was small, forty-six individuals. Most black families lived in independent households, with a few individuals living in households where they worked on the farm, or worked as servants. Only two black families owned their homes or farms, and families had few assets. Calvin had personal assets of \$150, better than many other families of color.<sup>[29]</sup> Surnames of other black families living in Ellington in 1860 included Powers, Chappel, Morrison, Champlin, and Madison. It is likely that the Powers family in Ellington is related to the Andrews family, at least through marriage.

On 1 January 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Black infantries began to be organized to fight in the Civil War. In September 1863, Calvin Dexter traveled with his two sons, Calvin Dexter, Jr. and Martin Philip, to Providence, Rhode Island, where the young men enlisted in Rhode Island's first black regiment, the 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (Colored). Calvin Dexter signed enlistment papers for his son, Calvin Dexter, Jr. so that he could enter the military. Both sons survived the War, and were discharged in the fall of 1865.

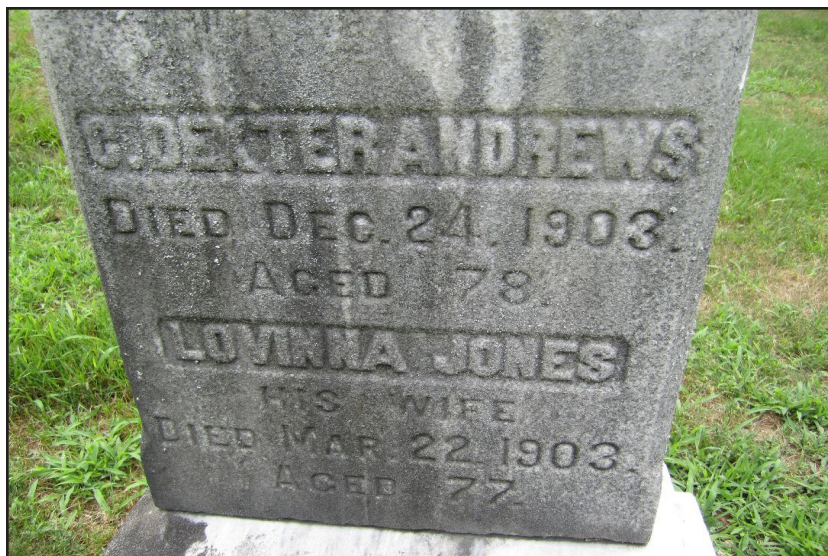
In 1864, Calvin Dexter made his first of three land purchases in Ellington. He bought six acres from Daniel Peck for \$250. This included a dwelling house and other buildings. In 1871, he purchased six acres, a dwelling, and another building from Addison Hamilton for \$300. This property adjoined his current property. In 1881, he purchased one acre from "Agustus Lankester" for \$25. This land also adjoined his property, bringing his total land to thirteen acres.<sup>[30]</sup> Calvin Dexter was well established as a farmer.

In November 1897, at age 72, Calvin Dexter sold his property to "Valeriai Komisky" for one dollar, and he and his wife moved to Vernon. Why did he sell his land, his animals, and farm implements for such a small amount of money? The value of the real and personal estate had to be greater than this. Did he have a mortgage on the property, and the amount owed was not recorded in the land records? He and his wife were getting older, and maintaining the property had to

be difficult. A look at the 1900 census records for Ellington found a community that was changing. There were many recent immigrants to the town, many from Poland and Germany. There were few families of color remaining in the town, and only one family of color owned their farm. Many of the individuals of color were from Virginia, the families with extensive roots in New England having moved away. Valeriai Komisky emigrated from Poland in 1892, at age 21, following her husband Frank who arrived in 1889. In 1900 they had four children, ranging in age from two to nine years, and owned their farm (formerly the Andrews home) with a mortgage:<sup>[31]</sup>

In “consideration of one dollar,” granted to Valeriai Kmnski [Komisky] two tracts of land, the first piece deeded to Calvin Dexter Andrews by Daniel A. Peck March 5, 1864, the second piece deeded by Augustus Lancaster 7 April 1881. These two pieces totaled approximately twelve acres and adjoined each other. Also personal property including two team harness, 9 1/2 bw. onions, one buggy harness, stove wood, two hogs, 1w horse, tobacco, corn, business wagon, farm wagon, buggy, hay, harrow, plough, sleigh, sled, forks, cutting machine, dung fork, ten chick, a rooster, two ladders, horse hoe, 1 starch bedding, wheel barrow, ridger, three wood measures, tobacco bath, lot of shingles, hoe, tub, chains, surcingle, six plank[s], flail, corn cutter, cultivator, hay rigging, five barrels, barb wire & stretcher, saw, shove, pincers, plane, chainsaw, hammer, feedbox, axe, soldering iron, post, chicken wire, crow bar, one bag fertilizer. He reserved use of premises for two weeks from 19 November 1897, and he would care for animals and property. Witnessed by Francis M. Ceharter; Annia L. Chapman. Signed by mark X.<sup>[32]</sup>

Calvin could not read or write, and probably had little, if any, formal schooling. However, he was able to purchase property, successfully farm, and raise a family. Calvin’s ethnic background was probably Indian and African. His daughter, Mary Josephine, was identified as Indian in both the 1920 and 1930 federal census, and the 1930 census had written in on her father’s birthplace that he was of mixed blood.<sup>[33]</sup> DNA testing of one of his descendants also indicates Native American heritage.



Elmwood Cemetery, Vernon, CT

Lovina Jones, Calvin's wife, was a housewife. The 1900 census indicated that she was the mother of eleven children, ten of whom have been identified. At the time of the census, she had outlived all but three of her children. She probably had little if any formal education, and could not read or write.<sup>[34]</sup> She was frequently described as mulatto, and is probably of Indian and African background.

Children of Calvin and Lovina (Jones) Andrews:

- i. ANDREW B.<sup>4</sup> ANDREWS, b. Monson, Hampden Co., Mass. 12 Oct. 1845;<sup>[35]</sup> d. before 1 June 1850.<sup>[36]</sup>
4. ii. CALVIN DEXTER ANDREWS, JR., b. Wilbraham ca. 1846.<sup>[37]</sup>
5. iii. MARTIN PHILLIP ANDREWS, b. South Wilbraham 29 May 1848;<sup>[38]</sup> m. PERLENCIA JANE OAKLEY.
- iv. LEWIS E. ANDREWS, b. Ludlow ca. 1852;<sup>[39]</sup> d. before 1 June 1860.<sup>[40]</sup>
6. v. GEORGE WASHINGTON ANDREWS, b. Ludlow 25 March 1853;<sup>[41]</sup> m. JEANETTE FREEMAN.
- vi. RUSSELL ANDREWS, b. Wilbraham ca. 1854;<sup>[42]</sup> d. before 1 June 1860.<sup>[43]</sup>
- vii. CHARLES W. ANDREWS, b. Ellington March 1857;<sup>[44]</sup> d. Ellington 11 July 1860.<sup>[45]</sup>
7. viiii. MARTHA E. ANDREWS, b. Conn. ca. 1859;<sup>46</sup> m. EDGAR FREEMAN.
8. ix. MARY JOSEPHINE ANDREWS, b. Conn. Jan. 1859;<sup>[47]</sup> m. SAMUEL H. CHAPPELL.
- x. JENNIE L. ANDREWS, b. Ellington ca. 1861 in Ellington.<sup>[48]</sup> Jennie was listed in the 1880 census living in the home of James Talcott. She was single and a servant.<sup>[49]</sup>

## Generation No. 4

4. CALVIN DEXTER<sup>4</sup> ANDREWS, JR. (*Calvin Dexter*<sup>3</sup>, *Philip*<sup>2-1</sup>), was born about 1846 in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and died in Ludlow, Massachusetts, in October 1878, having fallen into the Chicopee River from a railroad bridge, his body found on 26 May 1879.<sup>[50]</sup> His death record indicates he was married at the time of his death, but no record has been found documenting whom he married.

Calvin was living in Ludlow in 1850.<sup>[51]</sup> In the 1860 census, he was with his parents in Ellington.<sup>[52]</sup> He was a resident of Massachusetts in 1863 when he enlisted in the Army.<sup>[53]</sup> He has not been found in the 1870 census.

Calvin was a veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted 19 September 1863 in Company D, 14th Regiment, Rhode Island Colored Heavy Artillery.<sup>[54]</sup> He was mustered in on 22 September 1863 in Providence, Rhode Island, and was a private during his service. His father needed to sign the enlistment papers verifying that he was at least 18 years old. The military records indicate that he was 5 feet 8½ inches tall, with dark complexion, dark eyes, and dark hair. Calvin's last six months of service was spent in confinement with hard labor for forgery. He also forfeited one-half his pay during that period of time. He was mustered out on 2 October 1865.<sup>[55]</sup>

Calvin might have had a child with Maria Salisbury,<sup>[56]</sup> daughter of Samuel and Miranda (Powers) Salisbury. She was born, probably in Ludlow, about 1855, and was living with her parents in Ludlow in 1860, described as black or colored.<sup>[57]</sup> She is not found in the census in subsequent years.

A child of Maria Salisbury and either Calvin Dexter or Philip Martin. The marriage record lists his father as Philip Martin, and his death record lists his father as Calvin Dexter:

- i. WILLIAM L.<sup>5</sup> ANDREWS, b. Ludlow ca. Jan. 1869;<sup>[58]</sup> d. Palmer, Hampshire Co., Mass., 11 Dec. 1942 aged 73 of arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries) and heart disease, bur. Hillside Cemetery, Monson;<sup>[59]</sup> m. Monson 8 July 1890, FANNIE (WALLACE) POWERS, daughter of Charles and Rosanna (Powers) Wallace,<sup>[60]</sup> b. Mass. in Jan. 1859,<sup>[61]</sup> d. Monson 21 Dec. 1924 aged 65, of pneumonia.<sup>[62]</sup>

William was found in the 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940 censuses in Monson, described as black. His stepson, Arthur Powers, was living in the household while his wife was living. In 1930, William owned his own home, valued at \$1300, and was a carpenter.<sup>[63]</sup>

Fannie Wallace married (1) Henry Powers. Two children were born of this union: Albert and Arthur E. No children were born of the marriage with William. Fannie kept house for her family, worked as a laundress and as a servant.

5. MARTIN PHILLIP<sup>4</sup> ANDREWS (*Calvin Dexter*<sup>3</sup>, *Philip*<sup>2</sup>) was born in South Wilbraham, Hampden County, Massachusetts, on 29 May 1848, and he died in Hampden, Hampden County, on 2 December 1896, aged 47, a laborer, of pneumonia pthisis, more commonly known as tuberculosis.<sup>[64]</sup> He is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery in Hampden.<sup>[65]</sup> He married in Wilbraham on 3 July 1867, PERLENCIA JANE OAKLEY, daughter of Edwin L. and Elthea E. (Babcock) Oakley.<sup>[66]</sup> She was born in Wilbraham on 2 December 1850,<sup>[67]</sup> and died in Plainville, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, on 27 April 1933.<sup>[68]</sup>

In 1850 Martin was living in Ludlow, Massachusetts with his parents. In 1860, he is listed in the census as both living with his parents in Ellington, Connecticut and also living in the household of William Pinney, a well-to-do farmer, in Vernon, Connecticut, along with his brother Calvin. Although he had just turned thirteen, he was probably working on Mr. Pinney's farm.

Martin was a veteran of the Civil War. He traveled to Providence, Rhode Island, and enlisted as a private in Company E, 14th Regiment, Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (Colored) on 24 September 1863, five days following his brother's enlistment. Martin stated that he was eighteen years of age; however, he was only fifteen. Unlike his brother, his father did not have to verify that he was old enough to serve in the military. He was living in Ludlow at the time of his enlistment, and worked as a farmer. He was mustered out of the military on 2 October 1865.<sup>[69]</sup> Military records indicate that he was 5' 7½", had a dark complexion, and dark eyes and hair. He was also described as mulatto in the 1850 census records.

Martin was nineteen when he married Perlencia. She was of mixed race heritage; her mother was Indian and her father black.<sup>[70]</sup> Martin and his family moved to Ellington where he was living with his parents at the time of the 1870 census. He must have moved to Hampden, Massachusetts, shortly after. While walking from Springfield to Hampden during the winter of 1871, Phillip froze his feet so severely that inflammation resulted in the amputation of his toes on the left foot. This left him partially disabled.<sup>[71]</sup>

Martin and his family struggled financially. His family received town aid from Wilbraham between 1875 and 1878. The town of Hampden provided financial support beginning in 1879. In 1884, Hampden attempted to prosecute Martin for refusing to support his family, and to bind out the children to work. The town received state aid for the Andrews family for 1894, 1895, and 1896.<sup>[72]</sup> Martin did apply for a military pension in 1891, which was approved in 1892 for partial disability because of the partial loss of his toes, and rheumatism.<sup>[73]</sup>

Perlencia was also known as Pelinsa. She received a military pension to help with her financial support, as well as the support of her minor children. In 1900,

called “Jane Andrew,” she was living with her sister, Charlotte, in Hampden and was doing housework. She was said to be the mother of fifteen children, only five of whom were living.<sup>[74]</sup> By 1920, she was living with her daughter Alice and her family in Wrentham, Norfolk County, Massachusetts,<sup>[75]</sup> and was in her daughter’s home in Plainville when she died.

Children of Martin and Perlencia (Oakley) Andrews:

- i. M. A. OAKLEY<sup>5</sup> ANDREWS, b. Wilbraham 7 March 1867; d. Wilbraham 1 July 1867.<sup>[76]</sup>
- ii. FREDERICK ANDREWS, b. Wilbraham 20 May 1868;<sup>[77]</sup> d. Boston, Mass., 13 May 1892, aged 24, an inmate at a Massachusetts State Prison.<sup>[78]</sup>
- iii. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, b. Wilbraham 6 May 1872;<sup>[79]</sup> d. there 26 Aug. 1872, aged 3 months 20 days, of cholera infantum.<sup>[80]</sup>
- iv. HENRIETTA ANDREWS, b. Wilbraham 10 May 1873;<sup>[81]</sup> d. Brookfield, Worcester Co., 20 June 1898 aged 24 of pulmonary phthisis (tuberculosis); m. WILLIS CLARK.<sup>[82]</sup>
- v. ALICE C. ANDREWS b. Wilbraham in 1876;<sup>[83]</sup> m. (1) 4 Nov. 1898, FRANCIS DAVID WILSON, b. Enfield, Conn., ca. 1875, son of Eli and Joanna (Powers) Wilson.<sup>[84]</sup> She married (2) WILLIAM P. GREEN, b. ca. 1877,<sup>[85]</sup> and m. (3) WILLIAM SIMMONS, b. ca. 1877, and was residing in Wrentham in 1940.<sup>[86]</sup>
- vi. PHILIP MARTIN ANDREWS, b. Wilbraham 7 May 1879;<sup>[87]</sup> d. Hampden 27 May 1899, aged 21 years 20 days, of phthisis pulmonalis (tuberculosis).<sup>[88]</sup>
- vii. JENNIE LOUISA ANDREWS, b. Wilbraham 31 July 1880;<sup>[89]</sup> d. there 30 Dec. 1897, aged 17, of tubercular phthisis (tuberculosis).<sup>[90]</sup>
- viii. EDWARD NEWTON ANDREWS,<sup>[91]</sup> b. Hampden 11 Nov. 1882.<sup>[92]</sup> In 1900 he was living with his mother in Hampden.<sup>[93]</sup>
- ix. HARRY MORTIMER ANDREWS, b. Hampden 25 Dec. 1884.<sup>[94]</sup>
- x. MARY J. ANDREWS, b. Hampden 11 Nov. 1886.<sup>[95]</sup>
- xi. CALVIN P. ANDREWS, b. Hampden 2 Aug. 1889;<sup>[96]</sup> d. there 1 June 1894, aged 4, of pneumonia.<sup>[97]</sup>
- xii. JULIA MARIA ANDREWS, b. Hampden 29 Oct. 1891.<sup>[98]</sup>
- xiii. JAMES WILLIAM ANDREWS, b. Hampden 27 March 1894;<sup>[99]</sup> was of Roxbury, Mass., when he d. Oct. 1968.<sup>[100]</sup>

6. GEORGE WASHINGTON<sup>4</sup> ANDREWS (*Calvin Dexter*<sup>3</sup>, *Philip*<sup>2</sup>) was born in Ludlow on 25 March 1853. He died in Manchester, Hartford County, Connecticut, on 9 December 1928, aged 77 years 6 months 19 days, of bronchial pneumonia and is buried in the Vernon Center Cemetery in Vernon.<sup>[101]</sup> He was married by Rev. D. A. Jordan in Vernon on 27 March 1875 to JEANETTE FREEMAN, daughter of Edward Carter and Mary Ann (Russell) Freeman.<sup>[102]</sup> She was born in Vernon on 29 October 1856,<sup>[103]</sup> and she died in Manchester on 22 December 1922, aged 67 years 7 months 2 days, of a general aneurysm. A secondary cause of death was chronic nephritis, or an inflammation of the kidneys. She is buried in Vernon Cemetery.<sup>[104]</sup>

The 1860 census listed George as nine years of age and living in the household of John Hamilton in Ellington. Mr. Hamilton, a farmer, and his family lived two households from the Andrews family.<sup>[105]</sup> It is unclear what relationship the families had, but it is likely that George was helping with farm work. In 1870, George was living in Ellington with his parents. In 1880, George was living with his wife and young family in Vernon and was working as a laborer on local farms.<sup>[106]</sup> By 1900, he had moved with his family to Manchester<sup>[107]</sup> where he remained until his death.

It appears that George and Jeanette were the first of the Andrews that settled in Manchester, which became home for many descendants of the family. By 1900, Manchester was a growing city with mills manufacturing textiles, soap, and many other items. It was considered a “Boomtown” and was in a period of great growth.<sup>[108]</sup> The population more than doubled between 1900 and 1930. The Andrews probably moved to Manchester for better economic opportunity in the various businesses located in the city. George worked as a laborer and trucker. Census records described his ethnicity as black or mulatto.

Jeanette Freeman was nineteen years of age when she married George, who was twenty-two. She kept house for her family, and also worked as a washerwoman, taking in laundry. She was the mother of eleven children, all supposedly living, according to the 1910 census,<sup>[109]</sup> but that is not true.

Children of George and Jeanette (Freeman) Andrews, all born in Vernon:

- i. Unknown<sup>5</sup> ANDREWS, b. 26 Nov. 1875;<sup>[110]</sup> d. before 21 Feb. 1880.<sup>[111]</sup>
9. ii. CHARLES HENRY ANDREWS, b. 11 Sept. 1877;<sup>[112]</sup> m. MARTHA “MATTIE” H. GIBBONS.
- iii. GEORGE FRANK ANDREWS, b. 21 Feb. 1880;<sup>[113]</sup> d. Vernon 1 July 1880 of cholera, aged 5 months 12 days.<sup>[114]</sup> A number of deaths from cholera occurred in Vernon around this time.
10. iv. MARTHA ELIZABETH ANDREWS, b. 6 March 1882;<sup>[115]</sup> m. ARTHUR NELSON PETERS.
- v. CALVIN DEXTER ANDREWS, b. 17 Dec. 1883;<sup>[116]</sup> d. Manchester 5 March 1911 aged 27 years 2 months 18 days, of acute nephritis, bur. Vernon, unmarried.<sup>[117]</sup> He worked as a driver for a coal wagon, or as a teamster.<sup>[118]</sup>
- vi. WILLIAM NELSON ANDREWS,<sup>[119]</sup> b. 25 March 1886;<sup>[120]</sup> d. Manchester 15 Nov. 1937, aged 52 years 7 months 19 days, suddenly of coronary occlusion, or a heart attack, bur. Elmwood Cemetery, Vernon,<sup>[121]</sup> m. Manchester 30 Jan. 1926, AMY LOUISE SLADER,<sup>[122]</sup> b. in the West Indies ca. 1896.<sup>[123]</sup> William worked as a teamster in a coal yard and as a laborer in a saw mill. Census records describe his ethnicity as black or mulatto.<sup>[124]</sup> He was a piper at the Manchester Water Works at the time of his death. He was of medium height, stout build, and had dark hair and eyes.<sup>[125]</sup>

- vii. Daughter ANDREWS, b. 22 Jan. 1891; d. Vernon 22 Jan. 1891.<sup>[126]</sup>
- viii. ERNEST E. ANDREWS, b. 25 Feb. 1892,<sup>[127]</sup> d. Vernon 30 May 1892 aged 3 months 7 days, of accidental drowning, a mulatto.<sup>[128]</sup>
- ix. GEORGE HEBERT ANDREWS, b. 25 Feb. 1892;<sup>[129]</sup> d. Conn. 16 Jan. 1962, bur. Grove Hill Cemetery in Rockville, Conn.;<sup>[130]</sup> m. Manchester 24 June 1922, MARTHA L. FREEMAN, daughter of Edgar and Edith J. (Peters) Freeman,<sup>[131]</sup> b. Conn. ca. 1904,<sup>[132]</sup> d. Manchester 25 March 1951.<sup>[133]</sup> George was a corporal in the Army during World War I and served in France, participating in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive from 26 October to 11 November 1919.<sup>[134]</sup> George worked as a laborer, and he was working for the WPA in Manchester in 1942.<sup>[135]</sup> Martha was a servant in her parents' household 1930.<sup>[136]</sup>
- 11. x. EMMA JOSEPHINE ANDREWS, b. 16 March 1894;<sup>137</sup> m. HENRY CHESTER STEWART.
- xi. ELLA LOUISA ANDREWS, b. 14 April 1896.<sup>[138]</sup> In 1920 Ella, living with her parents in Manchester, worked as a laborer on a tobacco farm.<sup>[139]</sup>

7. MARTHA E.<sup>4</sup> ANDREWS (*Calvin Dexter*<sup>3</sup>, *Philip*<sup>2-1</sup>) was born about 1859 in Connecticut, and died 14 March 1885 in Vernon, Tolland County, Connecticut, aged 25.<sup>[140]</sup> She married in Vernon on 29 October 1879, EDGAR FREEMAN,<sup>[141]</sup> son of Edward Carter and Mary Ann (Russell) Freeman, and the brother of Jeanette Freeman, wife of George W. Andrews, Martha's brother. This was Edgar's second marriage. Edgar was born in Vernon in February 1852, and died there on 15 May 1921 aged 69.

Martha lived in Ellington and then Vernon. Edgar worked as a farm laborer<sup>[142]</sup> and as a teamster.<sup>[143]</sup> It appears that he was a lifelong resident of Vernon.

Children of Edgar and Martha E. (Andrews) Freeman, born in Vernon:

- i. CALVIN HENRY<sup>5</sup> FREEMAN, b. 2 May 1880;<sup>[144]</sup> d. Vernon 25 Oct. 1880.<sup>[145]</sup>
- ii. EDGAR FREEMAN, b. Vernon 28 March 1881;<sup>[146]</sup> m. Vernon 19 Dec. 1900, EDITH J. PETERS,<sup>[147]</sup> b. Conn. ca. 1886,<sup>[148]</sup> d. Vernon 15 Aug. 1924.<sup>149</sup>

8. MARY JOSEPHINE<sup>4</sup> ANDREWS (*Calvin Dexter*<sup>3</sup>, *Philip*<sup>2-1</sup>) was born in Connecticut in January 1859,<sup>[150]</sup> and she died after April 1940.<sup>[151]</sup> She married in Ellington on 25 March 1882, SAMUEL H. CHAPPELL.<sup>[152]</sup> Samuel was the son of William and Emily (Williams) Chappell, born Connecticut in March 1853,<sup>[153]</sup> He died in Hartford, Connecticut, on 9 May 1931 aged 78, of prostatic adenoma (tumor – benign). He was ill for three months. A secondary cause of death was pyelonephritis, which is a urinary tract infection that has reached the kidney. He was ill for six days with the infection. He is buried in the Elmwood Cemetery in Vernon.<sup>[154]</sup>

Mary and Samuel lived in Vernon and Ellington. Both are listed as black or mulatto in earlier censuses, but as Indian in the 1920 and 1930 censuses.<sup>[155]</sup> The 1930 census had written in for both that their fathers were of mixed blood. The

1930 census also lists their grandson, Ernest, who was living with them, as Indian. By 1935, Mary and her grandson, Ernest, were living in Manchester.<sup>[156]</sup> Samuel was a farmer. Mary had two children, but only one has been identified in the 1900 census although both were said to be living.

Child of Samuel and Mary Josephine (Andrews) Chappell:

- i. WILBUR HENRY<sup>5</sup> CHAPPELL, b. South Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn., 17 Nov. 1885 [*sic*];<sup>[157]</sup> d. in May 1967, his last residence Manchester, Hillsborough Co., N.H.<sup>[158]</sup>

Wilbur was found in the Atlantic Port Passenger lists on the ship *Cymria*, which left Liverpool, England, and arrived in Portland, Maine, on 5 March 1914. He was single, a lumberman, and returning to his home in Rockville, Connecticut. In 1917, he was working as a lumberjack with Hollandworth & Whitney in Tarraline, Maine.<sup>[159]</sup> In 1942, he was residing in Boston, Mass. He was an unemployed jobber; his last employment was with Esso Oil in Portland. His World War II draft registration card listed his race as white with ruddy complexion (completed by register), 5' 10", 200 pounds with brown eyes and black hair.<sup>[160]</sup>

## Generation No. 5

9. CHARLES "CHARLIE" HENRY<sup>5</sup> ANDREWS (*George Washington*<sup>4</sup>, *Calvin Dexter*<sup>3</sup>, *Philip*<sup>2-1</sup>) was born in Vernon, Tolland County, Connecticut, on 11 September 1877. He died in Palmer, Massachusetts, on 24 November 1948 aged 71 years 2 months 13 days, of a coronary thrombosis due to hypertensive heart disease, for which he had been treated for two years. He had been treated for arteriosclerotic heart disease (coronary artery disease) for twenty years.<sup>[161]</sup> He was buried in the Oak Knoll Cemetery in Palmer:

Charles Andrews died at his home on 50 Water street last Wednesday after a short illness. He was born in Vernon, Conn., September 11, 1877, the son of George and Janet (Thompson) Andrews and had been a resident of this town for the past 55 years. He is survived by a brother, Herbert Andrews of Manchester, Conn., one granddaughter, Mrs. James DeBois and 10 great grandchildren, all of Palmer. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Beers Funeral Home with Rev. Enoch Hughes, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, officiating. Burial was in Oak Knoll Cemetery. The bearers were Arthur Salsbury, Sr., Arthur Salsbury, Jr., Leroy Johnson, Frederick, Nathan and Thomas Wallace.<sup>[162]</sup>

He married in Monson, Massachusetts, on 10 January 1895, MARTHA "MATTIE" H. GIBBONS.<sup>[163]</sup> Martha was born in Monson on 2 May 1869, the daughter of James Wallis [Wallace] and Ann Maria Gibbings [Gibbons].<sup>[164]</sup> She died there

on 7 January 1943 aged 72, of heart failure caused by myocarditis and chronic nephritis<sup>[165]</sup> and was buried in the Oak Knoll Cemetery in Palmer:

Palmer - Mrs. Martha G. Andrews of Water Street wife of Charles Andrews, died at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. James DeBoise of Palmer road, Monson, on January 7th, after a long illness. She was born in Monson, May 2, 1870, the daughter of James and Anna (Wallace) Gibbons, and had lived in Palmer nearly all of her life. Her father James Gibbons was a Civil War veteran. Besides her husband, and granddaughter, there are six great grandchildren. Funeral services were held at the Beers funeral home Saturday, at 2 o'clock, with Rev. Gage Hotaling officiating. The bearers were Arthur Salisbury, Ralph Johnson and Robert Wallace, all of Palmer, and Ernest Andrews of Hartford, Conn. Burial was in Oak Knoll cemetery.<sup>[166]</sup>

Charlie lived in Vernon and moved to Monson by 1900, where he was a laborer.<sup>[167]</sup> He was listed in the Palmer, Massachusetts city directory in 1906, and he remained in Palmer for the remainder of his life. By 1917 he was employed as a teamster.<sup>[168]</sup> In 1942, he was employed by the local W.P.A., at Westover Field in Chicopee, Massachusetts. The World War II draft registration card described him as 5' 11", 185 lbs., with brown eyes, black hair, and brown complexion.<sup>[169]</sup> His great-grandson described him as having coppery skin, straight hair, balding and that he was a nice man. Another acquaintance of the family described him as having a large mustache.

Martha "Mattie" Gibbons was twenty-five years old when she married Charlie, who was then seventeen. This was the first marriage for both. She had a seven-year-old daughter from an earlier relationship: Anna Martha Gibbons Wallace was born in Palmer on 14 March 1887, died in Monson on 12 April 1899 of diphtheria and Bright's disease (kidney disease), and is buried in the Old Cemetery, Monson.<sup>[170]</sup>

In 1870 and 1880 Mattie was living in Brookfield, Massachusetts, with her mother in the households where her mother was employed as a housekeeper.<sup>[171]</sup> In 1900 Mattie's parents were living beside her.<sup>[172]</sup> Mattie was described by family members as short with dark complexion, and she had long, straight hair.

Child of Charles and Martha (Gibbons) Andrews:

12. i. BLANCHE LOUISE<sup>6</sup> ANDREWS, b. Vernon 30 April 1895;<sup>[173]</sup> m. HENRY J. PAGE.

10. MARTHA "MATTIE" ELIZABETH<sup>5</sup> ANDREWS (*George Washington*<sup>4</sup>, *Calvin Dexter*<sup>3</sup>, *Philip*<sup>2-1</sup>), was born in Vernon on 6 March 1882. She died before December 1948. She married about 1920 ARTHUR NELSON PETERS, born South Windsor, Connecticut, on 14 September 1878, son of George and Lucinda B. (\_\_\_\_) Peters.<sup>[174]</sup> He died after April 1942.<sup>[175]</sup>

“Mattie” was residing in Manchester, Connecticut, in 1900 as a house girl,<sup>[176]</sup> in 1910,<sup>[177]</sup> and in 1920,<sup>[178]</sup> and she had moved to Tolland by 1930.<sup>[179]</sup> Subsequent censuses said she had no occupation. She was living in her parents’ household at least through 1920. Her husband was also listed in the household in the 1920 census. Martha probably died before April 1942 when her husband completed the World War II draft registration card, as she was not listed on the card as a contact person.

Martha was Arthur Peter’s second wife. He was previously married to Maria (last name unknown), having married about 1905.<sup>[180]</sup> Maria probably died before his marriage to Martha. Arthur worked as a farm laborer and a teamster. He is found living in Vernon as early as 1880, was in Tolland by 1930, and was living with his brother-in-law in Manchester in 1942. The World War II draft registration card describes him as 5’5”, 150 pounds, with brown eyes, brown hair, and dark brown skin.

Martha was sixteen years old when her first child was born. She did not marry the child’s father, Albert Thompson, and it appears that she and her son continued to live with her parents. She also had a second son whose father is unknown.

Child of Albert Thompson and Martha Andrews:

- i. NELSON FRANCIS<sup>6</sup> ANDREWS, b. Vernon 21 July 1897;<sup>[181]</sup> m. (1) Manchester, Conn., 19 March 1921, PEARL E. EVANS;<sup>[182]</sup> m. (2) in 1930 LUCILLE \_\_\_\_\_, b. Fla. ca. 1906.<sup>[183]</sup> Nelson served as a private in the Army during World War I from 27 September 1918 to 18 April 1919. He served stateside and was a mechanic.<sup>[184]</sup>

Child of Martha Andrews:

- ii. ERNEST RAYMOND ANDREWS, b. Manchester 1 Jan. 1904;<sup>[185]</sup> d. 5 Feb. 1973, his last residence Manchester;<sup>[186]</sup> m. (1) ca. 1925 FLORINE AGNES THOMPSON, b. Conn., ca. 1907, daughter of Herbert and Susan A. (\_\_\_\_) Thompson.<sup>[187]</sup> The 1930 census of Manchester indicates she was employed as a housekeeper for a private family.

Child of Arthur Nelson and Martha (Andrews) Peters:

- iii. ROSETTA PETERS, b. Conn. ca. 1921.<sup>[188]</sup>

11. EMMA JOSEPHINE<sup>5</sup> ANDREWS (*George Washington*<sup>4</sup>, *Calvin Dexter*<sup>3</sup>, *Philip*<sup>2-1</sup>), was born in Vernon, Connecticut, on 16 March 1894. She married in Manchester, Connecticut, on 28 October 1916, HENRY CHESTER STEWART.<sup>[189]</sup> Henry was the son of Henry Stewart and Florence Thompson, born in Hartford, Connecticut, on 17 July 1895.<sup>[190]</sup> He died in Manchester on 12 October 1936,<sup>[191]</sup> aged 41, leaving his wife with three young children to care for.

Emma and her husband lived in Hartford and Manchester. Henry has been listed in city directories and the federal census as working as a porter, a laborer at a soap factory, and a laborer at a lumber company. Emma worked odd jobs including housework.

Children of Henry and Emma (Andrews) Stewart:<sup>[192]</sup>

- i. HELEN L.<sup>6</sup> STEWART, b. Conn. ca. 1918.
- ii. STELLA M. STEWART, b. Conn. ca. 1920.
- iii. GERTRUDE N. STEWART, b. Conn. ca. 1921.

## Generation No. 6

12. BLANCHE LOUISE<sup>6</sup> ANDREWS (*Charles Henry<sup>5</sup>, George Washington<sup>4</sup>, Calvin Dexter<sup>3</sup>, Philip<sup>2-1</sup>*), was born in Vernon, Connecticut, on 30 April 1895. She died in Palmer, Massachusetts, on 28 March 1921.<sup>[193]</sup> She married in Palmer on 4 August 1917, HENRY J. PAGE. Born in Georgia in 1889, Henry was the son of Joseph and Gomo (\_\_\_) Page.<sup>[194]</sup>

Family members remember a picture of Blanche in their home in Palmer, which was lost in the flood caused by Hurricane Carol in 1954. Blanche was described as a beautiful woman. At sixteen, she was assaulted by an unknown man who was described as Danish or Scandinavian. She became pregnant with her only child, Ruth Martha. Her family was a great support to her, and she and her daughter lived with them. Her parents raised her daughter following Blanche's death. Blanche married Henry Page, described as mulatto on the certificate of marriage, in 1917 when she was twenty-two years of age; however, it appears that the marriage did not last long. Henry was not living in the home at the time of the 1920 census. Blanche worked as a laundress, and as a domestic for the Sego Lunch Company. She was only 25 when she died from typhoid fever.

### Obituary

Thursday, March 31, 1921

#### *The Palmer Journal*

Mrs. Blanche L. Page, 25, died in her home, 9 Pine Street, Monday morning after a short illness of typhoid fever. She was born in Vernon, Conn., but had passed most of her life in this town. She leaves one daughter, Martha, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Andrews, and a grandmother, Mrs. Anna Wallace. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon from Beers' undertaking parlors, Rev. F.C.A. Jones of the Baptist church officiating; burial was in Oak Knoll cemetery.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Douglas Harper, *Slavery in the North* (2003), accessed at [www.slavenorth.com](http://www.slavenorth.com) 3 May 2009.
- <sup>2</sup> Martin H. Blatt, Thomas J. Brown, and Donald Yacovone, *Hope & Glory: Essays on the Legacy of the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment* (Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts Press, 2001), 9–10.
- <sup>3</sup> Blatt et al, *Hope & Glory*, 7.
- <sup>4</sup> Joseph Carvalho III, *Black Families in Hampden County, Massachusetts 1650–1855* (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, and Westfield, Mass.: Institute for Massachusetts Studies, Westfield State College, 1984), 27. There is no record of birth in the Ludlow or Wilbraham vital records,
- <sup>5</sup> Joseph Carvalho III, *Black Families in Hampden County, Massachusetts 1650–1865*, 2nd ed. (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2011), 34.
- <sup>6</sup> Ludlow Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1831–1882, copy by the Ludlow Town Clerk's office 5 May 2009; Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 1:192; 2:253; *Springfield Republican*, 3 May 1842, p. 5, online at [GenealogyBank.com](http://GenealogyBank.com).
- <sup>7</sup> Carvalho, *Black Families in Hampden County* (1984), 27.
- <sup>8</sup> William C. Nell, *Colored Patriots of the American Revolution* (Boston: Robert F. Wallcut, 1855), 35, online at <http://books.google.com/>.
- <sup>9</sup> Carvalho, *Black Families in Hampden County* (1984), 27. She was on the list of state paupers in 1854.
- <sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, 27; Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988, Ludlow Vital Records, page number not visible in the image online at [Ancestry.com](http://Ancestry.com).
- <sup>11</sup> Carvalho, *Black Families in Hampden County* (1984), 27.
- <sup>12</sup> Ludlow Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1831–1882, copy by the Ludlow Town Clerk's office 5 May 2009; Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 2:253.
- <sup>13</sup> Ludlow Birth, Deaths and Marriages, 1831–1882, copy by the Ludlow Town Clerk's office 5 May 2009.
- <sup>14</sup> *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988*, under the name Mary Ann Powers, database online at [Ancestry.com](http://Ancestry.com).
- <sup>15</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Ludlow, Hampden Co., Mass., roll 319, p. 316.
- <sup>16</sup> Carvalho, *Black Families in Hampden County* (1984), 109.
- <sup>17</sup> Death certificate, Vernon, Connecticut, Town Clerk's office. George W. Andrews, son, the informant, listed Philip Andrews, born Ludlow as father and mother unknown but born Ludlow.
- <sup>18</sup> Death certificate, Vernon Town Clerk's Office, 8:39.
- <sup>19</sup> Photograph of the gravestone online at [FindaGrave.com](http://FindaGrave.com).
- <sup>20</sup> 1900 U.S. Census, Vernon, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 151, E.D. 504, p. 11A.

- <sup>21</sup> Death certificate of Lavina Andrew, Vernon Town Clerk's office, listing Dexter Andrew as her husband. Mrs. Sam Chappel, daughter, was the informant; her maiden name from her gravestone.
- <sup>22</sup> Lovina's death certificate lists Phebe Newport as her mother. Henry Newport married Phebe Powers in Hardwick, Mass., 23 January 1837 (Carvalho, *Black Families in Hampden County*, 99). In the 1850 census of Ludlow, Phebe and Henry Newport lived on one side of Dexter and Lovina Andrews, and Polly Powers and her family lived on the other side of the Andrews.
- <sup>23</sup> Death certificate.
- <sup>24</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>25</sup> Ibid.; photograph of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com.
- <sup>26</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Ludlow, Hampden Co., Mass., roll 319, p. 316.
- <sup>27</sup> Carvalho, *Black Families in Hampden County* (1984), 26.
- <sup>28</sup> 1860 U.S. Census, Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 80, p. 578.
- <sup>29</sup> 1860 U.S. Census, Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 80, p. 578.
- <sup>30</sup> Ellington Deeds, 18:253; 19:90, 20:382.
- <sup>31</sup> 1900 U.S. Census, Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 150; E. D. 495, p. 3A.
- <sup>32</sup> Ellington Deeds, 24:522–23.
- <sup>33</sup> 1930 U.S. census, Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 284, E.D. 6, p. 4B.
- <sup>34</sup> 1900 U.S. Census, Vernon, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 151, E.D. 504, p. 11A.
- <sup>35</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 16:214.
- <sup>36</sup> Not listed in the 1850 census with the rest of his family.
- <sup>37</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Ludlow, Hampden Co., Mass., roll 319, p. 316.
- <sup>38</sup> Research on Philip Martin Andrews by Beryle Doten, Curator, The Historical Society of the Town of Hampden, Inc., 616 Main Street, Hampden, Mass.
- <sup>39</sup> Carvalho, *Black Families in Hampden County* (1984), 26.
- <sup>40</sup> Not listed in the 1860 census with the rest of his family.
- <sup>41</sup> Vernon Births, Marriages, Deaths Index 1851–1905, but 20 May 1851 is given as date of birth on death certificate by the informant, son William Andrews.
- <sup>42</sup> Carvalho, *Black Families in Hampden County* (1984), 26; Beryle C. Doten, "Oakley and Andrews Families of Hampden," typescript at the Hampden, Massachusetts, Historical Society, (1983), copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>43</sup> Not listed in the 1860 U.S. census.
- <sup>44</sup> Ellington Vital Records, Births-Deaths 1852–1871.
- <sup>45</sup> Ellington Vital Records, Births-Deaths 1852–1871.
- <sup>46</sup> 1880 U.S. Census, Vernon, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 109, E.D. 151, p. 71D.
- <sup>47</sup> 1900 U.S. Census. Vernon, roll 11, E.D. 504, p. 1A.
- <sup>48</sup> 1870 U.S. Census, Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 115, p. 70A.
- <sup>49</sup> 1880 U.S. Census, Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 109, E.D. 159, p. 15.
- <sup>50</sup> *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988*, Ludlow Deaths, 12; Doten, "Oakley and Andrews Families of Hampden," 3–4.
- <sup>51</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Ludlow, Hampden Co., Mass., roll 319, p. 316.
- <sup>52</sup> 1860 U.S. Census, Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 80, p. 578.

- <sup>53</sup> Military Records for Calvin D. Andrews from National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)
- <sup>54</sup> The 14<sup>th</sup> later became Co. D., 11th Reg't U.S. Col'd Heavy Artillery.
- <sup>55</sup> *U.S., Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1863–1865*, database online at Ancestry.com.
- <sup>56</sup> Records verifying this marriage/union were not found. The death record of William L. Andrews indicates his parents were Dexter Andrews and Maria Salisbury. The marriage record of William L. indicates that Martin Andrews and Maria were his parents. Calvin's death record says he was married.
- <sup>57</sup> 1860 U.S. Census, Ludlow, Hampden County, Massachusetts, roll 504, p. 962; death record of son William..
- <sup>58</sup> Calculated from his age at death.
- <sup>59</sup> Monson, Mass., Death Records, 7:35, no. 117.
- <sup>60</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 406:489.
- <sup>61</sup> 1900 U.S. Census, Monson, Hampden Co., Massachusetts, roll 651, E.D. 557, p. 9A.
- <sup>62</sup> Monson, Mass., Death Records, 6:10.
- <sup>63</sup> 1930 U.S. Census, Monson, roll 907, E.D. 176, p. 16B.
- <sup>64</sup> *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988*, Hampden Deaths, 12.
- <sup>65</sup> Civil War Pension File, Martin P. Andrews, 982502; unsourced annotation online at FindaGrave.com.
- <sup>66</sup> Civil War Pension File, Martin P. Andrews, 982502; *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988*, Wilbraham Marriages, 26–27.
- <sup>67</sup> *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988*, Wilbraham Vital Records, no page number visible.
- <sup>68</sup> Civil War Pension File, Martin P. Andrews, 982502.
- <sup>69</sup> *U.S., Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1863–1865*.
- <sup>70</sup> Carvalho, *Black Families in Hampden County* (1984), 100.
- <sup>71</sup> Civil War Pension File, Martin P. Andrews, 982502..
- <sup>72</sup> Doten, "Oakley and Andrews Families of Hampden," 4–5.
- <sup>73</sup> Civil War Pension File, Martin P. Andrews, 982502.
- <sup>74</sup> 1900 U.S. Census, Hampden, Hampden Co., Mass., roll 650, E.D. 522, p. 7.
- <sup>75</sup> 1920 U.S. Census, Wrentham, Norfolk Co., Mass., roll 722, E.D. 284, p. 5B.
- <sup>76</sup> Doten, "Oakley and Andrews Families of Hampden," 4.
- <sup>77</sup> Doten, "Oakley and Andrews Families of Hampden," 4.
- <sup>78</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 429:188, son of Martin and Jane.
- <sup>79</sup> Doten, "Oakley and Andrews Families of Hampden," 4.
- <sup>80</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 248:61, son of Martin and Perlina.
- <sup>81</sup> Doten, "Oakley and Andrews Families of Hampden," 4.
- <sup>82</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 481:709, recorded in Wilbraham.
- <sup>83</sup> Doten, "Oakley and Andrews Families of Hampden," 4.
- <sup>84</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 478:607.
- <sup>85</sup> 1920 U.S. Census, Wrentham, Norfolk Co., Mass., roll 722, E.D. 284, p. 5B.

- <sup>86</sup> 1940 U.S. Census, Wrentham, roll 1634, E.D. 11-311, p. 3B.
- <sup>87</sup> Doten, "Oakley and Andrews Families of Hampden," 4.
- <sup>88</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 493:103.
- <sup>89</sup> Doten, "Oakley and Andrews Families of Hampden," 4.
- <sup>90</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 472:719.
- <sup>91</sup> Named in Civil War Pension File, Martin P. Andrews, 982502.
- <sup>92</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 331:392.
- <sup>93</sup> 1900 U.S. Census, Hampden, Hampden Co., Mass., roll 650, ED 522, p. 7.
- <sup>94</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 349:418.
- <sup>95</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 367:426.
- <sup>96</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 394:459.
- <sup>97</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 445:685.
- <sup>98</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 412:591.
- <sup>99</sup> Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 439:657.
- <sup>100</sup> Social Security Death Index.
- <sup>101</sup> Death Certificate, Town Clerk, Manchester, Conn.
- <sup>102</sup> Vernon Vital Records, Marriages, 1875, p. 18, George W. Andrews, age 23, born Ludlow, and Jeannette Freeman, age 19, born in Vernon, both black.
- <sup>103</sup> Barbara W. Brown and James M. Rose, *Black Roots in Southeastern Connecticut, 1650–1900* (Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research Company, 1980), 138.
- <sup>104</sup> Death certificate, Manchester, George Andrews informant.
- <sup>105</sup> 1860 U.S. Census, Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 80, p. 578.
- <sup>106</sup> 1880 U.S. Census, Vernon, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 109, E.D. 151, p. 63C.
- <sup>107</sup> 1900 U.S. Census, Manchester, Hartford Co., Conn., roll 138, E.D. 194, p. 6B.
- <sup>108</sup> *Manchester History*, Manchester Historical Society, online at [www.manchesterhistory.org/MHS3\\_History.htm](http://www.manchesterhistory.org/MHS3_History.htm), accessed 21 April 2014.
- <sup>109</sup> 1910 U.S. Census, Manchester, roll 131, E.D. 211, p. 6A.
- <sup>110</sup> Vernon Vital Records, Births 1869–1882, 64.
- <sup>111</sup> Vernon Vital Records, Births 1869–1882. The birth record for George Frank says that this was the parents' third child, and two were living.
- <sup>112</sup> Vernon Vital Records, Births 1869–1882, 80.
- <sup>113</sup> Vernon Vital Records, Births 1869–1882, 104.
- <sup>114</sup> Vernon Vital Records, Deaths 1878–1898, 14.
- <sup>115</sup> Vernon Vital Records, Births 1869–1882, 128.
- <sup>116</sup> Vernon Vital Records, Births 1883–1897, to George W. Andrews, laborer, African, and Jeanette Freeman, mother of five, only three living.
- <sup>117</sup> Death Certificate, Manchester Vital Records, Deaths, 9:14. certificate number 40. The informant was George W. Freeman of Manchester.
- <sup>118</sup> 1910 U.S. Census, Manchester, roll 131, E.D. 211, p. 6A.
- <sup>119</sup> George William on his birth record, but all other records say William Nelson.
- <sup>120</sup> Vernon Vital Records, Births, 6:120.
- <sup>121</sup> Manchester Vital Record Index A-G 1823–1939, 14C.

- <sup>122</sup>Manchester Vital Record Index A-G 1823–1939, 12–49–15.
- <sup>123</sup>1930 U.S. Census, Manchester, roll 267, E.D. 145, p. 11A. The California Death Index lists an Amy M. Andrews, born 25 March 1897 in the West Indies, died 19 August 1971 in San Diego, California. This could be the same person, but the information is not verified.
- <sup>124</sup>1920 U.S. Census, Manchester, roll 181, E.D. 134, p. 6A; 1930 U.S. Census, Manchester, roll 267, E.D. 145, p. 11A.
- <sup>125</sup>*U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*, database online at Ancestry.com.
- <sup>126</sup>Vernon Vital Records, Births 1883–1897, stillborn Andrews female.
- <sup>127</sup>Vernon Vital Records, Births 1883–1897.
- <sup>128</sup>Vernon Vital Records, Deaths 1878–1898.
- <sup>129</sup>Vernon Vital Records, Births 1883–1897.
- <sup>130</sup>Photograph of the gravestone online at FindaGrave.com.
- <sup>131</sup>Manchester Vital Record Index A-G 1823–1939, 12:6, certificate no. 79.
- <sup>132</sup>1920 U.S. Census, Ward 1, Vernon, Tolland Co., roll 198, E.D. 321, p. 7A.
- <sup>133</sup>*Connecticut Death Index, 1949–2001*, database online at Ancestry.com.
- <sup>134</sup>*Connecticut, Military Questionnaires, 1919-1920*, database online at Ancestry.com.
- <sup>135</sup>*U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942*, database online at Ancestry.com.
- <sup>136</sup>1930 U.S. Census, Manchester, roll 267, E.D. 148, p. 11B.
- <sup>137</sup>Vernon Vital Records, Births 1883–1897, mother Jeanette Freeman was age 38, father George W. Andrews age 42, a laborer, both black, the ninth child of the mother, six living.
- <sup>138</sup>Vernon Vital Records, Births, 1883–1897.
- <sup>139</sup>1920 U.S. Census, Manchester, roll 181, E.D. 134, p. 6A.
- <sup>140</sup>Brown and Rose, *Black Roots in Southeastern Connecticut*, 137.
- <sup>141</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>142</sup>1880 U.S. Census, Vernon, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 109, E.D. 151, p. 71D.
- <sup>143</sup>1910 U.S. Census, Vernon, roll 143, E.D. 563, p. 4A.
- <sup>144</sup>Brown and Rose, *Black Roots in Southeastern Connecticut*, 137.
- <sup>145</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>146</sup>*U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918*, database online at Ancestry.com.
- <sup>147</sup>Brown and Rose, *Black Roots in Southeastern Connecticut*, 137.
- <sup>148</sup>1910 U.S. Census. Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 143, E.D. 555, p. 13A.
- <sup>149</sup>Brown and Rose, *Black Roots in Southeastern Connecticut*, 137.
- <sup>150</sup>1900 U.S. Census, Vernon, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 151, E.D. 504, p. 1A.
- <sup>151</sup>1940 U.S. Census, Manchester, Hartford Co., Conn., roll 504, E.D. 2–95, p. 61B.
- <sup>152</sup>Brown and Rose, *Black Roots in Southeastern Connecticut*, xxvi.
- <sup>153</sup>Brown and Rose, *Black Roots in Southeastern Connecticut*, xxv.

- <sup>154</sup>Death certificate Ellington Vital Records, 14:212, Mrs. Samuel Chappell the informant.
- <sup>155</sup>1920 U.S. Census, Ellington, roll 198, E.D. 309, p. 8A; 1930 U.S. Census, Ellington, roll 284, E.D. 6, p. 4B.
- <sup>156</sup>1940 U.S. Census, Manchester, roll 504, E.D. 2–95, p. 61B.
- <sup>157</sup>*U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918.*
- <sup>158</sup>Social Security Death Index.
- <sup>159</sup>*U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918.*
- <sup>160</sup>*U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942.*
- <sup>161</sup>Death certificate, Palmer Vital Records.
- <sup>162</sup>*The Journal-Register*, Palmer, Massachusetts, 2 December 1948. Note that the mother named in the obituary is not correct.
- <sup>163</sup>Monson Vital Records, 6:7.
- <sup>164</sup>Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 215:23 (birth), 415:611 (parents' marriage 15 April 1891).
- <sup>165</sup>Death certificate.
- <sup>166</sup>*Monson Register*, 14 January 1943. Note that the names of her parents are incorrect.
- <sup>167</sup>1900 U.S. Census, Monson, Hampden Co., Mass., roll 651, E.D. 558, p. 18.
- <sup>168</sup>*U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918.*
- <sup>169</sup>*U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942.*
- <sup>170</sup>Monson Vital Records, 5:23.
- <sup>171</sup>1870 U.S. Census, Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., roll 651, p. 487B; 1880 U.S. Census, Brookfield, roll 562, p. 118A.
- <sup>172</sup>1900 U.S. Census, Monson, Hampden Co., Mass., roll 651, E.D. 558, p. 18.
- <sup>173</sup>Blanche's death certificate.
- <sup>174</sup>*U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*, which names his mother, Lucinda B. Peters, as his nearest relative. *U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942*, says 14 September 1880, but he was one year old in the 1880 U.S. Census, Vernon, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 109, E.D. 151, p. 62B.
- <sup>175</sup>*U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942.* The WWII draft registration was to be filed as of 27 April 1942.
- <sup>176</sup>1900 U.S. Census, Manchester, Hartford Co., Conn., roll 138, E.D. 194, p. 6B.
- <sup>177</sup>1910 U.S. Census, Manchester, roll 131, E.D. 211, p. 6A.
- <sup>178</sup>1920 U.S. Census, Manchester, roll 181, E.D. 134, p. 6A.
- <sup>179</sup>1930 U.S. Census, Tolland, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 284, E.D. 16, p. 12A.
- <sup>180</sup>1910 U.S. Census, Vernon, Tolland Co., roll 143, E.D. 563, p. 4A
- <sup>181</sup>Vernon Vital Records, Births 1883–1897, illegitimate. Albert Thompson was age 19, laborer, born Vernon, and Martha E. was age 16, b. Vernon, both black.
- <sup>182</sup>Manchester Vital Record Index A-G, 1823–1939, 11–57–30.
- <sup>183</sup>1930 U.S. Census, Hartford, Hartford Co., Conn., roll 263, E.D. 20, p. 2A.
- <sup>184</sup>*Connecticut Military Questionnaire, 1919–1920.*

- <sup>185</sup>Manchester Vital Record Index A-G 1823–1939, 7:32, certificate no. 1.
- <sup>186</sup>Social Security Death Index.
- <sup>187</sup>1930 U.S. Census, Manchester, roll 267, E.D. 145, p. 11A.
- <sup>188</sup>1930 U.S. Census. Tolland, Tolland Co., Conn., roll 284, E.D. 16, p. 12A.
- <sup>189</sup>Manchester Vital Record Index A-G 1823–1939, 11:4, certificate p. 181;  
*World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918.*
- <sup>190</sup>*World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918.*
- <sup>191</sup>*U.S. City Directories, 1821–1989*, database online at Ancestry.com.
- <sup>192</sup>1930 U.S. Census, Manchester, Hartford Co., Conn., roll 267, E.D. 145, p. 10A.
- <sup>193</sup>Death certificate, Palmer Vital Records.
- <sup>194</sup>Marriage certificate, Palmer Town Clerk.

## **Chauncey Eggleston of Winchester and Colebrook, Connecticut, Guilford, New York, and East Troy, Wisconsin**

*by Ralph E. Wadleigh, Jr., CSG # 18150*

The westward migration of Chauncey Eggleston and members of his family from Litchfield County, Connecticut, to Guilford, Chenango County, New York, and ultimately to East Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin, appears on the surface to be similar to that of many Connecticut farming families that moved west during the early 19th century. In Chauncey's case, however, his second migration permanently uprooted and divided parts of the family.

Chauncey was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, on 9 October 1795,<sup>[1]</sup> the seventh child and second son of Daniel Loomis Eggleston Jr. and his first wife, Anne Bass. In 1789, three years after their marriage, his parents appear to have moved from Colebrook, Connecticut, to neighboring Winchester.<sup>[2]</sup> The family was enumerated in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1790,<sup>[3]</sup> and in Winchester as of both 4 August 1800 and 6 August 1810.<sup>[4]</sup> Since Chauncey's father likely was a farmer, his youth would have been spent working on the family farm and attending the local grade school. His mother died on 9 June 1811, when he was 15.<sup>[5]</sup> Upon reaching adulthood, Chauncey was admitted to the Colebrook Congregational Church on 24 December 1815, and was counted a member of that congregation on 1 January 1817.<sup>[6]</sup> Based on their church membership, the Eggleston family likely lived near the boundary of Winchester and Colebrook.

While their exact reasons for leaving Connecticut are unknown, Chauncey and his older brother Erastus must have been aware of others from their area of Connecticut who had moved to New York State. Perhaps they realized that their father, then in his mid fifties, planned to sell the farm and retire. The farm could have been insufficiently productive. Perhaps they wanted to move to a locale where they could farm a more expansive property or otherwise better their prospects. Indeed, three years after Chauncey and Erastus moved, their father, Daniel Eggleston, died on 10 August 1821, aged about 57 years, and was buried in Colebrook.<sup>[7]</sup>

Chauncey and Erastus could have been considering a move west as early as 1817. It seems likely that the brothers moved with their young wives. Erastus married Rachel French in Hartland, Connecticut, on 11 July 1813.<sup>[8]</sup> Chauncey's marriage to Chloe Coe probably occurred about 1819.<sup>[9]</sup> Chloe,

born in Winchester on 24 February 1797, was the daughter of Jonathan Coe III of Winchester and his wife Charlotte Spencer.<sup>[10]</sup> Of Jonathan and Charlotte Coe's nine children, Chloe was the second child and oldest daughter.<sup>[11]</sup>

It is also possible that Erastus and Chauncey were accompanied on the trip to Guilford not only by their wives, but also their siblings, Nancy, Sophia, Louisa and Sidney, all of whom definitely were in Guilford on 23 March 1825 when they jointly lent \$1,060 to Eddy Phettiplace, secured by land in Guilford described as adjoining land of Erastus Eggleston.<sup>[12]</sup>

Chauncey's move to Guilford is not included in Chenango County's principal local history because he arrived about thirty years after the first settlement. The area was named Eastern in 1813, and renamed Guilford in 1817.<sup>[13]</sup> At that time, Guilford was a frontier town accessible via the Catskill Turnpike. The Eggleston families would have moved by land, possibly hauling their goods on an oxcart from Litchfield County to the Hudson River at Catskill, New York, and then along the Catskill Turnpike west to Unadilla, New York, and finally following Guilford Creek northwest to Guilford Center. Water transportation via the Erie and Chenango Canals was not available in 1818.<sup>[14]</sup>

Guilford lies in beautiful rolling country with long ridges and deep river valleys. The ridges are 1500 to 2000 feet above sea level. Chauncey settled near Guilford Center, today a tiny hamlet politically within the Town of Guilford. Guilford Village, originally Fayette, and now simply Guilford, eventually became the larger town of the two as it had better sites for mills using water power and benefitted from a railroad line.<sup>[15]</sup>

Chauncey's arrival in Guilford is documented by a purchase of forty-two acres of land made on 5 June 1818 jointly by Chauncey and his older brother Erastus.<sup>[16]</sup> Interestingly, this land cost the brothers \$6,000, a substantial amount for land in 1818. Further research is needed to determine what was on this land to make it so valuable. Did it contain a mill or water rights to power a mill? Also, one wonders how Erastus and Chauncey had such a large fund. Was it a wedding gift or an early inheritance? Here again, further research is needed.

Life in Guilford could not have been easy with land to clear and housing to be built. The young family likely received support from members of the Guilford Congregational Church which Chauncey joined on 13 September 1818.<sup>[17]</sup> Chauncey may have built a home on the forty-two acres. Once settled, Chauncey and Chloe rapidly built a family. By the time their decision to move a second time was made, twenty years later, they had ten children,

seven of whom attained adulthood. Norman was the first born, arriving on 17 May 1820.<sup>[18]</sup> He was followed by Mary Anna on 23 September 1821.<sup>[19]</sup>

Chauncey and Erastus may have had some cash flow problems as early as 1821 when on 1 May 1821, they mortgaged the property bought on 5 June 1818 to Mary Eggleston, Elisha Sage, and Miriam Eggleston, all of Litchfield. The brothers received \$386.18.<sup>[20]</sup> Of the mortgagors, Miriam Eggleston was their stepmother, having married their father, Daniel Eggleston, after 9 June 1811, the date of Daniel's first wife's death.<sup>[21]</sup> The transaction may also have been a way to fund a separate household for Chauncey apart from Erastus. The mortgage was satisfied 11 June 1823.<sup>[22]</sup>

Some months later, Chauncey may have needed more cash, because on 13 January 1822, Chauncey and his wife Chloe sold their interest in the land purchased in 1818 back to his brother Erastus. Chloe released her dower interest in this property, having been "examined separate and apart from her husband."<sup>[23]</sup> Since Erastus paid Chauncey and Chloe just \$300 for the property, one wonders if the original \$6,000 investment had soured. Nevertheless, on 18 April 1822, perhaps using the \$300, Chauncey bought one hundred acres for \$460. This land was a part of the subdivision of Great Lot 24, which is located near Guilford Center.<sup>[24]</sup> Meanwhile, Chauncey and Chloe's third child, Julius Whiting was born in Guilford on 23 September 1823.<sup>[25]</sup> He may have been named for Julius Whiting, a member of the congregation of the Guilford Center Congregational Church who may have helped the Eggleston family upon their arrival in Guilford.<sup>[26]</sup> On 24 March 1825, Chauncey purchased an additional fifty acres, located as a part of Great Lot 23, near Guilford Center and bordering on "the highway."<sup>[27]</sup> According to land records, this purchase was the last that Chauncey made in Guilford.

Presumably, these one hundred and fifty acres were sufficient to support his growing family because children were arriving with some regularity. A fourth child, Daniel, was born on 1 April 1825 followed by daughters Charlotte and Harriet on 13 February 1827 and 3 April 1829 respectively.<sup>[28]</sup>

Chauncey and Erastus were joined by other siblings in Guilford during the 1820s. It is not known if they came at the same time as Chauncey and Erastus, or whether they arrived individually. Their youngest brother, Sidney, aged nineteen, was in Guilford when on 28 May 1825, Erastus was made his guardian until he attained twenty one years.<sup>[29]</sup> Sister Sophia had married Benjamin Twitchel by 20 April 1823 when she was baptized at Christ Church, Guilford, as Sophia Twitchel.<sup>[30]</sup> Likewise, sister Louisa had married Solomon Spalding before she died on 27 August 1833 and was buried in the

Guilford Center Cemetery.<sup>[31]</sup> Their stepmother, Miriam (Bass) Eggleston, arrived in Guilford by 16 April 1826 when she joined the Guilford Center Congregational Church by letter from Colebrook, Connecticut, as Widow Miriam Eggleston.<sup>[32]</sup>

Chauncey and other family members eventually split from the Guilford Center Congregational Church. On 29 April 1832, he wrote a letter of disavowal stating that “I conceive that as the church has disannulled its confession of Faith in the light of which I covenanted to walk with it and instituted one to which I did not consent and in which I did not believe it has rendered itself unfit for my communion and that I am no longer subject to its authority nor amenable to its decisions.”<sup>[33]</sup> Thereafter, his family was associated with Christ Church (Episcopal) of Guilford, although there seems to be no record of Chauncey himself officially joining there. His wife Chloe became a member on 31 July 1832, along with her sister-in-law Sophia and her husband B. S. Twitchel.<sup>[34]</sup>

Chauncey’s later years in Guilford were accompanied by sadness. A son Milo died on 30 July 1831, just over two months of age and was buried in Guilford Center Cemetery.<sup>[35]</sup> A daughter, Alice, died on 30 November 1833 at two years of age and was buried with Milo.<sup>[36]</sup> As mentioned earlier, Chauncey’s older sister Louisa died in Guilford on 27 August 1833. Perhaps the most important loss to Chauncey was the untimely death of his brother Erastus on 26 January 1835 at just forty six years of age.<sup>[37]</sup> Erastus, as the oldest child, may have been the instigator of the move to Guilford and may have served as the family “patriarch” during and after the move to Guilford.

Chauncey served Guilford in 1833 and 1834 as commissioner of highways. On 5 November 1834, he was owed \$4.00 by the town for four days work on three jobs performed between 28 November 1833 and 21 January 1834.<sup>[38]</sup> Chauncey and Chloe’s ninth child, Asahel, was born on 4 September 1834.<sup>[39]</sup>

At some time after this, Chauncey began to think about moving again. While his reasons for choosing Wisconsin are unknown, he may have been affected by the dire economic situation which faced the nation in 1837. He may have been forced to sell his farm, and Wisconsin represented a fresh start. Furthermore, Erastus’ death may have been a tipping point in the decision to move. Finally, adding to these pressures was the arrival on 28 April 1837 of the tenth and last child, Louisa.<sup>[40]</sup> She likely was named for his late sister who, as mentioned above, had died four years earlier. Once his decision was made, Chauncey sold all his Guilford holdings for two thousand dollars on 18 July 1837. The deed contains Chloe’s recorded assent.<sup>[41]</sup>

Chauncey's move from Guilford in the fall of 1837 split the family.<sup>[42]</sup> He and his son Norman, then about 17 years of age, put their goods on a canal boat at Utica and took the Erie Canal to Buffalo. This was followed by a three-day steamboat trip to Detroit. They determined that they had arrived too late to use the Great Lakes to move West. Instead they crossed Michigan in the winter, likely arriving in Southport (now Racine), Wisconsin, early in 1838.<sup>[43]</sup> A year later in April 1839, Chauncey was employed as a contract wood cutter.<sup>[44]</sup> A detailed search failed to find Chauncey or Norman in the 1840 census of Wisconsin Territory.

When Chauncey and Norman set off for Wisconsin, the rest of the family was left leaderless. Likely there were few assets left from the sale of the Guilford Center properties after settling local debts and allowing funds for Chauncey's trip to Wisconsin and the family's relocation to Connecticut. There was little or no support in Guilford. Chauncey's older brother Erastus had died leaving his second wife Nancy and a young family.<sup>[45]</sup> Chauncey's younger brother, Sidney remained, but he probably was unable to support that many dependents. Chauncey's stepmother, Miriam (Bass) Eggleston, was also in Guilford but was living in Sidney's household in 1850.<sup>[46]</sup>

Hopefully Chauncey and Chloe had discussed in advance what the family would do when Chauncey and Norman left for Wisconsin. With little familial support in Guilford, and no home yet in Wisconsin, Chloe returned to Connecticut with her four daughters, Mary Anna, Charlotte, Harriet, infant Louisa, and three sons, Julius, Daniel, and Asahel. Julius, just fourteen, had the responsibility of driving the team.<sup>[47]</sup> Chloe apparently moved in with her father, Jonathan Coe of Winchester. Coe was a well-respected member of the Winsted section of Winchester, having served in the Connecticut State Assembly in 1822, 1823, 1825, and 1828. He and his son Jehiel lived in his brick home called "Meadowbrook Farm."<sup>[48]</sup> Certainly his position in the community implies an ability to provide support for Chloe and the children while they awaited news from Chauncey. She likely was at her father's by 9 July 1838 when she received a letter addressed to her "care of Jno. Coe Esqr., Winsted," inviting her to a religious event.<sup>[49]</sup>

A letter excerpt from Chauncey to his son Julius in Colebrook, dated 14 March 1841 supports the supposition that Chauncey and Chloe had made an agreement that she and the children would join Chauncey after he had arranged suitable housing. Chauncey wrote, "We are situated at East Troy, a town of about 100 inhabitants. Mother and sisters wish to live here and

hope to build in 3 or 5 years.”<sup>[50]</sup> However, and probably to Chloe’s great disappointment, her sons did not establish themselves close to her.

Norman, the eldest child, aged seventeen in 1837, did remain in Wisconsin, but seemingly not in his parent’s household. On 3 March 1843, he was awarded forty acres of land near the town of New Berlin, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.<sup>[51]</sup> He apparently never married and was boarding with another family in Hustisford, Dodge County, Wisconsin in 1850, employed as a physician.<sup>[52]</sup> Norman died in Watertown, Dodge County, Wisconsin, on 31 August 1850,<sup>[53]</sup> shortly after he was enumerated in the census. As he died intestate, on 18 November 1850, his brother Daniel petitioned the Dodge County Probate Court to be named his administrator.<sup>[54]</sup>

Julius, fourteen years of age in 1837, first likely stayed in Connecticut with his maternal grandparents. A letter excerpt dated 14 March 1841 from Chauncey to Julius places him in Colebrook, Connecticut and states “we have received but one letter from you since your mother left.”<sup>[55]</sup> Not seeing a future in Wisconsin, Julius found employment with John W. Bull, a Hartford, Connecticut, crockery merchant. Subsequently, he worked for John J. Cooley of Norwich, Connecticut, another crockery merchant, and eventually started his own crockery business in New London, Connecticut.<sup>[56]</sup> On both 1 June 1850 and 1 June 1860, Julius was residing at the City Hotel, New London, Connecticut, employed as a merchant.<sup>[57]</sup> He did not marry until 1868.

Daniel, twelve years of age in 1837, went to Wisconsin when his mother returned there in 1840. In fact, he was, as the oldest male in the returning party, given detailed instructions by his father as to how to make the fifteen-day journey.<sup>[58]</sup> It appears he spent the next few years working on his father’s farm. On 31 May 1849, he was named administrator of his father’s estate.<sup>[59]</sup> He was still living in his mother’s household on 22 July 1850, employed as a farmer.<sup>[60]</sup> Sometime after this date, Chloe wrote to Asahel, “Daniel writes often to a young lady by name of Margaret Mackvein. I suppose he is engaged to her in marriage, we all like her much, she stands high in reputation and is worthy of a good husband.”<sup>[61]</sup> By 30 July 1860, he was residing with Margaret along with a daughter, and had relocated to Salt River Township, Knox County, Missouri.<sup>[62]</sup>

Asahel, about three years of age in 1837, likely went to Wisconsin with his mother, but after Chauncey’s death in 1848, he apparently decided to become a minister. To accomplish this, he stayed with his uncle Sidney in Guilford while attending Wilbraham Academy and Wesleyan University. He was enumerated as Asel Eggleston in his uncle Sidney’s household as of 1 June

1850.<sup>[63]</sup> He was also enumerated as Ashel Eggleston in Sidney's household on 6 June 1855.<sup>[64]</sup> It appears that as a result of his long residency in Sidney's household, Sidney and Asahel developed a strong father-son bond. This relationship is evidenced in a letter from Sidney to Asahel dated 27 January 1855. Asahel was in Middletown, Connecticut, studying at Wesleyan for a future career as a Methodist pastor. Sidney writes "Perhaps you will think it best to come home next winter. Spend a year in manual labor if not, you had better spend the vacation out west in that way instead of studying. I mean in work and out of doors for I fear you will injure your health and without that blessing be poorly prepared to labour in the cause of God. Your Father, S. Eggleston."<sup>[65]</sup> Asahel graduated from Wesleyan in 1858.<sup>[66]</sup>

Children who did rejoin Chauncey along with their mother Chloe were daughters Mary Anna, Charlotte, Harriett, and Louisa and the aforementioned sons, Daniel and Asahel. Chauncey prepared for their arrival by building a "good log house."<sup>[67]</sup> They likely lived as subsistence farmers on the forty acres in Walworth County, Wisconsin, that were formally issued to Chauncey on 1 February 1848.<sup>[68]</sup>

Chauncey died on 3 October 1848, aged 52, and was buried in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, East Troy, Wisconsin.<sup>[69]</sup> He died intestate and left Chloe and the children in a precarious financial condition. He left assets of only about \$150. Chloe, as widow, successfully asked the court to name son Daniel administrator. The court instructed Daniel to set aside for Chloe and Asahel, the only minor child, "the following described property or so much thereof as you shall find to be part and parcel of the said goods and chattels to wit: one cow, twenty sheep and the wool of said sheep, two hogs, all provisions actually laid in as necessary for the use of the family for one year, all necessary cooking utensils and clothing, and one bed and bedding for every two persons in the family, all bibles, prayer books, hymn books and school books actually used in the family, all the cloth manufactured in the family not exceeding thirty yards or the yarn therefore if not manufactured ... and one small spinning wheel, one loom, and one yoke of oxen and one horse and such reasonable quantity of hay or other substance as may have been provided for them and other live stock herein before mentioned, one cart or wagon and harness, and other useful and necessary farming utensils not exceeding in value fifty dollars."<sup>[70]</sup> Daniel was left to farm the land.

Mary Anna and Charlotte, aged 27 and 21 respectively at the time of their father's death, never married. They both remained in their mother's household, supplementing the family income with odd seamstress jobs.<sup>[71]</sup>

Harriet was in her mother's household as of 1 June 1850, enumerated as Harriet Payne. She also had an infant daughter Alice.<sup>[72]</sup> By 1 June 1860, she was living with Francis Payne in Muckwonago, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.<sup>[73]</sup> Harriet stayed close to her mother since Mukwonago, is only about seven miles from East Troy.

Little is known of Louisa. She was an infant when her father left for Wisconsin. She likely returned to Connecticut with her mother and then accompanied her to Wisconsin where she spent her childhood. Regrettably, she died just seven weeks after Chauncey's death, probably on the farm near East Troy on 28 October 1848, aged 11.<sup>[74]</sup> Chloe and her surviving daughters must have felt a great gap in the household after both Chauncey's and Louisa's deaths.

Julius proved to be a responsible and supportive son. Shortly after Chauncey's death, he purchased a home for Chloe and the girls in East Troy. This allowed them to leave the log house on the farm and move into town. Chloe wrote to Asahel "I feel Julius has been honoured of God in assisting a Widowed Mother in a time of extreme anxiety for a home. Three years ago he came to us, and overruled and kindly purchased us a very pleasant home and has, and is now, furnishing our house and yard with dollars of comfort... Now Julius is fixing things up for the winter; purchased wood for a year and gathering into the cellar our garden products... He is truly a protector to us all."<sup>[75]</sup>

Chloe survived her husband by twenty-seven years and died, likely in East Troy, on 3 June 1875 at 78 years of age.<sup>[76]</sup> In her seniority she was supported by contributions from her sons and cared for by her two unmarried daughters, one of whom, Charlotte, was the final person to live in the East Troy home. She died in Waukesha, Wisconsin, on 9 July 1897.<sup>[77]</sup>

#### Genealogical Summary:

1. CHAUNCEY EGGLESTON was born probably in Winchester, Connecticut, on 9 October 1795.<sup>[78]</sup> He died on 3 September 1848 and was buried in the Oak Ridge Cemetery in East Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin.<sup>[79]</sup> He married in Winsted, Connecticut, about 1818, CHLOE COE, born in Winchester, Connecticut, on 24 February 1797, daughter of Jonathan Coe III and his first wife Charlotte Spencer.<sup>[80]</sup> She died in East Troy on 3 June 1875.<sup>[81]</sup>

Children of Chauncey and Chloe (Coe) Eggleston, all likely born in Guilford, Chenango County, New York:<sup>[82]</sup>

- i. NORMAN EGGLESTON, b. 17 Feb. 1820;<sup>[83]</sup> d. Watertown, Wisc., 31 Aug. 1850;<sup>[84]</sup> unnm.

- ii. MARY ANNA EGGLESTON, b. 23 Sept. 1821,<sup>[85]</sup> d. East Troy, Wisc., 27 Jan. 1872;<sup>[86]</sup> unnm.
- iii. JULIUS WHITING EGGLESTON, b. 2 Sept. 1823;<sup>[87]</sup> d. New London, Conn., 11 Dec. 1890;<sup>[88]</sup> m. possibly in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1 Jan. 1868, KATHERINE PERCY.<sup>[89]</sup>
- iv. DANIEL EGGLESTON, b. 1 April 1825;<sup>[90]</sup> d. Locust Hill, Knox Co., Mo., 17 July 1883;<sup>[91]</sup> m. ca. 1855, MARGARET McVEANE.<sup>[92]</sup>
- v. CHARLOTTE COE EGGLESTON, b. 13 Feb. 1827; d. 9 July 1897;<sup>[93]</sup> unmarried.
- vi. HARRIET EGGLESTON, b. 3 April 1829;<sup>[94]</sup> d. 28 June 1890;<sup>[95]</sup> m. ca. 1848, FRANCIS M. PAYNE.<sup>[96]</sup>
- vii. MILO EGGLESTON, b. 9 May 1831;<sup>[97]</sup> d. Guilford, N. Y., 30 July 1831.<sup>[98]</sup>
- viii. ALICE EGGLESTON, b. 3 Nov. 1832;<sup>[99]</sup> d. Guilford, N.Y., 30 Nov. 1833.<sup>[100]</sup>
- ix. ASAHIEL COE EGGLESTON, b. 4 Sept. 1834;<sup>[101]</sup> d. Trenton, N.J., 22 Jan. 1916;<sup>[102]</sup> m. Selden, Long Island, N.Y., 27 March 1861, ISABELLA V. DARE.<sup>[103]</sup>
- x. LOUISA EGGLESTON, b. 28 April 1837;<sup>[104]</sup> d. Wisc. 28 Oct. 1849.<sup>[105]</sup>

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Only the date, not the place, from the Chauncey Eggleston gravestone, Oak Ridge Cemetery, East Troy, Wisconsin, and from “Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston,” manuscript in possession of Ralph E. Wadleigh, Jr., 6 Green Ivy Lane, Mashpee, Massachusetts, 02649, as of 1 November 2014. His birth is not found in the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records. However, his father was enumerated in Winchester as of 4 August 1800 (1800 U.S. Census, Winchester, Litchfield County, Connecticut, roll 2, p. 840).
- <sup>2</sup> John Boyd, *Annals and Family Records of Winchester, Conn.* (Hartford, Conn: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1873), 306.
- <sup>3</sup> Daniel “Aglestone” household, 1790 U.S. Census, Litchfield, Litchfield County, Connecticut, roll. 1, p. 373.
- <sup>4</sup> Danl Eggleston, Jr. household, 1800 U.S. Census, Winchester, Litchfield County, Connecticut, roll 2, p. 840; Danl Eggleston household, 1810 U.S. Census, Winchester, roll 2, p. 191.
- <sup>5</sup> Anne Eggleston gravestone at South Cemetery, Colebrook, Connecticut.
- <sup>6</sup> Connecticut State Library Index of Church Records, from records of the Colebrook, Connecticut, Congregational Church, 1:26.
- <sup>7</sup> Daniel Eggleston gravestone at South Cemetery, Colebrook, Connecticut.
- <sup>8</sup> Connecticut State Library Index of Church Records, West Hartland

Congregational Church, 1:220.

- <sup>9</sup> An exact date and place of marriage has not been determined, but their first child was born in Guilford, New York, 18 February 1820 (see below).
- <sup>10</sup> Barbour Collection, from Winchester Vital Records, 2:50.
- <sup>11</sup> Boyd, *Annals and Family Records of Winchester*, 53.
- <sup>12</sup> Chenango County, New York, Mortgages, H:8, online at FamilySearch.org, image 340.
- <sup>13</sup> James Haddon Smith, *History of Chenango and Madison Counties, New York* (Syracuse, N.Y.; D. Mason & Co., 1880), Part 1, pp. 22–46.
- <sup>14</sup> For information on migration routes see [https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Catskill\\_Turnpike](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Catskill_Turnpike).
- <sup>15</sup> Smith, *History of Chenango and Madison Counties*, Part 1, p. 236.
- <sup>16</sup> David and Sally Mills to Erastus and Chauncey Eggleston, Chenango County Deeds, Y:211–12, online at FamilySearch.org, image 388.
- <sup>17</sup> Alice Payne Garden, *New York DAR Genealogical Records Committee Report: Unpublished Cemetery, Church and Town Records* (Brooklyn, N.Y: Daughters of the American Revolution, 1930–31), Vol. 1, Records of the Guilford Center Congregational Church, 253.
- <sup>18</sup> “Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston.”
- <sup>19</sup> “Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston.”
- <sup>20</sup> Chenango County Mortgages, F:91, online at FamilySearch.org, image 163.
- <sup>21</sup> Charissa Taylor Bass and Emma Lee Walton, *Descendants of Deacon Samuel and Ann Bass* (Freeport, Ill., privately printed, 1940), 69.
- <sup>22</sup> Chenango County Mortgages, F:91, online at FamilySearch.org, image 392.
- <sup>23</sup> Chenango County Deeds, DD:22–23, online at FamilySearch.org, image 335.
- <sup>24</sup> Eddy and Anna Pettiplace to Chauncey Eggleston, Chenango County Deeds, CC:549–50, online at FamilySearch.org, image 310; map of Chenango County, Guilford Section, 1875, published by Pomeroy, Whitman Co., available on line at <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Atlas/US/682/Chenango+County+1875/>.
- <sup>25</sup> “Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston.”
- <sup>26</sup> Julius Whiting joined the Guilford Center Congregational Church 23 May 1813, subscribed \$20.00 to the Guilford Centre Academy 20 November 1827 (see note 32), and was buried in the Guilford Center Cemetery after his death on 28 December 1842 (FindaGrave.com, memorial #79181850).
- <sup>27</sup> Philip Minor, Jr. and Rebecca Minor to Chauncey Eggleston, Chenango County Deeds, GG:283–84, online at FamilySearch.org, images 160–61.
- <sup>28</sup> “Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston.”

- <sup>29</sup> “Chenango County Guardianships 1814–1868,” Books 1–5, typescript at Guernsey Memorial Library, Norwich, New York, L312-1 Chen., 19.
- <sup>30</sup> “Parish Register of Christ Church, Guilford, New York, 1831–1895,” Vol. 1 (1), typescript, at Guernsey Memorial Library, Norwich, New York, L312G Church, 1.
- <sup>31</sup> FindaGrave.com, memorial #61269598.
- <sup>32</sup> Garden, *New York DAR Genealogical Records Committee Report: Unpublished Cemetery, Church and Town Records*, Vol. 1, Records of the Guilford Center Congregational Church, 255.
- <sup>33</sup> Letter of Chauncey Eggleston to the First Congregational Church in Guilford, typescript copy, in possession of the author.
- <sup>34</sup> “Parish Register of Christ Church, Guilford,” Vol. 1 (3), L312G Church, 53.
- <sup>35</sup> FindaGrave.com, memorial #61288749.
- <sup>36</sup> FindaGrave.com, memorial #61288703.
- <sup>37</sup> Guilford Center Cemetery, FindaGrave.com, memorial #61115823.
- <sup>38</sup> Guilford Town Records, 1834–36, from Thomas A. Gray, Guilford Town Historian, Guilford, New York, 13780, on 6 October 2014.
- <sup>39</sup> “Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston.”
- <sup>40</sup> Guilford Town Records, 1834–36, from Thomas A. Gray, Guilford Town Historian.
- <sup>41</sup> Chauncey and Chloe Eggleston to Eleazor D. Fitch, Chenango County Deeds, 55:477–78, online at FamilySearch.org, image 283.
- <sup>42</sup> The date of departure was 14 November 1837 according to a family history manuscript in the author’s files, citing a letter, whereabouts unknown.
- <sup>43</sup> Letter from Norman Eggleston to Chloe Eggleston, 8 September 1838, transcription in possession of the author.
- <sup>44</sup> Letter excerpt, possibly from Chauncey Eggleston to Chloe Eggleston, 14 April 1839, transcription in possession of the author.
- <sup>45</sup> “List of Households” in Records of the First Congregational Church, Guilford Center, manuscript at the Office of the County Historian, 43 Rexford Street, Norwich, New York, household 166.
- <sup>46</sup> Sidney Eggleston household, 1850 U.S. Census, Guilford, Chenango County, roll 488, p. 298B.
- <sup>47</sup> Emily Hart (Wells) Eggleston (1871–1939), from an unpublished family history manuscript, in possession of the author, 3.
- <sup>48</sup> J. Gardner Bartlett, *Robert Coe, Puritan, His Ancestors and Descendants 1340–1910* (Boston: the author, 1911), 243.
- <sup>49</sup> Letter to Chloe Eggleston from Geo. O. Jarvis, Colebrook, 9 July 1838, in possession of the author.

- <sup>50</sup> Letter excerpt from Chauncey Eggleston to Julius Eggleston, 14 March 1841, typescript transcription, in possession of the author.
- <sup>51</sup> *Wisconsin, Homestead and Cash Entry Patents, Pre-1908*, database online at Ancestry.com, Land Patent award 6682; Waukesha County, Wisconsin, map online at <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/travel/maps/docs/counties/waukesha.pdf>, accessed 3 December 2014.
- <sup>52</sup> James Dean household, 1850 U.S. Census, Huntisford, Dodge County, Wisconsin, roll 996, p. 214.
- <sup>53</sup> The date only from Alice Payne, “Inscriptions Copied from Gravestones in East Troy,” manuscript in author’s possession.
- <sup>54</sup> Unidentified newspaper clipping, Daniel Eggleston Petition, estate of Norman Eggleston, Dodge County, Wisconsin, 18 November 1850.
- <sup>55</sup> Letter excerpt from Chauncey Eggleston to Julius Eggleston, 14 March 1841, transcription in possession of the author.
- <sup>56</sup> Julius W. Eggleston obituary, *The Day*, New London, Connecticut, 12 December 1896.
- <sup>57</sup> Walter Edwards household, 1850 U.S. Census, New London, New London, Connecticut, roll 49, p. 131A; Eldridge Richwith household, 1860 U.S. Census, New London, roll 89, p. 458, indexed as J. W. Eccleston.
- <sup>58</sup> Emily Hart (Wells) Eggleston (1871–1939), from an unpublished family history manuscript, 6.
- <sup>59</sup> Walworth County Probate, File 631, estate of Chauncey Eggleston.
- <sup>60</sup> Cloe [*sic*] Eggleston household, 1850 U.S. Census, East Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin, roll 1007, p. 166B.
- <sup>61</sup> Letter from Chloe Eggleston to Asahel Eggleston Nov. 16, year unknown, copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>62</sup> 1860 U.S. Census, Saltriver Township, Knox County, Missouri, roll 627, p. 149.
- <sup>63</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Guilford, Chenango County, New York, roll 488, p. 298B.
- <sup>64</sup> 1855 New York State Census, Guilford, E.D. 2, household 34, line 19.
- <sup>65</sup> Letter from Sidney Eggleston to Asahel Eggleston 27 January 1855, copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>66</sup> *Alumni Record of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn, 3rd Edition, 1881–3* (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1883), 154.
- <sup>67</sup> Petition to sell real estate made by Daniel Eggleston 7 February 1850 (Walworth County Probate, File 631, estate of Chauncey Eggleston).
- <sup>68</sup> *U.S. General Land Office Records, 1796–1907*, Land Record 13121, Chauncey Eggleston, online at Ancestry.com.
- <sup>69</sup> Chauncey Eggleston gravestone at Oak Ridge Cemetery, East Troy, Wisconsin.

- <sup>70</sup> Walworth County Probate, estate of Chauncey Eggleston, File 631.
- <sup>71</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, East Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin, roll 1007, p. 166; 1860 U.S. Census, East Troy, roll 1434, p. 592; 1870 U.S. Census, East Troy, roll 1741, p. 84B.
- <sup>72</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, East Troy, roll 1007, p. 166.
- <sup>73</sup> 1860 U.S. Census, Mukwonago, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, roll 1436, p. 876.
- <sup>74</sup> The date only in Payne, “Inscriptions Copied from Gravestones in East Troy.”
- <sup>75</sup> Letter, Chloe Eggleston to Asahel Eggleston, dated 11 Oct, year not given, copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>76</sup> Bass and Walton, *Descendants of Deacon Samuel and Ann Bass*, 161; Bartlett, *Robert Coe*, 244.
- <sup>77</sup> Charlotte Eggleston death record, Waukesha County Clerk, Waukesha, Wisconsin, 2:135.
- <sup>78</sup> See note 1.
- <sup>79</sup> Chauncey Eggleston gravestone at Oak Ridge Cemetery, East Troy, Wisconsin; “Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston.”
- <sup>80</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Winchester Vital Records, 2:50 (birth and parents’ marriage).
- <sup>81</sup> Bass and Walton, *Descendants of Deacon Samuel and Ann Bass*, 161; Bartlett, *Robert Coe*, 244; “Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston.”
- <sup>82</sup> All listed with birth dates in “Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston.”
- <sup>83</sup> Records of the First Congregational Church, Guilford Center, manuscript at the Office of the County Historian.
- <sup>84</sup> *Portrait and Biographical Record of Walworth & Jefferson Counties, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Lake City Publishing Co., 1894), 305 (place only); Payne, “Inscriptions Copied from Gravestones in East Troy” (date only).
- <sup>85</sup> Records of the First Congregational Church, Guilford Center.
- <sup>86</sup> Mary Anna Eggleston gravestone, Oak Ridge Cemetery, East Troy, Wisc.; “Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston.”
- <sup>87</sup> Records of the First Congregational Church, Guilford Center.
- <sup>88</sup> Julius Whiting Eggleston death certificate, issued at New London, Conn.
- <sup>89</sup> Emily Hart (Wells) Eggleston (1871–1939), from an unpublished family history manuscript, 8 (date only); Truman Percy, *Family Record of the Connecticut Branch of the Percy Family* (Norfolk, Va.: H. C. Percy, 1873), 10; 1870 U.S. Census, New London, New London County, Connecticut, roll 113, p. 357B, Julius W. Eggleston family. According to letters in the author’s possession, sent during 1867, Katherine Percy

was living with Julius Eggleston's brother, Rev. Asahel Eggleston in Williamsburg, New York.

<sup>90</sup> Daniel Eggleston Gravestone, Novelty Cemetery, Novelty, Missouri.

<sup>91</sup> *Portrait and Biographical Record of Walworth and Jefferson Counties, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Lake City Publishing Co., 1894), 305, (place only); Daniel Eggleston Gravestone, Novelty Cemetery, Novelty, Mo., (date only).

<sup>92</sup> 1860 U.S. Census, Knox County, Saltriver Township, Missouri, roll 627, p. 149, Daniel Eggleston household.

<sup>93</sup> Charlotte E. Eggleston Death Record, Waukesha County, Wisconsin; Charlotte Coe Eggleston gravestone, Oak Ridge Cemetery, East Troy, Wisconsin.

<sup>94</sup> Harriet Eggleston Payne death record, 02258, Waukesha County; gravestone, Mukwonago Cemetery, Mukwanago, Wisconsin.

<sup>95</sup> Harriet Eggleston Payne Death Record 02258, Waukesha County; Harriet Payne gravestone, Mukwonago Cemetery, Mukwanago, Wisc.

<sup>96</sup> *History of Waukesha County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880), 971.

<sup>97</sup> Milo Eggleston gravestone, Guilford Center Cemetery, Guilford Center. Gravestone, "Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston."

<sup>99</sup> Alice Eggleston gravestone, Guilford Center Cemetery, Guilford Center.

<sup>100</sup> "Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston."

<sup>101</sup> *Alumni Record of Wesleyan University*, 154.

<sup>102</sup> Rev. Asahel C. Eggleston gravestone, Section 10, Lot 32, grave 3, West Cemetery, Bristol, Connecticut.

<sup>103</sup> *Alumni Record of Wesleyan University*, 154.

<sup>104</sup> Payne, "Inscriptions Copied from Gravestones in East Troy" (date only).

<sup>105</sup> "Record of the Family of Chauncey Eggleston."

## **The Road to Connecticut --- The Story of Reginald Campbell Edson**

*by Jean Edson Perreault*

**Editor's Note:** This essay is the winner of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc. 2015 Literary Awards "Tell Your Family History" essay contest and is presented here in its entirety. For more information on the essay contest, please contact CSG.

Reverend George Clements Edson was the Presbyterian minister in Amagansett, New York, out on the eastern end of Long Island. He was soon to become the father of a second son. His wife, Isabelle Irene Campbell Edson, had encountered difficulty with the birth of their first son so Reverend Edson decided that his wife should go to live with his uncle, Doctor George Place Clements, to assure that she would be in the good hands of a doctor at the time of the impending birth. Reginald Campbell Edson was born on 5 August 1905 at the home of Dr. Clements in New Milford, Pennsylvania.

Two years later in 1907, Reverend Edson became the minister of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church, on Noble Street, Brooklyn, New York. Shortly after this move, his son Reginald, only two years old, developed Infantile Paralysis (polio) forcing him to wear a brace on his left leg that reached all the way to his hip. A few years later when Reginald was still only seven, a Dr. Roberts surgically removed part of the muscle in his left leg and foot, thus enabling young Reginald to walk without the brace but leaving him with a slight limp.

A multi-generational family lived there together in Brooklyn. Reginald's maternal grandmother, Mary Munro Campbell, had been with the family since the marriage of her daughter Isabelle to George. His "Aunt Libby," Elizabeth Edson Higgins, came to live with them shortly after the family moved to Brooklyn and stayed with them until her death in 1924. Aunt Libby had raised her nephew George after he lost his mother just a few weeks after he was born. Then, in 1910, great sadness befell the family. Reginald gained a baby sister at the end of April, but five weeks later on June 1st, his mother died from a perforated ulcer of the colon.

Grandmother Mary Campbell was the only grandparent that young Reginald ever knew. His grandmother believed that the sun rose and set on oatmeal. Oatmeal was served every morning and if it was not finished at breakfast, it would appear again for lunch. Likewise if it still was not eaten, it would remain there again for supper. As a result, Reginald could not look oatmeal in the face for the rest of his life. His grandmother's other cure-all for everything was castor oil. No matter what was wrong with you, a dose of castor oil was what you received as a remedy.

Grandmother Campbell was also the disciplinarian. She never raised her voice or disciplined during the day, but she kept track of everything. At bedtime, if you had been misbehaving, Mary took a branch from the weeping willow tree and depending on the severity of the crime, a few whips would be administered. Reginald was sure in later years that she was much gentler then he and his brother thought, but they never knew from one moment to the next whether they were going to get away with something until they were safely tucked into bed.

About a year after the death of Reginald's mother, his father remarried and his Grandmother Campbell left to live with her son Colin in San Francisco. She never forgot her three grandchildren back in New York and faithfully every year, she sent each of them a flannel nightgown, a bar of soap and a bath towel at Christmas from California until her death in 1929.

Reginald's form of dress was typical for all young boys at that time. Up to the age of twelve, boys wore "knickers," pants that stopped at the knee, with black stockings. After the age of twelve, they wore what were called "slingers," which were long pants. Once in college, the style was like knickers again but now they were called "plus fours," or pants that extended four inches below the knees.

On Halloween boys would wear their coats inside out because within two or three steps of their house someone would run up with colored cryaons making marks all over their coat. Another tradition considered great fun was to fill a sock or small sack with flour and bop someone on the back leaving a big flour spot on their back.

As they grew up, there were assigned chores for young Reg and his siblings. They all helped with the housework and were responsible to sift through the furnace ashes to remove pieces of coal that had not burned completely for reuse.

During the times that Reg was not in school or helping around the house, he would go out with friends and roller-skate in the streets. They enjoyed playing "kick the can" - one person is designated as "it" and a can is placed in an open space. The other players run off and hide while the "it" person covers their eyes and counts to a previously decided number. "It" then tries to find and tag each of the players. Any player who is tagged is sent to a designated area for all the captured players to congregate. Any player who has not been caught can kick the can. If they do this successfully, without being caught, then all of the captured players are set free.

The 1918, Influenza epidemic was widespread and many people died from it. That year, four members of Reginald's family became very ill, including himself. For-

tunately, all four eventually recovered. Then in 1920, there was a polio outbreak. Reg, believing that since he had already had polio, he was now immune and went to a friend's house that had been quarantined and sat chatting on the front porch with his friend until Reg's father came and dragged him back home out of danger.

Reginald's family moved many times and between redistricting and the moves, he attended nine different elementary and junior high schools in Hasbrouck, New Jersey, and Brooklyn. He graduated from New Utrecht High School in Brooklyn, an all-boys boarding school. While there, he worked in a confectionary store where he had his fill of chocolate and at a drugstore as a clean-up man, delivery boy and sometimes soda jerk.

After finishing high school, Reginald still wanted to further his education although he was not certain what career to pursue yet. He did have some leanings toward the ministry, because of his father. He chose Lafayette College located in Easton, Pennsylvania, primarily because it was considered to be a school where rather wealthy people went. He felt that if most of the students were wealthy, he would encounter less difficulty finding work which would help with college expenses. College tuition was \$300 annually but he was charged half rate because he was a minister's son.

When he arrived at Lafayette, Reginald only had fifty dollars in his pocket which he had earned during the summer. His father knew a classmate from his days at Princeton Seminary who ran the college bookstore at Lafayette and contacted him to line up a job for Reg at the bookstore. He was paid fifteen cents an hour for whatever time he was able to work. The flexible hours made it possible to work at something that paid more whenever the opportunity came up and Reginald did all sorts of jobs while a student at Lafayette. For instance, he did some housecleaning for people for twenty-five cents an hour. The first year he lived in an eating home off campus and the food cost him around eight dollars a week. The last half of his first year he washed dishes at one of the fraternity houses; both of these jobs also provided him free meals. In addition to the bookstore job he eventually managed to be an agent for a laundry service in town which the students used. Reg also sold hot dogs and soda pop at the college football games and during his junior year, he tried out for cheerleading. This proved to be a lot of fun; the cheerleaders would hitchhike to the football games that were played away from home. During this time, Lafayette had an excellent football team going several seasons undefeated.

At the beginning of his junior year, Reg became interested in the medical profession, but up to this time his only course remotely related to medicine was biology. He liked that subject very much and decided that he would take the premedical program and plan to go on to medical school if he could handle that financially. He majored in psychology, philosophy and practiced teaching so that by the time

he graduated, he was qualified to teach, if he had to take time off to earn money to go on to medical school. Between the switch to the premedical courses and the teaching major, he had a very heavy course schedule his last two years. At the end of the four years, he graduated with an AB degree and ended up financially exactly where he had been when he first came to Lafayette; he had fifty dollars in his pocket at the conclusion of his 1927 college graduation exercises. Jefferson Medical School was the only school he applied to and he started his medical school work there in Philadelphia the same year.

Reginald could not work and go to medical school at the same time so he attempted to earn as much money as he could in the summer time. When he really got stuck he found he could give a blood transfusion to help cover his medical school expenses. He also found that at Jefferson, it was better to join a fraternity whereas at Lafayette, he found that was an unaffordable luxury. The help that you got with your studies from your fraternity brothers and the fact again that there was a possibility of some financial help if you belonged to a fraternity caused him to join the Phi Alpha Sigma Fraternity. He waited on tables there and eventually took over running the dining room in his junior and senior years. He did not have to pay for his food while working in the dining room.

During the summer months Reginald looked for work that would pay quite well. The first thing that was suggested was a runner position on the New York Stock Exchange where he soon found that five dollars a week wasn't going to go very far so on his own, he went down to North Dry Dock to see whether he could get a job in the shipyard. This paid considerably better; but it was about as dirty a job that anyone could find. It took almost two hours at the end of the day to get cleaned up, so he began looking for something that might still be more financially worthwhile but not quite so dirty. He heard that the milk companies were very happy to have college students work as milkmen during the summer because that was when their regular men were off on vacation. He was fortunate enough to be assigned a milk route on Coney Island driving a horse-drawn wagon. This was an area where no one could relieve him, so he had to work seven days a week with extra pay for that seventh day. Anywhere else and under normal circumstances, one person would have learned six different routes and have had a day off each week.

During his last two summers in medical school, Reginald felt that he should do something more closely related to medicine so he spent those summers working for Dr. E. Raivis at the research laboratory in Frankford, Pennsylvania. A facility connected with Jefferson Medical College. This job did not pay as well as being a milkman, but it did mean that he could stay at the fraternity house during the summer and in his spare time he did quite a bit of much needed repair work there, wallpapering and painting rooms. It was while working at the research laboratory

that Dr. Raivis checked at Jefferson Hospital and found that Reg had been giving frequent blood transfusions and asked him about it. When Reg admitted that he was regularly giving blood, Dr. Raivis said he thought he was giving too often and left word at the hospital that they were not to accept him for blood transfusion any more. This hospital paid him thirty-five dollars and immediately after the transfusion, gave him a glass of milk. He would lie down right beside the patient and the blood flowed directly from his vein to the patient's vein. It had been an important source of income and Reg felt that he was not donating too often. After he was cut off from giving transfusions at Jefferson, he went down to the Methodist Hospital and gave transfusions there whenever he felt it was safe enough to do so. Much to his pleasant surprise, he found that at the Methodist Hospital they paid him fifty dollars and gave him a shot of liquor instead of milk after the transfusion! In 1931, Reginald received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College and then began his internship at the Methodist Hospital in Philadelphia.

In September of that same year, Reginald married Thelma Adell Fesimier, a nurse whom he had met while in medical school, at her home in nearby Glenside, Pennsylvania. After finishing his internship at Methodist Hospital and while waiting for the results of the Pennsylvania State Board examination, he took over a doctor's practice in Media, Pennsylvania, for the summer while the doctor and his wife went away on summer vacation. Once the State Boards' results became available, Doctor Edson accepted a full time position as hospital physician at Mont Alto State Tuberculosis Hospital in South Mountain, Pennsylvania, for the next two years. It was difficult for Reginald and Thelma during those depression years in spite of their background and education. From 1934-1936, Reginald was in private practice in Newville and Boiling Springs, Pennsylvania. Thelma used her nursing skills to assist her husband on house calls. Payment for their services was sometimes a chicken or firewood for their stove. Several children were born in the area during this time who acquired either Thelma's or Reginald's name as "payment." Finding it difficult to keep his own family fed, Dr. Edson began looking for employment that would assure him a regular income. In 1936, he became senior physician, assistant superintendent, and medical director at Hopemount State Tuberculosis Hospital in West Virginia. During this same time he was also an instructor in medicine at West Virginia Medical School in Morgantown, West Virginia. However, by the early 1940s, the government was beginning to dictate the operation of the hospital so Reginald started looking out of state to find a new position.

He, his wife and their three daughters moved to West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1942 where he became the Assistant Director of Tuberculosis Control for the State of Connecticut. As far as military service, before Reginald left West Virginia, he was placed on twenty-four hours notice for reading x-rays at the draft induction center. Once he moved to Connecticut, he continued in that capacity. Every time

he would think about enlisting himself, he was told that if he did join, that he would be sent to the Indian reservations to treat tuberculosis stricken Indians and that the work he was doing at the draft induction center was much more important in support of the war effort.

Only two years after Reginald arrived in Connecticut, a horrific circus fire broke out in Hartford on 6 July 1944 claiming many lives. State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey took charge of the rescue and relief efforts to which doctors, nurses, soldiers and policemen from all parts of central Connecticut responded. Dr. Edson was one of the doctors who responded to Governor Baldwin's call to aid the victims of the circus fire. Afterwards he was very thankful that he had told his wife that he did not want any member of his family to attend the circus. He had always felt that it was dangerous to have a large tent full of people with few exits. A few weeks after the circus fire episode, Dr. Edson received a thank-you letter for his medical assistance from John Stanley, Chairman of the State Tuberculosis Commission.

On 12 September 1952, he was appointed temporary Acting Superintendent and Medical Director of Cedarcrest Hospital in Newington, Connecticut, and later that year the appointment was made permanent. When he first arrived a Cedarcrest, it was not an approved hospital. There were problems during the renovations and construction that caused Dr. Edson to ask his assistant superintendent where the plans were that the previous superintendent was following. He was informed that his predecessor had carried the plans in his hat and when he left, he had thrown the hat away; so, it was a matter of starting pretty much from scratch. It was a challenge to get the project back on track. Dr. Edson was pleased that during his stay, Cedarcrest had become an accredited hospital for teaching purposes. Cedarcrest was approved for one year of residency for resident's training and thorax surgery and was also approved for an affiliated program with Hartford Hospital for sending their residents in internal medicine for a three-month supplementary period of training. Cedarcrest also established an affiliation with student nurses from various hospitals. The student nurses would spend six to eight weeks at the Newington hospital for supplemental training and later on, Cedarcrest also established classes for licensed practical nurses.

In May of 1956, an article was placed in the *Hartford Courant* at the request of Dr. Edson asking for puzzles for the patients of Cedarcrest. The result was the donation of more than 1,000 puzzles of all kinds.

Children accompanying visitors to the hospital were not allowed inside the buildings. Consequently, they were either left unattended to run loose on the grounds or parents locked them in cars in the parking lot which could have led to trouble. In 1958, a playground was constructed for the children and Dr. Edson formed a

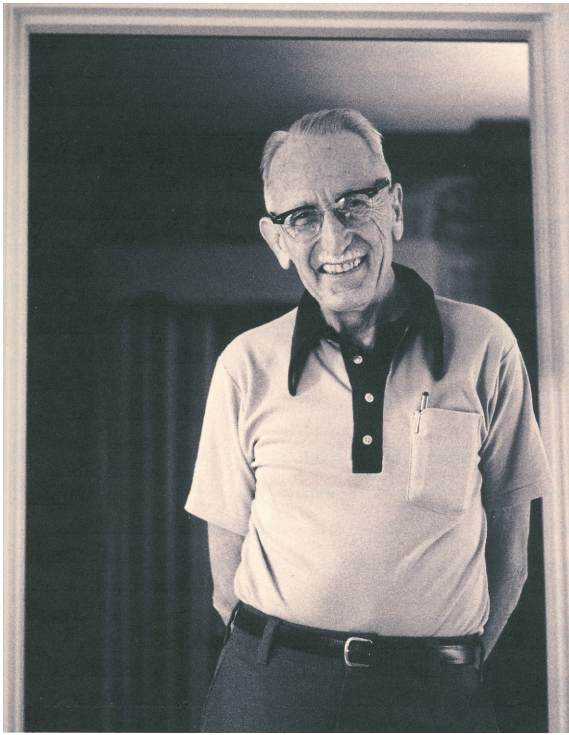
group of employees to watch over the children with parents who visited the TB patients at the hospital. The playground was supervised seven days a week from three to five in the afternoon.

In February of 1961, Dr. Edson was assigned to the position of Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Office of Tuberculosis Control, Hospital Care and Rehabilitation for the Connecticut State Department of Health. During his time in Connecticut he was very active in numerous state and national medical organizations including consulting at Hartford Hospital, at the State Veterans hospital and for the United States Public Health Service. He was also a visiting lecturer at the Yale School of Medicine and a participant in the United States Public Health Service chemotherapy trial and secretary of the Connecticut State Medical Society. He was president of both the Northeastern Connecticut Tuberculosis Association and the Connecticut Thoracic Society. Reginald served successive terms in the Hartford County Medical Association as secretary, treasurer and president during the 1960s. For his support of the organization on 6 April 1982, Dr. Edson was the recipient of the Hartford County Medical Association's Distinguished Service Medal.

After their three daughters left home, the couple's spirit of adventure took them to many places around the globe including Australia, the Caribbean Islands, Egypt, Greece, Hawaii, Mexico, Norway, Russia, Sweden and South America. Upon Dr. Edson's retirement in 1971 Fez and Ed, as they were known by friends, retired to St. Augustine Shores in Florida where they continued to enjoy an active life well into their later years. They were avid square dancers and shared a love for Florida's fresh citrus and warm sunshine. They grew several varieties of fruit trees right in their own yard. Fez and Ed maintained a strong sense of independence, yet dedication to family throughout their long lives.

Reginald's dear Thelma died there in St. Augustine on 7 September 1997, twelve days shy of celebrating her sixty-sixth wedding anniversary with her husband. Reginald returned back home to Connecticut to die only a few months later on 8 December at the West Simsbury home of his youngest daughter. Dr. Edson left three daughters, Barbara Dell of Martinsburg, West Virginia, Elizabeth Crawford of Atlanta, Georgia and Jean Perreault of West Simsbury in addition to three younger sisters, twelve loving grandchildren and twenty great-grandchildren.

Reg and Thelma both felt that funerals could be quite maudlin and as far as they were concerned they wanted no viewing to be allowed. Cremation arrangements were made for Reg and his ashes were scattered at sea off the New England shoreline. Thelma's ashes had previously been scattered at sea off the coast of Florida.



An overview of Reginald's philosophy of life would show that he believed that one should never be the first to try something new and ever be the last to discard the old. He always took each day as it came. Reg was encouraged at home to become well educated and felt strongly that learning was something that no one could ever take away from you and that you could never learn enough. He taught himself the sign language and hieroglyphics and was constantly learning new things throughout his life. Also, Reg felt that people were totally responsible for their own actions and he didn't believe in excuses or predestination. If one crossed the intersection at Main and Asylum Streets in Hartford, with his head down while the light was red and still got hit by a car, there is no sense in trying to blame that on divine providence. Reg was constantly astounded by the many electronic advancements made during his lifetime, such as transistor radios, television, tape recorders and computers. He and Thelma believed that God was always guiding them because despite all the struggles and moves encountered in their early lives together, eventually they found that they made the right choices and were very happy with the way things turned out for them in Connecticut.

## Albert Carlos Bates and the Development of the Connecticut Historical Society Library (1890-1940)

*abstracted by R. G. Tomlinson, CSG # 55L*

**Editor's Note:** The following was taken from *The Connecticut Historical Society, 1825-1975, A Brief Illustrated History*, "The Era of Albert Carlos Bates 1890-1940," pages 59-75, by Christopher Bickford. Published by the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford, Connecticut, 1975, reprinted with permission. Albert Carlos Bates served as Librarian for the Connecticut Historical Society from 1892 until 1940 and was responsible for making the library into a publicly accessible resource for genealogists and historians.

Albert Carlos Bates, ... was born and raised in East Granby, Connecticut. An accomplished genealogist, an officer in the Bates Family Association and a member of the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution, Albert Bates worked up, in the 1890s, a sketch of his ancestors which was eventually published in the 1940s. He was a direct descendant of John Bates of Lydd, England, and Lemuel Bates (1729-1803), a large landowner and successful farmer who had settled in Turkey Hills (later East Granby) in the 1760s. The house that Lemuel built in 1773 was occupied, at the time Bates wrote his sketch, by the fifth generation of descendants. The eighteenth century and the events of the Revolution were never remote to Albert Bates. Lemuel was a Captain in the Connecticut militia during the Revolution; Erastus Bates, Albert's grandfather, was born in 1764 and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the militia in 1799; Albert's father was born in 1808 and was thus in his old age when his son was entering school. Albert Carlos Bates's special respect for the past was closely connected to the experience of growing up with older parents in an atmosphere of intense family pride. Later in life, he told his assistant, Mary Helen Kidder, that it was his mother who encouraged his interest in Connecticut by telling him stories that could not be found in published sources. The family attic, with its old books, almanacs, and the large chest "containing files of old newspapers, bundles of letters, and other written papers" also had much to do with stimulating an interest in the past.

From his father and grandfather Albert also acquired the habits and instincts of the proverbial Yankee trader. In his introduction to some of Albert Bates's recollections, Thompson R. Harlow has written that he was "as shrewd a collector as ever came on the market." The Granby native came by it naturally, perhaps, describing his grandfather as "much given to trading, thus showing he was a true Yankee." Carlos Bates, Albert's father, kept a general store for

a time, travelled extensively as a collector of bills for a clock manufacturer, and later in life “attended to much business of others, settling numerous estates, both of insolvents and of deceased persons.” The inheritance of business skills proved useful to the Historical Society for only a man with the instincts of a “true Yankee” could have managed, during a period when the Society’s budget could barely cover salaries, to secure so many treasures for so little money.

From childhood, Albert Bates was drawn to Hartford’s libraries, often visiting the Hartford Library Association where Caroline M. Hewins presided or, more frequently, the Watkinson, to see Mr. [Frank] Gay. In 1885 Bates graduated from the Connecticut Literary Institution in Suffield and returned to work on the family farm. In April of 1892, Frank Gay asked him if he would assist in shifting materials in anticipation of another relocation of the Society within the Atheneum building. Here follows Albert Bates’s own recollections of his first months of service:

I began my duties with the Society Monday, May 2nd, 1892, reserving Saturdays for my own work at home as Town Clerk and Treasurer that year. I took care of my horse, milked the cow and drove the six miles to Windsor Locks, boarding the 7:32 train, returning at night on the train leaving, I believe, exactly at six. This continued until it came dark so early that it was difficult to find the cow on my return home, and I then arranged with the next door neighbor to care for the cow and supply our home with milk. I continued this daily travel through the year, reaching Windsor Locks about sunrise in the latter part of December. Before the end of the year, I was offered the position of Librarian which I accepted, and commenced my duties with the beginning of 1893.

The Society had a new Librarian and Albert Bates, at the age of 27, had a new career.

The relocation of the Historical Society at this time was but a small part of a larger reorganization of the institutions sheltered within the Atheneum. By 1880 it had become increasingly clear that Hartford needed a public library with open circulation accessible to the entire community. The Atheneum’s art gallery was a dark and confusing maze of pictures and sculptures, and both the Watkinson Library and the Historical Society needed additional space to house their collections. Committees from both the Historical Society and the Watkinson were formed to explore various solutions to the problem. A joint

committee of all the organizations within the Atheneum building resolved, on March 17 1882, “that a more intimate connection of the Institutions we represent, for the purpose of establishing a Free Public Library and a Free Art Gallery, would if practiceable, greatly promote the public good and the ends for which these Institutions are severally founded.” A committee of four representing each organization was established to draw up “a plan of union.” The *Courant* waxed euphoric at the vision of a single cultural complex housed at the Atheneum under one extensive roof:

The possibilities, which such a proposition opens up, are vast. Comparatively few of our own citizens know the full value of the books gathered under the roof of the Atheneum building; the rich associations that gather around the many interesting objects in the Historical Society’s keeping; the real artistic merit of many of the paintings and works of sculpture in the art gallery, or the extent and diversity of the Hartford subscription library.

The practicality of the proposed union was increased in March of 1883 when the General Assembly passed a special authorizing the City of Hartford to appropriate part of its income to the grand plan, but the difficulties in the path of the absolute union were quickly perceived. The Historical Society, the Watkinson Library, the Gallery of Art and the Hartford Library Association were separate corporate bodies with distinct resources, rights and obligations. Working out a solution involved, in the words of one observer, “much searching of hearts and cudgelling of brains.” Those who wish to follow the protracted course of negotiations should read Marian G.M. Clarke’s excellent study of the Watkinson Library. The reorganization required the Historical Society, the Watkinson and the Library Association convey to the Wadsworth Atheneum their property rights in the Atheneum building. The final solution saw the Library Association transformed into a public library and the Wadsworth Atheneum declared a public art gallery. The Watkinson Library and the Historical Society were to remain within the Atheneum, but were now to be located in a separate part of the building. Frank Gay, whose time was divided between two institutions, no longer felt he could serve both organizations, and Albert Bates entered as the Historical Society Librarian. To alleviate the problems of overcrowding a new addition had to be constructed for the Watkinson, and the Historical Society would then be able to take over the released space. A campaign was begun in 1890 to raise \$400,000 in contributions from the people of Hartford to finance the new addition, and in January of 1893 the enlarged quarters were unveiled to the public.

The condition of the Historical Society at the time of the reorganization was discouraging to many of its supporters. The institution's financial state placed severe limitations on its ability to acquire materials and hire sufficient staff to make the collections accessible. During the decade of the 1890s, the annual budget hovered around the modest level of \$1,800. Half of the Society's income was derived from dividends and interest, the remainder from membership fees and dues. There were to be several campaigns to increase the membership rolls in order to increase income, but deficits were frequent and had to be covered by special subscriptions. The salary of the Librarian absorbed fully two-thirds of the income, leaving only one-third for the expense of keeping the rooms open. The Society's book fund, established by Lucy A. Brainard with a gift of \$100, had been started in hopes that others would contribute, but the response was disheartening and for some time the lack of funds to purchase new genealogies and local histories was a matter of grave concern.

At the time that Albert Bates was hired, it was decided to merge the office of Custodian with that of Librarian. Consequently, his energy was distributed very widely indeed and inevitably the Librarian's effectiveness was reduced. During one severe illness of 1895, an assistant, Alice M. Gay, was hired to keep the rooms open, but not until 1928 was the Society able to afford a full-time assistant. The usefulness of the Librarian was further curtailed by the shortage of money, the pressing need for additional shelf-space, and by inadequate cataloging. The small number of readers reflected the disorder that prevailed. In six months of 1880, a scant 75 readers consulted the collections, while in 1884-1885 Frank Gay could report 190 readers. For lack of space, some books were stored with the Watkinson's collections, others had to be piled on the floor, making the retrieval of books for patrons difficult. Any experienced librarian would have been rapidly discouraged, but, fortunately, Albert Bates in 1893 was young, energetic, and indifferent to the prospect of work at any place but the Historical Society.

Historically-minded, Bates was nonetheless untrained as a librarian and he had to master the basic skills of his new profession. He began by arranging the manuscript collections, most of which had never been sorted, collated or described. Valuable documents turned up in the oddest places; he found, for instance, "the early deed of Saybrook...lying on the top of a tall case,... covered by a quarter of an inch of dust." Nathan Hale's diary was discovered among a group of papers that once belonged to Isaac W. Stuart; and, an important map of Connecticut was found "crushed in a bundle in the cupboard under one of the cases in our hall." After arranging them, he began "listing some of them on a catalogue," later explaining in his recollections that his

first attempts at cataloging could be best described as mere “listing.” Bates also spent his evenings in the Library reading the manuscripts that he had arranged during the day. With the aid of Frank Gay and the Reverend William DeLoss Love, Chairman of the Library Committee, his bibliographical skills improved rapidly, and he was soon compiling a checklist of Connecticut session laws, aided by the Society’s first typewriter—a model that had been fortuitously left for trial by a salesman but was never picked up.

Albert Bates’s usefulness to the Society steadily increased. In 1896 he was elected Recording Secretary, and in the same year delivered his first scholarly paper on the Connecticut Gore Land Company. In addition to his duties as Librarian, he gradually assumed the Society’s editorial responsibilities, beginning with proofreading, moving on to the selection and editing of documents, and improving on preceding editorial practice by retaining original spelling and punctuation. According to Bates, his most difficult task was compiling a list of probate districts. He consulted Charles J. Hoadly on the matter who told him that he had once made such a list only to loan it out to someone who never returned it. This was the only information that Hoadly offered, and Albert Bates felt that he was being tested. If he was, he passed with reputation enhanced as only two errors subsequently came to light.

Identifying priorities and arriving at what today would be called an “acquisitions program” was probably Albert Bates’s most significant contribution. It was only with purposeful book buying that the modest income of the Society could be employed effectively. It is true that he had certain interests—Indian artifacts, coins and medals, for example—that are no longer considered as important as they were in the past. He was unwilling to refuse gifts even when they were clearly inappropriate to the purposes of the Society. Unfortunately, there has not been, until the last 35 years, adequate clarity or sufficient definition in the development of the museum collections, but Albert Bates did move rapidly to define what sorts of books and manuscripts the Society should be acquiring, and he defined priorities so well that the development of the Library has continued within the outlines he prescribed.

The Historical Society had been established for the purposes of collecting materials of national as well as Connecticut history. The pretense of assembling a national collection was decisively left behind during this period and the concentration came to rest squarely on Connecticut sources. In the “rare book” field Bates concentrated on Connecticut imprints, carefully building up the Society’s collection. Each year in his annual report, he announced the number of eighteenth-century imprints acquired by the Society in the previous 12 months. He also systematically improved the collection of Con-

necticut newspapers, understanding fully the value imparted by those important sources. He was equally interested in collecting manuscripts bearing on Connecticut history, though the Society had to depend on the generosity of individual members when important items came on the market. He also felt it was important to maintain the strength of the genealogical collection, and he appended to the *Annual Report* of 1894 a list of all printed and manuscript genealogies in the Society's Library. Under his prompting a subscription was raised to purchase the D. Williams Paterson library, a substantial collection of family histories.

His profound interest in the history of printing in Connecticut was reflected in the crucial part Albert Bates played in organizing the Acorn Club, founded in 1899 for the purpose of "issuing either as reprints or as original publications rare printed books or early manuscripts especially relating to Connecticut." It appears to have been modelled after the Club Of Odd Volumes started in Boston for similar purposes in 1887. Bates was Editor of the Acorn Club from 1899 to 1906, during which time it published his *Connecticut Statute Laws* and James Hammond Trumbull's *List of Books Printed in Connecticut, 1709-1800* (a work which Bates had to put together from manuscript slips left to Trumbull's daughter, Annie Eliot Trumbull). In his introduction to Trumbull's work, he noted some of the weaknesses of the compilation: abbreviated titles, omission in many cases of the name of the printer, inconsistent punctuation, and the absence of collations, but his criticisms were those of a fellow bibliographer who understood that standards of description had changed considerably in the 40 years since the first entries were written. Scientific bibliography was taking shape only at the turn of the century and he was part of the movement connected with the emergence of this discipline. Bates was clearly optimistic that he could improve on Trumbull's bibliography and in his introduction to the checklist, the Historical Society's Librarian requested readers who discovered unidentified titles or editions to forward a "full copy of its title and imprint with its collation" to any member of the Acorn Club.

Trumbull's list included 1,741 entries of books and pamphlets printed in Connecticut before 1801. In 1938 Albert Bates and the Acorn Club published its first supplementary list, bringing the total number of imprints before 1801 to 2,820. It may be noted that half of those additions were missing in Charles Evans's *American Bibliography* (volumes 1-12, 1903-1934). Another supplement compiled by Bates appeared in 1947 and brought the total number of recorded Connecticut imprints to 2,903. In notes attached to the text, Bates pointed out that to this number might be added 355 identified statutes, over 1,650 Connecticut broadsides, and some 60 Fast and Thanksgiving proclamations, undiscovered but undoubtedly printed. With a small allowance for

a few titles yet to be discovered, he thought the total number of imprints for the State easily exceeded 5,000 for the period. Bates took pride in the achievement of eighteenth-century printers, concluding that “this is a remarkable record for ninety-two years of industry by the printers of the small state of Connecticut.” In his day Albert Bates, like James Hammond Trumbull before him, was Connecticut’s foremost bibliographer and, as Librarian of the Historical Society, it was his goal to assemble as many of those 5,000 titles as he could. ...

Absorbed as he was by the problems of scholarship, Albert Bates also had to manage the day-to-day affairs of the Society. He paid bills, answered genealogical questions, led tours and carried books for patrons, but there is evidence that his patience occasionally wore thin. He objected to queries mailed to the Society without stamps for their replies and he disliked performing merely routine genealogical research. Sometimes he requested a token payment before he would supply the needed information, though he gradually fell into the habit of recommending professional researchers. Towards those he disliked he could be forbidding, and the late Clifford K. Shipton recalled on one occasion being ejected from the Society for simply rubbing Librarian Bates the wrong way; but he could also be charming. Mary Helen Kidder, who assisted him for eight years in the 1930s, has said of him that “one would not guess that underneath so stern an exterior there lurks a keen sense of humor.” A fine judge of character, his recollections of some of the characters who frequented the Historical Society reveal an unexpected quality for tolerance as well as an eye for eccentric detail.

In his position as Librarian and Recording Secretary, Albert Bates served under seven Presidents of the Society. His relationships with members and officers were sometimes strained, but he was always civil; John Stedman, President from 1890 to 1894, struck Bates as a man only mildly interested in the affairs of the Society; towards Dr. Hoadly, President from 1894 to 1900, Albert Bates had great respect; his relationship with Samuel Hart, President from 1900 to 1917, was unquestionably serene, and President Hart frequently underscored in his own reports the points Bates made in his. In his autobiographical notes, Bates is silent about Hart’s successors, but in his correspondence and annual reports he made fairly clear his displeasure with the modest salary paid him by the Society, his need for a trained assistant, and his dissatisfaction with the reluctance of the institution, following the large bequest of George E. Hoadley in 1923, to build a new home for itself. There were inevitable disagreements, but his loyalty, clearly, was to the institution and to the cause of Connecticut history.

In his Librarian's Report for 1922, Albert Bates reviewed the accomplishments of his 30 years of service in the "Historical Rooms" at the Atheneum. In 1892, he noted, funds were "exceedingly limited and the prestige of the Society had been somewhat dimmed through the death of members and general lack of interest," but there were already signs of a revival of interest in 1890 when Bates arrived and, by 1922, the condition of the institution had been vastly improved. Membership had doubled, and the annual income had increased five-fold, and the size of the collections had multiplied. Without book cataloging to guide him, Bates could not specify the actual number of books and manuscripts added to the Library, so he indicated growth by approximating expanded shelf space: "the genealogies occupy more than five times their former space, the local histories at least four times what they did, newspapers require perhaps eight to ten times their former shelf space, manuscripts have grown to four or five times their former number." With the assistance of an annual State grant of \$1,000 which began in 1893, 17 volumes of the *Collections* had been published. Interest in the Society was clearly growing and monthly meetings were well attended.

There was also, Bates suggested, a darker side. The Society had picked up a room for its newspapers underneath the stairs of the Morgan Memorial building at the Atheneum, but the shift required the Librarian to climb a steep staircase bearing heavy bound volumes. The most serious problem was the lack of open shelf space for additional books acquired for the Library. Growth demanded space, declared Bates, and without free shelves there was no way to perform the relatively simple task of organizing and classifying materials for the collections. It was evident that the pressing need for an assistant had not been answered, nor were there funds to begin the cataloging of the collections.

In the following 18 years, his last as active Librarian of the Society, some of these problems were nevertheless overcome. Bates's salary was increased in 1930, and the first full-time assistant was hired in 1928. In 1934 a modest four page quarterly, the *Bulletin* of The Connecticut Historical Society, commenced publication. Through the generosity of members, prompted no doubt by Albert Bates's grim recitals of the institution's needs, the financial state of affairs improved steadily. After George E. Hoadley's death in 1923, it was discovered that this quiet businessman, Charles J. Hoadley's brother, had left the Society over \$250,000 for the purpose of constructing a fireproof building. At first officers were reluctant to give up the guaranteed space of the Atheneum, but the argument for a new building eventually proved convincing and, in 1929, a parcel of land on the corner of Hartford's Washington and Buckingham Streets was purchased.

When the market value of many investments of the Society fell during the Depression, the decision to build on the new site had to be postponed. It was a bitter disappointment to Albert Bates that he could not convince the officers to proceed and have an appropriate structure erected, but, happily, he lived past the day when, in 1950, the Society purchased the home of Curtis Veeder and converted it to house and display its collections. Although Bates had opposed its purchase, he insisted on being led through the building by Thompson R. Harlow, his successor. Since he had become nearly blind, everything had to be described to him, but his skepticism was overcome and, according to Harlow, “he was so delighted that he presented his splendid collection of Indian relics and arranged for the gift of his 2,400 volume collection of early juveniles.”

Albert Bates always found pleasure in the joys of collecting. The pursuit and discovery, the negotiations and the savoring of the occasional triumph drew upon his varied skills as an historian and bibliographer as well as on his instincts as a businessman. Most of what he purchased was for the Society, though he frequently had to buy items out of his own pocket and secure payment later on. He also put together large and valuable personal collections of stamps, coins, Indian relics, and American juveniles which he began acquiring in the 1890s, well before children’s books became so generally prized, explaining, “their quaintness and illustrations intrigued me.” These small books with their paper covers and woodcut illustrations must have appealed to his interest in printing, his sense of humor and, because they were not yet “collectible,” to his pocket book. One day, Bates later recalled, he was called to New Haven by a dealer to examine the contents of a store, closed up for 25 years, but once owned by the Babcock family, perhaps the most successful publishers of the children’s books in the State. He returned to Hartford with his collection enlarged by 600 titles, to which he later added numerous editions of the *New England Primer* and the *History of Holy Jesus*, a number of Isaiah Thomas imprints, several “battledores,” and even an English horn book.

...What Albert Bates called the “revival” of the Society stemmed, in part, from the fervent interest in genealogy that spread through certain levels of American society in the late nineteenth century. This was a period when immigration from southern and eastern Europe was altering the character of many New England towns and cities. It was also a time when political power was shifting in many areas to those who could effectively represent or lead the new American voters. Of the various responses to this shift in the character of the population, the most important to the development of The Connecticut

Historical Society was organization of patriotic and hereditary associations. Americans began to join such organizations in increasing numbers, prompted, according to Samuel Eliot Morison, by a “reflex desire for distinction in a country of growing uniformity, a human craving for fellowship among the urban masses who missed their old village and neighborhood associations.” In contrast to the less exclusive Elks and Knights of Columbus, the hereditary societies such as the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and the Mayflower Descendants were based on race and ancestry and were, to Morison, “essentially a drawing together of the older American stock against their polyglot competitors.”

As admission to these societies required proof of ancestry, ambitious applicants turned out in increasing numbers to establish their lines of descent. An upsurge in readers at the Historical Society in 1893 led Albert Bates, himself a Son of the American Revolution, to wonder whether it was only a “popular craze” or a more long-lasting interest. If it were to continue, he informed members, “the books most used must soon be replaced by new copies.” The interest persisted and the Society did its best to meet the needs of what Bates called the “genealogical workers.” As Librarian he pressed for additional funds to purchase the D. Williams Patterson Library which added 800 volumes and 1,100 pamphlets to the collections. Each subsequent year family histories have been added so that today [at the time of this writing], The Connecticut Historical Society, with its printed genealogies and town histories located in the Reading Room [today called the Research Center], shares with the State Library the distinction of possessing the most extensive genealogical collection in the State.

...In 1938, as he was approaching his 46<sup>th</sup> year as Librarian, Albert Bates’s health began to fail. Because his assistant, Mary Helen Kidder, had become engaged and was preparing to leave the Society, it became imperative to find a replacement. A search began with the expectation that the new assistant, after a sufficient demonstration of ability, would probably succeed Bates as Librarian. Less than two years after Thompson R. Harlow, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, was hired, Albert Bates wrote to Edgar F. Waterman, President, resigning his position of Librarian and suggesting that Thompson Harlow succeed him following the annual meeting. In May, 1940 Thompson Harlow became the Society’s sixth Librarian, and Albert Bates was named Librarian Emeritus, remaining Recording Secretary until 1943 when the office was passed first to Harlow and then to Miss Frances A. Hoxie. It has been one of the special qualities of The Connecticut Historical Society that it has valued equally the participation and interest of antiquarian and genealogist, academic and lay historian, old Yankee and recent citizen.

Samuel Eliot Morison recalls that as a graduate student at Harvard he was refused the privilege of examining the card catalog of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He would not have been so treated at The Connecticut Historical Society for, in the era of Albert Carlos Bates, access to the books was granted to a wide range of readers and use of the manuscripts, though more restrictive, was generally permitted to legitimate scholars and Ph.D. candidates upon written application to the Standing Committee. Limits have been eased since then, and use of the collections is open to all adults with a genuine interest in Connecticut history who will observe the necessary precautions for their care. The achievements of Albert Bates have been noted, but it should be emphasized that he also did much to assure the balanced role taken by the Historical Society. He served the needs of genealogists hoping they would take the “short step...to a study of history of the places and times in which their ancestors lived.” He was also as useful as he could be to the professional historians like Charles McLean Andrews at Yale and George M. Dutchner at Wesleyan, both members of the Society. Among other rare book librarians like Lawrence C. Wroth and Clarence S. Brigham, he was a much valued friend and colleague. With Albert Bates as its Librarian, The Connecticut Historical Society learned that it could be both popular and professional.



The Connecticut Historical Society archives contain many resources for genealogists and genealogical research including the original papers of Connecticut’s most famous genealogist, Donald Lines Jacobus.

The Connecticut Historical Society ([www.chs.org](http://www.chs.org)) is located at One Elizabeth Street in Hartford, Connecticut. With free, onsite parking, the research center is open to the public for a small fee. Hours are currently Tuesday through Thursday, 12-5 p.m. and Friday and Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. They may be contacted at 860-236-5621.

## **Betsey (Thrall) McLean was not a Daughter of James and Mary (Welch) Thrall of Vernon, Connecticut**

*by John Bradley Arthaud*

A Thrall family genealogy written about forty years ago introduced the family of James Thrall and his first wife Mary Welch.<sup>[1]</sup> The presentation of seven children appears accurate. However, recent research into this family has resulted in proof that the genealogy's inclusion of an eighth child, Betsey Thrall, who married Alexander McLean on 25 April 1793,<sup>[2]</sup> is incorrect. Betsey should be excluded from this family group. The present article is a recapitulation of the evidence. Mary (Welch) Thrall's ancestry has been published recently.<sup>[3]</sup>

James Thrall was baptized at Bolton, Connecticut, on 21 September 1746,<sup>[4]</sup> died at Vernon, Connecticut, on 6 March 1816, aged 70<sup>[5]</sup> or in his 70<sup>th</sup> year,<sup>[6]</sup> and was buried in the Old Burial Ground of North Bolton. He married at Vernon 21 April 1767, Mary Welch.<sup>[7]</sup>

James Thrall, of Vernon, signed his will 4 May 1811, and it was exhibited 2 April 1816.<sup>[8]</sup> Named were his son Oliver, son Joel, son Lemmi [*sic*], daughter Sarah, and son Daniel. After his debts were paid the remainder of his estate was to be equally divided among sons Joel, Oliver, and Daniel. Daniel was named executor.<sup>[9]</sup> Distribution of the estate was recorded between 12 July and 20 August 1816.<sup>[10]</sup> The distribution explicitly identified James' children in this order: Joel Thrall, eldest son; Oliver, second son; Lemuel [*sic*], youngest son; Sarah, *only daughter* [emphasis added]; and Daniel, third son.<sup>[11]</sup> Two children died<sup>[12]</sup> before the baptisms of six children, five on 20 February 1783 and one on 16 March 1783.<sup>[13]</sup> The son John, the fourth son baptized on 20 February 1783, evidently also died before his father.

The purported eighth child, Betsey, wife of Alexander McLean, died 9 August 1814, aged 42,<sup>[14]</sup> Her age at death calculates to a birth around 1772. She was not among the five children of James Thrall who were baptized on 20 February 1783.<sup>[15]</sup>

It is far more likely that she was the Betty Thrall baptized at Vernon, 25 October 1772, daughter of James Thrall's brother, Moses Thrall.<sup>[16]</sup> Unfortunately, Betsey's birth was not recorded. Moses and James Thrall, children of Moses and Elizabeth (Fyler) Thrall, were baptized with siblings William, Sarah, and Lemme, in Bolton.<sup>[17]</sup>

Moses died in Ellington, Connecticut, on 13 January 1806.<sup>[18]</sup> On 7 March 1806 letters of administration were granted on the estate of Moses Thrall, late of Ellington, to Reuben Thrall (no relation stated) with Jonathan Buckland as surety. Reuben reported that the estate was insolvent and Eleazer Pinney and Asa Wylly were appointed commissioners to receive claims against the estate. Pinney and Willey [*sic*] made their return on 6 October 1806. Reuben Thrall, administrator, asked the court on 3 March 1807 that \$20 be set out to Lucy Thrall, widow, as her dower. He had paid \$55.42 to the creditors. The remainder of the estate \$28.53 was distributed to the [unnamed] heirs.<sup>[19]</sup> The entire file with a detailed inventory of assets and liabilities does not name the widow or other heirs.<sup>[20]</sup> Widow Lucy Thrall died at Ellington 27 February 1826.<sup>[21]</sup>

Alexander and Betsey (Thrall) McLean's family is presented without any suggestion of her ancestry in a Loomis genealogy.<sup>[22]</sup> However, this work and the *Thrall Genealogy* list their eight children, who would have shared in the distribution of James Thrall's estate if Betsey had been his daughter. Betsey is almost certainly James' niece, daughter of Moses and Lucy (\_\_\_\_) Thrall.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Durward Stephen Thrall, *Thrall Genealogy, 1630-1965: Descendants of William Thrall*, (n.p., n.d.), 27.
- <sup>2</sup> Thrall, *Thrall Genealogy*, 27; their eight children at 44.
- <sup>3</sup> Harriet W. Hodge, Robert S. Wakefield, and John Bradley Arthaud, *Mayflower Families through Five Generations: John Billington*, (Plymouth, 2014), 21:145-47.
- <sup>4</sup> Mary K. Talcott, "A Copy of the Records of the Rev. Thomas White, the First Pastor of the Church in Bolton, Conn.," *Register* 52:408.
- <sup>5</sup> Mary Kingsbury Talcott, "Records of the Church in Vernon, Conn., 1762-1824," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 60 (1906):75.
- <sup>6</sup> Lucius Barnes Barbour, "Inscriptions from Gravestones at Vernon, Conn.," *Register* 83:368.
- <sup>7</sup> Talcott, "Records of the Church in Vernon," *Register* 60:78.
- <sup>8</sup> Stafford District Probate, 10:36-37 (FHL 5,746). While his wife is not mentioned in this copy of the will, her dower is fully accounted for in the division of his estate.
- <sup>9</sup> Stafford District Probate, 10:38-39 (FHL 5,746).
- <sup>10</sup> Stafford District Probate, 10:40-41 (FHL 5,746).
- <sup>11</sup> Stafford District Probate, 10:41-42 (FHL 5,746).

- <sup>12</sup>A son, born about 1776, died 11 Jan. 1778, aged about 4, and daughter Sabria Thrall, born about 1767, died 30 Jan. 1783, aged 16 (Talcott, "Records of the Church in Vernon," *Register* 59:213, 412).
- <sup>13</sup>Talcott, "Records of the Church in Vernon," *Register* 58:402, Joel, Oliver, Daniel, John, and Sarah on 20 February; Lemmi on 19 March.
- <sup>14</sup>Buried Southwest Cemetery, Vernon, clear photograph at FindaGrave.com.
- <sup>15</sup>Talcott, "Records of the Church in Vernon," *Register* 58:402.
- <sup>16</sup>Talcott, "Records of the Church in Vernon," *Register* 58:196.
- <sup>17</sup>Connecticut State Library Index of Church Records, Bolton Congregational Church, 1:10, 14, 18, 25, 47, 55, 65. Elizabeth's maiden name from her marriage record (Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Windsor Vital Records, 2:204). See also an abstract of the elder Moses's will (Helen Schatvet Ullmann, "Hartford District Probate Records from 1750, as abstracted by Lucius Barnes Barbour," *Nutmegger* 41 [2008]:240).
- <sup>18</sup>Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Ellington Vital Records, 19.
- <sup>19</sup>East Windsor District Probate, 3:4, 8, 14 (FHL 4,176).
- <sup>20</sup>East Windsor District Probate, File for Moses Thrall, FHL 1,017,269.
- <sup>21</sup>Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Ellington Vital Records, 19.
- <sup>22</sup>Elias Loomis, *The Descendants (by the Female Branches) of Joseph Loomis: Who Came from Braintree, England* (New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor, 1880), 597-98.

## Simsbury, Connecticut, Probate Records Volume 1, 1769–1780

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

**Editor's Note:** This is the fifth installment for Simsbury, Connecticut Probate Records. See *The Connecticut Nutmegger*, Volume 46 #4 (March 2014):273 for the first installment, *The Connecticut Nutmegger*, Volume 47 #1 (July 2014):64 for the second installment, *The Connecticut Nutmegger*, Volume 47 #2 (November 2014):152 for the third installment and *The Connecticut Nutmegger*, Volume 47 #3 (March):216 for the fourth 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 0,005,641, 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.

Page 331. Court 11 December 1776. Mary Moses and Jon<sup>a</sup> Latimore took administration on the estate of **Daniel Moses** of Simsbury ... [with] David Adams “gave bonds in usual manner” ... exhibited inventory ... represented estate insolvent ... commissioners Richard Case, Dudley Pettibone & Benjamin Farnham. Mary Moses took guardianship for Zebina Moses, Charlotte Moses & Roger Moses all under 14, bond with Jonathan Latimore Jr. Inventory ... no date or signatures.

Report of commissioners ... set out to the widow the first time for bringing up the youngest child.

Page 496. Account dated 15 September 1777. Then February 24th 1779 Mary Moses and Jonathan Latimore Jr. moved to have distribution. Noah Phelps, Amos Willcocks, and David Adams appointed to set out to the widow her dower and to the eldest son a double share and to the rest an equal share.

**File #2017.** 22 documents.

Bond by Mary Moses and Jonathan Lattimore with David Adams, 3 December 1776.

Inventory 14 November 1776 by Richard Case, Jonathan Lattimore, and Dudly Pettibone.

Account 23 April 1777, allowed to creditors.

Distribution 8 March 1779 to Charlotte Moses, Daniel, eldest son, Roger, Zebina, Lois, Hannah, Sible wife of Martain Roberts, Mary, wife of Hezekiah Andrus, all sons and daughters. The widow was to have the right to a third of all their shares. Distribution by Daniel Humphry, Amos Willcocks, David Adams.

Court 15 April 1785, account by Jonathan Lattimore.

Page 335. Court 9 December 1776 appeared Eunice Gilbert, administratrix on the estate of **Joseph Gilbert** of Hartland ... exhibited inventory ... estate insolvent. John Crane of Barkhamsted and Eleazer Torrey[?] of Hartland appointed commissioners.

Inventory ... finished 3 December 1776, John Crane, Eleazer Ensign [*sic*]. Page 402. Return of Commissioners.

Page 403. Allowed 4 August 1777 John Crane, Eleazer Ensign, commissioners.

**File #1124.** Six documents.

Bond by Eunice Gilbert, widow and John Wilder of Hartland 4 November 1776.

Accounts allowed, by John Crane, Eleazer Ensign, 4 August 1777.

**File #1123.** Two documents. Bond by John Wilder of Hartland, guardian to Joseph, minor son of Joseph 7 August 1777. On 5 July 1777 Joseph had chosen John Wilder as his guardian.

Page 341. Court [no date] Ezekiel Phelps, administrator on the estate of **Michael** [*sic*] **Miller**, Jr., late of Simsbury. Inventory by Joseph Rice and Abner Viets [no date].

Page 434. Court 24 December 1776. Lydia Miller and Ezekiel Phelps, Jr. took administration on the estate of Mich. Miller Jr. late of Simsbury, gave bond with Ezekiel Phelps of Simsbury ... letters of administration.

**File #1923.** Four documents.

Bond by Lidia Miller, widow of Micah Miller, Jr., Ezekiel Phelps Jr. and Ezekiel Phelps, all of Simsbury, 24 December 1776.

Inventory dated 23 January 1777.

29 June 1781, Lt. Ezekiel Phelps guardian of Micah Phelps Miller, 5 years old the last of February.

Account 4 February 1782 by Ezekiel Phelps.

Court 17 November 1794. Lydia Alderman, formerly widow of Micah Miller, petitioned for necessaries to raise a child two weeks old when her husband died until four years old.

Page 342. Court 7 January 1777 Hannah Brown widow of Capt. **John Brown** late of Simsbury moved to take administration. William Brown and Josiah Case are bound. Exhibited inventory. Hannah granted letters of administration.

Inventory [no date, no signatures].

Page 510. Court 1 June 1779, Widow Hannah asked for allowances ... eleven children, the youngest born two months after the death of the deceased. List of articles set out.

Page 511, continued from above. "for the support of her son Abiel Brown" under the age of 4 years for 30 months and support of Rockey her daughter under the age of 4 years for 30 months. Account of debts she has paid.

Page 543. Court 9 March 1781. Widow Hannah Brown moved to have distribution.

**File #383.** One document.

Bond, Hannah Brown and Josiah Case, both of Simsbury, 7 January 1777.

Page 344. Court 4 February 1777. Thomas Spring moved to take administration of the estate of **Aaron Gosard** of Simsbury. Joseph More gave bond and took letters of administration, exhibited inventory. Estate insolvent. Commissioners: Isaac Dewey and Capt. Samuel Hayes, both of Simsbury. Moveable estate to be set out to Marry Gosard, Widdow of the deceased.

Inventory 3 January 1777 by Isaac Jervey and Samuel Hays Jr.

Page 437. Court 4 February 1777, moveable estate to be set out to Mary Gosard, widow.

Page 460. Average of the estate of Aaron Gosard, 2 June 1778, distribution.

**No file.**

Page 345. Court 2 January 1776. Samuel Smith [*sic*] Widow of **Aaron Smith** late of Simsbury, and Elijah Smith, son of the deceased moved to take administration, gave bond, exhibited inventory. Estate insolvent.

Commissioners: Oliver Humphry Esq. and Capt. Josiah Case and Capt. Abraham Case all of Simsbury.

Inventory taken 16 December 1776, Amos Case, Susannah [sic] Case.

Page 401. Report of Commissioners, 12 March 1776. Account 30 December 1776, Josiah Case, Oliver Humphry, Abraham Case.

**File #2520.** Four documents

Bond by Susanna Smith, Elijah Smith and Nathaniel Alford, all of Simsbury, 2 January 1776.

Inventory by Amos Case and Salvanus Case.

Account dated 30 December 1776. Aaron deceased on 12 March 1776.

Page 347. Court 7 February 1777 Lemuel Bates of Simsbury moved to take administration on the estate of **Isaac Moor Jr.** late of Simsbury, granted, and Joseph Forward became bound, exhibited inventory, estate insolvent. Commissioners: Richard Gay and Micah Moor. Inventory, no date, exhibited by Richard Gay and Micah Moor.

Page 348. Report of Commissioners of the estate of Isaac Moor. August 4, 1777. Richard Gay, Mich<sup>l</sup> Moor.

Page 429. Court 18 October 1776. Lemuel Bates took administration on the estate of Isaac Moor Jr., bond with Capt. Jos. Forward of Simsbury.

Page 437. Court 18 October 1776, Lemuel Bates of Simsbury moved to take administration on the estate of Isaac Moor Jr. late of Simsbury, he and Joseph Forward of Simsbury became bound.

**File #1984.** Three documents. Bond by Lemuel Bates and Joseph Forward 18 Oct. 1776.

Inventory. No date, addition made 7 February 1777.

Account filed 5 March 1777.

Page 349. Court 16 December 1776. Elihu Hall administrator on the estate of **George Clark** late of Hartland exhibited inventory November 25, 1776, Phineas Kingsbury, Joel Miner, carried to page 478.

Page 431. Court 18 November 1776, Elihu Hall of Simsbury took administration on the estate of George Clark of Hartland, bond with Moses Case.

Page 478. Court 5 January 1779, account and sum to be distributed.

**File #723.** Nineteen documents. Bond by Elihu Hall and Moses Case, 18 Nov. 1776.

Inventory 14 October 1776 by Phineas Kingsbury and Isaac Burnham.

Inventory 25 November 1776 by Phineas Kingsbury and Joel Miner, only an addition.

Inventory 23 November 1775 by Caleb Bull and Samuel Marsh.

List of amounts received; account exhibited 5 January 1779; twelve receipts.

“Declaration” by George Clarke dated West Chester 16 September 1776, giving to Jerusha Olmsted of East Hartford “for the respect I owe her” £10. Witnesses: Elisha Benton, Samuel O\_\_\_ testified 6 Jan 1778. Other witnesses: Elisha Cowes and Zebulon Bidwell

Page 350. Court 4 March 1777. Huldah Loomis administratrix on the estate of **Simeon Loomis** late of Winchester exhibited inventory, moved to have some things set out to her to support her and her small children. Inventory, October 5, 1778, James Bacon appraiser.

Page 435. Court 9 January 1777, Huldah Loomis and Reuben Thrall both of Winchester moved to take administration on the estate of Simeon Loomis, bond with Aron Priest of Simsbury.

Page 438. Court 4 March 1777, articles set out to Mrs. Huldah Loomis.

Page 472. Court 5 October 1778. Account.

**File #1811.** Two documents. Bond “Huldaw” Loomis, widow of Simeon, and Reuben Thrall and Aaron Priest, 9 January 1777.

Inventory exhibited 4 March 1777; additions 5 October 1778.

Page 351. Court 4 March 1777. Joshua Case administrator of the estate of **Oliver Case** late of said Simsbury exhibited inventory. Inventory, 21 January 1777, Lemuel Roberts, Joseph Goodwin.

Page 401. Court 2 October 1777. List of debts, carried to p. 535.

Page 431. Court 5 November 1776, Joshua Case took administration on the estate of Oliver Case, bond with Abel Pettibone.

Page 450. Court appoints Mr. Joseph Goodwin of Simsbury to be guardian to Oliver Case a minor under 14, son of Oliver Case. No date, perhaps 1 April 1778, as in entry above.

Page 535. Adjustment of the estate of Oliver Case, September 5th 1780.

**File #633.** Six documents.

Note from Ebenezer Brown and Martin Merrill 30 October 1776, verbal will of Oliver that things his wife left be in care of his “feather” Joshua “sometime in July last.”

Bond Joshua Case and Abel Pettibone 5 November 1776

Adjustment of estate 14 May 1781.

Distribution to son Oliver, daughter Elisabeth.

**Oliver Case, File #634.** Guardianship bond 1 April 1778, Joseph Goodwin; new bond 8 Nov. 1885, Oliver about 14 years old.

Page 352. Administration on the estate of **Joseph Moor**. Court 4 March 1777, Marry Moor, Joseph Moor and Benjamin Moor administrators

exhibited inventory. Marry Moor Widdow moved to have some things set out.

Page 353. Inventory of Joseph Moor. No date or appraisers' names.

Page 436. Court 4 February 1777. Merry Moor and Joseph and Benjamin Moor all of Simsbury moved to take administration, bond with Shadrach Moor of Simsbury.

Page 451. Court 25 April 1778. Merry Moor exhibited account of amount paid to creditors. Inventory brought forward. Shadrach Moor, Peter Rice and Reuben Spencer to make distribution to widow, to eldest son a double share and to the rest of the children [no names].

**File #1988.** Four documents.

Bond Mary, Joseph, Benjamin and Shadrach Moor, all of Simsbury 7 Feb. 1777.

Inventory admitted 4 March 1777, Ranna Cossit, Ephraim Holcomb, Peter Rice.

Receipts from Martin Read and his wife Mary (recorded 2:10), brothers Roger, Reuben, and Samuell, all of Simsbury, 28 November 1777; witnesses: James Moor, George Hopkins. Receipt from Joseph 1 November 1777, referring to mother Mary and brother Benjamin, deceased; witnesses: Samuel Moor, George Hopkins.

Page 355. Administration on the estate of **Mathew Adams**. Court 4 March 1777, Keziah Adams and William Adams administrators exhibited inventory. Keziah Widow moved that some articles may be set out. Inventory of Mathew Adams. No date. Jonathan Adams, Robert Hoskins, Daniel Humphry.

Page 434. Court 9 December 1776, Kezia and William Adams too administration.

Page 452. Court 4 May 1778, William Adams of Simsbury appointed guardian for Acinda[?] Adams, Susanna Adams, two female minors under 12 years, and to Mathew Adams, minor under 14.

**File #39.** Eighteen documents.

Bond, Keziah and William Adams, Abel Eno, 9 December 1776

Inventory exhibited 4 March 1777.

Order to distribute to [widow] Keziah, eldest son, two daughters.

Distribution to Susanna Adams, including grandmother Balding's thirds and her mother's thirds, to the widow, to Mathew, eldest son, to \_\_\_inda Adams, daughter, exhibited 10 April 1778 by Amasa Kase, Daniel Humphry, Joseph Alderman Jr.

Account by William Adams and Keziah Thrall exhibited 8 January 1786.

Page 357. Administration on the estate of **John Adams**. Court 4 March 1777. Parmena Adams administrator exhibited an inventory.  
Page 358. Inventory of estate of John Adams. Daniel Hoskins, Seth Case, Simsbury exhibited March 4th 1777  
Page 436. Court 27 January 1777, Mrs. Permenio Adams moved to take administration, “he” and Elisha Barber gave bond.  
Page 453. Distribution of the estate of John Adams, Court 5 May 1778, Parmena Addams administrator moved to have distribution. Court appoint Noah Phelps, Seth Case and Brewster Higley.

**File #27.** Four documents.

Bond by Parmenio Adams and Elish Barber 27 January 1777.

Account, inventory

Agreement of heirs: Richard Adams, Oliver Adams, Martin Case, Silas Read, Elisha Barber. Distribution to Richard Adams, Parmenio Adams, Oliver Adams, Lucy, wife of Martin Case, Thanks, wife of Silas Read, Elizabeth, wife of Elisha Barber.

Page 358. Administrator on the estate of **Jonathan Halladay**. Court 1 April 1777. Azariah Holladay administrator exhibited inventory. Inventory by Timothy Coneat[?] and Elnathan Strong, 22 March 1777. See p. 449&c  
Page 438. Court 27 February 1777, Azariah Holladay took administration, bond with Timothy Cosset.

Page 478. Distribution 5 January 1779, Azariah Halladay administrator exhibited distribution.

**File #1293.** Six documents. Bond as noted above.

Azariah requests distribution, granted 31 March 1780.

Inventory 22 March 1777; additional inventory 4 February 1778, Timothy Cosset, Elnathan Strong.

Page 362. Court 1 April 1777, Elizabeth Shipman, administratrix of **Frederick Shipman** late of Hartland exhibited inventory. No date taken, by Cornelus Mury[?] and Elishama Porter.

Page 436. Court 27 January 1777 Elizabeth, widow, moved to take administration, bond with Samuel Phelps of Hartland.

Page 464. Account, one third of the balance to the widow, remainder to be distributed to the six heirs in equal shares.

**File #2491.** Three documents. Distribution 10 June 1778 to Abraham, eldest brother; Jonathan, second brother; David, third brother; Samuel, youngest brother; “Cloah,” eldest sister; “Abigel,” youngest sister, distributed by Oliver Bates and Nathan Hatch.

Page 363. Court 3 June 1777. Joshua Gideons Jr. moved to take

administration on the estate of **Elisha Gideons** late of Hartland. Granted, bond with Benj. Gideons, exhibited inventory. Inventory, 3 June 1777, Benjamin Hutchins, Enos Lane [hard to read, taken from the file] Page 457, debts exhibited 25 May 1778. **File #1113**. Two documents.

Page 364. Court 3 June 1777. Hezekiah Lewis, adm. on the estate of Capt. **John Lewis** exhibited inventory, represents estate insolvent. Commissioners: Asahel Holcomb, Richard Gay, and Andrew Hillyer. Inventory 30 May 1777 by Richard Gay and Asahel Holcomb. **File #1793**. Three documents. Bond by Hezekiah Lewis and Benjamin Farnham, both of Simsbury, 22 April 1777. Abstract of debts 2 December 1777.

Page 364. Court 6 May 1777. Dan Moor of Simsbury takes adm. on the estate of **Andrew Moor** late of Simsbury, and Ruth Moor widow refusing to take adm., granted. Dan and Ozias Moor gave bond, exhibited inventory, represented estate insolvent. Commissioners: Dea. Ranna Casit, Peter Rice, and Asahel Hays. Inventory 17 January 1777. Page 453. Debts exhibited. Court 5 May 1778. **File #1978**. Three documents. Inventory by Ephraim Holcomb and Asael Hays.

Page 366. Court 6 May 1777. Samuel Benjamin adm. on the estate of **Asher Benjamin** exhibited inventory. No date, taken by Phinehas Coe and Seth Hayes. Page 497. Court 2 March 1779. Debts against the estate of Asher Benjamin. A note says "Administration taken Day Book 3rd, page 43-39." **File #295**. Two documents. Bond by Samuel Benjamin and Nehemiah Andrews of Hartland 23 March 1777, Asher late of Hartland. **File #296**. Two documents. 6 July 1791 Asher Benjamin chose Elishama Porter to be his guardian, bond posted 15 August 1791.

Page 367. Court 6 May 1777. Benjamin Sheldon, administrator on the estate of **Jonathan Spencer** late of Simsbury exhibited inventory. Inventory. Page 435. Court 8 January 1777. Benjamin Sheldon of Suffield moved to take administration on the estate of Jon<sup>a</sup> Spencer of Simsbury, bound with Elisha Spencer of Suffield. **File #2543**. Five documents. Petition 1 January 1777 from Jane Spencer who lost her husband "in the War the Last Summer," requesting "those few

things which I brought with me . . . my brother will tell you the Particular Circumstances.” Another note from her 8 January 1777; she cannot administer, requests Benjamin Sheldon.

Inventory dated 11 January 1777 by Nathaniel Phelps and Elisha Spencer. Commissioners appointed 20 January 1777, Joseph Forward and Nathaniel Phelps; their report dated 20 July 1777 exhibited 6 January 1778.

Page 371. Court 23 June 1777. Elisha Willcockson of Winchester moved to take administration on the estate of **Gideon Willcockson** late of Winchester, granted. Capt. Wareham Gibbs of Winchester became bound and took letters of administration, exhibited inventory.

Page 372. Inventory.

Page 454. Debts against the estate of Gideon Willcockson paid by Elisha Willcocks. Moved distribution to brothers and sisters.

Page 502. Distribution: to Elisha and David Willcockson, to Elizabeth Lake, to Ruth[?] Hubbel, to John Willcockson, to Huldai[?] Coe, to Abia McCune, exhibited January 5th 1779, Seth Hills and Warham Gibbs, distributors.

**File #2903.** Three documents. Inventory exhibited 23 June 1777 by Seth Hills, Eliphaz Alvord; additions 11 May 1778.

Distribution 11 May 1778 to brothers and sisters and to Martha Beech.

Page 372. Court 2 July 1776. Seth Case administrator on the estate of **John Case** late of Simsbury represented estate insolvent. Commissioners: Elisha Cornish, Dudley Pettibone, and Jona Pettibone all of Simsbury. Inventory 28 June 1776 by Elisha Cornish and Dudley Pettibone.

Page 397. Return of commissioners.

**File #593.** Five documents. Bond by Seth Case and Elisha Barber 6 August 1776. Inventory exhibited 2 July 1776 by the widow and son Seth Case. Addition to inventory 17 July 1777. Account 29 April 1777 by commissioners.

Accounts exhibited 19 September and 19 October 1786.

Page 377. Court 21 July 1777. Tamson Warner, widow of **Israel Warner** late of Simsbury, moved to take administration, granted. She and Asahel Strickland of Simsbury became bound, exhibited inventory. Estate insolvent. Commissioners: Joseph Forward, Lemuel Bates, and Samuel Booth, all of Simsbury.

Page 378. Inventory

Page 457. Court 25 May 1778. Tamson Warner moved that allowances be made to her for bringing up youngest child who is under four years of age. Former allowances made 21 July last.

Page 468. Court 4 August 1778. Account, items set out.

**File #2773.** Four documents. Inventory 21 July 1777 by Lemuel Bates and Samuel Booth.

Page 378. Court 5 August 1777. Brewster Higley 2d and Chloe Case moved to take administration on the estate of **John Case the younger** late of Simsbury, became bound, exhibited inventory. Inventory 31 July 1777 by Elisha Barber and John Poisson.

Page 465. Court 27 July 1778. At request of Chloe Case, widow, allowance for support of herself and three children, the youngest under four. List of articles set out.

Page 466. Accounts.

Page 450. Court 21 December 1782. Mrs. Chloe Barber formerly widow of John Case Jr. moved to have additions to things set out to her.

**File #594.** Two documents. Bond on 28 July 1777 by Brewster Higley, Chloe Case and Dudley Pettibone, all of Simsbury.

Page 379. Court 2 September 1777. Elisha Moses, administrator on the estate of **Job Phelps** late of Simsbury, exhibited inventory, took guardianship of Job Phelps, the infant son of the deceased. Inventory.

Page 518. Court 13 November 1779, additions to inventory.

Page 519. Account of debts paid.

**File #2246.** One document. Bond by Elisha Moses 2 September 1777 as guardian of Job Phelps, infant son of Job Phelps. Witnesses: John Foot, Hezekiah Adams.

Page 380. Court 5[?] August 1777. Estate of **John Steel**, late of Winchester. Hannah Steel of Winchester, administratrix, exhibited inventory. Inventory 3 Jan. 1777, Nath<sup>l</sup> Crow and Jonas Weed [Ward?] Jr.

Page 534. Court 4 July 17\_\_ [off edge of page] Philip Goss of Barkhamsted took guardianship of John Steel a minor, son of John Steel late of Barkhamsted, deceased.

**File #2566.** Three documents. Bond by John Darby of Winchester and Hannah “Steal” of Barkhamsted 21 Oct. 1775. Account exhibited 4 July 1780.

Hannah Goss, wife of Philip Goss, late widow of John Steel. Inventory.

**File #2567.** One document. Philip Goss of Barkhamsted and John Darke of Winchester 4 July 1780, guardian to John Steel age 4 on 12 June last, son of John Steel.

Page 382. Court 7 August 1777. Estate of **William Austin**, late of Barkhamsted. Sarah Austin took out letters of administration. Inventory,

made 8 August 1777 by John Crane, Joseph Wilder.

Page 476. Account of Sarah Austin, includes allowances to support small children.

**File 151.** Four documents. Bond Sarah Austin and James Austin 7 August 1777.

Appraisal 3 July 1788 by John Crane and Amos Case. Account 6 Sept. 1788.

Page 383. Court 23 September 1777. Estate of **Ebenezer Hall**, late of Simsbury. Thomas Hall Jr., administrator, exhibited inventory. No date. Joshua Giddings, Phin. Kingsbury, Joel Ackley, appraisers.

Page 508. Court 19 April 1779, account, continued through 1789, includes journeys to Hartland.

**File #1777.** Seventeen documents. Bond by Thomas Hall Jr. of East Haddam and Nehemiah Andrews 19 September 1777.

Petition of widow for allowance 6 Jan 1778, her receipt.

Re-appraisal of land 17 June 1785 by Joshua Gidding and Joel Ackley.

Division of personal estate to Phebe Hall, widow, and Pheby Hall, daughter.

Division of land to widow Pheby and daughter Pheby Hall 6 April 1778 by Joshua Giddings and Joel Ackley.

Court 22 April 1786, to Andrew[? unclear on microfilm], eldest son.

Account, receipts.

Page 385, receipt of heirs of **Joseph Gillett**, not noted in a previous installment where it was abstracted from the file.

Page 386. Court 2 April 1776. Estate of **Joel Loomis**, late of Simsbury. Mr. Cosset of Simsbury moved to take administration. Bond with Daniel Higley. Exhibited inventory. Insolvent. Samuel Hays, Isaac Dewey and John Rice Jr. all of Simsbury commissioners. Inventory, signed by Samuel Hays, no date.

Page 436. Court 1st Tuesday February 1777. Ranna Cossit, administrator, moves for distribution. Isaac Dewey, Elnathan Strong, and Thomas Spring to be distributors.

Page 460. 2 June 1778. Account. Distribution exhibited [but not recorded].

**File #1808.** Bond, inventory.

Distribution to Jerusha, eldest daughter; widow Sarah Loomis'  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the house to Sary;  $\frac{1}{4}$  to Experience; daughter Hannah, wife of Consider Holcomb; daughter Experience, wife of John Vallance; Sarah, wife of G\_\_\_ Brown, daughter, 17 March 177\_ [8?].

Page 387. Court 7 April 1775. Estate of **Elizabeth Mills** of Simsbury. Gideon Mills administrator exhibited inventory. Inventory, no date, by Isaac Tullar and Zacheus Case.

**File #1939.** Three documents. Inventory. Bond by Gideon Mills of Simsbury (on his mother's estate) and Elias Vining of Simsbury 7 February 1775.

Will: Gideon to have half the house, Samuel and Jedediah the other half; Elizabeth to have her silk gown, etc. West Simsbury, 18 July 1774, no witnesses.

Page 389. Court 5 January 1775. Estate of **Hannah Holcomb** of Simsbury. Eldad Holcomb of Granville, Mass., and Jedediah Holcomb of Simsbury, two of the heirs of the estate of the widow Hannah Holcomb, moved to take administration. Bond with Benjamin Holcomb of Simsbury. Exhibited inventory dated 3 January 1775, by Benjamin \_\_\_\_, Joel Hays, Osias Pettibone.

Page 427. Court 3 July 1776. Account of debts against and to the estate.

**File #1418.** Two documents. Bond also signed by Benjamin Holcomb, he and Jedediah of Simsbury, Eldad of Granville, 3 January 1775.

# Correction to “The Parentage of Abel Pasko, Sarah Ferguson, and Ichabod Smith of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York”

*by Ian Watson*

**Editor’s Note:** Below is the table from the article by Ian Watson, “The Parentage of Abel Pasko, Sarah Ferguson, and Ichabod Smith of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York” from *The Connecticut Nutmegger* Volume 47 #3(March 2015), 200.

The last line of the table was inadvertently left out. It is corrected here.

*37-marker Y-DNA results for four living male Pasko descendants, showing only the markers which were not identical across all four tested individuals.*

Tester’s descent	DYS390	DYS548	DYS449	YCAII	DYS576	CDY	DYS442
Abel	25	16	32	19-23	19	35-39	14
Abel	26	15	32	19-23	19	35-39	14
Ezra <sup>4</sup> (John <sup>3</sup> , Hugh <sup>1</sup> )	26	15	33	19-23	19	35-37	14
James <sup>2</sup> (Hugh <sup>1</sup> )	26	15	32	19-22	18	36-37	13

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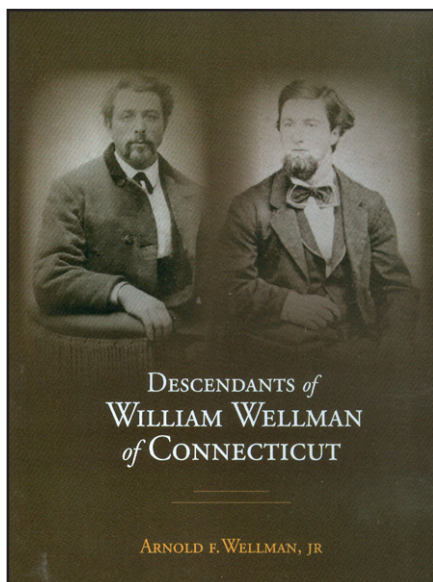
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