

To all whom it may Concern:

The bearer hereof,

Robert Wicks

of Captain

ment of New York

22 years,

black hair, and by profession

Hampstead

State of New York

been hundred and

mitted to go to Hamptanburgh in the County of Green

of New York

which period he will rejoin his company of Regiment

wherever it then may be, OR BE CONSIDERED A DESERTER.

Subsistence has been furnished to said

of Oct.

inclusive.

Given

October

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Living HISTORY

The story of Robert Jacob Boyd's family origins

ROBERT ADAM BOYD

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Living
HISTORY

h *Living* HISTORY

THE STORY OF ROBERT JACOB BOYD'S FAMILY ORIGINS

ROBERT ADAM BOYD

ROBERT ADAM BOYD, PUBLISHER
COVINA, CALIFORNIA

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Cover Background Image: Furlough Pass for Robert Wright (Boyd) of the 150th New York Infantry Regiment during the Civil War.

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To Robert Jacob Boyd and all who follow

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Preface

Upon discovering that my wife, Martha, was pregnant with our first child, I felt an overwhelming desire to investigate and record our child's family history. I had known for many years that there were photos, documents, and already compiled family histories located in various parts of the country, but I was now motivated to collect and compile these sources into an integrated family history.

My journey began when I visited my Grandma Boyd's home in Old Greenwich, Connecticut in August 2004. I had remembered seeing some very old photos of ancestors that nobody would likely know but my grandma. With her permission, I scanned a number of these photos, some dating back to the late 1800s, and recorded as much information as I could about the people in them. When I visited my parents' home in Pittsburgh later that month, I went through a similar process, scanning photos and recording as much information as I could about the people in them. Since my mother had already created her own family history album, a lot of the work had already been done for me.

But I wanted to break some new ground and see what else I could figure out beyond what the family traditions told me. With an incredible library of resources available at my fingertips through the Internet, I began collecting as much official documentation as I could with respect to my ancestors as well as my wife's ancestors. I also contacted distant relatives and various governmental agencies to collect newspaper articles, census records, and vital records like birth certificates and death certificates.

Having exhausted all readily accessible resources, I am now publishing a compiled history for the sake of future generations. I should note that I was selective in the use of sources. While the Internet has a wealth of information, there is as much bad information out there as good. So I avoided using any sources (from the Internet or otherwise) that I couldn't confirm to be reliable.

One lesson I quickly learned is that this history will never be complete, which makes the decision to publish difficult since I never know when the next piece of information might become available. However, for the sake of achieving a sense of completeness and maintaining my sanity, I've decided to take what I have and put it into a completed form. I expect this book, however, to be merely the first of many editions.

As I've written this book over the course of a year, I've struggled to figure out why I've become so interested in the past. I've come to the realization that my fascination with the past lies in the ability of the past to interpret the present. The book is called *Living History*. This history is alive not only because it is never complete but because the past lives in the present. And as I've studied the families from whom my wife and I descend, I've come to realize just how much those families impact who we are today. To forget their stories is to forget part of our own.

That brings me to consider the audience for this book. Primarily, it is written for an audience of one—my son, Robert Jacob Boyd. Yet it is also written for all who follow Jacob: other children of ours who may come in the future and their own children and grandchildren and so forth. This

book is also written for my grandmother, my parents, my sisters, my cousins, and anyone else who can learn about who they are and where they come from by reading these stories.

Stories...that's what this book is about. While information about when and where people were

born or died can sometimes play a part of that story, I've tried to capture more than mere vital statistics. It's the stories that shape who we are more than anything else. People forget dates and places, but they remember stories. And this is our story.

Acknowledgements

It would have been impossible to write this book without the help of many people. First and foremost, I want to thank my wife Martha for putting up with the endless hours of me sitting at the computer to scan documents, edit photos, write, and produce the final layout. I would like to thank my parents, Bob and Heather Boyd, who lugged photos across the country, did research on my behalf, took the time to write their own short biographies, and financially supported the publication of this book. My grandmother, Ruth S. Boyd, also provided invaluable help. She is the oldest member of the family and someone who doesn't like to throw things out. Because of these two facts, she has preserved a wealth of photos and documents that have shed important light on our family history. She has also been patient and kind in letting my rifle through stuff in her home, ask her endless questions about her own family, seek her help in identifying photos of ancestors who would otherwise be forgotten, and borrow important photos and documents for the purpose of preserving them in electronic format.

Credit is also due to those who have taken time to compile their own family histories and share that information with me. Perhaps the most helpful history that I have used was compiled by Ruth Boyd-Kletzander. Her work provided a much-needed road map for my research. My other grandmother, Eleanor M. Riddle, who passed away in 1998, meticulously documented her own family history as well as photos dating back to the late 1850s. Much of what she compiled was certainly borrowed from her Aunt Lida Shumaker, who knew her own grandparents and painstakingly recorded every detail

about her family history that she could find. Thanks are also owed to Kathleen Unroe, who worked with the older sister of my grandfather, Keith Riddle, to record a detailed history of her own life, which shed light on the early details of my grandfather's life as well as the life of his parents. Thanks also to Robert F. Williams and Dick Florea for their willingness to share information and photos pertaining to my Grandma Boyd's family history. I am also in debt to Helen Duggan Muehleck, who lived into her 90s, for the memoirs she wrote about her first husband, which contained a lot of information about the final days of Robert Wright Boyd (1879–1946). Thanks as well to Rob Duggan for letting me borrow a copy of her book.

Betsy and Art Spencer were extremely kind in working with me to get a quality digital photograph of the painting of John Miller Srodes that was made in 1842. I appreciated their patience in working through the details of getting a high resolution image to me. John and Paula Boyd shared a wonderful cassette tape made by my Grandpa Boyd around 1971. I am grateful to them for allowing me to borrow the tape and transfer the recording to a digital format. Thanks also for their help in researching a whole album of unmarked photos, which belonged to Elsie Grace Bushong Boyd. My aunt, Kerry Courtice, also helped recollect some stories about her own parents and the mysterious Egg Man.

I wish that I could have matched the amount of information I have collected about Martha's family with the amount of information I have collected about my own. Even so, I wouldn't have what I have without the help of Bill and Ruth Summers. Bill's own interest in genealogy provided a huge

head start as I began researching the Zimmerman family. He was also very kind in letting me borrow documents and photos. I also want to thank Charles Zimmerman, whose skill in photography made possible the inclusion of some great pictures in this book. Thanks also for the time he took to let me videotape him telling the interesting story

about how he met Martha's mother as well as for letting me borrow some old photos. Finally, I want to thank Martha's aunts, Consuelo and María de los Angeles, who provided much of what I've been able to compile about Martha's Mexican heritage. Hopefully I did not do injustice to what they had to say when I translated their comments.

Boyd

Boyd family origins have been somewhat obscured by competing layers of family tradition. Further complicating the matter is the fact that the family tradition, according to the forms in which it has been received, does not align itself chronologically with historical evidence. Yet there seems to be an historical basis for the traditions, even if the details have been muddled over time. The challenge, therefore, is to reexamine the traditions in light of known history in an attempt to reconstruct the origins of the Boyd family.

The tradition that goes furthest back into Boyd family origins ties the family to King Robert the Bruce of Scotland. It states that a man named Robert the Boyd

was the right-hand man of King Robert Bruce of Scotland at Kilmarnock back in the eighteenth century. He named his oldest son Robert Boyd and for thirteen generations each oldest son has continued the tradition.

(This tradition probably has Robert Wright Boyd III in mind as the thirteenth generation.)

While there may be some history behind this tradition, there is confusion as to the chronology. Robert the Bruce was King of Scotland in the fourteenth century not the eighteenth century. Records show that Sir Robert Boyd was a faithful companion of Robert the Bruce, serving as a commander at the Battle of Bannockburn on June 24, 1314. In exchange for his service, Sir Robert Boyd received lands in Kilmarnock, where later generations of Boyds continued to live.

One of those descendents was Lord Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, who was made a Lord of the Parliament by King James II of Scotland on July 14, 1454. After the death of James II on August 3, 1460, Lord Boyd was appointed as one of the regents to help the minor James III reign. On October 25, 1466, Lord Boyd was appointed by Parliament as the sole Governor of James III's realm. His opponents were not pleased with his ascending power, however, and had him charged with improper conduct. He fled to England and was sentenced to death in absentia, losing the hereditary title to his lands.

From these two Robert Boyds, an historical basis can be drawn for the family tradition of a Robert the Boyd who was the right-hand man to Robert the Bruce. What is reflected in the family tradition is most likely a composite of Sir Robert Boyd, the fourteenth-century companion of Robert the Bruce, and Lord Boyd, who was the right-hand man to James III of Scotland. No convincing evidence has been found, however, to link either of them directly to our Boyd family.

The tradition's claim that each eldest son has named his firstborn son Robert Boyd for thirteen generations is not exactly correct. Robert Wright Boyd (1879–1946) was actually the second son, not the first. However, there is absolutely no doubt that Robert Jacob Boyd is the seventh Robert Boyd in a row. And if the tradition of thirteen generations is true, the first-generation Robert Boyd would likely have been born in the mid-sixteenth century.

Another family tradition speaks differently about the interactions of the Boyd family with respect to the King of Scotland.

Around 1840, two of our Boyd ancestors got in trouble with the authorities over some sort of insurrection against the King of Scotland. They were chased through the Glasgow Docks and one whose name was Robert Boyd jumped on a ship headed for New York; the other got on board a ship to Panama. We are descended from the one who went to New York. Nothing was ever heard from the other until one day when Robert Wright Boyd Jr. was working for TIME and a politician from Panama came to see him. Apparently, he was descended from the Boyd who went to Panama. He also knew the story!

The main problem with this tradition is the timing. By 1840 at least two generations of our Boyd ancestors had already been born in New York. Furthermore, there was no King of Scotland in 1840 because Scotland was part of the United Kingdom, and the monarch of England at that time was Queen Victoria.

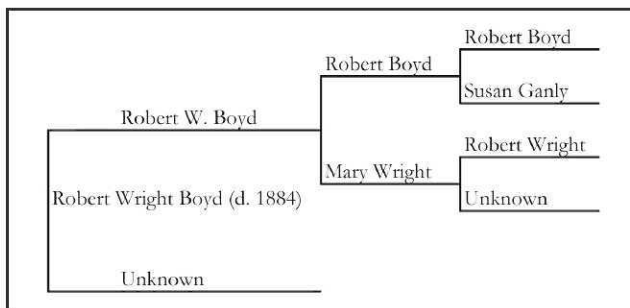
There is, however, a strong possibility that this tradition is rooted in history. Until 1688 England was ruled by a member of the Stuart (or Stewart) dynasty. The Stuarts were a Scottish clan who lived near Glasgow, and the Boyds were one of the families associated with the Stuart clan. In 1688 James II, the last Stuart king, was dethroned by William of Orange. From 1689 to 1746 there were five attempts to reinstate James II or one of his descendents as the rightful ruler of Great Britain. Supporters of these rebellions were known as Jacobites (a term derived from *Jacobus*, which is the Latin equivalent of "James").

The final rebellion took place in 1745 and was appropriately called the Forty-five Rebellion. Led by Charles Edward Stuart, the movement was able to win a couple of battles before being crushed at the Battle of Culloden on April 16, 1746. After that defeat, about eighty Jacobites were formally executed, and many more were hunted down and killed or driven into exile.

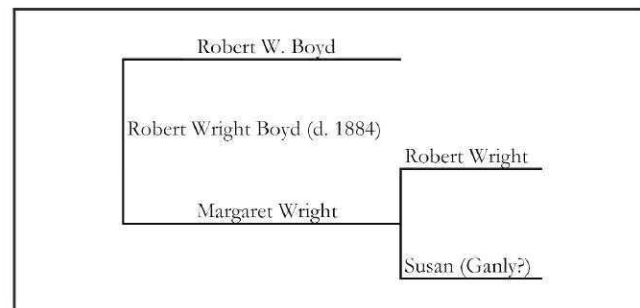
One of the Jacobites in the Forty-five Rebellion was William Boyd, the fourth Earl of Kilmarnock, who was beheaded on April 18, 1746. William's participation (along with his father's participation in the Jacobite rebellion of 1715) is evidence that the Boyds, in general, were supporters of the Jacobite movement. It is possible, therefore, that there was a Jacobite named Robert Boyd who came to New York on a boat from Glasgow to escape execution around 1746.

Another tradition about the origins of our Boyd family in America says that a Robert Boyd came to settle in Orange County, New York along with his wife, Susan Ganly. This alternate explanation of the family's arrival in New York seems to conflict with the previous tradition. This suggests that one of the traditions is inaccurate.

While many stories and traditions have been passed down about how the Boyd family arrived in America, what is certain is that the Boyd family descends from a Robert W. Boyd, who was born about October 1799 in the state of New York. Family tradition says that Robert W. Boyd was the son of Robert Boyd and Mary Wright (the daughter of Robert Wright), and the grandson of Robert Boyd and Susan Ganly. However, historical evidence shows that Robert W. Boyd's wife was named Margaret Wright and that she was the



Boyd Ancestry According to Family Tradition



Boyd Ancestry According to Historical Evidence

daughter of Robert and Susan Wright. So it seems doubtful that Robert W. Boyd's mother was Mary Wright (although it is not impossible that he married a cousin). It is more likely, however, that family tradition, which does not record the name of Robert W. Boyd's wife, has mixed up the generations, assigning a wife with the name of Wright to Robert W. Boyd's father instead of to Robert W. Boyd himself. Furthermore, it seems likely that the family tradition referring to a Robert Boyd and Susan Ganly settling in Orange County may actually have in mind Robert and Susan Wright.

The first clear reference to Robert W. Boyd is the 1840 U. S. census, which lists him and his family living in Hamptonburgh, Orange County, New York. Robert W. Boyd married Margaret Wright sometime before 1833. Margaret was born in Newburgh, Orange County, New York on September 27, 1802. She was the daughter of Robert and Susan Wright. Robert Wright was born in Ireland in 1768 or 1769. He came to America towards the end of the Revolutionary War along with his father. They settled in Pennsylvania, and his father died soon thereafter. Robert then returned to Ireland, where he married Susan in 1793. Susan was born into a wealthy family around 1778. In 1795 Robert and Susan moved to America and settled in Newburgh, Orange County, New York. They had nine children. Robert lived in Newburgh until his death in 1835 at the age of sixty-six. Susan died in Newburgh on May 13, 1852, at the age of seventy-three. They both attended the Associate Reformed Church.

Robert W. Boyd was a farmer in Hamptonburgh and owned his own farm, the value of which was estimated to be eight thousand dollars in 1850. He died of pneumonia on March 24, 1870. His death was registered with the Hamptonburgh Church, which suggests that he attended church there. Margaret was probably a homemaker. She died on June 17, 1858, at the age of fifty-five and was buried in the cemetery attached to Little Britain Presbyterian church, which is located in New Windsor, Orange County, New York.

The Boyd family story continues with Robert and Margaret's son, Robert Wright Boyd, who was born in Hamptonburgh around September 1841.

He attended school until at least the age of eighteen and worked as a farmer until the start of the Civil War. On September 6, 1862, at the age of twenty, Robert enlisted for a three-year term of service in the Union army. He enlisted as a Corporal under the name "Robert Wright." Family tradition says that he ran away from home to enlist in the army against the wishes of his father, which may give some indication of why he did not enlist as "Robert Boyd." The 1890 Veterans Schedule of the U. S. census lists Mary Boyd of 40 Perry Street as the widow of Robert Boyd who served with the 150th New York. Service records for the 150th New York record no Robert Boyd, but they do record a Robert Wright from Hamptonburgh. This demonstrates that the Robert Boyd listed on the 1890 Veterans Schedule and the Robert Wright listed in the service records of the 150th New York are almost certainly one and the same.

Robert mustered into Company I of the 150th New York on October 10, 1862. His regimental descriptive book listed his height at five feet ten and a half inches. It also listed that he had a dark complexion, dark eyes, and brown hair. On October 11, 1862, his regiment left New York and performed garrison and guard duty in Baltimore until July 1863, when it was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps. Under this assignment, the regiment marched to its first major battle: the battle of Gettysburg, where it suffered forty-five casualties. A monument at Gettysburg records the actions of the 2nd Brigade.

July 2: The 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade and 150th New York arrived at 8 a.m. and went into position between Rock Creek and the Baltimore Pike on right of division. Brig. Gen. Lockwood receiving orders direct from the General Commanding Corps. Late in the day the Brigade went with Division to support Third Corps line and advanced over the ground from which the Corps had previously been forced. The 150th New York drew off 3 abandoned guns of 9th Mass. Battery and returned about midnight.

<i>W</i>	<i>150</i>	N. Y.
<i>Robert Wright</i>		
Co. <i>D</i> , <i>130</i> Reg't N. Y. Infantry.		
Appears on		
Regimental Descriptive Book		
of the regiment named above.		
DESCRIPTION.		
Age	<i>20</i>	years; height <i>5</i> feet <i>10</i> inches.
Complexion	<i>dark</i>	
Eyes	<i>dark</i>	; hair <i>brunet</i>
Where born	<i>Orange Co., New York</i>	
Occupation	<i>Farmer</i>	
ENLISTMENT.		
When	<i>Sept. 6</i>	, 186
Where	<i>P. Keesler</i>	
By whom	<i>R. S. Brown</i>	; term <i>3</i> y'rs.

Robert Wright (Boyd) Regimental Descriptive Book

July 3: Took part in the recapture of works which Major Gen. Johnson's Division took possession of during the absence of Division the previous night. At 8 a.m. 1st Maryland Eastern Shore arrived and joined Brigade. Ordered in the afternoon to Second Corps line near Cemetery to render support where needed.

Other sources record that the 150th New York was unable to keep up with other regiments in the brigade because they had never before marched to battle and were not well conditioned. It is reported that many soldiers from the inexperienced regiment threw their packs onto the ground as they rushed to join the battle—something they would certainly regret doing as the battle raged on for two days after their arrival.

Perhaps Robert was one of those who threw his pack on the ground; his muster rolls list him as absent from July through October 1863 due to sickness. He spent those months in Finlay General Hospital in Washington, DC and Central Park General Hospital in New York City. It is not known when exactly he became sick, but he was with his regiment until at least the end of June. While recovering from his illness, he received a furlough to travel home to Hamptonburgh from October 30, 1863, until November 7, 1863, after which he returned to service with the 150th New York.

Meanwhile, in September 1863 Robert's regiment went to Tennessee with the 12th Corps to join the Army of the Cumberland, where the 1st division was stationed along the railroad between Murfreesboro and Bridgeport. In April 1864 the 12th Corps was designated as the 20th Corps, but the 150th remained a part of the same brigade and division. The 150th Regiment was a part of Sherman's Atlanta campaign and took an important and honorable part in many of the great battles of that memorable campaign, including Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta. The casualties of the regiment aggregated one hundred killed and wounded during the four months of fighting from Tunnel Hill to Atlanta.

On November 15, 1864, the regiment started on Sherman's celebrated March to the Sea from Atlanta to Savannah, and in December 1864 the regiment was actively engaged in the siege of Sa-



A painting entitled "Timid Youths to Hardened Veterans" by James Shockley portrays the first combat of the 150th New York at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863, against the famed "Stonewall Brigade" of Northern Virginia.



In 2005 this unmarked photo was found in a chest that belonged to Elsie Grace Bushong Boyd in an envelope that appeared to contain photographs belonging to her husband, Robert Wright Boyd (1879–1946). While nobody living at the time could make a positive identification, the photo seems to be of the family of Robert Wright Boyd, who died in 1884. If so, it was probably taken around 1885, just one year after Robert’s death. Pictured from left to right are probably William B. Boyd, Mary Ann Ballantine Boyd, Virginia T. Boyd, Robert Wright Boyd, and Caroline Dodge.

vannah. The following year the regiment embarked on the campaign through the Carolinas, was engaged in fighting at Averasboro, and lost a few men at Bentonville. On the close of this campaign they marched on to Washington, where they took part in the grand review. Robert was promoted to the rank of Sergeant on May 30, 1865. (The 1890 Veterans Schedule records that he held the rank of Color Sergeant.) On June 8, 1865, Robert mustered out of the army.

After completing his military service, Robert moved to New York City, where he worked as a carman, which was a horse-and-carriage taxi driver. On September 16, 1874, he married Mary Ann Ballantine (see Hopkins) in Manhattan. They had three children: William B., Robert Wright, and Virginia T.

Robert continued working as a carman until 1879, when he began working as a tobacco importer, locating his office at 168 Water Street. His work required him to take frequent trips to Havana, Cuba. Passenger lists for the Port of New York

show Robert arriving from Cuba at least six times between 1879 and 1884. His travel to Cuba was the indirect cause of his death as he contracted yellow fever during an eighteen-day trip beginning just before Christmas in December 1883. On January 13, 1884, just six days after returning from Cuba, Robert died at his home on 40 Perry Street. He was only forty-two years old. Sadly, his wife was just three-months pregnant with their third child when he died.

Robert’s death made the New York Times in an article entitled “Yellow Fever in the City,” which was published on January 15, 1884, and incorrectly lists his name as “Robert M. Boyd.” On the day the article was published, Robert was buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Elizabeth, Union County, New Jersey. Mary lived eighteen more years after her husband’s death and raised her children with the help of her sister Caroline Dodge. She died of chronic nephritis on May 9, 1902, and was buried next to her husband in Evergreen Cemetery three days later.

The Boyd family story continues with Robert and Mary's son, Robert Wright Boyd, who was born in Manhattan on July 14, 1879. Probably because his father, also named Robert Wright Boyd, died when Robert was just four years old, Robert was not known as Robert Wright Boyd Jr. Robert (who went by Bob) was educated in the New York City public school system. In May 1894, at the age of fourteen, he took the required examinations in arithmetic, grammar, spelling, history, drawing, and geography to apply for admission to the City College of New York. The New York Times reported on June 7, 1894, that Robert W. Boyd was one of the students who passed the examinations and gained admittance. At City College Bob played Lacrosse, was on several teams, and was a member of the "Deke" fraternity.

He graduated in June 1899 with a Bachelor of Science. He followed this degree with two degrees from New York University: another Bachelor of Science in 1900 and a degree in Civil Engineering in 1901. While pursuing his degrees at NYU, Bob also taught at the university. His scholastic achievements brought him the Duryea Fellowship and the Hoe Engineering Prize, which was a cash gift of sixty dollars.

After graduating in 1901, Bob found employment with W. F. Whitmore, who was a civil engineer in Hoboken, New Jersey. For five years Bob gained experience in drafting, surveying, and



Robert Wright Boyd poses with his "Deke" fraternity brothers at City College in 1898. He is seated in the second row behind the two students in the front row to the left who are leaning on their right arms.



The 1897 City College Lacrosse team. Robert Wright Boyd is the one farthest to the left in the first row.

designing. Later, he became the general office assistant and supervised field construction work on sewers, water supply systems, waterfront development, and railroad tracks. In 1906 Bob went to work with Rudolph P. Miller, a consulting engineer in New York City. He began work as the principal assistant and later became an associate who specialized in the construction of structural steel and reinforced concrete buildings and foundations.

On May 29, 1906, Bob married Elsie Grace Bushong (see Bushong) at University Place Church in Manhattan. Bob and Elsie had three children: Helen Bushong, Robert Wright Jr., and John Balantine. Elsie did not seek outside employment; she stayed at home and raised the children.

In 1910 Robert decided to go into business for himself, opening a private practice in New York City as a consulting engineer. As a consultant, he continued his work designing and constructing structural steel and reinforced concrete buildings. Family tradition says that he played a role in the construction of the Triborough Bridge, which connected Manhattan with the Bronx and Brooklyn. His involvement was likely as a consultant during the design stages of the bridge. Family tradition also says he had a role in building the Ashokan Dam and the Hellgate Bridge, designing the steel work for the latter.

Because of his knowledge and authority in the field of reinforced concrete construction, Bob was made Advisory Engineer for the concrete ship sec-



Robert Wright Jr., Elsie Grace Bushong, John Ballantine, and Helen Bushong Boyd around 1913.



Robert Wright Boyd as a young engineering professional in New York City.

tion of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in January 1918. He was later promoted to Assistant Head and, finally, Head of the Concrete Ship Section. His primary functions in these roles were to direct, design, and supervise construction of concrete ships and barges, which the U. S. government needed to replace vessels damaged during World War I. When this emergency program was completed, Bob joined Turner Construction Company as an engineer. Later, he became chief engineer over many important projects. His wide experience made him not only an able engineer but an administrator and executive of real ability.

In November 1934, Turner Construction Company granted Bob a leave of absence to head the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration (TERA) of New York City. This was part of a program established in 1931 by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was then Governor of New York. During the Great Depression, the program provided unemployment assistance to ten percent of

the families living in the state of New York. In 1937 Bob was appointed Assistant Executive Director of the New York State Employment Service. He was later appointed Director and earned an annual salary of \$6,700. In this role, he was responsible for the management of eighty-nine local offices throughout the state. He resigned from his position on March 31, 1940.

Bob handled these difficult public sector jobs well, avoiding the corrupting influences that often impede the effective operation of government programs. His daughter, Helen, recalls in her memoirs that her father told her when she was first starting out in her career, "The best answer is always 'yes.' Figure it out later." This can-do attitude was probably a large factor in Bob's many successes in his career.

After spending a year and a half in private practice as a consulting engineer, Bob returned to Turner Construction Company on January 6, 1942. This was at the outset of World War II, and Bob was put in charge of the construction of war plants



Robert Wright Boyd



Elsie Grace Bushong Boyd

in various places throughout the country. While supervising the construction of a factory in Ashtabula, Ohio, he suffered an injury that led indirectly to his death. In her memoirs, Helen recounts the incident and its aftermath.

He cut his foot on a conveyer belt, which he had no business to be crossing, but the young men did it and so he tried and failed. His blood pressure was extremely high and things had been rather difficult since the accident. But he was the kind of person who decided that nothing could stop him. He walked without a cane and did all the things that he used to do albeit more slowly.

After injuring his foot, Bob spent the summer recovering at his Roxmor Colony home in the Catskill Mountains of New York. While he was there, he had the time and patience to tame neighboring chipmunks to the extent that they would

eat right out of his hand. Also during that time he was named Mayor of Oak Ridge, Kentucky, a town dominated by Turner Construction Company. Because of his injury, however, he never took office.

In September 1945 Bob suffered a stroke and became severely disabled physically. He spent a long period of time at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City, where Elsie stayed by his side everyday from morning until evening trying to keep up his spirits. Even though he was disabled physically, his mind was still sharp and his personality had not left him. He kept saying, "All you have to do is give me a cane and I'll get out of here." But he couldn't stand up, not even with the help of a cane.

Bob's daughter Helen recounts what happened in the months after Bob's stroke.

One of the things he had been looking forward to when he got out of the hospital was to go back to Woodland where he had a house that he had built long ago when we children were all small. We had spent many

summers there having a wonderful time, and the Woodland house was his Shangri-la. Unfortunately, a hunter had tossed a cigarette into some dry leaves and the house had burned down. There was not a stick standing, only the fireplace. My father never heard this awful news. Somehow, my mother managed to keep talking about the future. She did not exactly say that we were going there. Spring will be here. Don't give up. Well, he didn't give up. But he stayed in the hospital a long time. By that time everybody had decided that mother could never go back to the house where they had lived for 25 years because it had no bathroom on the first floor, only a little powder room. Dad was too disabled for her to handle. We couldn't see how she could possibly do it, so the thing to do was to get a smaller place. This was their plan when

they put the house on the market. When it sold there was no place to go. Woodland was gone.

When Bob was finally able to make it out of the hospital, he and Elsie moved into the third floor of Helen's house. He was happy about being able to live somewhere other than the hospital. Helen describes what happened after her parents moved in with her family.

Dad's room had a big window which had once been an outside porch about three feet wide. When it became part of the room it made the room really bright and very, very comfortable. Mimi [Elsie] was very happy there, and everything was going pretty well. Three or four weeks later, Dad had another stroke and within a few days he died. That was hard to handle...



Recovering from a foot injury in Woodland in the summer of 1945, Robert Wright Boyd trains local chipmunks.



Robert Wright Boyd and Elsie Grace Bushong Boyd dress up for a formal event on March 29, 1940.

Then something else happened, which was for the best. I had been in Woodland the preceding summer, as you may recall, and it rained a lot. The house we had rented was not very good, and there weren't many decent houses left up there to rent or buy. There was one large house that was in the very center of town...It was in pretty sad shape, but I did have the option to buy it. On almost the same day Dad died, Paul Miller, the realtor in Woodland, called and said that somebody wanted to buy the house. He wanted to know if I wanted to take up my option. At that point it was a godsend, because now if we took the option, Mimi would have a house again and that would relieve the pressure on her. We bought the house and started to fix it up with a new roof and other interior improvements. It gave Mimi something to look forward to, having just lost the mainstay of her life. It was not a good time for her.

Mimi went to Woodland that spring, and we moved some of her furniture out of storage and put it in the room that Dad had occupied. It made a pleasant sitting room for her...When she went to Woodland early in May, my brother and his family went too, so she wouldn't be alone.

Bob and Elsie attended University Place Church in Manhattan, where Bob served as an elder from January 6, 1907, up until the time the church merged with other churches to form the First Presbyterian Church of New York City in 1918. He served as an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City from 1918 to 1941. From 1918 to 1925, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church was Harry Emerson Fosdick, a central figure in the fundamentalist-modernist controversy of the 1920s. Bob was likely present when Fosdick delivered his most famous sermon entitled, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" The sermon was a call for tolerance and acceptance of modernist theological views. Yet it ultimately led to Fosdick's resignation



Elsie Grace Bushong Boyd

from the church in 1925 under pressure from the Presbyterian Church to adopt more conservative beliefs. After Fosdick resigned, the elders of the church wrote him a letter asking him to continue to preach on Sundays as a visiting preacher—a request Fosdick denied. Bob was one of the leaders who signed this letter, which was published in the *New York Times* on October 23, 1924. Harry Emerson Fosdick and Bob were close friends, and the Boyd family has in its possession an autographed copy of Fosdick's book, *The Meaning of Service*, which Harry gave to Bob as a Christmas gift in 1920.

In addition to serving as a leader in the church, Bob was affiliated with many other organizations. He served as a director for the United States Life Insurance Company. In 1932 he was appointed as an advisory member of the council committee of the New York University College of Engineering, and each year he gave a talk at the college entitled

“An Engineer’s Relations with the Public.” He also belonged to the American Society for Testing Materials, the honorary engineering fraternity Tau Beta Pi, the Engineers Club of New York, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. For many years, he served as the president and director of Roxmor Colony, Inc., a community of summer homes in the Catskill Mountains of New York, where he spent much of his vacation time with his family. In a memoir of Bob’s life, George Horr, Vice-President of the Turner Construction Company, wrote the following, “In both his private and business life, [Bob] was admired for his kindness, thoughtfulness, and unfailing willingness to help others. His one great hobby was his family.”

Bob is known to later generations as “Toto” because that is what his first grandchild, Stephanie Duggan, called him when she tried to say “*abuelito*.” Stephanie tried to call him “*abuelito*” because that is what she heard her Latin American nanny calling him. The name stuck. Bob’s wife, Elsie, didn’t like hearing herself being called “grandmother.” Instead, she liked to be called “Mimi,” which was a modification of the French word for grandmother.

Bob died at Helen’s home in Scarsdale, New York on March 22, 1946. He was buried in Charles Evans Cemetery in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania on March 25, 1946. Not long after her husband’s death, Mimi moved to Old Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut to live with her son Bob. She lived there for the rest of her life, dying on February 25, 1972, at the age of ninety-two. She was buried next to her husband three days later. Her son Bob gave a short eulogy.

We have come here today to say goodbye to one who was loved as a mother by three people: we are her children, she brought us up – and this we will not forget. To some others who loved her she was Aunt Elsie and to a lot more – friends, relations, in-laws, grandchildren and great grandchildren, who knew and loved her – she was Mimi. She was Mimi to the milkman when they joked about going skiing together.

Her life spanned several generations, from an all-day, 14-mile trip from Reading to Wernersville by horse and buggy to a 250,000-mile trip to the moon by rocket and space craft.

Her life had its ups and downs, but she always managed to get by the downs without losing a certain sense of all-rightness with the world. She always saw the brighter side and by her example made the world brighter for others. Her involvement with people was with the basics; she left the details to others.

During the last two months she didn’t have much to really interest her, but she always had a smile and a coo for her great grandchildren. She will be a part of their lives whether they know it or not; as she influenced our lives so she will influence theirs through us and so through all who knew her, her spirit will live on.

Three years ago when Greenwich Beach Cards for older citizens were extended to last five years instead of one, I told mother when she signed the card: “This card is good for five years.” With a characteristic twinkle she replied: “It may be good for five years but I doubt if I am.” She was right – God Bless her.

The Boyd family continues with Bob and Elsie’s son, Robert Wright Boyd Jr., who also went by the name Bob. Bob was born in Manhattan on May 1, 1911. Even though he is actually the third Robert Wright Boyd in a row, he was known as Robert Wright Boyd Jr. When he was growing up, Bob’s family spent their summers in the Catskill Mountains at the home his father had built. Around the age of ten, Bob, his brother Jake, and their friend Phil Halzel often had nothing better to do than ride down the Roxmor Colony dirt road to the tennis courts in an old big-wheeled wagon, which had no shafts for a horse to pull it nor any functional brakes. Bob would steer the wagon and Phil would be responsible for the brakes (whatever that meant). They got proficient at negotiating the



Clearing rocks from a field in Roxmor around 1916. Robert Wright Boyd Jr., Phil Miller, John Ballantine (Jake) Boyd, Phoebe Eberhard, and Helen Bushong Boyd earned one penny per bucket of rocks.

hill and worked their way up to the top of the road. But they soon got bored with that hill and yearned for more exciting hills to conquer. They probably wouldn't have found one if Paul Miller, their accepted advisor then, hadn't said, "Don't try to ride that thing down the back road." So they decided, without checking out the hill first to make sure it was clear, to ride the wagon down the back road, which was incredibly steep. Unbeknownst to them, a cord of chopped firewood was lying in the middle of the road about half-way down the hill. But it was not this pile of wood that succeeded in bringing the wagon to a dead stop; it was a loose piece of the wagon's frame that suddenly dropped down, caught on a big root, and jolted the wagon to a halt. All three of the boys flew out of the wagon, right over the wood pile and landed on the gravel and rocks at the bottom of the hill. Although they were bruised and scratched up, they fared much better than their wagon, which had been reduced to mere kindling.

Another story from Bob's youth provides an early glimpse of his personality. For some reason, Bob's mother did not want him or Jake to go to kindergarten or first grade. She preferred to teach them at home. So, Bob's first day of school wasn't until the third grade. On the first day of class, the teacher announced that there was a new student joining the class. In her thick Brooklyn accent, the teacher

asked "Robert Bird" to stand up. Bob heard her, but did not realize that she was talking to him, so he didn't do anything. He just sat there quietly until finally the teacher came over to his seat and asked, "When I called your name, why didn't you stand up?" Bob replied, "My name is Robert Boyd." She answered, "That's what I said, Robert Bird." Bob quipped back, "That is not my name." She said, "You are talking back to your teacher. Is that the kind of boy you are?" Not having had any experience with the ways of school, he answered, "Yes," and was immediately left back to the second grade. Jake, by virtue of being Bob's brother, was demoted to the first grade. For the rest of their school career at Public School 165 in New York City, they were known as Robert and John "Bird," and they called each other "Bird" from that point onward.

Bob went to high school at Horace Mann School for Boys in New York City. In high school he ran cross-country, was the assistant manager for the basketball team, and played third base on the baseball team. He graduated on June 5, 1928. After graduating from high school, Bob attended Princeton University. Bob was on the Freshman Water Polo Team, Varsity Polo Squad, and Varsity Lacrosse Team. He was also a member of the Triangle Club and Cloister Inn Club. Bob graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree on June 20, 1932, and did not pursue any further degrees.

As an undergraduate at Princeton University, Bob worked as a camp counselor for the Princeton Summer Camp in Blairstown, New Jersey. During



Reaching the summit of Mt. Wittenburg in 1926, a boy named Jack, Phil Halzel, Jake Boyd, and Bob Boyd goof off.



The 1932 Princeton lacrosse team. Robert Wright Boyd, Jr. is the second from the left in the back row.

one of the two summers that he worked there, the doctor quit and Bob was assigned the post. Basically, first aid was all that was needed at the camp.

One day, however, a boy came running down from a neighboring farm and begged Bob to help his father, who was apparently on his deathbed. Bob went even though he had no idea how to help the man. When Bob entered the room, the man's relatives were gathered, and the man was in the corner, groaning in his bed. His wife was pacing and ringing her hands, saying, "I know he's dying." Bob asked her what her husband had last eaten. The man had eaten an "oniony" dinner topped off with a quart of ice cream. Figuring the man had a severe case of indigestion and probably needed to throw up to feel better, Bob had him drink some thick, brown horse medicine, which was all they had. It did the trick; the man threw up and felt much better.

The boy came back to get Bob the following week because their pig had an infected cut. Bob had just changed into his "dress" white overalls and told the boy that he wasn't a doctor and knew absolutely nothing at all about curing sick pigs. But when the boy implored, "You saved Daddy, you've just got to help us," Bob decided to go. When he arrived at the pig pen, he realized that this was their prize pig. In fact, it was the biggest pig he had ever seen, standing about three feet high. The pig had planted itself obstinately in the middle of the pen in knee-deep mud. After much squirming and fighting, the pig was held down by two of the farm hands and Bob cleaned and dressed the cut. The gauze stayed

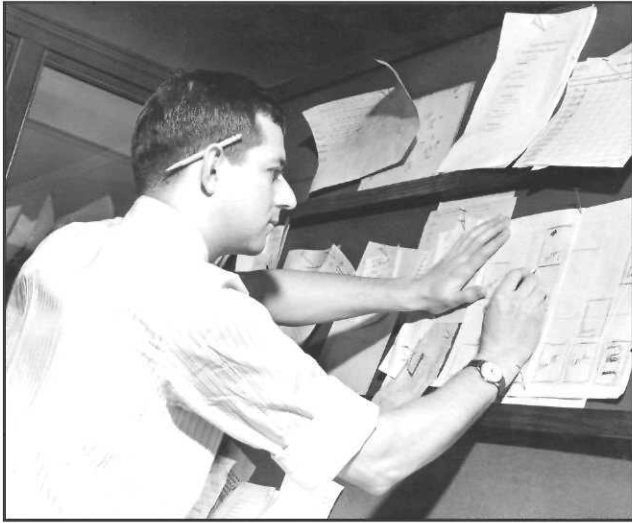
on all of five minutes, but the iodine apparently killed the infection because the pig's cut healed.

In the summer of 1932, after graduating from Princeton University, Bob and Jake left the country for a "grand tour of Europe on a shoestring." One of the places they visited was Vienna, Austria. In Vienna they stayed in a section of town where all the homes looked exactly alike. They were all narrow, brown, wooden houses. One night as they returned to the house where they were staying, they went to unlock the door only to find that it was already open; so they went in. But when they walked through the house to the bedroom and saw a stranger asleep in their bed, they realized that they were in the wrong house. Needless to say, they were very surprised and made a quick exit.

After returning from Europe, Bob made a couple of unsuccessful, short-lived attempts to get a career going before finally finding his niche. With his characteristic dry sense of humor, Bob sum-



Bob as a senior at Princeton



Bob edits layouts at Newsweek around 1937. He was employed as a “make-up man.”

marizes his initial attempts to find his way in the working world (taken from a short autobiographical entry published in Princeton’s *25 Year Record* for the class of 1932).

Summer, 1932 – Grand tour of Europe on a shoestring, then back to New York. First peddled rent reductions, whatever they were (never found out—never sold any). Then exhibited floor washing machines until Hunter College somehow got flooded during a demonstration.

Bob finally found his niche working in the publishing industry. In 1933 he began working for Newsweek magazine addressing envelopes. By 1938 he was a makeup editor for the magazine. That same year he left Newsweek for TIME magazine, earning an initial salary of eighty dollars a month. Bob would spend the next thirty-eight years of his career at TIME.

Later that year, in December 1938, Bob met Ruth Simpson (see Kahn), the woman who was to become his wife. Ruth was living with her mother and step-father in Indianapolis, Indiana at the time, but she had traveled to New York to do a demonstration for Simpson Jewelry Cleaner. Paul Dorsey, a friend of Ruth’s parents, had recently returned from a trip to Japan and stopped by to see Ruth’s



Having just gotten engaged one week prior, Bob sends his Christmas greetings to Ruth in 1938.

mother and step-father in Indianapolis. They told him to contact Ruth, whom he’d never met, when he got back to New York. Because Paul was a good friend of Ruth’s parents, he gave Ruth a call and invited her to dinner. At the same time, Paul had connected with Bob, who was one of his friends, and invited him to dinner. So Paul asked if Ruth would mind meeting Bob and him for dinner rather than having Paul pick her up as they had previously planned. Ruth said that was fine and met them.

Ruth and Bob met at the dinner and were immediately attracted to one another. Bob was so taken with Ruth that he asked her and Paul to come out to his parents’ house in Fieldston, New York for dinner the next night. Paul didn’t go but Ruth did. They enjoyed a nice night together, and Ruth found herself thinking that Bob’s parents would make nice grandparents. On December 20, only one week after meeting, Bob asked Ruth to marry him. But because it was just before Christmas, Ruth had to go back home. She and Bob wanted to get married right away, but Ruth’s mother said that they had to wait six months. Six months later, on June 20, 1939, they were married in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Within a year of getting married and beginning at TIME as a photo editor, Bob was given the added responsibility of revamping the TIME copy desk to keep track of stories. His job was to make sure



Bob Boyd and Ruth Simpson during their engagement

that there would be no last-minute surprises of stories that were too long. In 1944 Bob was promoted to Associate Editor and became Senior Editor five years later. As Senior Editor, Bob was in charge of the Art, Pictures, and Productions departments. He handled virtually everything except for the content of the stories. He was also responsible for moving copy fast and making sure others got their work done, usually sooner than they wanted. Some of his famous one-liners as remembered by his employees at TIME were, “Here Today – and here tomorrow” as well as “Come on now girls. Chop-chop.”

Bob was certainly in a position to ask others to work hard since he himself worked hundred-hour weeks at times and never called in sick. His strategy for fighting off a cold was to “stay up all night so that it would not catch him unaware.” He expected nothing less from his staff, who never dared to call in sick. One of his employees recalls that Bob wouldn’t recognize “anything short of amputation” as a reason for missing work.

As TIME moved into the computer age, Bob was asked to help design and operate the new computer-based copy processing system. He was the right person for the task since he had already done a fabulous job of bringing the technologies of teletype setting and photocomposition to TIME. The extent of Bob’s success in automating processes at TIME is captured in a memo sent to Bob from Henry Luce, TIME’s founder, on May 3, 1968.

Congratulations on your first thirty years with us, and best wishes for the next. Or will you have us so automated by then that we won’t need people?

Asked to return to work after his first retirement in 1971, Bob retired from TIME for good in 1975. Even after his second departure from TIME, however, Bob was unable to refrain from working. In 1975 he began working for Moroso Performance Products in Guilford, Connecticut, his son-in-law’s company. At Moroso he was the director of technical communications and established a new advertising and catalogue department.

In addition to Bob’s many professional achievements at TIME, there are a few lighter memories from his career. He was the lead baritone at TIME’s Copy Desk Christmas Carol parties. His specialty was singing “Good King Wenceslaus” as a solo number. In 1955 he played Harold Ross, founder of The New Yorker magazine, in a TIME, Inc.



Bob and Ruth Boyd on their wedding day



Ruth Boyd, a senator, Bob Boyd, and Henry Luce chat at Time's fortieth anniversary party on May 6, 1963.



Enjoying a summer in the late 1980s, Bob and Ruth pose outside their home in Roxmor.

production of *Metropole*. In his earlier years, Bob oversaw a remarkable generation of copy boys, including TV talk show host Dick Cavett and author George Plimpton.

Like his father, Bob spent much of his free time as an adult at Roxmor Colony in the Catskill Mountains, serving as the president and director of the colony, a position for which the elders in the community did not think he was ready when he began. He proved them wrong, however, working just as tirelessly on vacation as he did on the job. Bob established and developed many programs to build the community at Roxmor: weekly Indian-style council meetings for kids in the summer, an annual Fourth of July parade, an annual country fair, square dances, swim meets, horseshoe tournaments, and mountain-climbing trips.

In the winter Bob took his family skiing in Roxmor. He had taught himself to ski in 1934 and later taught his family to ski. He commented once that "they could do with a better instructor." Because there were no chair lifts, the family could only get in about two runs a day. After skiing down the hill, they would trek back up the mountain carrying their skis with them. And because there was no running water, Bob would melt snow so that he and his family would have something to drink.

Bob is remembered by all who knew him as gruff and authoritarian. Yet he was also fair, compassionate, humorous, loyal, and altruistic. With a sense of irony reminiscent of Yogi Berra, a coworker once commented about Bob, "Even those who

didn't like him liked him." He was a person who would always bend over backwards to help someone out. His wife, Ruth, tells the story of a Vietnamese family arriving in the United States from Vietnam. The father of the family had worked for TIME in Vietnam and had transferred to the TIME office in New York. TIME didn't know where to house the family, but they figured that Bob would be willing to take them in. Bob and Ruth welcomed them with open arms and the family lived in their home for about one year.

Bob was officially a Presbyterian, but his weekend work schedule prevented him from attending church. He believed that it was important to know the Bible simply because it was so often referenced in popular culture. Although he didn't talk much about faith, the way he lived his life showed a deep concern and love for others.

Bob died on October 5, 1994, after a long and slow decline in his health due to Parkinson's disease. Although he was unable to communicate clearly due to his declining health, one of his final moments of clarity indicates the importance he placed on spending time with his family in Roxmor. His son and grandson were visiting with him after a recent trip to Roxmor. They told him how much they enjoyed their time. At that point, Bob muttered the only intelligible statement he would make that day, saying, "Good. That's what its there for." Just as Bob remembered and treasured his time in Roxmor to the end of his life, he will always be remembered for his love and compassion for people.

Pages 17–38 have been intentionally omitted from the digital edition.

Zimmerman

Zimmerman > Boyd

Family tradition traces the Zimmerman line of the family back to Henry Zimmerman, who lived in Minden, Prussia. Tradition says that in July 1822 Henry married Mary Wallager, who was thought to be born on September 18, 1799. Their son, William Zimmerman, was born in Minden nine months later on February 23, 1823. Sadly, family tradition reports that Henry died in January 1827, when William was just three years old. William later immigrated to America, where he married Margaret Wilson in 1846. Margaret was born in Harrison County, Ohio on December 21, 1827. William and Margaret had seven children: David, Mary, Amy Ellen, Phoebe Ann, Rachel, Charles P., and Albert.

William moved his family often. In 1860 they were living in Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, where he worked as a nurseryman. By 1870 they had moved to Centralia, Marion County, Illinois, and by 1880 they were living in South Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois.

Margaret died on April 22, 1880, and William married Louisa Washern around 1885. According to stories told by Charles P. Zimmerman to one of his sons, none of William's children got along with their stepmother, and they scattered as soon as they were able to get away. The oldest brother, Dave, ran off one night across an Indian Reservation and was never heard from. The family supposed that he had been killed. By chance, in 1915, Charles P. Zimmerman shared a Thanksgiving meal with some friends who asked him if he was related to a David Zimmerman in southwestern Kansas. It turned out to be his long lost brother.

By 1900 William and Louisa had moved to Indiana Creek, White County, Illinois and by 1910

William was living alone in Mountain Home, Lawrence County, Alabama. He died there three years later on April 20, 1913, at the age of ninety; he was buried at the Smyrna Baptist Church.

The Zimmerman family story continues with Charles P., who was born on August 29, 1863, in Centralia, Marion County, Illinois. Charles was sixteen years old when his mother passed away, and he made his way to western Kansas probably only a few years later. In Kansas he got a job with a crew that surveyed canals along the border with Colorado near Lamar. Once this job was finished, he and another surveyor went to Denver and got jobs with a company that was building a railroad from Ridgeway to Telluride. After receiving their first month's pay, Charles and his companion realized that, after all the deductions, they had only enough money to buy one washcloth and one bar of soap. So they quit their jobs and headed to the Sinbad Valley, having heard that work was available there. When they arrived at the Dolores River, Charles's friend got a job with a blacksmith, but Charles continued until he reached the last cattle ranch in the valley. He got a job with a family by the name of Redd.

When the hay season was over, Charles and another man were laid off. Mr. Redd gave them some horses along with instructions on how to get back to Kansas. He told them to how to cross La-Sal Mountain, wade across the Colorado River, and make it to the narrow gauge railroad at Cisco, where they were told to let the horses loose. (The horses apparently knew how to get back to the ranch.) On the train back to Kansas, Charles was impressed at the sight of the Grand Valley and would later make his home there.

On November 1, 1892, Charles married Annetta Nordyke (see Nordyke) in Haigler, Nebraska. She had been visiting a friend and working as a maid in a hotel when she met Charles. They moved from Haigler to Jaqua, Cheyenne County, Kansas, where Charles had homesteaded a piece of land nine miles north of St. Francis and built a sod house. They made the trip with a wagon and a team of horses, traveling with only a trunk and a few household items. Jaqua was a dry and barren area, and the family could not make a living there. So they moved to McPherson, Kansas, where Charles hired out his wagon and horse team to haul sand.

In October 1907 the family moved to Grand Junction, Mesa County, Colorado. They made the trip in an immigrant car, which was a box car with the furniture in one end and the livestock in the other. One member of the family rode in the car while the rest rode in the caboose. They settled for a while in an old house on Struthers Avenue at the southernmost edge of town until Charles was able

to get a three-room house built on ten acres in the Pomona area northwest of town. The family would live in two other homes in the area before Charles bought fifteen acres of land near the original house he built. On this property he built a four-room house that had two rooms upstairs and two rooms downstairs. The family sold strawberries to make money, getting up at four in the morning to pick berries when berries were in season. They sold twenty-four-quart crates of berries for two dollars and fifty cents each.

In March 1913 Charles sold his home again and moved to Clifton, where the family rented a place a half-mile west of town on the north side of the road. The place had a huge barn, and the land was covered with apple trees. They also rented twenty acres east of Clifton just beyond where an overpass was later constructed. This land also had an apple orchard and watermelon patches between the rows of apple trees. One night a wagon load of men who were working on a nearby canal came to the farm



Charles P. Zimmerman



Charles and Annetta Nordyke on their wedding day



Charles P. Zimmerman and family on their farm in Jaqua, Kansas around 1902

and cut every watermelon in half. The following year Charles planted apples, sugar beets, and turnips on the land, growing enough turnips to supply the entire valley.

The family moved again the following year to a house west of Clifton on a road along the north side of the railroad. The property had a small pear orchard and an apple orchard. Charles again rented about twenty acres a half-mile south of their home and planted sugar beets. In 1915 Charles made a large investment in sugar beets. He leased 160 acres of land and proceeded to clear the brush, level the ground, and put in irrigation. He kept whatever he grew for the first three years and then turned the land back over to the owner.

The Zimmermans stayed at their house west of Clifton and built a shack twelve feet wide and twenty feet long on the twenty acres they had rented. They also bought a one cylinder Mogul tractor, a large team of Percheron horses (a breed widely used in American agriculture), and a large team of mules. Charles hired a young couple to help out. The man helped on the farm and the woman cooked. The couple stayed in the shack that Charles had built. Charles also took his son Harold out of school to work on the farm. Charles and Harold slept in a tent on the farm until they had an opportunity to work on another forty-acre plot of land owned by someone else.

They built another shack like the first one on forty acres of land and got to work preparing that land for farming. They used a heavy railroad tie attached to the tractor to clear the land. Then they used the horses along with a large float and scraper to level off the higher spots and fill in the low places. After that, they dug small channels to irrigate the land, and they plowed the land to get it ready to plant. Harold reports that they had about one hundred acres of sugar beets. (He doesn't mention where the other sixty acres came from.) He says that a company brought workers from Mexico



The Zimmerman family around 1907. First Row: Harold V., Ruth M.; Second Row: Annetta, Paul J., Charles P.; Third Row: Wilbur Ruthford, Myron M., Alvin J.



Charles P. and Annetta Zimmerman

to thin, weed, and top the beets and that Charles had to provide them with housing. The Mexican workers were supposed to return to Mexico after the work was done, but many stayed and were the first Mexican settlers in the valley.

In 1918 Charles sold his home in Clifton and bought ten acres at Seventh and Orchard in Grand Junction. He sold most of the mules and Percheron horses, keeping just one team of horses. They also kept a horse that they called "Old Bill" to drive their two-seated surrey (a four-wheeled carriage that had no door and fit two people in each seat). Charles farmed the ten acres he owned and rented twenty acres near Mantey Heights, which was located northeast of town. Later, he stopped farming and bought a Chevrolet truck that he used to haul coal from the mines north of Fruita. He did this for a number of years. As he got older it was clear that he should no longer be doing this type of work. His family convinced him to give it up twice, but he bought another truck in the fall of 1940 and began working again. He suffered a heart attack the following spring and died on May 6, 1941, which was his wife's seventy-third birthday. His wife later moved to California, where she died at the age of ninety-four in Redwood City.

Charles was raised as a Quaker and was very religious. Sometime before coming to the Grand Valley, he affiliated with the Church of God. The Church of God had sprung out of the late nineteenth century holiness movement. Holiness churches at that time believed that people could receive a second act of grace after salvation. In that second act of grace, a person was believed to receive complete sanctification, which enabled him or her to live a sinless life from that point forward. Because of these doctrinal foundations, the church forbade its members to use alcohol or tobacco or to participate in "worldly pleasures" such as dancing and theater. Accordingly, Charles did not let his children play cards, dance, or go to the movies.

Charles helped build a small church at 845 Colorado Avenue, the same church that was later on Fourth and Hill Avenue. His children all went to Sunday school, church, youth meetings on Sunday evenings, and prayer meetings on Thursdays. The family said grace before every meal and after breakfast before going out to work. Charles would read a chapter of the Bible to the family and they would all kneel down and pray together. Because of his religious affiliations, Charles never wore anything fancy, nor did he let his children wear fancy clothes. They wore white shirts that were heavily starched. Charles would not even wear a tie until a few years before he died. Only on Sundays did the family dress up in their nicer church clothes.

When Charles worked for himself on the ranch, a typical day of work was as follows. He and Har-



Reading the Bible, Annetta Zimmerman continues in her faith through old age.



Wilbur Ruthford Zimmerman

old would get up at four o'clock in the morning. Charles would irrigate the land while Harold started a fire in the cook stove and got the teams of horses ready. Then they would get breakfast, have prayer time, and get back to work by seven o'clock. They would work until noon, take two hours off for lunch, and then work until dark. When it was dark, they would get the horses situated for the night, get supper, and then go to bed.

On Saturday nights, everyone had to take a bath. The family would heat water on the cook stove and bathe in an old-fashioned wash tub. They had no electricity until they moved to Grand Junction in 1919. They didn't get their first telephone until moving to Clifton, and they never had television or radio. They rode around in a horse and buggy until Charles bought their first car in Grand Junction.

The story of the Zimmerman family continues with Wilbur Ruthford Zimmerman, the son of Charles and Nettie Zimmerman. Wilbur was born in Jaqua, Kansas on November 28, 1895. Growing up he worked on the farm and attended



Wilbur Ruthford Zimmerman in his World War I uniform

school, eventually studying at the Church of God's Anderson Bible Training School in Anderson, Madison County, Indiana. Wilbur probably began attending in 1917, which was the year the school was established. Wilbur was soon drafted into the army, however, and was sent to France along with his brother Paul. Wilbur returned to America in 1919 and married a woman named Maybelle soon thereafter. Their son, Arlo, was born on January 31, 1920. Unfortunately, Arlo's mother died just ten days after Arlo was born. After Maybelle died, Wilbur went to Utah to work in the mines, and Arlo lived with his grandparents, Charles and Annetta Zimmerman. Wilbur's children from his second marriage report that Wilbur deeply loved Maybelle and was never able to get over her death.

Thirteen years later, Wilbur married Mary Señorita Vest (see Vest), who went by the nickname

Pages 44–60 have been intentionally omitted from the digital edition.

Riddle

Riddle > Boyd

The Riddle family has been traced to Charles R. Riddle, who was born in Baltimore roughly around the year 1785. He and his wife, Elizabeth Lock (also born about 1785), moved from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania around the year 1810, making the trip in wagons. Charles worked as a chair maker and painter on Smithfield Street in Pittsburgh for a number of years. Sometime after 1820 he sold his business and moved to a home across from Hulton Station in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. He died shortly thereafter. The exact date of his death is unknown, but it must have occurred sometime between 1822 and 1830. His wife, Elizabeth, enjoyed a long life, living in Indiana Township through at least 1840. By 1850, however, she was living with her youngest son John in Plum Township, Allegheny County. She was still living there with her son in 1860. Sometime before 1870, however, they moved to Butler County, Pennsylvania. She died at John's home in Butler County in 1870 at the age of eighty-five or eighty-six.

Charles and Elizabeth had two children besides John: Jane and Samuel Lock. The Riddle story continues with Samuel Lock Riddle, who was born on Squirrel Hill in Pittsburgh on June 15, 1814. When Samuel was a boy, Pittsburgh was still relatively undeveloped and was not yet the major producer of steel that it would later become. In fact, Samuel would frequently encounter and shoot deer in the forest right by his home. Samuel's father died when he was just a young boy, leaving his family with very little in material possessions. So, Samuel learned early on how to work hard to support his family.

In 1835 Samuel got married in Pittsburgh to Mary Ann Shroder, who was born in Maryland on

May 3, 1816. Mary was the daughter of Henry Shroder and Katharine Faik. Henry was a tailor who came to the United States from Holland before the Revolutionary War. He died sometime around 1832 in Allegheny County. Katharine was born around 1780 in Little York, Pennsylvania and died in 1852, probably in Shaler Township, Allegheny County.

In the year he was married Samuel left his mother's home and established himself as a farmer and butcher in Lower St. Clair Township, Allegheny County. In 1843 he moved his family to Plum Township, and they moved again in 1854, purchasing a farm for three thousand dollars in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. Three thousand dollars was considered a high price, but it turned out to be a great investment since oil was later discovered on the farm. The oil provided the family with quite a fortune, enabling Samuel to retire at the age of fifty in 1865. In 1870 the total value of his real estate and personal estate was listed at \$13,600. Samuel and Mary Ann stayed at their home in Fairview Township for twenty-one years and bought three good farms during that time. He then sold two of the farms and moved to the borough of Verona, east of Hulton Station, in Allegheny County, where he purchased a nice home situated on ten acres of land.

Samuel was a Republican, and he and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church. They enjoyed a long life together. Samuel died in Oakmont, Allegheny County on April 15, 1895. Mary died two years later in 1897. They had nine children, four of whom reached maturity: William Henry Harrison, Samuel Lock, Overington I., and Margaret.

Their son Samuel Lock Riddle was born in Plum Township on March 17, 1844. He grew up working on his father's farm in the oil fields. On September 20, 1864, Samuel enlisted as a private in Company B of the 50th Pennsylvania Regiment under Captain Frank H. Barnhardt. He participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman, and Petersburg. He mustered out as a private on June 12, 1865, having never been wounded or taken prisoner.

Samuel got married in Butler County on April 17, 1865, two months before his military service ended. His bride was Eliza Jane McClymonds, whose last name has been spelled in a variety of ways. Eliza Jane was born to Hugh P. and Margaret McClymonds in Pennsylvania on June 6, 1847. Her father was born in Pennsylvania around 1819. In 1850 he was working as the landlord of a hotel in Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. But by 1860 and through 1870, he was working as a farmer in Fairview Township, Butler County. He died sometime between 1870 and 1880. Margaret McClymonds was a homemaker. She died sometime after June 8, 1880, and her last known residence was near the intersection of Main Street and Lawrence Road in Karns City, Butler County.

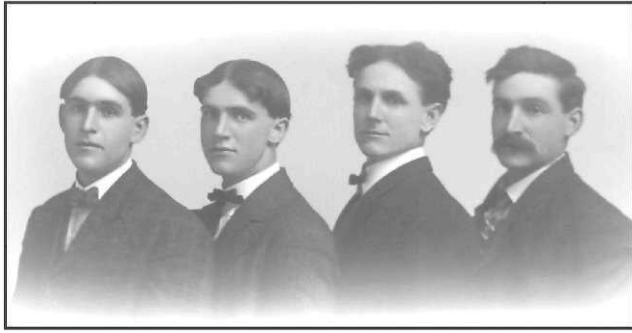
After his military service, Samuel worked as an engineer in Fairview Township. But on March 24, 1876, he and his family moved to a fine 210-acre farm in Little Beaver Township, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. He made many improvements to the farm and worked as a farmer for the rest of his life while Eliza Jane worked as a homemaker.

Samuel and Eliza Jane had fifteen children, twelve of whom reached maturity: Laura Belle, Myron Otie, Harriet Dilla, Hugh Alonzo, Ada Emeline, Dora Alberta, Mary Margaret, Anna Lene, Lucy Amelia, Charles Lee, Samuel Ray, and Earl Coates. Eliza Jane died on May 8, 1892, probably at her home in Little Beaver Township. Six years later, Samuel married a woman named Margaret, who was born in Pennsylvania around 1860. They did not have any children.

Besides working as an engineer and a farmer, Samuel was involved in many other organizations. He was a stockholder in the Mt. Air Telephone Company and a director of the Darlington Foundry

Company. He was a Republican, serving three terms as the Township Supervisor and also a term as Judge of Elections. As a Civil War veteran, he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He also belonged to the order of the Knights of Pythias. On June 5, 1916, Samuel died of heart disease. He was seventy-two years old. Two days later he was buried in Little Beaver Cemetery in Little Beaver Township.

R 50 Pa.	
Samuel Riddle	
privt, Co B, 50 Reg't Pa. Infantry.	
Appears on	
Company Descriptive Book	
of the organization named above.	
DESCRIPTION.	
Age	20 years; height 5 feet 10 1/2 inches.
Complexion	fair
Eyes	grey; hair light
Where born	Allegheny Pa.
Occupation	laborer
ENLISTMENT.	
When	Sept 20, 1864
Where	Allegheny Co.
By whom	23 Dist. Pa.; term 1 y'rs.
Remarks	Drafted. Discharged under provision G.O. No. 72 Hd. Qrs. Dist. 87 Alexandria Va. May 31/65.



Earl Coates, Samuel Ray, Hugh Alonzo, and Myron Otie Riddle

The Riddle family story continues with Samuel Ray Riddle, who was born on September 19, 1885, in Enon Valley, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. He was the fourteenth of fifteen children and went by his middle name, Ray. Little is known about his early life other than the fact that he received schooling through at least his late teens.

On August 31, 1911, Ray married Mabelle Ashlyn Umstead (see Umstead) in New Castle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. They had three children: Samuel Keith, Eva Jane, and Rhea Bethine. After the birth of Keith, the family moved to Ohio, living first in Salem and later in Alliance. In 1921 the family returned to Pennsylvania to be closer to Mabelle's siblings and bought a home at 381 Ohio Avenue in Rochester, Beaver County.

Ray was very loving and thoughtful. One time his daughter Rhea was very upset over breaking the china head on her favorite doll as a little girl. Several mornings later, she woke up with a new doll by her side; Ray had placed it there for her. According to Rhea, she never received a spanking from her dad and only one from her mom, whom she remembered as very kind. Rhea also never saw her parents fight and concluded that they must have solved all of their problems in private.

Ray enjoyed gardening, and a friend of his who lived at the top of Ohio Avenue would let Ray make a garden every year on his property. He would grow delicious yellow beans, tomatoes, and celery. He loved flowers and would grow them in the box on the front porch of his home. Besides being a skilled gardener, he was handy around the house and could fix just about anything. A couple of times a month, Ray would get together with his

good friends, Frank Hood and Fred Ludwig, to play euchre at each others' homes. After an evening of card playing, the living room would be filled with cigar smoke. So Mabelle would have to open all the windows to get the smell out of her lace curtains.

Before marrying Ray, Mabelle worked at a photography studio in Beaver, Pennsylvania. After getting married, she became a homemaker who was skilled in sewing and cooking. She made formal dresses, daytime dresses, skirts, blouses, and vests for her daughters, using beautiful materials and colors. She also made great angel food cake, which required beating twelve egg whites by hand and carefully folding in a small amount of flour and a tablespoon of sugar. When the cake came out of the oven it was perfectly golden brown, having risen to the very top of the pan. Her cakes were so good that people would come by and ask Mabelle to make cakes for them. Not wanting to waste good egg yolks, Mabelle would then make egg noodles. She would use the noodles to make beef noodle soup. Mabelle also found time for outside activities,



Samuel Ray and Mabelle Ashlyn Riddle

serving as the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She was very straight-laced, and no member of the family ever drank alcohol in her presence.

The family enjoyed lots of good times together. Ray and Mabelle both had great singing voices, and the family would often gather around the player piano they owned and sing. It is not known if they sang in the choir at church, but the family would walk to the United Presbyterian Church in Rochester every Sunday morning for the service. They never owned a car, so they took all of their family trips by train. Some of their destinations included Washington, Cleveland (to visit Mabelle's sister Anna), New Castle (to go to an amusement park), and Enon Valley for Sunday dinner with Ray's family. At Christmas time Ray and Mabelle made their children close their eyes when they came downstairs to go to the kitchen for breakfast. They had



The Riddle Family with Ray's sister Lucy

to finish their breakfast before they could see the tree and presents. In their family Santa brought the tree along with the presents, so Christmas morning was the first time the kids would see all of the decorations and gifts.

Ray worked as a clerk and bookkeeper for the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad for more than twenty-five years. His office was located on the eleventh floor of Penn Station on Liberty Avenue in downtown Pittsburgh. He took the train to work every morning at seven and returned home every night at six. Every morning he bought the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and read it on the way to work. He was always well dressed, wearing a dark blue suit, a white shirt, and a hat.

On February 24, 1937, at about ten o'clock at night, Ray suffered a stroke at his home in Rochester. He died the next day; he was only fifty-one years old. Three days later he was buried in Beaver Cemetery. Mabelle lived as a widow for more than twenty-five years. She died on January 3, 1963, in Taylor Township, Lawrence County. Her cause of death was coronary thrombosis (blood clot) that resulted from generalized arteriosclerosis. She was buried next to her husband in Beaver Cemetery on January 5, 1963.

The Riddle family story continues with Samuel Keith Riddle, who was born in Enon Valley on September 12, 1912. Keith went by his middle name just like his father. According to his sister Rhea, Keith was an ideal older brother. Growing up he was very interested in photography and even had a dark room in the basement, where he would develop pictures, hoping that his sisters wouldn't open the door and ruin his exposures. Keith graduated from high school in June 1931 and earned a degree in accounting from Robert Morris School of Business in Pittsburgh on September 25, 1937. Later, he got a job as an accountant with the Standard Steel Specialty Company in West Mayfield, which is part of Beaver Falls. He stayed with Standard Steel for the next forty years, eventually becoming Secretary-Treasurer.

Sometime after graduating from Robert Morris, Keith began dating Eleanor Morgan (see Morgan). They would often go dancing at the Brodhead Ho-

Pages 65–70 have been intentionally omitted from the digital edition.

Florea

Florea & Boyd

The earliest Florea ancestor for which there is reliable information is John Florea, who was born about 1785. Family tradition and circumstantial evidence suggest that his parents were Albright and Ruth Florea. John married Mary Collins in Kentucky sometime before 1809, and they had five children: Nancy, Sarah, Leuvine, Lewis Collins, and Albert.

Lewis Collins Florea was born in Woodford County, Kentucky in 1808 or 1809. His mother died when he was just a child. At the age of thirteen Lewis accompanied his father to Fayette County, Indiana, where his father died soon thereafter. After his father's death, Lewis returned to Kentucky and lived with his cousin, but he returned to Fayette County when he became an adult. On November 5, 1835, he married Eliza Dale (see Dale). Immediately after getting married, they moved to a farm one mile north of Harrisburg in Harrison Township, Fayette County. They lived there until 1867, when they relocated to the village in Harrison Township.

Lewis was a farmer and landowner who owned more than four hundred acres of land. He also owned and operated the first saw-mill in Harrison Township; the mill was located along Lick Creek. He seems to have retired by 1870. He was probably a member of the Regular Baptist Church in Lick Creek since his wife joined the church on November 14, 1840. Eliza was reported to be an active and consistent member of the church.

Lewis died on January 31, 1871, and was buried at Lick Creek Cemetery in Harrison Township. His wife died more than twenty-six years later on October 27, 1897. She was eighty-two years old at the time of her death and one of Fayette County's

oldest citizens. She was buried near her husband at Lick Creek Cemetery.

Lewis and Eliza had eight children: Albert W., Joseph Dale, John C., Emily Francis, William Thomas, Lewis W., George C., and Charlie (who died as a boy). The Florea family story continues with William Thomas Florea, who was born in Harrison Township on November 1, 1843.

Growing up, Will received a good education and worked as a farmer until the age of twenty. On November 7, 1863, Will enlisted in the Union Army for a three-year term of service. He was quickly promoted to the rank of sergeant one week later. On December 19 he mustered into Company A of the 124th Indiana Regiment. The descriptive book for his company listed him as five feet six inches tall with grey eyes, brown hair, and a dark complexion. On March 2, 1864, he was promoted again to the rank of Third Sergeant.

On March 19, 1864, Will's regiment traveled to Nashville via Louisville and was assigned to the division commanded by General Hovey. On April 5 the division proceeded to Athens, Tennessee where the left wing was detached and sent to Columbus. With its corps, the division marched toward Red Clay, Georgia and was joined at Columbus by the left wing. It was in an engagement at Buzzard Roost, in frequent skirmishes in the vicinity of Resaca and Kingston, in sharp fighting at Lost Mountain, and was actively engaged at Kennesaw Mountain.

Around the time that the division reached the Chattahoochee River in Georgia, Will contracted camp diarrhea due to improper food and water as well as the unavoidable exposure of army life. On June 22, 1864, he was admitted to Asylum U. S. A.



Pictured in the front row are Albert Florea, Lewis Collins Florea, Eliza Dale Florea, and Joseph Dale Florea. Pictured in the back row are George C. Florea, Lewis W. Florea, Emily Francis Florea, John Florea, and William Thomas Florea.

General Hospital in Knoxville, Tennessee. He was quite sick and lost a dangerous amount of his body weight. His father came to the hospital and brought him home for a month as his family nursed him back to health. He eventually rejoined his company on November 24, 1864, having missed five months of service due to his illness. In his absence, his division had taken part in the siege of Atlanta and eventually made its way to Tennessee.

On November 30, 1864, Will participated in the battle of Franklin. He was next engaged along with his regiment in the battle of Nashville. They then joined in the pursuit of Confederate General John Bell Hood as far as Columbia. From there they marched to Clifton then to Cincinnati and on to Washington, arriving on January 30, 1865. They

then sailed for Morehead City, North Carolina, arriving on February 27. From New Berne, the regiment marched towards Kinston and fought in the battle of Wise's Forks, aiding in repulsing an assault. From Kinston it marched for Goldsboro, joining General William Tecumseh Sherman's army on March 21. It was stationed at the Lenoir Institute for a short time before departing for Greensboro on May 3. From there the regiment marched to Charlotte, where they set up camp. They returned to Greensboro on July 13 and remained there until August 31, when William and his regiment were mustered out.

After the war William returned to Indiana and became a stock dealer and one of Fayette County's most prominent and prosperous farmers, accu-



Will Florea as a Union soldier

mulating five hundred acres of some of the best farming land in the White Water Valley. Part of his success was due to the fact that he personally oversaw his interests, was active and thorough in his work, and utilized the latest scientific methods of farming.

On September 14, 1870, William married Susan Katharine Stone in Fayette County. They had three children: Park Stone, Fannie B., and Grace Elizabeth. He was an excellent husband and a kind, considerate father.

William was not a member of a church, but he regularly attended religious services near his home. He was a loyal Republican, who served as Township Trustee for six years as well as secretary of a farmers' organization.



Will and Susan Florea on their wedding day

William died on January 10, 1894, less than a half-mile from where he was born. The diarrhea that he contracted during the war caused problems that plagued him for the rest of his life. By his mid-forties he was incapable of working, so he applied for an invalid pension from United States Government on March 18, 1886. He received eight dollars per month for the rest of his life (his requests for increases were denied). His death was ultimately the result of a spleen disease that he contracted during the Civil War. Except for his time in the war, he lived his entire life in Fayette County. Upon his death, his fellow soldiers expressed that they would miss his counsel, cheery presence, and sincere comradeship. They remembered William as a faithful friend who was always ready for duty. He was buried at Lick Creek Cemetery in Harrison Township.

On February 20, 1900, William's wife, Susan, married Homer M. Broaddus, a friend of the family and a Civil War veteran. He died three years later. Susan lived for more than twenty years after



Susan Katharine Florea



Park Stone Florea

Homer's death before dying in Connorsville, Fayette County on June 30, 1925.

The Florea family story continues with Park Stone Florea, who was born in Harrison Township on January 8, 1873. He married Gertrude Bowman on November 24, 1896. They had three children: William Bowman, Suanna (who died as a child), and Edward Richard. Gertrude died, and Park married Florence Helen Kahn (see Kahn), who was eighteen years his junior, on August 11, 1914, in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana. They had one child, Ruth, before they got divorced. Park married again on December 30, 1932. His third wife was named Charlotte Murphy, and they did not have any children.

Little is known about Park's early life and career. In 1894 he was working as the bookkeeper at the natural gas office in Harrison Township. In 1910 he placed an ad for himself in the Indianapolis Directory. The ad listed him as an advertising agent whose services included "House-to-House Distributing, Sign Tacking, Parcel Delivery, Imitation Typewritten Letters, Addressing and Mailing." By 1930 he had become the president of an advertising firm. He also worked for a time as a realtor.

Park died in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida on November 11, 1959. He was buried two days later in Lick Creek Cemetery. The Florea family story continues with his daughter Ruth, who lived with her mother (see Kahn).

Morgan

Morgan > Riddle > Boyd

The Morgan family can be traced back to a John Morgan who lived in Virginia and was married to Mary Woodson Barnes. Their son Garrard Morgan was born in Goochland County, Virginia on July 28, 1755. He married a woman named Elizabeth Milton, and they had a son who was also named Garrard. The younger Garrard was born on October 28, 1773, also in Goochland County, and he married Sarah Sanderson in Nicholas County, Kentucky in 1798. Sarah was born in Virginia on June 10, 1774.

Garrard and Sarah Morgan originally lived near Licking River. They later purchased a farm one mile from Concord Church and three miles from Carlisle in Nicholas County, which is part of the blue grass section of Kentucky. They had seven children, all of whom were born in Nicholas County: John Sanderson, James, Woodson, Garrard, Betsy, Mary, and William Franklin. Garrard Morgan (the husband of Sarah) died suddenly on April 14, 1814, and was buried in the Old Concord Church cemetery.

Nine years after the death of her husband, Sarah Morgan moved to Decatur County, Indiana, where two of her sisters lived. All of her children, with the exception of John, joined her. Sarah purchased a farm near Greensburg. The family cleared the land and built a one-room home with a loft. In 1848, after successfully rearing her children, Sarah died in Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky. Henry Bruce, the father-in-law of three of her sons, said that Sarah Sanderson Morgan deserved a pension from the United States government as a reward for just how well she managed the household after the death of her husband. The Morgan family story continues through two of Garrard and Sarah's sons,

John and Woodson, who, along with their brother William, each married a daughter of Henry Bruce (see Bruce).

John Sanderson Morgan was born on January 24, 1799. By the time his mother moved to Indiana in 1823, he was engaged in business in Carlisle, Kentucky. He married Eleanor "Ellen" Bruce on May 8, 1828. He served for a time as a state senator in Kentucky and was the founder and president of the state's first railroad, the Kentucky Central (which by 1934 was part of the Louisville & Nashville). By 1850 John had moved his family to Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky. The 1850 U. S. census lists John's occupation as "stock slaughterer" and records the value of his real estate at fifty-eight thousand dollars, which was a considerable amount in 1850. It also records that he owned six female slaves. John and Ellen had eleven children: Henry Woodson, George W., Sallie, Lucy P., Thomas Sanderson, John James, Leonidas, Ellen Pickett, Bruce (who was Ellen's twin), Phoebe Ann, and Gerard Will. John James and Leonidas were both killed fighting for the Confederate army in the Civil War. John Sanderson Morgan died on June 19, 1852. His wife, Ellen, lived another thirty-nine years before dying on October 10, 1891.

Woodson Morgan, the brother of John Sanderson Morgan, was born on January 18, 1804. He had accompanied his mother to Decatur County, Indiana in 1823 and was still living there in 1830. He probably returned to Kentucky sometime before he married Elizabeth Grant Bruce, which happened on March 10, 1835. Woodson served in the Kentucky state legislature in 1840 and worked as a farmer for most, if not all, of his life. Like his brother John,



Eleanor Bruce Morgan

Woodson was also a slave owner—the 1850 U. S. census records that he owned a mulatto boy who was eight years old. Woodson and Elizabeth had seven children: William Henry, John, Ellen, George Bruce, James Madison, Ann, and Monroe. Unfortunately, Elizabeth died on July 21, 1851, at the age of thirty-five. Woodson later married a woman named Amanda and returned to Indiana in the late 1850s, making his home in Champaign County. He remained in Indiana for the rest of his life, dying there at the age of eighty-three on September 17, 1887.

The Morgan family story continues with Woodson and Ellen's son John, who married John Sanderson Morgan's daughter Ellen. They were first cousins. John was born in 1837 or 1838 in Kentucky—probably in Fleming County. Ellen Pickett Morgan was born in Fleming County in 1844. They got married sometime before 1874. Although Ellen gave birth to five children, only one child reached maturity—their son Leonidas Dorsey Morgan. Dorsey (he went by his middle name) was born in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky on July 6,

1874. He was named after Ellen's brother Leonidas, who had died fighting for the Confederate Army in the Civil War. Unfortunately, while Dorsey was still a young boy, his mother died. The exact date of her death is not known, but it must have happened before June 29, 1880, the date John Morgan was counted in 1880 U. S. census—John was listed as a widower.

John grew up in Fleming County, Kentucky, where he attended school until at least the age of twelve. In 1860 he was employed as a farm laborer, probably working on his father's farm. After the death of his wife, Ellen, he and Dorsey moved to Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky and lived with his wife's sister, Sallie, who was married to John B. Holladay. (John B. Holladay served as a Major in the Confederate army during the Civil War.) John Morgan's occupation at that time was listed as "grocery clerk."

In October 1885 John Morgan married Levinia Herndon, who was not married prior. They did not have any children. Nothing more is known about John's life until the 1910 U. S. census, which reports him working as a laborer and living with his



John Morgan with his second wife, Levinia Herndon



Tintype of Leonidas Dorsey Morgan circa 1880



Eva and Dorsey Morgan on their wedding day

wife on 502 South Broadway in Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky. By 1920 he was in poor health and was placed in the Good Samaritan Hospital in Lexington. He remained there until he died of a cerebral hemorrhage, which occurred two years later on September 4, 1922. The next day he was buried in Paris Cemetery in Bourbon County.

The Morgan family story continues with Dorsey, the only child of John and Ellen Morgan to reach maturity. Little is known about Dorsey's youth. What is known is that he attended college at Lexington. In 1900 he was living with his father in Lexington and working as a clerk. On October 30, 1909, he married Eva Cecelia Bickerstaff (see Bickerstaff) in Rochester, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. They lived in Rochester, where Dorsey worked as a traveling insurance salesman.

On May 28, 1913, Eva gave birth to their first and only child, a daughter named Anna Eleanor.

Anna Eleanor was named after her two grandmothers: Anna Srodes and Eleanor Morgan. Dorsey wrote Anna Eleanor a letter two weeks after her birth in which he proclaims his love for her. He writes, "There is no use trying to hide my love, so I have simply got to get this out of my system." In the letter he gives his daughter advice about how to be a good baby, instructing her using cutesy baby talk. A letter has also been preserved in which Dorsey writes to his father about his family, work, and politics (see the pages that follow).

Sadly, Dorsey died of appendicitis on March 3, 1914, just nine months after his daughter was born. He died in Passavant Hospital in Pittsburgh with his father and step-mother by his side. He was just thirty-nine years old. He was buried two days later in Union Cemetery in Monaca. In his religious faith Dorsey was a Presbyterian, but little else is known about his life. After his death, Eva married a man

Pittsburgh, Pa. June, 10

My Darling Eight Pound Honey Bunch:--

No doubt but that you will be somewhat surprised to get this kind of a letter from a person of the masculine gender, and it shows you what a hit you have made with a certain party.

There is no use in my trying to hide my love, so I have simply got to get this out of my system, and hope you will be able to survive the shock.

If your eyes are tired get your darling mother to read it to you, also get her to giz you a little kish, everytime there is a line in this letter.

Now I want you to lishten. Pawey want you to be a good little girl and by that I mean I don't want you to ky too mash, except when you want your dinny, and then ~~xx~~ when you start to eat, don't grab at Mavey's nipple as though it was only going to be there a minute. Take you time, don't bite too hard, don't make a noise when you eat, as that is not at all polite.

When you get a little wind on your ~~skawax~~ tummy, and have to let cracker, don't try and blow up the hotel, but let her slide quietly.

Tell your Gammy to be sure and set close by, the firstv time or two that mother bathes you, and don't rubber around too much and fall off your maternal parents' knees, as that would not be good for your little heady , or also for your little hiney.

If you have get to got up in the night, don't try and tell every-one in the Beaver Valley, but just ~~xxx~~ nudge muzzer, and tell her you would like a change of dry flannel, also tell her not to forget the Flower of Sulphur ezzy now and den.

These may seem like a lot of structions to gizing a little girl, but I feel sure you will do your best, so that Muzzer and grand muzzer, may not have to stay awake too much.

With a hundred sousand kitches for yourself, and don't be stingy and not give any to your darling grey haired mother and also her mother, I will bring this to a close.

Lovingly,

Pawey.

The letter Dorsey Morgan wrote to his infant daughter, Anna Eleanor

Fountain Inn Hotel

New Castle, Pa., Jan. 20th, 1914.

My Dear Papa:--

I have been intending to write to you for a long time, but as there is no better time than right now here goes.

Eva, the baby and myself went to Steubenville, Ohio last Saturday morning and came back Monday. I tell you that Eleanor is getting sweeter each day, she can sit up alone, talks away in some language that I can't make out, kicks harder than ever, and is a darling in every sense of the word. She is so good, very seldom cries, and everyone that sees her, comments on her in the most favorable manner.

The proposition I am working on is getting along slowly but sure, and banking accidents I can't see anything but success for it. Business conditions are so much better, business men are more encouraged, and even the republicans, and their papers applaud the currency bill, and predict a great future for the country.

I read his message yesterday, and that in itself does not alarm the people, and he makes no big noise and bluff like the Teddy of former years. I wish he would stay in South America, and I think the country would be better off without him.

Eva says the cake was fine, and as for the preserved stuff, she is keeping that for future reference.

I think it is funny that Aunt Frank, Aunt Sue and Lucy Jones have not acknowledged the receipt of Eleanor's picture.

Today is getting cold again and looks as though we would have a big snow storm. Hope you and Vene enjoyed your Xmas and that it will not be long until both of you can visit us and the baby.

With oceans of love to both, I will close.

Dorsey

A letter Dorsey Morgan wrote to his father less than two months before Dorsey died



Leonidas Dorsey Morgan

named Robert T. Johnson and they lived in the Hotel Speyerer, taking management of the hotel. Anna Eleanor, who was called by her middle name, did not like her step-father because he caused the



John, Eva, Eleanor, and Levinia Morgan

family to lose whatever wealth they had. Eva died many years later on February 6, 1954, in Chippewa, Beaver County. She was buried in Union Cemetery three days later.

Vest

Vest › Zimmerman › Boyd

The first Vest ancestor that can reliably be traced is James O. Vest, who was born in 1852 or 1853 in Alabama—probably Winston County. His parents were almost certainly John W. and Elizabeth Vest, who were both born in Alabama and who were married on March 25, 1842 in Limestone County, Alabama. They had at least eight children: William, Martha, Sarah, Lucy, James, John, Margaret, and Coleman. No records have been found for John and Elizabeth after 1860.

James O. Vest married Sarah Catherine Gaines around 1874. Sarah was born in Kentucky on October 5, 1856—the daughter of Benjamin B. and Narcissa C. Gaines. Benjamin was an illiterate farmer, who was born in Tennessee around 1825. Around 1850 he married Narcissa Brasier, who was born in Kentucky on June 22, 1828 and who died of dropsy in Montrose County, Colorado on September 25, 1908. In 1880 James and Sarah Vest were living in Big Spring Township in IZARD County, Arkansas. Their first son, William Coleman Vest, was born on August 30, 1875, in Arkansas. James died sometime before 1900, and Sarah moved her family to Montrose County, Colorado, where she died on February 22, 1925, from carcinoma of the bowel.

William Coleman Vest married Nellie Blanche Greenbank (see Greenbank) in Olathe, Montrose County around 1904. They had eight children: Mary Señorita (Rita), Charles Truman, Lucy, Thomas William, Martha Katherine, Ida Mae, Kenneth James, and Dallas Clinton. Rita Vest wrote an autobiography around 1957. Much of what follows about the Vest family is taken from her account.

Rita, who was named after her Aunt Señorita, was born in Olathe on May 29, 1905. Her parents

were living in a small two-story log house by the side of the railroad track when she was born. The town of Olathe is on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. From Olathe mountains could be seen no matter which direction a person looked. Sky blue and white columbine flowers, which are part of the buttercup family, grew knee high, and there was an abundance of grass, ferns, and big beautiful pine, spruce, and quaking Aspen trees. There were streams that were so cold that “it almost cracks your teeth.” It was a beautiful place.

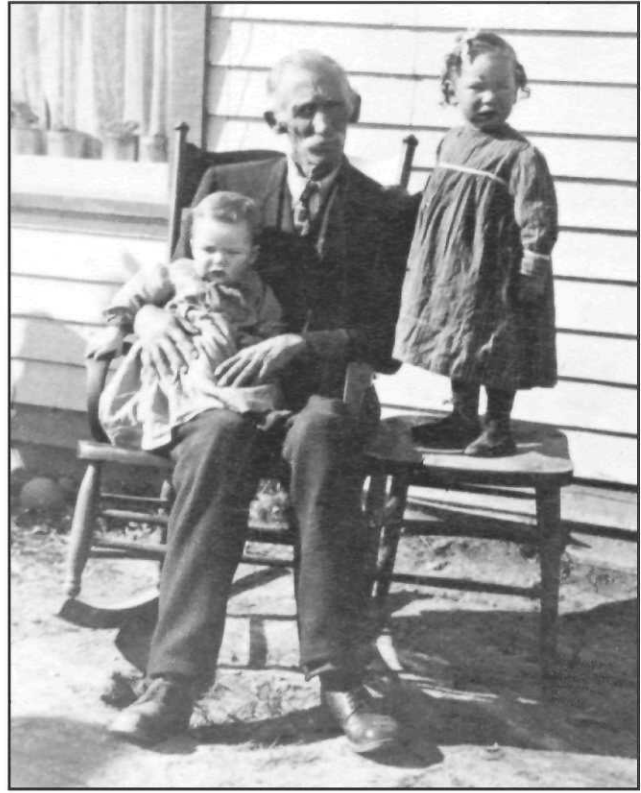
Rita’s first memory was eating a jawbreaker. She inadvertently got it stuck in the back of her throat and started to choke. Her mother’s cousin, Mabel, was watching her at the time and picked her up to run to Grandma Greenbank’s house, which was located across the field. Mabel soon realized, however, that Rita wouldn’t make it that long. So she picked Rita up by her ankles and shook her until the candy came out.

Rita’s family moved very often when she was growing up since her father was constantly looking for farmland where he could get a successful crop. He grew sugar beets in his early days as a farmer and later raised potatoes and onions. Rita and her brother Charles were often made to work on his farm as kids (something she hated doing). On at least two occasions, William moved to a new location and planted the fields only to realize that the fields were contaminated by seep, which is characterized by spots in the land where oil or gas slowly oozes to the surface. He never seemed to have much luck when it came to farming.

Rita and her siblings got into quite a bit of trouble as kids. One time when their uncle visited and



Sarah Catherine Vest



John Greenback, Thomas Greenbank, and Rita Vest

excused himself to use the outhouse, Charles and Rita locked him in. When Rita was seven, she and Charles were home by themselves and decided to go swimming in the ditch by the road. They didn't have any swimsuits so they just went in naked. They had fun, even though they couldn't swim, until their neighbor unexpectedly came over the hill. In a panic, they ran into the house without even stopping to put their clothes back on. In another swimming incident, Rita almost drowned as she got caught in an eight-foot water hole trying to teach her sister Martha how to swim. On another occasion Rita and Charles decided to stuff two large cats into a gunny sack with a big rock and drown them in a ditch at another home where they lived. The cats screamed as they drowned, and Rita's father let them have it when he came home. (He was superstitious and thought it was bad luck to kill a cat.)

At Christmas time Rita's family would go to her Grandma's house, where there was always a Christmas tree. They would make decorations out of paper and string popcorn together to hang on the tree. Rita always got a pretty doll from her grandmother,

who would sometimes make clothes for the doll. The family lived next to Rita's Grandma Vest for a while. Rita remembers staying with her grandmother during a flood because they had to evacuate their own house. The flood ruined their crop and threatened to sweep the family away. There was one black man who lived in Olathe at the time. His name was Old Louie, and he had a wooden leg. During the flood Old Louie was helping a group of men keep water from reaching Grandma Vest's house. Grandma Vest made coffee and cooked the men something to eat. One of the men, however, said that he wouldn't eat with old Louie because Louie was black. So Grandma Vest told him that he could wait until Louie was done and then eat.

In seventh grade, at the age of fourteen, Rita had a significant religious experience that would shape the rest of her life. Growing up, she didn't attend church very often. But one night she felt a deep sense of conviction from the Lord. She was under such conviction that she couldn't keep herself from crying. She finally told her mother what had happened. So her mother took her that night



William Coleman Vest with his four sons

to the revival that was going on at the Church of God. Rita placed her faith in Jesus Christ that night and they started going to that church. The pastor's daughter became one of Rita's very close friends; the two were always seen together.

Rita's mother was a jolly person, who played with her kids no matter what they were doing; she would even get on the teeter-totter. She had beautiful red hair. After the birth of Dallas, however, Nellie was never well. She went to the doctor when Dallas was two months old. She had dropsy and heart trouble and remained in bed for two months before dying on July 28, 1921. It was very difficult for William once Nellie died. He had eight children including an infant. Although many people offered to adopt Dallas, William decided to keep his family together.

William had a bad temper, which was perhaps fueled by his wife's untimely death and his bad

luck with farming. Rita remembers a time when her father had taken the wagon and horses into a canyon to get firewood. After he loaded the wagon the horses wouldn't budge, so he started to beat the horses. Charles and Rita, who were with him, couldn't handle the sight of it, so they ran behind a tree and started praying. The horses then quickly pulled the load up out of the canyon. William was also known to be a very rough man who would beat his children. Rita makes no specific mention of this in her autobiography, but it is not the sort of thing that a person usually likes to talk about. She does say that he was always "cross" and that she couldn't understand why he got mad at her and her siblings so much. Mental illness was known to run in William's family, and he exhibited odd behavior at times like sleeping with all of his possessions in bed with him. He died of cerebral thrombosis in Pueblo, Colorado on March 13, 1959.



The Vest children. Pictured in the front row are Martha Katherine, Ida May, and Thomas William. Pictured in the back row are Lucy, Mary Señorita, and Charles Truman.

After her mother died, Rita quit high school, probably to help take care of the family. The stress of having to fill her mother's shoes along with her nature as a worrier caused her to be sick often. She developed a goiter and also had heart trouble. After two years away from school, however, she decided to return, graduating from high school in 1927. After graduating, she decided that she wanted to be a school teacher. So she went to Gunnison, Colorado to get training to be a teacher. It was her first time traveling away from home by herself and she was terrified. The training program was twelve weeks, but she suffered from altitude sickness and had to return home after only six weeks. She hated having to give it up, but her health wouldn't allow her to continue.

Rita then went to Grand Junction and worked in a laundry. After a while, she went with her



Mary Señorita Vest

Grandma Greenbank to live in Idaho. She had difficulty finding work there, however, and she and her grandmother soon returned to Colorado. Back in Colorado, she dated two different men and even considered marrying the second. But when she prayed about the decision, she determined that it wasn't the Lord's will for her to marry him. Rita then went to live with the Zimmermans (her future in-laws), whom she considered to be wonderful Christian people.

Rita started dating Wilbur Ruthford Zimmerman, and they talked about getting married. Wilbur quit his job in Utah and moved back to Grand Junction. He wrote to Rita, and for Christmas in 1932 he came to see her and gave her a beautiful grooming set that included a comb, brush, and mirror. Wilbur and Rita got married on February 26, 1933 at Rita's home. The story of their life together is continued with the Zimmerman family (see Zimmerman).

Bushong

Bushong › Boyd

The Bushong family can be traced back to Jean Beauchamp, who was born in France around 1692. He was a member of a French Huguenot family who probably fled from France to Holland to escape religious persecution. Jean Beauchamp sailed from Holland to come to America, arriving in Philadelphia in September 1731. He settled in East Lampeta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, taking up land near what was later Heller's Church. John's wife was a woman named Barbara, who was born in France around 1694. Jean, known as John in America, changed his name from Beauchamp to Bushong, which, when pronounced in English, was fairly similar to French pronunciation of Beauchamp. Barbara died in 1737 in East Lampeta, and John remarried before dying on July 18, 1749, in East Lampeta.

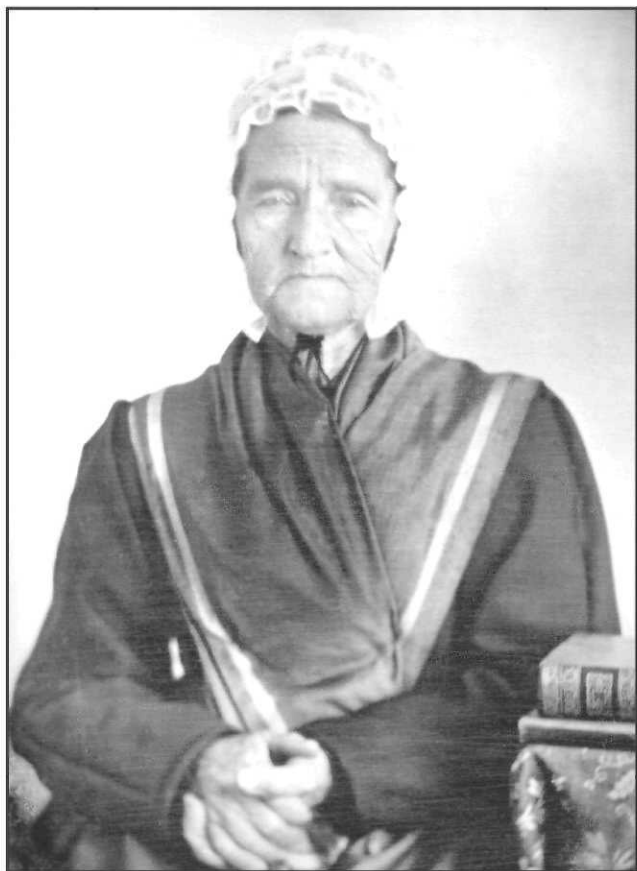
Details are sketchy about the birth of John and Barbara's son, Hans Philip. One source says that Hans Philip was born in France in 1722, but another source indicates that he may have been born in America. He married Anna Eva Hergard, who was born on July 22, 1733. Anna Eva died on June 19, 1778, and Hans Philip died on February 6, 1785. They both died in East Lampeta. Their son Jacob Bushong was born around 1765 in East Lampeta. Sometime around 1794 he married Anna Elizabeth Rutter. Jacob Bushong moved his family to Berks County, Pennsylvania, settling in Ephrata. He died there on October 26, 1828. His wife, who went by her middle name, Elizabeth, lived for nearly twenty-four more years, dying on February 21, 1852, in Reading, Berks County.

The Bushong family story continues with two of Jacob's sons: Andrew and Philip. They

were both born in Ephrata: Andrew in 1795 and Philip on April 13, 1800. Both worked as distillers. Andrew built a distillery three miles southeast of Reamstown, while Philip built a distillery in Reamstown in 1835. In 1838 Philip added a steam mill to the distillery. He carried on a large business for a while, but in 1841 he abandoned it and moved all the fixtures to Reading. When he moved, however, he left a large quantity of spirits in storage at Reamstown. When the Civil War began, the value of the spirits increased dramatically and Philip became a wealthy man. In Reading, Philip purchased a large brick building at the foot of Court Street and converted it into a distillery. He distilled whiskey there until 1865, when he converted the shop to the manufacture of paper. It was known as the Penn Street Mill. Philip also appears to have spent some time in Philadelphia, which is where his family is counted in the 1860 U. S. census.

Philip married a woman named Elizabeth Gray sometime before 1823. Elizabeth died sometime before 1836, and Philip married Ann Moyer. Philip died on August 10, 1868, and was buried in Charles Evans Cemetery in Reading. His second wife, Anna, died in Reading eleven years later in 1879; she was buried in the grave next to Philip in Charles Evans Cemetery.

Philip's brother, Andrew, married Sarah Steinmetz sometime before 1821, and he died in Philadelphia on July 4, 1849. Little more is known about his life. Sarah was born in Cocalico, Lancaster County around 1795. Her parents were Charles Steinmetz and Peggy Beaver. Charles was born in Germany in an area lying along the Rhine River. Sometime before 1790 Charles sailed for America, arriving in



In 2005 this unmarked photo was found in a chest that belonged to Elsie Grace Bushong Boyd. A note on the back indicates that the photo was taken in 1865. While nobody living at the time could make a positive identification, a copy of the photo used to hang in Elsie's room next to pictures of her father and mother. Too old to be her grandmother, the person in this photo is likely Sarah Steinmetz Bushong, who lived with Elsie's mother, Lillie, from the time Lillie was a baby.

Philadelphia at the age of eighteen. From Philadelphia he went to Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of Royer's Ford, where he married Peggy. Traveling still farther westward, he and his family located in Ephrata, Lancaster County. In Ephrata he took up one hundred and twenty acres of land. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death at the age of seventy-six years. Charles and Peggy had eight children: Catharine, Charles, John, Samuel, Sarah, Jacob, Isaac, and David.

After Andrew's death, his wife Sarah moved in with her daughter, Emma. Emma was born around 1821, probably in East Cocalico Township. She married Anthony Ellmaker Roberts in 1840 (see

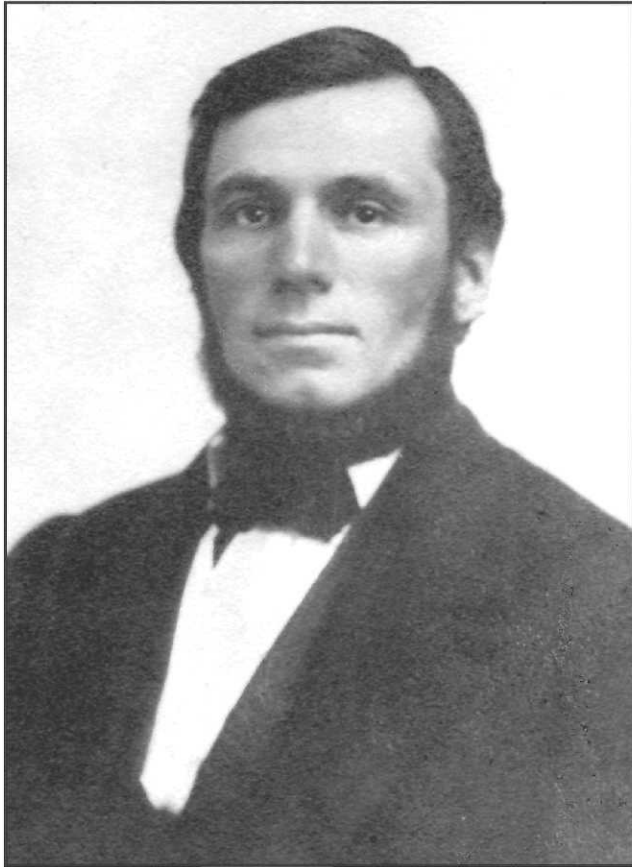


Lillie Roberts Bushong

Roberts). They had twelve children of whom the names of nine are known: Isaac E., Sarah B., Mary R., Amelia, Elizabeth (known as Lillie), Ella J., Levi John, Emma B., and Leah B. Emma died sometime after January 22, 1884, while her mother died sometime after 1883 (family tradition says it was in 1887).

Emma and Anthony's daughter Lillie was born in New Holland, Lancaster County on November 14, 1849. Around 1875 she married Jacob Bushong, who was her first cousin once removed and twenty-six years her senior. Jacob, the son of Philip Bushong and Elizabeth Gray, was born in Reamstown in 1823. Philip Bushong, as mentioned previously, was the brother of Andrew Bushong and the son of Jacob Bushong (1765-1828).

Little is known about the early life of Jacob Bushong. In August 1850 he was living in Reading and working as a distiller, probably for his father, Philip. The 1850 U. S. census lists Jacob living with his first wife, Anna E. Markley, whom he married



Jacob Bushong (1823–1896)



Jacob Bushong (1823–1896)

around 1849 or 1850. They had two children who reached maturity: Herbert and Rebecca.

Anna died in 1859. Her death was probably related to complications in child birth because she was buried along with their infant son, Jacob. In July 1860 Jacob was living with Sara Markley, who was twenty-four years old and presumably a sister or relative of Anna Markley. It does not appear that they were married at that time, but she would later become his wife and bear him a daughter named Elizabeth around 1863. Jacob was still working as a distiller at that time, and he and his family were still living in the North West Ward of Reading, Pennsylvania on property valued at five hundred dollars.

Sometime after the death of his father, Jacob and his brother Henry took over the paper mill at Front and Court Streets. They later became the proprietors of the Packerack Mill and the Tulpehocken Mill and formed the Bushong Paper Company. Henry was Chairman of the company while Jacob served as Secretary and Treasurer. In an ad

they placed in the 1882 Pennsylvania State Gazetteer and Business Directory, they described themselves as “manufacturers of Book, Fine Tinted, Plate and Manilla” papers. The two brothers also organized the Keystone Bank, became associated with the building of the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, conducted the Keystone Furnace Company (of which Jacob was president) at the foot of West Greenwich Street, were proprietors of the Reading Scale and Machine Company, and had an interest in a flour mill at Birdsboro. In 1887 they sold the paper mills to George F. Baer, who renamed the company Reading Paper Mills. Jacob stayed on as Secretary and Treasurer through at least 1890. Jacob must have had great success in his business ventures because in 1870 the value of his real estate was listed at an amazing \$575,000. It seems that his various business pursuits served him well.

Sara, Jacob’s second wife, died in 1872. As previously mentioned, Jacob married Lillie Roberts, his third wife, around 1874. Jacob and Lillie had



John and Elsie Grace Bushong around 1883



Elsie Grace Bushong at Blair Academy in 1898

five children: John, Elsie Grace, Robert Grey, A. E. Roberts (who died as an infant), and Lillie (who died before reaching maturity). Their son Robert served as a representative from Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress from 1927 to 1929.

Jacob Bushong died of “valvular heart disease” on September 24, 1896, at the age of seventy-two. He was buried five days later in Charles Evans Cemetery near his father Philip. His wife, Lillie, lived in Reading for many years after his death. Around 1910, however, she moved in with her daughter, Elsie, and Elsie’s husband, Robert Wright Boyd. Lillie died in the Bronx on March 24, 1934, and was buried in Charles Evans Cemetery.

The Bushong family story continues with Elsie Grace Bushong, who was born in Reading on April 9, 1879. She may have been a frail baby with little hope of survival since her birth certificate lists her simply as “Baby Girl Bushong.” Elsie was well educated as a young girl, graduating around 1898 from Blair Presbyterial Academy, a private boarding school in Blairstown, New Jersey. She then attended Wellesley College for one year before transferring to Barnard College, from which she graduated in 1903. After finishing college, she lived in East Orange, New Jersey until she married Robert Wright Boyd in 1906. Their story continues with his family (see Boyd).

Kahn

Kahn > Florea > Boyd

The Kahn family can be traced back to Levi Kahn, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France in 1829 or 1830. By 1855 Levi had immigrated to America and married Caroline Betty Isaacs, the daughter of Max and Caroline Isaacs, and the two settled in Indiana. Caroline was born in Frankfurt Am Main, Germany in 1834 or 1835. Levi and Caroline had nine children: Max, Hattie, Clara, Anna, Joseph, David L., Bertha, Rosa, and Isaac.

Levi was a clothing merchant. Family tradition says that he also worked as a watchmaker. He died on March 30, 1891, in Greencastle, Putnam Coun-

ty, Indiana at the age of sixty-one. Caroline died eight years later on May 6, 1899, in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana. Her son David L. Kahn signed her death certificate as the attending physician. She was buried at Hebrew Cemetery, which suggests that she and her husband may have been Jewish. Also pointing to Jewish roots is the last name Kahn, which is probably a derivative of the Jewish surname Cohen.

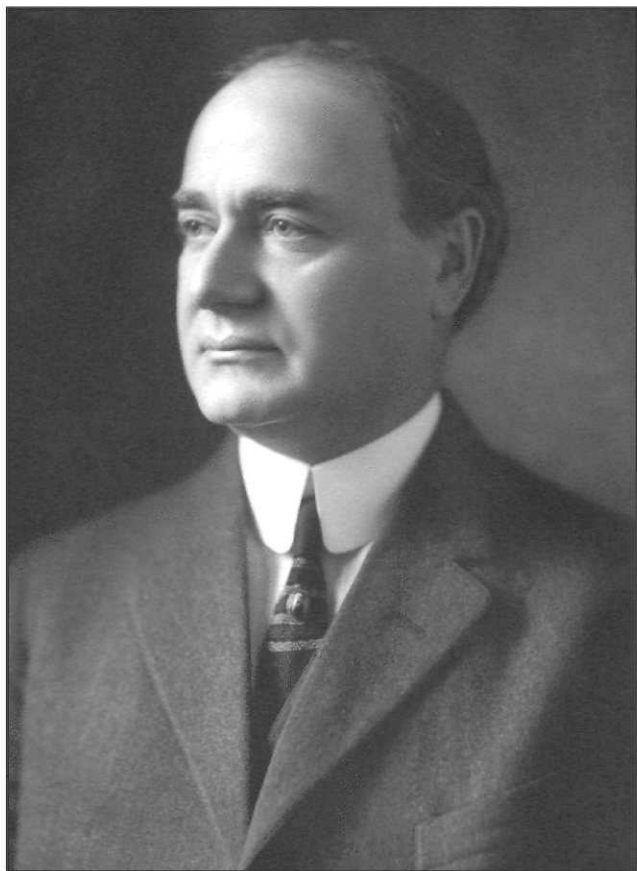
Levi and Caroline's son David L. Kahn was born in Indiana on February 18, 1866. Nothing is known about his early life, but he must have



Levi Kahn



Caroline Betty Kahn



David L. Kahn



Helen Knight Kahn

received a good education since he later became a physician. On July 22, 1890, David married Helen Elizabeth Knight (see Knight), and they moved to Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama, where they intended to settle down. After the birth of their first daughter, Florence Helen, they moved back to Indiana, where their second daughter, Virginia, was born. They didn't have any other children.

David worked as a physician in Indianapolis. He pursued his post-graduate work in London and Vienna and took his family along with him. He was likely a prominent physician in the area because he is mentioned in a newspaper advertisement promoting Mountain Valley Water. He is also mentioned in the paper as the physician of a prominent local attorney.

David's wife, Helen, died in Indianapolis on February 26, 1920. Four years later, on February 23, 1924, he married Edna Steeg. They did not have any children. David died in Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio on January 7, 1932. David and Helen

were both buried in Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis. According to David's granddaughter, Ruth Florea, he was a nice grandpa.

Florence Helen Kahn was born in Birmingham on April 18, 1891. Florence received a significant amount of her education in London and Vienna while her father was pursuing his post-graduate studies in the field of medicine. After her family returned from Europe, she graduated from Tudor Hall, a private school in Indianapolis.

According to Florence, at the age of sixteen she was dating a boy in college, who was two or three years older. Her mother didn't approve of him because he was a college boy. So one night after Florence had gone out to the movies with him, her mother sighed, "I wouldn't go out with that boy for fear that pivot tooth of his might come loose." Her mother was trying to scare Florence away from dating him. It worked. She never went out with him again and never found out if he even had a "pivot" tooth.



Florence Helen Kahn in one of her wedding gowns



Florence Kahn Simpson

In 1913, at the age of twenty-two, Florence became the first and only female member of the 200 Club, an automobile adventure touring club organized by car manufacturers to promote pleasure driving. In order to become a member a person had to drive two hundred miles without stopping the engine. Furthermore, the person had to make the drive in no more than twenty-six hours and no less than twenty-four hours. Florence drove 395 miles on what was then called the National Highway (which was nothing more than a gravel road at the time). She started in Indianapolis and finished just outside of Chicago, traveling in a black Cadillac that had a folding top and rubber curtains for bad weather. Car companies at the time were promoting the idea that their cars were easy for women to drive, but only General Motors could prove it—thanks to Florence.

According to Florence, another one of her firsts was becoming the first policewoman in the United States in 1920. She was doing voluntary work for

the New York City Police Department as an investigator in alimony cases and received an honorary appointment by the Special Sessions Court Judge Daniel DiRenzo.

In 1922 Florence married William Rooe Simpson. She had previously been married to Park Stone Florea (see Florea). (They were married in Indianapolis on August 12, 1914.) Park was eighteen years her senior, and she left him for William, who was four years her junior. William was like a father to the only child from Florence's previous marriage—a daughter named Ruth. Ruth even adopted William's last name as her own, going by Ruth Simpson. Together, Florence and William had three children: Florence Helen (nicknamed Sue), William David, and Robert Rooe.

William Simpson was a fifth-generation New Yorker and heir to the country's oldest and most respected pawn shop, Simpson and Family Pawnbrokers. One of the most interesting items to pass through the shop was the Hope Diamond, which

was frequently pawned by its owner to cover short-term cash needs. The owner, however, always redeemed the item. Ruth Florea reports wearing the diamond around her neck for a brief moment during one of the occasions that it had come into the shop. The pawnshop eventually became the subject of Florence and William's book, *Hockshop*, which spent six weeks on the national best-seller list in 1954.

In the late 1920s Florence became heavily involved in politics. She organized the Union County Women's Republican Club of New Jersey and served as its first president. In 1928 she successfully ran for a seat on the Republican State Committee of New Jersey. Florence and William co-authored an anti-usury bill, which became law in New Jersey in the early 1930s.

Besides her political engagements in the late 1920s, Florence was accepted for membership into the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1928. In the same year, she was also named to the New Jersey Boxing Commission, thus becoming the only female boxing inspector. She explained her acceptance of this position by citing that her husband was a big boxing fan.

With respect to religion, William and Florence believed that no religion should be promoted over another. Ruth's half-brother David recalled that his father once hired a man to teach him and his siblings about the religions of the world. The man was a Christian and would favor Christianity as he taught the children. When William discovered what was happening he fired the man.

In 1930 Florence and William marketed Simpson Family Jewelry Cleaner, a product that had been developed by William Simpson's great-great-grandfather and used in the family business since 1872. They traveled around the country selling the product until the late 1930s when William Simpson retired and the family moved to Indianapolis, Indiana.

During World War II, Florence and William opened their home to receive military personnel under the age of twenty-one, providing meals and overnight accommodations to more than six thousand servicemen. In 1947 Florence received the

U. S. Navy Distinguished Service Medal, only the second female to do so (Amelia Earhart had been awarded one posthumously). The medal was the Navy's highest honor for civilians. She was also one of three people to receive the medal of the Order of the Golden Lion for "outstanding service" to the 106th Infantry (Battle of the Bulge) Division.

William Simpson suffered a severe heart attack in 1950, and his doctors advised him to move to a warm climate. So Florence and William moved to Brownsville, Texas in 1952. It was during their time in Brownsville that they wrote *Hockshop*. Because of the book's success, the president of Random House suggested that they write a book about living on the Mexican border, because he couldn't believe that two New Yorkers could be happy there. While researching that book, Florence and William made frequent trips to Matamoros Boys Town, which required a special police pass. Florence recalls frequenting the local bars and dance clubs and said that they always had "the worst liquor and the best music in those joints." (She and her husband loved to dance and found the area just across the border to be a great place to do so.) During their visits to



William and Florence Simpson promote *Hockshop*.

the *Zona de Tolerancia*, Florence and William became acquainted with some prostitutes, and Florence became godmother to two of the children born there. They never completed their book, however, because William died on December 9, 1957.

The death of her husband didn't put a stop to Florence's active lifestyle. She began working as the assistant to the general manager of Charro Days, Inc. She and her close friend were responsible for staging the annual four-day celebration. She held the position for twenty-five years.

Old age didn't stop Florence either. When she was seventy-six she opened a discotheque in an old airplane hangar. It was called Granny's Go-Go and was established to give teenagers between the ages of fourteen and eighteen a place to go besides Mexico. The club featured live music and was full every Friday and Saturday night. Sadly, the club closed two years after it opened because the amateur bands wanted more money, and the building's owner wanted more rent. Several years later Florence began staging weekly talent shows to help aspiring performers in the area. It also ran for two years and provided a good showcase for local talent. In the mid-1970s Florence lent her support to several beautification projects and came up with the idea of having local artists paint the city's fire hydrants, turning them into objects of art. During the same period of time, Florence served on Brownsville's Bicentennial Commission and other organizations.

An article published in *The Brownsville Herald* on May 8, 1983, begins with the statement, "Considering all she's done during the past 92 years, one wonders how Florence Simpson ever found time to raise a family. But then, Florence is an exceptional person." It seems, however, that Florence and William often gave more attention to their social and civic engagements than to the raising of their family. Much of the responsibility for raising Florence and William's three children fell to her first daughter, Ruth, who was in many ways more of a mother to her half-siblings than Florence was.

Questions of Florence's integrity and ethics also linger. On May 19, 1930, she and William were put in prison on the charge of defrauding a man and



Ruth (Florea) Simpson

a woman of \$450. They allegedly took the money on the promise of obtaining a lawyer to defend the couple's sons in a prohibition case. The man and woman claimed that Florence and William took the money but did nothing to find them a lawyer. The charges were dropped three days later, and Florence and William were released from prison. One of Florence's grandchildren reports hearing stories about things Florence had done that were not appropriate to repeat. While the details are sketchy, it is not unreasonable to conclude that Florence's dedication to achievement in the social and civic realm may have overshadowed significant shortcomings she had in other areas of her life.

At the age of ninety-nine Florence was diagnosed with lung cancer. She was very angry upon learning that the doctors would not operate on her due to her age. She died of pneumonia not long thereafter in Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas on July 1, 1990.



The Simpson family enjoys a day together. Pictured from left to right are David Simpson, Ruth (Florea) Simpson, Florence Helen Simpson (Sue), an unknown woman, an unknown man, Florence Kahn Simpson, and an unknown man.

The Kahn family story continues with Florence's daughter, Ruth Florea, who was born in Indianapolis on September 6, 1915. Ruth was a young girl when her parents divorced. Rather than fighting for custody, Florence allowed her ex-husband, Park Stone Florea, to have full custody of Ruth. Florence figured that Park would not be able to handle raising a little girl on his own, and she even instructed Ruth to purposely misbehave. Ruth obeyed her

mother and before long Park gave up his custody rights. So Ruth returned to live with her mother. After Ruth finished high school she worked for her mother and step-father selling Simpson Family Jewelry Cleaner. It was during a trip to New York to demonstrate the jewelry cleaner that she met her future husband, Robert Wright Boyd Jr. The story of their meeting and whirlwind romance is told in conjunction with the Boyd family (see Boyd).

Umstead

Umstead > Riddle > Boyd

The earliest Umstead for which reliable records have been found is Joel Umstead, who was born around 1783 in Pennsylvania. By 1850 Joel was a miller in Middlesex Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He married Nancy Huntzburger, who was born around 1780 in Pennsylvania. The last known record of them is the 1860 U. S. census, which means they died after June 5, 1860.

Their son Jacob H. Umstead was born in Frederick, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania on October 18, 1809. He worked as a shoemaker in the borough of Harmony, Butler County, Pennsylvania. His first spouse, whose name is not known, died sometime around 1844. They had at least four children: Isaac Henry, Moses, Jacob, and Levi. In 1846 Jacob married Barbara Herstine, and they had at least seven children: Alfred, Joel, Barbara, Susan, Nancy, Elmer, and Annetta. By 1880 Jacob was working as a laborer and living in South Oil City, Venango County, Pennsylvania. He died on January 24, 1894, and was buried in Grove Hill Cemetery in Oil City.

Isaac Henry Umstead was born in Harmony on March 3, 1836. Isaac worked as a shoemaker in Harmony prior to being enlisted there as a Sergeant in Company C of the 134th Pennsylvania Regiment on August 7, 1862. At the time of his enlistment, Isaac was described as five feet eight and a half inches tall with a fair complexion, blue (or gray) eyes, and dark hair. Because of the threat of the Confederate army that was marching towards Washington, Isaac's regiment left on August 20, 1862, for the capitol, where the organization of the regiment was completed. Once organized, the regiment camped near Antietam until the end of

October. (The regiment was not organized in time to participate in the Battle of Antietam.) In September, while camping at Antietam, Isaac suffered a hemorrhaging of the lungs but does not appear to have been hospitalized.

The first (and only) major battle that Isaac participated in with the 134th regiment was the battle of Fredericksburg. As part of the Fifth Corps serving in Tyler's brigade of Humphreys' division, Isaac's regiment was on the right of the front line that led the Army of the Potomac's final charge towards the stone wall that had become the focal point of the battle. In the battle Isaac was "struck by a piece of shell in [his] right side above the hip, near the spine." He was treated in camp and then sent to Fort Schuyler in New York, where he was treated for two months before receiving a disability discharge on February 26, 1863. The official reason for his discharge, however, was listed as "chronic diarrhea."

Despite his physical struggles and his participation in one of the Union's worst losses of the war, Isaac re-enlisted in the 5th Heavy Artillery Regiment of Pennsylvania as a private for a one-year term of service on September 8, 1864, enlisting in Pittsburgh. The U. S. Pension Office records that his role with the 5th Heavy Artillery Regiment was as a "musician." Shortly after he re-enlisted, the regiment went to Washington and performed its duties in forts north of the city.

On September 28, 1864, the regiment was posted along the line of the Manassas Gap railroad, which became a supply line for Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley. In this service, the regiment was engaged in battles around Rectortown

and Salem from October 5 to October 8 before returning to Washington for a few days and then back to Virginia where it spent the winter in detachments at Prospect Hill, Vienna, and Fairfax Court House. During this time the regiment performed picket and guard duty and also built large stockades and block-houses. In June the regiment returned to Pittsburgh, where it was received with public demonstrations. Isaac was mustered out along with his regiment on June 30, 1865.

After the war, probably in the year 1865, Isaac married Eva Marburger. Eva was born in Pennsylvania on May 10, 1843. Her parents were Milton and Eva Marburger. They had come to Pennsylvania from Germany but nothing else is known about them. Isaac and Eva had ten children: Anna May, James, Elmer Ellsworth, Lillian Jeanette, Bessie Carey, George William, Clara Edna, Clifford, Mabelle Ashlyn, and Grace Moore. Isaac, like his father, worked as a shoemaker while Eva kept house. They lived in Harmony, Beaver County until 1885, when they moved to New Brighton. They moved again five years later to Beaver. On July 10, 1906, Eva died of pulmonary tuberculosis in Beaver. Isaac died in Beaver about nine years later on September 7, 1915. The cause of his death was stomach cancer. He and his wife were both buried in Beaver Cemetery. Their daughter Maybelle Ashlyn Um-

stead was born on November 4, 1884, probably in Harmony. She married Samuel Ray Riddle and their story continues with his family (see Riddle).



Mabelle Ashlyn Umstead

Bickerstaff

Bickerstaff › Morgan › Riddle › Boyd

The Bickerstaff family has been traced back to James Bickerstaff, who was born in Ireland on July 28, 1790. James immigrated to America sometime before 1814 and settled in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Family tradition relates an interesting story in connection with James' journey to America.

A friend of James wished to come to America also but lacked funds and James offered to advance the money. When they reached the post of embarkation, this friend waded into the ocean with a staff in his hand, measuring the water's depth. He returned saying, "It's dape, James Bickerstaff, and it's daper farther out," and refused to board the ship.

Family tradition records another story about the arrival of the Bickerstaffs in America.

The grandfather of William Bickerstaff was born on the ocean en route from County Downe, Ireland to America. Members of the family had fought in the Battle of the Boyne River, which was fought on July 12, 1690, between Prince William of Orange and King James II of England. Battle was won by the Orangemen and assured the ascendancy of Protestantism.

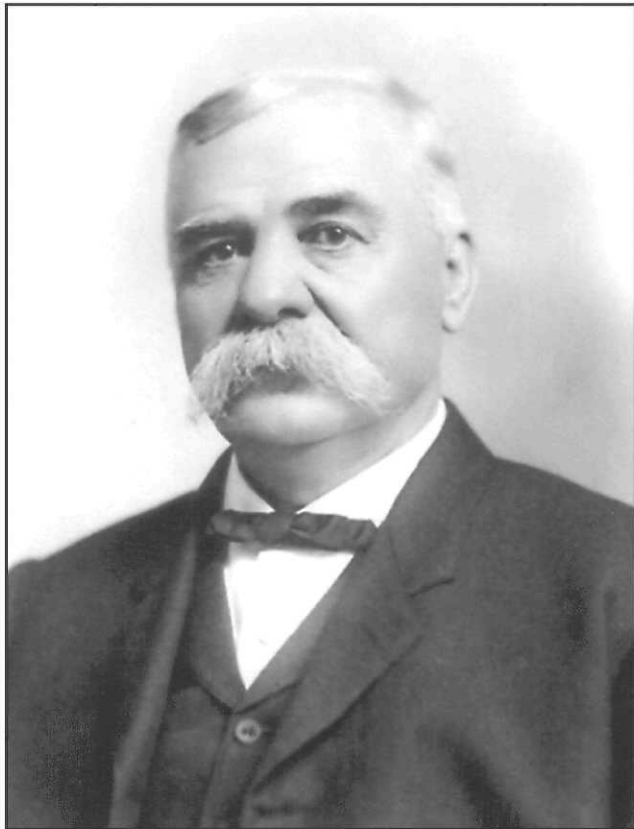
The above tradition is somewhat doubtful, however, since U. S. census records show that James and his wife were both born in Ireland. It would be odd therefore for either of their parents to have been born on a ship coming to America

from Ireland. Perhaps family tradition has confused this story for a similar one told in connection with the Srodes family (see Srodes).

In 1813 James married Susannah Weigel, who was born in Ireland on July 23, 1781. They had three sons: William, James, and Samuel. They also had daughters but no records of them have been kept. Susannah died on January 7, 1844. After his wife died, James lived with his son William in Moon Township, Beaver County and worked as a laborer. He died twelve years later on June 4, 1856, probably at the home of his son William.

William Bickerstaff, son of James and Susannah, was born in Moon Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania on January 16, 1814. William was a successful farmer during the early days of his life. He also spent a short amount of time as a riverboat captain, but little is known about that period of his life. After retiring from farming, he established the Farmer's Hotel in Phillipsburg, which he managed until his age prohibited him from active work. After retiring from managing the hotel, he lived a quiet life on the outskirts of Phillipsburg. William lived almost his entire life in Moon Township and Phillipsburg. He was an avid reader who was particularly fond of the Bible, reading through it twenty-five times during his life.

William married Elizabeth Minor (or Manor or Meanor) on April 13, 1837. Elizabeth was born on February 22, 1815, in Florence, Virginia (now West Virginia). She was living in Freedom, Beaver County just before they were married. William and Elizabeth had eight children: Samuel, James Moore, Minerva, Nancy Jane, William Jefferson, Isaac Campbell, Diantha, and Alvin M. The couple



William Jefferson Bickerstaff



Anna Eliza Bickerstaff

lived long enough to celebrate their golden anniversary in 1887, which was attended by a large number of relatives. William died of dropsy six years later on September 2, 1893. Elizabeth joined him soon thereafter, dying of a kidney ailment on October 23, 1893. They were both buried in Union Cemetery in Phillipsburg.

Their son William Jefferson Bickerstaff was born in Phillipsburg on April 4, 1845. Jefferson (he went by his middle name) married Anna Eliza Srodes (see Srodes) on January 28, 1873, at the home of Anna's father, John Miller Srodes. John's home was along the Ohio riverbank in Phillipsburg, and they lived right next door to him after getting married. Jefferson and Anna had four children: Lida Olive, Cora Alice, Eva Cecilia, and an infant son who was a blue baby. Cora Alice died of membranous croup at the age of eight.

Jefferson went to work at the age of eighteen on the Ohio River. During the Civil War, he carried supplies for the Union Army by river to New Orleans. Family tradition says that he was Captain

of the Hornet #2 and later served for thirteen years on the United States snag boat E. A. Woodruff. (A snag boat was used to remove debris like sunken tree trunks from the river to make the river safer for steamboats to navigate.) The E. A. Woodruff was a side wheeler that had a double prow where snags (trees or branches) would be brought in, sawed up, and thrown back into the river. (Snag boats are no longer necessary since dams now take care of such problems.) In 1892 or 1893 Jefferson became the proprietor of the Hotel Speyerer in Rochester, Beaver County. Seven years later, in April 1899, he moved his family from Phillipsburg to Rochester. He continued as the proprietor of the Hotel Speyerer until 1910, when he retired on account of ill health. (The hotel was later torn down to make way for the Pennsylvania Railroad.)

Anna was a homemaker. She always made sure that her daughters were well and comfortably dressed. She made all of their clothing because, other than hats, shoes, and coats, clothing was not available to purchase in Phillipsburg in the late

nineteenth century. Anna kept very busy and never slowed down on the job. She always made herself available to help others and was frequently called on by neighbors to assist in childbirth. Her generosity was demonstrated by the fact that she often prepared baskets to deliver to people in need, yet she never called attention to what she was doing.

Anna attended the Methodist church but never became a member. She taught a Sunday School class and took her children to Sunday School at the Methodist church when they were young. Later, Anna sent her children to the German Lutheran Church of the Redeemer for Sunday School. At the German Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Anna's children learned, in German, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and many hymns. Later, an English Sunday School was organized, and for a while the children attended the German Sunday School in the morning and the English Sunday School in the afternoon. Eva and Lida completed the catechism class, which met in various homes.

On April 10, 1887, after completing the class, they were baptized. A few years later the congregation built a new brick building, which is where Eva was a catechumen. After church, the families would picnic on Wagner's Hill (later Mona Manor). The kids would play games and have lots of fun, often not returning home until dusk. Lida and Eva remained members of the Lutheran Church until the family moved to Rochester in 1899 and began attending Grace Church there.

Growing up, many of Eva and Lida's companions were the descendants of one-time members of the Economites, a pietistic community that renounced marriage and sexual intercourse. The community was located in Economy (now Ambridge), Pennsylvania and was close to Phillipsburg, which is why many former Economites settled in Phillipsburg after leaving the community.

Phillipsburg was a quaint place and many of the houses were built flush with the street. Cherry trees lined the sidewalks and there was no pavement



Eva Cecilia, Lida Olive, Anna Eliza, and William Jefferson Bickerstaff pose in front of a house in Monaca on May 24, 1895. (The person on the far left is not known.)

when Eva was growing up. Every family had a large yard with fruit trees, vegetables, and flowers. On Jefferson's lot there were apples, peaches, pears, quinces, and many kinds of grapes. Jefferson would use grafting techniques to care for his fruit trees. When the grape vines were trimmed in April, the children would make jump ropes out of the excess vines and later make a bonfire from the vines and roast potatoes.

In addition to being quaint, Phillipsburg was quite isolated when Lida and Eva were growing up. The children attended grade school in a four-room brick building on Pennsylvania Avenue. There was no bridge nearby and no street cars—only dirt roads that were muddy in the winter and dusty in the summer. Once a week the family would receive their supply of food. Milk was brought by wagon; a bell would ring signaling the families to come out with pitchers to get their milk. The first bakery in town was built around 1886. Before that time people had to do all of their own baking.

The family burned coal for fuel and oil for light until 1884 when gas was piped into town. The gas-light was very poor until Wellsbach burners came into use, although even they were far inferior to electric light. Ice was not sold in those days, but John Miller Srodes had an icehouse in his backyard, where he would place ice for storage that he gathered during the winter.

In the winter there wasn't much for the kids to do besides play in the snow. That changed around 1884 when a roller skating rink was built. Sometimes a company would put on a play in the rink because it was the only place in town large enough for a crowd. The family would often go to the opera house in Rochester to see a play, but they would have to take a skiff (a small flat-bottomed rowboat) back home because the ferries stopped operating at six o'clock in the evening.

In 1893 Eva and Lida attended the World's Fair in Chicago and saw the house where President McKinley would be assassinated eight years later.

Lida reports seeing the train that carried his body back to his home when it passed through Rochester on September 18, 1901. That same day her mother, Anna, underwent an operation at home to remove a small tumor.

On January 30, 1911, Jefferson died at the Hotel Speyerer of heart trouble that had ailed him for about one year. He was a member of Rochester Lodge, No. 283, Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks. Anna died in the hotel more than ten years later on December 16, 1921. The cause of her death was pneumonia. Both Jefferson and Anna were buried in Union Cemetery. Jefferson and Anna's daughter Eva Cecilia Bickerstaff was born in Phillipsburg on December 23, 1879. She married Leonidas Dorsey Morgan, and their story is told with his family (see Morgan).



Eva Cecelia Bickerstaff

Nordyke

Nordyke › Zimmerman › Boyd

The earliest Nordyke ancestor for which there is reliable information is Steven Henry Nordyke, who was born around the mid-seventeenth century in Holland. Steven was a ship builder who lived in the north of Holland. He was killed by a rock blast while working on a government contract to deepen a harbor. Steven had three sons: Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Steven's three sons came to America in their own ship in the early eighteenth century and settled in Pennsylvania.

Steven Henry Nordyke had a grandson of the same name (it is not known if he was the son of Abraham, Isaac, or Jacob). Steven moved to New Jersey and married Rebecca Perkins, who was the daughter of Jacob and Sara Perkins. (Incidentally, Jacob Perkins' sister Rebecca was the mother of John Hussey II, which means that Robert Adam Boyd and Martha Ann Zimmerman are tenth cousins once removed). Stephen and Rebecca had six children: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Henry, Anne, and Edith. Abraham was born on November 16, 1736, in Burlington County, New Jersey. He married Mary Rogers and they had ten children of whom the names of eight are known: Adin, Israel, Benjamin, Beulah, Micajah, Daniel, Phoebe, and Hiram. Abraham was a Quaker as were his descendents.

Micajah Nordyke was born in Virginia on March 26, 1771. At the age of four Micajah went with his parents to Georgia, where the family was plundered by hostile local Indians. Later, the family moved to Tennessee where Micajah married Charity Ellis. They were married at the Lost Creek Meeting in Jefferson County on April 4, 1798. Charity was born in Virginia in October 1779; she was the daughter of Nehemiah and Sarah Ellis.

In the spring of 1806 Micajah took his young family to Clinton County, Ohio. There he bought five hundred acres of heavily timbered land in an area that later became the town of New Vienna. The parents of both Micajah and Charity spent the closing years of their lives in Clinton County and were buried in the graveyard located on the land that Micajah had given to the Quakers to use as a cemetery.

Micajah and Charity had twelve children: Phoebe, Sarah, Isaac, Mary, Ellis, Henry, Samuel, Jesse, David, Asa, Lewis, and Hannah. Both Micajah and Charity were still alive at the time of the 1850 U. S. census, which records them living with their son Lewis in Green Township, Clinton County. This census record also shows that Micajah worked as a farmer. He died in New Vienna on July 6, 1857. Charity had died three years earlier on June 5, 1854.

Micajah and Charity's son Jesse was born in Ohio on June 21, 1813. On December 31, 1834, Jesse married Lavina Hunt in Highland County, Ohio. Jesse and Lavina had at least twelve children: Albert H., Mary, Calvin, Sarah, Lindsey, Hannah, Harvey, Aaron, Clark, Martha, Elma(?), and Thomas. In 1850 they were living in Fairfield Township, Clinton County, where Jesse worked as a farmer. Jesse continued farming as the family moved to Richland Township, Keokuk County, Iowa in the mid-1850s. Jesse died in Iowa on March 31, 1879.

The Nordyke family story continues with Albert H. Nordyke, who was born in Ohio on October 20, 1835. He married Mary Elizabeth Fitch on January 15, 1857 in Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois. Mary was born on June 13, 1839 in Ohio. Albert

worked as a farmer in Clay Township, Washington County, Iowa until the Civil War. On July 13, 1862, he enlisted as a private. Soon thereafter, on August 6, 1862, he was mustered into Company I of the 18th Iowa Regiment. His term of service was three years. His Company Descriptive Book listed him at five feet eight and a half inches tall with a fair complexion, blue eyes, and auburn hair. His captain made a note at his enlistment that Albert had good military character.

The company soon moved to Springfield, Missouri, marching through St. Louis and Sedalia. Albert's regiment joined the Army of the Southwest under General John M. Schofield. They marched through Missouri from Springfield to Fayetteville,

Arkansas. Albert's muster roll for that time period indicates that he was assigned to be a cook in the regimental hospital on September 10, 1862, and that he was sick in his quarters during parts of September and October that year. His pension application indicates that he was sick for several weeks, which resulted in a partial loss of hearing and "piles" (hemorrhoids).

He seems to have recovered by November, 1862, and the regiment returned to Springfield to form part of a garrison stationed there for the winter. On January 8, 1863, the garrison was attacked by John S. Marmaduke's forces, which numbered over five thousand. The Union forces numbered no more than fifteen hundred as the 18th Iowa was the only regular regiment there. One historian makes the following summary of the battle.

The fight commenced about noon and continued with varying success until almost night, the enemy gaining ground at times only to lose it by some daring charge, the tide being turned just before dark by the coming up of five companies of the 18th, which had been stationed at an outpost. They entered into the fight with such energy that the enemy was driven into a stockade at the outskirts of town and declined to give battle the following day, having lost more than 200 in killed and wounded. The loss of the regiment was 56 in killed and wounded and the loss of the entire Union force was about 200.

After this battle the regiment continued to perform garrison duty, reaching Fort Smith, Arkansas on October 30, 1863, and spending the winter there. The regiment eventually made its way to Camden, Arkansas as part of Edwards' brigade, where it saw severe battle.

It was engaged at Prairie d'Ane and at Moscow, where Edwards' brigade stood the brunt of the attack and on being reinforced drove the enemy for several miles. After some ten days at Camden the

18	Iowa.
<i>Albert H. Nordyke</i>	
....., Co. <i>I</i> , 18 Reg't Iowa Infantry.	
Appears on	
Company Descriptive Book	
of the organization named above.	
DESCRIPTION.	
Age <i>21</i> years; height <i>5</i> feet <i>8 1/2</i> inches.	
Complexion <i>Fair</i>	
Eyes <i>Blue</i> ; hair <i>Auburn</i>	
Where born <i>Clinton Co. Ohio</i>	
Occupation <i>Farmer</i>	
ENLISTMENT.	
When <i>Aug 6</i>, 186	
Where <i>Clinton</i>	
By whom <i>Capt. Bender-shott</i> ; term <i>3</i> y'rs.	
Remarks: <i>Military character good</i>	
<i>Mustered in at Clinton Iowa</i>	
<i>by Capt. Bender-shott Aug. 6th</i>	
<i>1862 P.O. Richard Tesluk</i>	
<i>Co. Iowa</i>	

Albert H. Nordyke Company Descriptive Book

regiment engaged in a severe battle. With one section of the 2nd Ind. battery, it was sent to reinforce Col. Williams of the 1st Kan. Colored regiment, guarding a forage train. The force was attacked by several thousand troopers, the Kansas regiment receiving the first shock, and giving way, crowded through the lines of the 18th and left it to take up the fight alone. Seven fierce charges were repelled more than its own numbers were put out of action, but it was finally surrounded, when, with fixed bayonets, it cut its way out and reached Camden, having sustained a loss of 77 in killed, wounded and missing.

The regiment then went on a wretched three-week retreat to Little Rock and resumed its garrison duty at Fort Smith. Albert was assigned to detached duty on August 31, 1864, and was not present with his regiment during that time. His duties shifted frequently. Beginning his military service as a hospital clerk, he then became a waiter to the officers, a cook for the captain, the assistant regimental wagon master, and then the regimental wagon master before being placed on detached duty. He rejoined his regiment around May 1865 and was mustered out as a private along with his regiment in Little Rock, Arkansas on July 20, 1865.

After the war, Albert and his family resided in Iowa for about three years before settling in Dakota County, Nebraska, where Albert and Mary spent the rest of their lives. The deafness and piles that Albert experienced in the war grew more severe over time, causing him to apply for an invalid pension from the U. S. government on February 17, 1885. He died four years later on December 14, 1888. His

widow, Mary, lived another twenty-four years after his death. She died on November 29, 1912, due to arteriosclerosis complicated by dementia.

Albert and Mary had six children: Ida, Annetta, Mary, Eugene, George, and another son whose name is not known. Their daughter Annetta was born in Richland, Keokuk County, Iowa on May 6, 1868. Annetta married Charles P. Zimmerman, and their story continues with his family (see Zimmerman).



Mary Elizabeth Nordyke attends her daughter Annetta's wedding in Haigler, Nebraska on November 1, 1892.

Greenbank

Greenbank > Vest > Zimmerman > Boyd

The earliest Greenbank ancestor for whom there is reliable information is William Greenbank, who was born in Yorkshire, England on December 11, 1782. Family tradition lists a long line of William's ancestors, but none of this information has been verified by other sources, and nothing is known beyond the names and dates of birth for each ancestor (see Ahnentafel Charts). William came to America in 1822. After spending six years in Wheeling, he settled in Lewisville, Monroe



The Greenbank Family. First Row: John Greenbank, Charles Vest, Irvin Greenbank, Mary Señorita Vest, Dorothy Greenbank. Second Row (children): George Greenbank Jr. (blond, with father), Arthur Greenbank, Lucy Vest, Martha Katherine Vest (seated on lap, holding doll), Thomas William Vest. Third Row: George O'Neal Greenbank, Mary Suttle, Martha Catherine Horton, Thomas Greenbank, Edward Thomas Greenbank, Mary Moore. Fourth Row: William Coleman Vest, Nellie Blanche Greenbank, Charles Oliver Greenbank, Clinton Greenbank, Richard Harvey Greenbank.

County, Ohio in 1828 and acquired land there. In 1835 he married Rebecca Elizabeth Fisher, who was born near Flushing in Belmont County, Ohio in 1807. William worked as a farmer until at least 1860. He died in Lewisville in 1866. Rebecca lived another twenty-two years before dying in Monroe County on September 16, 1888.

William and Rebecca had seven children: Richard, William, John, George, Thomas, Nancy, and Eliza Jane. Their son Thomas was born in Lewisville on July 25, 1845. In 1870 Thomas was living with his mother in Summit Township, Monroe County, where he worked as a peddler. In 1875 he married Martha Catherine Horton in Summerfield, Noble County, Ohio. Martha was born in Ohio on May 3, 1853; she was the daughter of Thomas Horton and Marinda Todd.

After marrying, Thomas and Martha lived for a year or two in Kansas and for a few years in West Virginia, where Thomas ran a country store. By 1880 they had moved back to Ohio and were living in Summit Township, Monroe County. Thomas was employed as a school teacher at that time, and

he and Martha also operated Martha's father's farm. They later moved to Marion Township, Noble County, Ohio where Thomas worked as a farmer. He raised white leghorn chickens and grew garden vegetables. He had a two-wheeled cart that he pulled into town to sell vegetables and eggs.

Late in 1900 the family moved to Montrose County, Colorado, where Thomas worked as a truck farmer. Thomas' granddaughter Mary Señorita Vest remembers him as a wonderful Christian man who was a member of the Church of Christ. His wife, Martha, belonged to the Free Methodist church, and they attended separate churches for their entire lives. Thomas supposedly died in Olathe in 1917 (although the state of Colorado has no record of his death). Martha lived another twenty-two years, dying near Olathe on January 6, 1939.

Thomas and Martha had five children: Charles Oliver, Edward Thomas, George O'Neal, Richard Harvey, and Nellie Blanche. Their daughter Nellie was born in Lewisville on April 19, 1887. Around 1904 she married William Coleman Vest, and their story continues with his family (see Vest).

Roberts

Roberts › Bushong › Boyd

The first Roberts ancestor for which there is any biographical information is Anthony Ellmaker Roberts. Anthony was born near Barneston Station in Chester County, Pennsylvania on October 29, 1803. He was of Welsh and German descent, the son of John Roberts and Marie Amelia Ellmaker (see Ahnentafel Charts for Marie's family).

Anthony's family moved from Chester County to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1804. He received the limited education available from the local common school. In 1816, at the age of thirteen, he began working for his uncle Isaac Ellmaker as a clerk in Isaac's country store in New Holland, Lancaster County. At the age of twenty, Anthony received a share in the ownership of the store and continued in the business until 1839. On October 8, 1839, he was elected on the Democratic Antimasonic ticket as sheriff of Lancaster County. He then moved to Lancaster City, where he served a three-year term as sheriff from 1839 to 1842.

In 1842 a man named Thaddeus Stevens moved to Lancaster County. Like Anthony, Thaddeus was involved in the anti-masonic movement, which arose out of popular opposition to Freemasonry but quickly evolved into a third party concerned with a variety of issues. In 1832 the Anti-Masonic Party held the first ever U. S. presidential nominating convention, and Amos Ellmaker, Anthony's first cousin once removed, was the nominee for Vice-President. While it is not known when Anthony and Thaddeus met, it is clear that they became close friends and political allies. Thaddeus would go on to become a powerful leader in the U. S. Congress. Anthony was his protégé whom Thaddeus appointed as one of the executors of his will.

Although the Anti-Masonic Party was largely absorbed into the Whig party by 1836, it remained strong in Lancaster County. When the tide began to turn even in Lancaster County in the early 1840s Thaddeus Stevens led a movement to revive the Anti-Masonic Party, even running a separate slate of candidates at the Whig State Convention. When Stevens' candidates were rejected by the convention, Stevens' anti-masons still nominated a full slate of candidates within Lancaster County, including Anthony Ellmaker Roberts for Lancaster County's seat in the Twenty-Eighth United States Congress. Anthony lost the contest in the fall of 1843 to Jeremiah Brown, who represented the Whigs. The Anti-Masonic Party would not be revived, and Stevens (probably along with Anthony Roberts) soon joined the Whigs.

Thaddeus Stevens was later elected to the Thirtieth United States Congress, the first session of which began on December 3, 1849. On May 16, 1850, undoubtedly with Stevens's help and recommendation, Anthony was appointed by President Zachary Taylor as the United States Marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, a position he held until May 29, 1853. Just a few months after his appointment, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act as part of the Compromise of 1850, which was passed to avoid civil war between slave and free states. The Fugitive Slave Act forced northern states to comply with federal laws to return runaway slaves to their owners. To help ensure enforcement of the law, the act made any federal marshal who did not arrest an alleged runaway slave liable to a fine of one thousand dollars. It also took away any possibility of slaves having a fair hearing before be-



Anthony Ellmaker Roberts

ing returned to slavery in the south. These changes caused growing tension between the north and the south as slave owners began taking advantage of the new law and retrieving many blacks who were not even slaves or had been living in the north for more than twenty years. The Fugitive Slave Act put Anthony in a difficult position as an abolitionist because he would have to enforce laws promoting slavery.

After many tense incidents in the north between local communities harboring runaway slaves and southern slave owners seeking to reclaim their “property,” an incident arose in which blood was shed. On September 11, 1851, Edward Gorsuch, a Maryland slave owner, came to Christiana in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to reclaim a runaway slave named Nelson Ford. A group of runaway slaves in Christiana, headed by William Parker, had formed a vigilante group to protect one another from any attempts by southern slave owners to

enslave them again. Edward Gorsuch soon learned that his former slave was staying with William Parker. He went to William Parker’s house along with a small posse to take back the slave he claimed to own. The fugitive slaves, led by William Parker, sounded an alarm, which summoned other blacks as well as some local white abolitionists. As Edward Gorsuch advanced to reclaim his “property,” William Parker led an active resistance and a small battle ensued. One hour later the battle was over and Edward Gorsuch lay dead.

Two days later, Anthony Roberts was on the scene with a detachment of Philadelphia police. Anthony was certainly not excited to make arrests. Those who participated in the resistance, including the white bystanders, were arrested and put on trial for treason, beginning with the white Quaker Castner Hanway. Thaddeus Stevens took on the case as the defense attorney, while Anthony was responsible for keeping those on trial in custody.

The prosecuting attorneys held two blacks in “voluntary” custody for the case. These men discovered Edward Gorsuch’s plot to reclaim his slaves the day before the resistance took place and warned William Parker. The prosecution was planning to use their testimony to prove that the Christiana incident was an organized effort to resist the laws of the United States. Two weeks before the trial began, however, the two blacks mysteriously disappeared from custody. The prosecution hinted that Marshal Anthony Roberts had let them go since there was no evidence of a broken lock or use of force in their escape. The defense denied the accusation. Twenty-one years later, William Still, the black leader of the Philadelphia Underground Railroad, revealed the truth. While in custody, the two black men had been identified by their owner as runaway slaves. Still reports that the two men did indeed find a “true friend and ally” in Anthony Roberts. Still clarified the matter further when he wrote in response to the suspicions of the prosecuting attorney with respect to Anthony, “To add now, that those suspicions were founded on fact, will doubtless do him no damage.”

Anthony did other things within his power to sway the outcome of the case. As the U. S. Marshal,

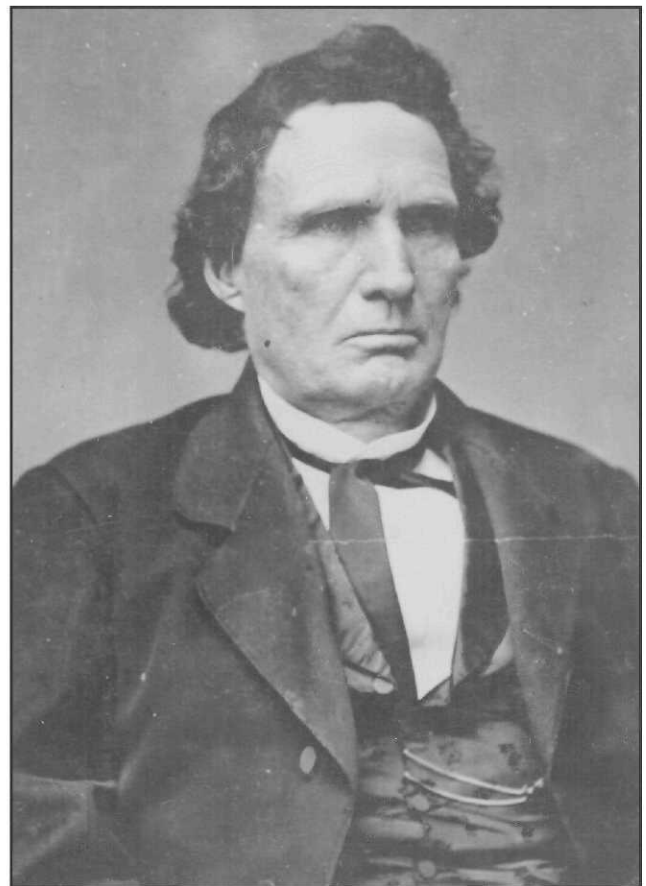
Anthony was responsible for summoning potential jurors. Maryland's Attorney General, who was part of the prosecution team, later claimed that "a large majority" of the potential jurors called by Marshal Roberts were "unfavorable to a conviction." On November 27, 1851, Anthony permitted a Thanksgiving meal to be prepared for all the prisoners and even joined them in the prison for the meal. The incident caused the Maryland Attorney General to censure Anthony's lack of "impartiality" and "decorum."

Later in the trial, Anthony participated in another event that had a major role in determining the outcome of the case. A certain black named George Washington Scott was going to offer testimony to the fact that he was at the scene of the battle on September 11, 1851, that he saw the men who shot Edward Gorsuch, and that the group was organized to "resist all slave holders." When called upon to testify in court, however, he changed his story and claimed that he was not present that day (an admission that came as quite a surprise to the prosecuting attorneys). It turned out that the night before, Anthony had allowed several black men into the prison to "converse" with Scott. Maryland's Attorney General cried foul and indirectly accused Marshal Roberts of witness tampering, citing the interesting fact that all of the black men in custody had a neat appearance except for Scott who was "ragged, dirty, and filthy." Despite protests from the prosecution, Scott maintained that he was not at the battle scene and that he had initially lied about being there because he was scared. In the end Castner Hanway was acquitted. Since his was a test case, the prosecution decided not to prosecute the remaining cases. Exacerbating an already tense situation between the north and the south, the resistance at Christiana became an extremely important harbinger of the Civil War, which began ten years later.

After two terms in Congress, Thaddeus Stevens did not seek re-election due to the unpopularity of his participation in the Christiana trial as well as his resistance to the Compromise of 1850. The Whigs at that time were divided into two factions: those who supported the Compromise of 1850 (called Silver Greys) and those who opposed it (called Woolly

Heads). Stevens was a Woolly Head and he himself selected Emanuel C. Reigart to succeed him as the Whig candidate for Congress. The rest of the party, however, selected Isaac Ellmaker Hiester (the first cousin once removed of Anthony Roberts). Isaac was a Silver Grey; he won the Whig nomination and the congressional seat.

Two years later Stevens teamed up with the Know-Nothings. The Know-Nothings arose in reaction to the large number of Catholic and Irish immigrants who were coming to the United States. The Know-Nothings were organized as a secret society that opposed immigrants and supported making the United States an Anglo-Saxon Protestant country. They received their peculiar name because when they were asked about their secret meetings they were instructed to respond, "I know nothing." Stevens, although opposed to secret societies and discrimination against immigrants, teamed with the Know-Nothings as a means of defeating the Silver Greys since the Know-Nothings were gathering a



Thaddeus Stevens

large basis of support. Stevens even formally joined one of their lodges. Anthony Roberts joined his friend in turning to the Know Nothings for political support.

When Isaac Hiester's Congressional seat came up for re-election, Stevens put his support behind Anthony Roberts as the Know-Nothing candidate. The regular Whigs were appalled by Roberts' candidacy. An article in the Lancaster *Examiner* reflects the reaction many Whigs had to Roberts' candidacy.

Inconsistent in everything else, he is consistent only in his blind obedience to Thaddeus Stevens. If he is elected, we shall be represented by the shadow of Mr. Stevens without his brains.

Despite such resistance to Anthony Roberts, on October 13, 1854, Anthony defeated his rival and relative, Isaac Hiester, by a vote of 6,561 to 5,371 (with 4,266 votes going to the Democratic nominee). Thus Anthony won Pennsylvania's Ninth District seat in the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

That same year the Republican Party was beginning to form around the central tenet of stopping the spread of slavery. In 1855 and 1856, Anthony was among the leaders who established the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, and he strongly advocated the party's principles. When his first term in Congress ended, he sought re-election as a Republican and won a second term. During his second term he served on the Public Buildings and Grounds committee. Altogether he served in Congress from March 4, 1855, to March 3, 1859, and was the first Republican to represent Lancaster County in Congress.

Anthony was not a candidate for re-nomination in 1858 as Stevens resumed his Congressional career. Stevens remained a strong leader until his death in 1868. Anthony continued in politics as an active organizer of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania. He ran for Mayor of Lancaster in 1867 but was defeated by the Democratic candidate in a city that had strong Democratic support. His obituary, published in the *Clarion* on January 24, 1885, states

that his actions in Congress "were always true to his constituents."

Anthony's active public life resulted in his appointment to many committees. In 1830 he was part of a committee to distribute remonstrances (protests) in Earl Township in response to a proposal to form Conestoga County from parts of Lancaster, Chester, and Berks counties. On April 5, 1841, Anthony was chosen as a secretary of a meeting in which citizens of Lancaster adopted resolutions to express their sorrow and grief over the unexpected death of President William Henry Harrison. On June 13, 1848, Anthony was appointed to a committee to solicit contributions to mitigate the losses suffered two weeks earlier in a devastating fire in Allentown. After the death of President James Buchanan in 1868, Anthony was appointed as one of the vice-presidents of a committee to arrange the president's funeral services. He also served for a time as chairman of the visiting committee of the School Board in Lancaster.

Anthony owned a lot of real estate in and near New Holland in Lancaster County. He seems to have used his real estate holdings to promote education and the general public welfare. On October 22, 1845, he bought a plot of ground with a brick house on it known as the "Methodist Meeting House." Six years later he sold it to the Earl School District. In 1850 he completed construction on what was then the largest dwelling in eastern Lancaster County. Nobody knew why he was building such a large home. But when construction was completed he announced that a select school would be opened in part of his home. He also assisted in freeing many pieces of property from rent structures that harmed the common people dwelling in New Holland. In 1860, in the City of Lancaster, he was one of the incorporators of an institution dedicated to providing homes for poor and uncared for children. One biographer notes that the common people of New Holland "looked upon him as their friend and champion of their rights."

In 1840 Anthony married Emma Bushong (see Bushong), who was about eighteen years his junior. They had twelve children, nine of whose names are known: Isaac E., Sarah B., Mary R., Amelia,

Elizabeth (Lillie), Ella J., Levi John, Emma B., and Leah B. In 1855 they moved from New Holland and settled in Lancaster City on North Prince Street. Anthony died in Lancaster City on January 23, 1885, at the age of eighty-one. He was buried in Lancaster Cemetery. The last known record of Emma Roberts is her mention in Anthony's will, which was signed in Lancaster County on January 22, 1884. It is not known when she died although family tradition places her death in 1884.

Anthony's life was characterized by firmly established principles of justice, independent thought and action, and reasoned and informed thinking. Throughout his life he sought to fulfill the full duties of a citizen, earning the confidence of those who knew him in both his public and private life. The Roberts family story continues with his daughter Elizabeth, who was called "Lillie" from childhood. Lillie married Jacob Bushong and their story is told with his family (see Bushong).

Stone

Stone › Florea › Boyd

Extensive research has been done on the Stone branch of our family. The earliest Stone ancestor from which a direct line of descent can reasonably be assumed is William atte Stone, who was likely the great-grandson of a Walter atte Stone. William atte Stone was born around 1365. He lived in Ardleigh, which derives from the Anglo-Saxon words *ardh* (meaning high) and *leigh* (meaning pasture). Ardleigh is a rural parish in Tendring Holland, Essex County, England located about forty-five miles northeast of London. William lived on land that was part of the manor owned by the Bovills. He lived to see the reign of five English kings (Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI) as well as John Wycliffe's attempted reforms within the Catholic Church and the literary career of Geoffrey Chaucer. William died in 1430 or 1431. Nothing is known about his wife, and his only known child was named Walter atte Stone.

Walter was born around 1390 and lived in Ardleigh. On June 2, 1431, Walter is recorded in the Court of the Manor of Bovills making fealty to the lord of the manor. This means that Walter, as a vassal and tenant on the manor, promised not to harm the lord of the manor or do damage to the lord's property. Furthermore, he promised to assist the lord should the lord ever need him to defend his manor. In exchange, the lord provided a plot of land to the tenant and protection of the tenant so that he could farm the land. The year of Walter's death is not known nor is there any direct record of his wife or descendents. Circumstantial evidence, however, suggests that his son was a John Stone.

John Stone was born around 1420 and was the first Stone ancestor to occupy a small estate in Ar-

dleigh (the estate was known as "Barons" and later referred to as "Old Shields"). The estate is located in the southeastern part of Ardleigh near the Great Bromley boundary line. John acquired this land sometime after 1468. John was a yeoman, which was an intermediate class in English society beneath the gentry and above the laborers. As such, a yeoman owned his own land, but he still owed service to the lord of the manor as a guard, attendant, or subordinate official. Court records list a summons made by John Stone in 1473 demanding reimbursement of the debt incurred by a man whom John permitted to work on his estate. John Stone died in 1487. The name of his wife is not known, but they were probably married around 1445, which is when his first son, Walter, was likely born. They had three other sons: Simon, John, and George.

Simon Stone was born around 1450 in Ardleigh. Simon held an estate in the Manor of Bovills called "Walles" and an estate in the adjoining parish of Great Bromley called "Goodenes," where he resided. Great Bromley is a parish in Tendring Hundred in the county of Essex. The word Bromley derives from the Anglo-Saxon words *brom* (meaning "the plant") and *leigh* (meaning "pasture"). During the first thirty years of Simon's life, the War of the Roses nearly wiped out the old feudal families in England, but it did not affect the yeomanry of which Simon was a part. Rather, agriculture and commerce flourished, while manufacturing was increased and taxes were lowered.

Simon died at the age of fifty-five around 1510. His will was probated (meaning it was presented to a court and validated) on February 10, 1510 or 1511. Portions of his will that reveal interest-

ing facts of his life and the life of his descendents are quoted below in the original Middle English in which they were written.

Fyrst I bequeth my soule to god allmygthy
to ower lady sent mary and to alle saynts
and my body to be beride in the chirche
of muche Brymley...I orden a make myn
executors Elizabeth my wyf and Davy my
son...Also I wyll that Davy Stone my son
have my tenamet called Godewyns with
alle the appertenaunce to the same belong-
yng to hym his heysr and assignes for evyr-
more...Also I wyll that Water my son have
my tenamet in Ardeleigh called Walles to
hym and to his heysr or assignes.

It can be ascertained by Simon's will that he was a prosperous and substantial yeoman. Furthermore, his request to be buried in the church is significant since only the gentry class and wealthiest of yeoman had that privilege (others were buried outside in the churchyards). His will also records that his wife was named Elizabeth (whom he married around 1480) and that his four sons were named David, Walter, Michael, and William.

Simon's son David Stone was born around 1480 in Great Bromley. David may have been the godson and namesake of David Mortimer, who was lord of the Manor of Great Bromley from 1475 to 1494. Known to his father as Davy, he inherited his father's estate (called "Goodenes") in Great Bromley. Around 1540, however, he left Great Bromley and settled in Kirby-le-Soken, a parish located about six miles to the east. He probably died in Kirby-le-Soken around 1543, when his son Simon is listed in his place at that estate. Nothing is known about David's wife, but he probably had three other sons besides Simon: John, Thomas, and Matthew.

David's son Simon Stone was born in Great Bromley around 1507. He was the owner of the estate called "Hunts" or "Churchgate," which was probably given to him by his uncle Walter Stone. A year after his father's death in Kirby-le-Soken, Simon returned to Great Bromley. In 1552 he was listed as a churchwarden, which was a lay guardian

of the church. In this role Simon would have been responsible for maintaining the church building and managing the church's inventory of goods. The office of churchwarden was a mark of local distinction. In consideration of the lands he owned, the taxes he paid, and the position he held at the church, it seems that he was a yeoman with a substantial estate who enjoyed an esteemed position within the community. Simon's wife was named Agnes, and they were married around 1533. They had three sons: John, David, and Richard. Simon died in 1557 at the age of fifty and was buried in the churchyard at Great Bromley.

Simon's son David Stone was born in Great Bromley around 1540 and was living there as late as 1597. In his younger years he was a witness to the establishment of the Church of England in 1552 as well as the reign of Queen Mary. The Stone family was acquainted with (perhaps even related to) some of the three hundred Protestant martyrs who were executed by Bloody Mary in her effort to restore Catholicism to England in the 1550s. David lived most of his life, however, under the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who led England into a golden age during the second half of the sixteenth century.

David was married twice. He married Elizabeth Hewit in Great Bromley on July 10, 1566. They had seven children: David, Margery, Elizabeth, John, Frances, Matthew, and Agnes. Elizabeth died around 1582, and David married a woman named Ursula around 1584. They had four children: Simon, Ursula, Mary, and Gregory.

David's youngest child, Gregory Stone, was born in Great Bromley and baptized there on April 19, 1592. Gregory received enough education in his early childhood to be able to read and write, which were rare skills for the son of a yeoman to learn at that time. On July 20, 1617, Gregory married Margaret Garrad in Nayland, Suffolk, England, which was located about eight miles northwest of Great Bromley. They had four children: John, Daniel, David, and Elizabeth. Margaret was baptized in Nayland on December 5, 1597. She died and was buried at Nayland on August 4, 1626. About one year later Gregory married Lydia Cooper, who bore him three children: Elizabeth, Samuel, and Sarah.

In 1629 the Archdeacon of Sudbury (in western Suffolk), made record of the fact that Gregory Stone, among others, refused to kneel to receive communion. This record is evidence of the fact that Gregory was a Puritan, who rebelled against the continued use of Catholic forms of worship in the Church of England. Gregory's actions indicate that he was among the many Puritans who sought to free the Church of England from the "rags of popery" in which it had been clothed from the time of its establishment.

It is not surprising that Gregory came to America with his wife and children in 1635 as part of the wave of Puritans fleeing England in search of religious freedom and civil democracy. Gregory originally settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he received grants of land totaling about fifty-five acres. On May 25, 1636, he was admitted as a freeman (a citizen with full rights to participate in the government) to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Around 1637, however, Gregory began acquiring land in Cambridge and moved to live there, selling his lands in Watertown two years later. He eventually acquired over four hundred acres of land, mostly in Cambridge Farms (now Lexington and Lincoln). His homestead, however, was located in Cambridge on about twenty acres of land that is now owned by Harvard University.

Gregory must have become a member of the church at Watertown soon after arriving in America since church membership was a prerequisite for admittance to the colony as a freeman. Church records from Cambridge indicate that Gregory and his family were in full communion with the church. They also indicate that Gregory served as a deacon from at least 1643 until the time of his death.

Perhaps the most interesting event in Gregory's life, from the perspective of modern readers, occurred in 1664. Gregory was part of a committee of four men who presented a petition to the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony. The purpose of the petition was to protest the intended establishment of a government of New England by a Royal Commission, which would exclude the residents of New England from participation—a form of government that was contrary to the original

patent of the Colony. Nearly 140 other residents of Cambridge signed the petition. As one biographer notes, "This was the first muttering of the spirit which over a century later was heard in full tones in the Declaration of Independence." The Colony Records describe the presentation of this petition as follows.

19 Oct. 1664. The Court being mett together & informed that severall person, inhabitants of Cambridge, were at the doore, & desiring liberty to make knowne their errand, were called in, & Mr. Edward Jackson, Mr. Richard Jackson, Mr. Edward Oakeds, & Deacon Stone, coming before the Court, presented a peticon from the inhabitants of Cambridge, which was subscribed by very many hands...

The Colony Records also preserve the text of the petition, which Gregory signed and which is reproduced below in its entirety (excluding the signatures).

To the honoured Generall Court of Massachusetts Colonie. The humble representation of the inhabitants of the towne of Cambridg.

For as much as we have heard that their have beene representations made unto his Maiesty concerning divisions among us and dissatisfactions about the present government of this colonie; we whose names are under written, the inhabitants and householders of the towne above mentioned, doe hearby testify our unanimous satisfaction in and adhearing to the present government so long and orderly established, and our earnest desire of the continuance their of and of all the liberties and privileges pertaining their unto which are contained in the charter granted by King James and King Charles the First of famous memory, under the encouredgment and security of which charter we or our fathers ventered over the ocean into

this wilderness through great hazards, charges, and difficulties; and we humbly desire our honored General Court would address themselves by humble petition to his Majesty for his royal favour in the continuance of the present establishment and of all the privileges thereof, and that we may not be subjected to the arbitrary power of any who are not chosen by this people according to their patent. Cambridge the 17th of the 8:1664.

The beliefs and principles that caused Gregory Stone to protest against this non-representative form of government were alive in his descendants at the time of the Revolution. Nearly half of the sixty men who fought with Captain Parker in the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775, were descendants of Gregory Stone. Furthermore, a total of 435 soldiers named Stone from the state of Massachusetts fought for the independence of America in the Revolutionary War. A majority of these soldiers were descendants of Gregory and his brother Simon.

Gregory died in Cambridge on November 30, 1672. He was buried in the old Cambridge Cemetery with a simple footstone that bore his initials. One biographer offers the following summary of Gregory Stone's life and character.

The records found on Dea. Gregory Stone reveal a fine type of the Puritan of his day; a man of vigorous physique and vitality; of uncompromising convictions and strict integrity; fearing nothing but his God; unambitious for wealth and power, but by thrift acquiring a comfortable estate and always ready to serve his fellow men in local affairs in which they look to him for probity, good judgment and impartiality; a devout honest and esteemed member of his community.

Gregory's son John Stone was born in Nayland and baptized on July 31, 1618. In 1635, at the age of seventeen, he accompanied his father to New Eng-

land. In 1639 he married a woman named Anne, and they had ten children: Hannah, John, Daniel, David, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Tabitha, Sarah, and Nathaniel.

After getting married, John and his wife settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts and lived in a house in what became the town of Wayland. Sudbury records record John receiving three grants of land totaling about fifteen acres. In 1646 John sold his property in Sudbury and moved south along the Sudbury River into what was then just a wilderness area. He built a house at Otter Neck and was the first settler in what later became the town of Framingham. For the next thirty years this region was relatively uninhabited with only twelve families dwelling in the area. The population rapidly increased in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, however, and the town incorporated as Framingham in 1700.

When John first arrived in what later became Framingham, he had no grant or title to the land he occupied. In 1656 he secured a deed from Indians for about a dozen acres of land in what later became the Saxonville district of Framingham. This deed was confirmed by the General Court, which also granted him fifty acres of adjoining land. Through various other purchases and transactions, John accumulated nearly one thousand acres of land covering much of what later became the Saxonville district of Framingham.

John did a lot of building on his lands. In 1658 he built a new house near where the Saxonville railroad station was later located. He built houses for his sons in that area as well. Around the same time, he built a dam and a gristmill (a mill for grinding grain) on the falls of the Sudbury River; the Stone family retained the ownership and operation of that mill for several generations. In consideration of all the land John accumulated and the buildings he constructed, one biographer concludes, "John Stone was a successful and prosperous farmer, and by industry and frugality acquired an extensive landed estate and well established a large family of children."

Because John lived in a remote area away from the town of Sudbury, he was not highly active in public affairs (although he did serve as the town

clerk of Sudbury in 1655). He also served for a few years as a deacon in the Sudbury Church. After his father's death in 1672, John moved to his father's homestead in Cambridge and was chosen as that town's deputy to the Massachusetts General Court in 1682 or 1683. On November 15, 1683, he was elected as one of the two ruling elders of the Cambridge Church, which demonstrates that he was held in high esteem by other townsmen.

John died in Cambridge on May 5, 1683, and was buried in the old Cambridge Cemetery. He was survived by his wife, Anne, but there is no record of when she died. The Stone family story continues with John's son, Daniel, as well as through his daughter, Tabitha. Daniel Stone was born in Sudbury on August 31, 1644. He grew up in what became the Saxonville district of Framingham and later acquired a large amount of land there. Daniel married Mary (Moore) Ward in Sudbury on November 22, 1667. Mary was born in Sudbury around 1641; she was the daughter of John Moore and Elizabeth Whale and the widow of Richard Ward. She and Daniel had eight children: Daniel, Anne, Tabitha, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail, and John.

About the time when Daniel and Mary were married, Daniel's father built a house for them near the falls along the Sudbury River. Daniel operated the gristmill built there by his father, and Daniel later built his own sawmill and fulling mill (a mill to shrink and thicken woolen cloth by moistening, heating, and pressing). Besides his work in these three mills, Daniel was a member and deacon of Sudbury Church. In 1698 he was counted among those who vehemently opposed the incorporation of Framingham because it would politically separate them from Sudbury in addition to the geographic separation that already existed. Even so, after Framingham was incorporated Daniel was chosen to be on the town's first board of selectmen at the first town meeting held on August 5, 1700.

Daniel's wife, Mary, died on January 10, 1702 or 1703, probably in Framingham (although the record is listed in Sudbury). On February 8, 1703 or 1704, Daniel married Abigail Wheeler, who was nearly forty years younger than Daniel. The ceremony was

officiated by Reverend Cotton Mather, the most celebrated of all New England Puritans. Abigail did not have any children, and she died in Framingham on October 28, 1711. In Framingham, on November 18, 1712, Daniel married again. His new wife was Ruth Haynes, who was also about forty years younger than he. Ruth did not have any children, but she survived Daniel, who died in Framingham around March 1718 or 1719.

Daniel's son John Stone was born on June 10, 1684, in the region around Sudbury that later became Framingham. He was a farmer in Framingham and served as a selectman in 1712, 1716, and 1718. On January 31, 1706 or 1707, he married Anne Tilestone. Anne was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts on December 7, 1681. She was the daughter of Timothy Tilestone and Sarah Bridgeman. John and Anne had seven children: Daniel, John, James, Uriah, Anne, Abner, and Abijah. John Stone died on November 26, 1719, at the young age of thirty-five. His wife, Anne, became "crazed" in 1729 and died in Framingham four years later on March 25, 1733.

John's son Daniel was born in Framingham on October 21, 1707. His father died when he was just twelve years old. In 1733, probably after his mother's death, he made an agreement with his four brothers to purchase their father's real estate in the Saxonville District of Framingham. Based on the agreement Daniel received farming land and half of the ownership of the mills by the falls along the Sudbury River; Daniel operated the mills for many years. He later lost his home in a fire. He served as a selectman in 1740 and was a deacon for many years. He appears on the alarm list dated April 26, 1757, which was a list of all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty in Captain Jeremiah Belknap's Company, presumably as part of the mobilization related to the ongoing French and Indian War.

Daniel was married twice. On March 12, 1733 or 1734, he married Mary Frost in Framingham. Mary was born in Framingham on July 29, 1713, and was the daughter of Thomas Frost and Jane Wight. Daniel and Mary had ten children: Anne, Elijah, Daniel, Mary, Phineas, John, Jane, Abner, Beulah, and Eunice. Daniel's wife, Mary, died in

Framingham on May 26, 1760. On November 27, 1761, Daniel married Martha (Howe) Nichols-Goddard. They did not have any children. Daniel died about twenty-two years later in Framingham on May 15, 1783.

Daniel's son Abner was born in Framingham on February 2, 1750 or 1751. Abner inherited his father's homestead in the Saxonville district, which included some farmlands and half of the ownership of the mills by the falls along the Sudbury River. He operated the mills until 1822, when he and Josiah Stone sold the mills along with their water access privileges to a group that organized the Saxon Factory Company, which later became the greater Saxonville Mills. Although he sold the mills, he kept his farmlands and worked as a farmer for his entire life.

Abner appears on the roll of Captain Simon Edgell's Framingham Company, which fought in the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775. This was the first battle of the American War of Independence. After the Battle of Lexington, Simon served for two more weeks around Boston. Abner also served as a selectman for the years 1789–1791. He appears in the 1790 U. S. census as a head of household in Framingham; his household at the time contained one male over sixteen years of age, three males under sixteen years of age, and three females.

On March 5, 1776, Abner married Persis Moore (his third cousin) in Framingham. Persis was a descendent of the John Stone who was born on May 29, 1655, in Sudbury. Persis was born in Sudbury on August 16, 1758. She was the daughter of August Moore and Elizabeth Haynes, the granddaughter of William Moore and Tamar Rice, and the great-granddaughter of John Rice and Tabitha Stone. Tabitha Stone was the daughter of John Stone. Abner and Persis had five children: Phineas, Abner, Martin, Betsey, and Jesse. Abner died in Framingham on October 1, 1829, and Persis died there eight years later on June 17, 1837.

Abner's son Martin Stone was born in Framingham on June 3, 1780. Martin worked for a time as an innkeeper in Framingham. In 1807 and 1808 he served as a selectman. From April 2, 1810, until

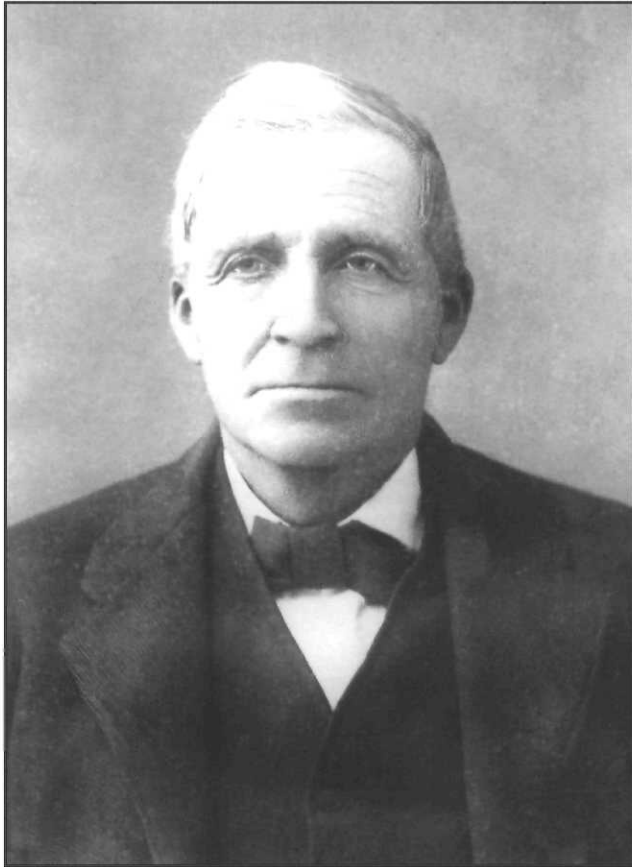
March 13, 1813, Martin fought in the War of 1812, serving as Captain of the Framingham Artillery Company. After the war was over, Martin moved often, pursuing work as a blacksmith, building contractor, and road constructor. Around 1813 he moved to Vergennes, Vermont to manage the Monkton Iron Works. In 1817 he moved to western Pennsylvania where he secured contracts to build turnpikes. In 1820 he moved to Columbia Township, Fayette County, Indiana, where he was killed by a falling tree on October 30, 1821.

Martin was married twice. His first marriage was to Sally Coolidge. They were married in Cambridge on April 6, 1802. They had only one child, Edward Martin, before Sally died in Vergennes on June 4, 1815. Martin's second marriage was to Eliza Vitum, who was born in Vergennes on October 16, 1793. They were married in Vergennes on January 25, 1816, and had three children: William Wallace, Charles Martin, and Eliza Ann. The latter two children were twins.

Martin's son Charles Martin Stone was born in Columbia Township on May 25, 1821—just five months before his father died. His education and upbringing were left entirely in the hands of his mother, who was a teacher. At the age of eighteen, Charles entered the seminary (in this context seminary refers to a private educational institution rather than a modern day graduate school focused on training pastors) at Connersville, Fayette, Indiana. After graduating he taught school for one year.

On September 18, 1842, Charles married Lovisa Carver in Fayette County. Lovisa Carver was born to Elijah and Susannah Carver in Reading, Steuben, New York on August 7, 1820. Her obituary states that she was a fifth-generation descendent of John Carver, who chartered the Mayflower and served as the first governor of Plymouth. However, John Carver and his wife came to New England without any male descendents, and they died in April 1621 without having had any children in New England. So the only way this claim might be true is if John had other children who came to America later.

Lovisa's father, Elijah, was born in New York on January 18, 1783. He married Susannah Longwell, the daughter of David L. Longwell and Sarah



Charles Martin Stone



Lovisa Stone

Tyler. Elijah and Susannah had eleven children: three boys and eight girls. Around 1825 they moved to Harrison Township, Fayette County, Indiana and settled on a farm. Susannah died on November 2, 1840. In 1850 Elijah was employed as an innkeeper and had married a woman named Eve, who was illiterate and fourteen years his junior. Elijah died four years later on July 30, 1854, probably at his home in Harrison Township.

Soon after Charles and Lovisa got married, they settled on a farm near Harrisburg in Fayette County. Few men were as well known in Fayette County as Charles, who was called "Squire Stone." Early in his life he became interested in politics and was well informed on the political issues of his day. His political affiliation was originally with the Whigs and, like most Whigs, he later became a Republican. In 1844 he was elected Justice of the Peace, an office which he held for a number of years. He was also elected to three terms as Fayette's representative to the State Legislature, serving from 1849 to 1850

in Sessions Thirty-Four and Thirty-Five. He was elected again to serve in Session Thirty-Nine in 1857. Charles is reported to have served his constituency with ability and fidelity. After his final term as a representative in the State Legislature expired in 1857, he was once again elected Justice of the Peace, serving in that role until 1876. The last five years of his life were spent on his farm in retirement from politics.

Charles and his wife professed their faith in Jesus Christ in October 1886 when they joined the Christian Church at Harrisburg. They remained faithful members of the church until their death. Charles exhibited his faith and trust in Jesus Christ through the touching farewell he shared with his family and friends just prior to his death. After his death the church built their sanctuary on land that Charles had generously donated to the congregation.

On May 9, 1889, Charles died of pneumonia, which had resulted from a severe cold. He was bur-



Kate Stone (sitting on the left)



Susan Katharine Stone

ied in Lick Creek Cemetery in Harrison Township, Fayette County. His obituary describes his life and character as follows.

In his habits he was uniform and industrious; in business transactions he was very correct and honest in his dealings with men. As a husband and father he was very provident, kind and affectionate, ever ready to forego his own comfort for their pleasures. As a neighbor and citizen he was upright and generous. To the poor he could never say no, and none ever asked for aid and went empty away.

After her husband's death, Lovisa lived another seventeen years before dying at her home in Harrison Township on December 19, 1906. Her obituary states that she "led a busy, useful life, always exhibiting great care and comfort for the pleasure of others and exemplifying the words of Christ when He said, 'It is better to give than receive.'" Lovisa was buried next to her husband in Lick Creek Cemetery in Harrison Township.

Charles and Lovisa had three children: Edwin Martin, Eliza A., and Susan Katharine (Kate). Kate was born in Harrison Township on Christmas day in 1849. She married William Thomas Florea, and their story continues with his family (see Florea).

Knight

Knight > Kahn > Florea > Boyd

The Knight family can be traced back to Daniel Knight, who was born around 1770. Daniel lived in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. On December 31, 1801, he married Elizabeth Moland. Elizabeth was the daughter of William Moland and Hannah Noble. William, who was born on November 5, 1749, served in the Revolutionary Army of the United States as a surgeon. He married Hannah on October 21, 1773, and died on April 24, 1826.

Very little is known about Daniel Knight. His son, Austin Willet Knight, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania on September 5, 1807. In the late 1820s Austin was a member of the first graduating class of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine and surgery for three or four years in Bucks County. While he was there he married Achsah Croasdale, who was born in Bucks County on October 10, 1803. In 1833, after the birth of their first daughter, the family moved to Muskingum County, Ohio. In Ohio, Austin and Achsah had four more children: Maloina, Prudence, George Austin, and Charles H. During their twenty years in Ohio, Austin laid out the town of Knightsville and participated in its early development and progress. During the Mexican War, Austin was appointed by the governor of Ohio to be a sergeant in the Army.

In 1857 the Knight family moved to Brazil Township, Clay County, Indiana and remained there for the rest of Austin's life. He continued to work as a skillful and recognized physician. He was affiliated with the Brazil Lodge (No. 264, A. F. & A. M.) and was a member of the oldest Odd Fellows Lodge in Philadelphia. In his politics he was a Democrat. He was well respected as a person who

held to high ideals in his profession, citizenship, and social relationships. In 1870 his real estate was valued at forty thousand dollars and his personal estate at fifteen thousand dollars. Austin died in Brazil Township on December 21, 1877, and was laid to rest with Masonic honors. His wife, Achsah, passed away ten years later on May 27, 1887.

Austin and Achsah's son George Austin Knight was born in Mt. Sterling, Muskingum County, Ohio on May 7, 1840. He was educated in public schools in Ohio and Indiana and pursued the study of law after finishing his public school education. He began his studies while working for Follett & Follett, attorneys in Ohio. He also studied under James M. Hanna of Sullivan County, Indiana while working as a clerk in a store. He was admitted to the bar after passing the required examination in 1861.

George was a well respected and successful lawyer, working both as a criminal lawyer and corporate lawyer during his career. In 1867 he formed a partnership with George P. Stone, and the two operated under the name Knight & Stone. In 1871 he was admitted to practice in the Indiana Supreme Court. Ten years later, in 1881, he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court. In 1891 he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Following that, in 1895, he was admitted to argue a case before the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington, DC. George also spent time in his career working as an attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad and as a Federal District Judge in Clay County.

George was well known for the extensive research and detailed preparation that he performed for the cases he handled. He was very careful and



George Austin Knight



Lucia Knight

systematic in his work. His legal practice was extensive and important in character. He had superb powers of concentration, and his ability to speak in public was topnotch. His oratory abilities were enhanced by his comprehensive knowledge and application of legal principles. For nearly fifty years he was connected with the most important criminal cases that appeared in his district, and he won many notable victories. In his politics he was a Democrat and strongly supported the party. He very likely could have been elected to public office, but he preferred to concentrate his time and energy on the practice of law.

On May 13, 1862, George married his neighbor, Lucia Elizabeth Hussey (see Hussey), in Clay County, Indiana. They had five children: Grace L., Austin, Helen Elizabeth, Lucia, and Edward.

Lucia was known for her good heart and mind and was held in high esteem by those who knew her. Unfortunately, she died of nervous exhaustion on December 21, 1892. She was buried at Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis. George died many years later on December 27, 1911, and was buried next to his wife three days later.

The Knight family story continues with George and Lucia's daughter Helen Elizabeth, who was born in Brazil Township on February 7, 1869. Her distant relatives included Nathaniel Hawthorne and John Greenleaf Whittier. Helen was a skilled quilter, and family tradition states that the family possesses an enormous quilt she made using tiny stitching (although the present location of this quilt is not known). Helen married David L. Kahn, and their story continues with his family (see Kahn).

Srodes

Srodes › Bickerstaff › Morgan › Riddle › Boyd

There are many traditions underlying the origin of the Srodes family. While they differ in details, the basic outline of the story is as follows. The Srodes family was related to King George III of England and was a prominent family in Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. The husband of the family was asked to provide some sort of service for the king of Germany, either hunting game or performing military service. His wife, however, was pregnant and he did not want to leave her, so he did not perform whatever service was requested of him. So the king sent an officer to arrest the husband, but the husband slew the officer. He and his wife left soon thereafter, sailing to America and leaving behind a large estate, which nobody dared to claim. On the way to America, the wife gave birth to William Srodes. William was the third of three sons—the other two were named Jacob and Henry and also accompanied the family to America. The parents died at sea due either to fever or to shipwreck. The ship was coming over with a William Penn expedition, and the orphaned boys were raised by Quakers who settled in Reading, Pennsylvania. This all took place around 1759.

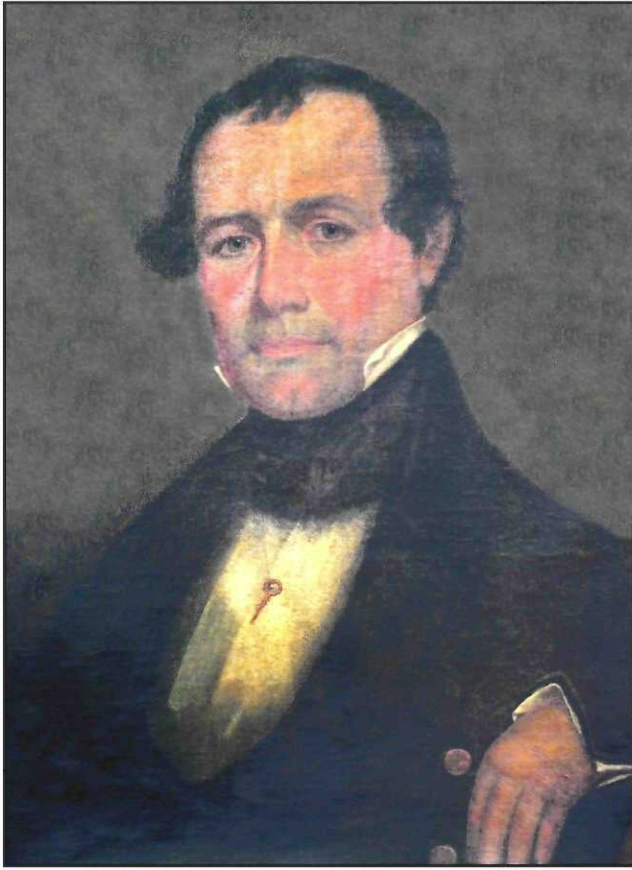
John Srodes Sr. was the son of either Jacob or Henry Srodes. John was born in Pennsylvania on January 21, 1777. Family tradition suggests that he served in the army under Mad Anthony Wayne. In the army John fought against the Intertribal Indian Confederation, which had formed to resist the white man's incursions into the Midwest. At one point he was captured by the Indians and held for six months. He escaped by killing the chief with the chief's own bow. John was also a soldier in the War of 1812. The United States government later

erected a monument in honor of his service in the war.

John married Catherine (Miller) Hittick. She was born in Pennsylvania on March 16, 1777. They had nine children: William G., Andrew, Cynthia, Betsey, Agnes, John Miller, Sidney G., Ephraim, and Mariah Jane. Catherine died on December 19, 1832. John died almost fifteen years later on March 3, 1847, and was buried with military honors in Old Baldwin Cemetery in Phillipsburg, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Their son John Miller Srodes was born on Grant's Hill in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania on July 17, 1809. A story from John's childhood says that he got angry at his brothers one day and ran away. He was captured by Indians, and his brothers could not find him. He pretended to like the Indians in order to escape. In reality, it seems that he enjoyed living with the Indians since he stayed with them for two or three years. He did finally return home, however, when an opportunity arose to do so. His granddaughter Lida Olive Bickerstaff remembers him telling her stories about when he lived with the Indians and teaching her their language, life, and customs.

John's experience living with the Indians probably shaped his life in the following two areas. First, it probably shaped his attitude towards those of other races. Many years later, when his granddaughter Lida saw a "colored" person for the first time, she ran away into the house. But John went inside, picked her up, took her outside, and had her talk with the man. His long journey overland from the Indians to his home also may have set the stage for future journeys he would take. Three times John



Portrait of John Miller Srodes painted in 1842

walked from New Orleans to Pittsburgh after having arrived in New Orleans on a flatboat.

On October 14, 1830, John married Eliza Quinn. They had seven children: William Quinn, Sarah Ann, John Q., Ellen Hood, Margaretta Pugh, Mary Alwilda, and Anna Eliza. Eliza Quinn was born to William Quinn and Marjorette Jacobs in Brooklyn, New York on March 31, 1809. Marjorette Jacobs was born in England, but nothing more is known about her. William Quinn came to America from Ireland with his parents at the age of nine. His family settled in Brooklyn, New York. Sometime before 1812, when William had his own family, he relocated to the Pittsburgh area, making the trip with the help of a four-horse team. It took the family forty days to make the trip, and when they arrived, William had only two dollars to his name. In Phillipsburg William owned and operated a ropewalk, which was a long covered building where rope was produced. William produced much of the cordage that was used to rig Master Com-

mandant Oliver Hazard Perry's naval fleet during the Battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812. William had a special wagon made to transport the rope to Lake Erie for use in the battle. Later, he moved his family, with the exception of his daughter Eliza, to Cleveland. Living in Cleveland, he had the opportunity to participate in one of the anniversaries of Perry's victory, and, at one point, Eva Bickerstaff had a photo of him from the celebration. Unfortunately, the whereabouts of this photo are now unknown.

John Miller Srodes was a ship captain who piloted boats from Pittsburgh to Cairo, Illinois and Memphis, Tennessee. He served his country as a Captain in the Mexican War under General Zachary Taylor and fought in several battles on Taylor's drive to Mexico City. In the Civil War, John served as Captain of the U. S. Ram *Lioness* of the Mississippi Marine Brigade from April 28 to July 16, 1862, when he was discharged. The U. S. Ram *Lioness* was part of the Ram Fleet under the command of Colonel Charles Ellet.

The Ram Fleet was a fleet of nine steam-powered rams that played a role in winning domination of the Mississippi River by the Union. Ellet's nine rams were converted steam ships fitted with a reinforced prow. Unarmed, the ships were designed simply to ram into the side of enemy ships and sink them. Rams were an old idea that was revived after the development of steam propulsion. Ellet initially tried to convince the Navy to let him develop a ram fleet, but he was rejected. So he took his idea directly to Secretary of War Stanton, who gave Ellet permission to build and command the fleet.

Ellet personally led the fleet in the Battle of Memphis on June 6, 1862. After handily defeating the confederate flotilla, Ellet noticed a white flag flying over Memphis. Having been wounded, Ellet sent his son, Medical Cadet Charles Rivers Ellet, to attend to the surrender of the city. Charles Rivers Ellet was escorted to shore by Captain John Srodes aboard the *Lioness*, which was the last ram to arrive on the scene because it was hauling coal for the fleet. Charles Rivers Ellet, who had joined the fleet just five days earlier on his nineteenth birthday, took a rowboat ashore along with three other

Union soldiers and demanded the surrender of the city from Mayor John Park. Since the confederate army had already left, the mayor was powerless to surrender and the Union army was not ready to occupy Memphis. Ellet, however, demanded that they be permitted to hoist the American flag over the post office as a symbol of the fall of Memphis. The mayor advised them against doing so, saying that he could not ensure their safety. Ellet, however, did not listen to the mayor and convinced the mayor to escort his party of four to the post office.

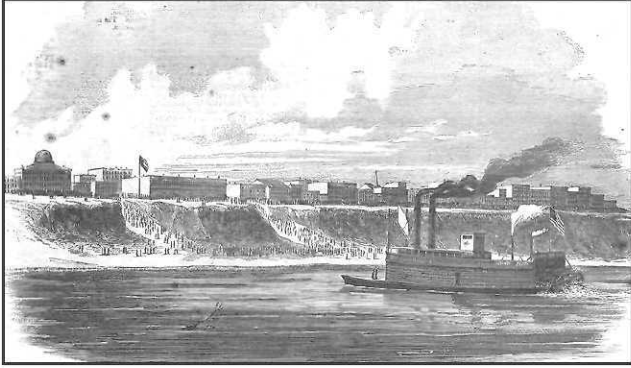
When they arrived at the post office, several civilians escorted Ellet and one other to the fourth floor, and they created a makeshift flag stand to fly the Union flag. As they admired their work, someone closed the trapdoor and stranded them on the roof. The people of the city, noticing the Union

flag, began to yell and fire shots at the men of the roof.

The mayor, fearing that the city would be bombarded because of the antics of the people, made his way back to the *Lioness* and yelled for help. Captain Srodes then came ashore and threatened to fire on the city "if those men are not released in ten minutes." He then suggested that the mayor assemble the police force to disperse the crowd. What the people of Memphis didn't know was that the *Lioness* had no guns! To give a show of force, however, Captain Srodes sent all of the ship's marines ashore armed with carbines and hand grenades. Thousands of people jeered at the marines as they made their way to the post office. Soon, however, a warehouse below town exploded, and the people dispersed to investigate the explosion. Captain Srodes placed



John Miller Srodes in front of the Point Bruge Hotel, his home in Phillipsburg



The Lioness approaches Memphis to demand the town's surrender (from Harper's Weekly, June 28, 1862).

four men on guard at the entrance of the post office and sent others up to the fourth floor to rescue their comrades. Captain Srodes details the aftermath of the Battle of Memphis in his diary.

June 5. All well and our navy and troops in full possession of Fort Pillow at 5:30 A.M. It is one of the strongest forts I ever saw. If they had the spunk and courage we had, one hundred and fifty thousand men couldn't take the fort with fifty thousand. I can't describe the amount of guns and property other than fortress is good. Orders to move to Memphis and we took up the line of march. We advanced on down to Cypress Bend and all the Rams lay to. The gunboats at the head of the Old Hen lay to until June 6 at 4:30 A.M. The whole fleet moved on quietly until the foot of the Chickens at Memphis. The enemy's gunboats commenced. Three shots were fired from the enemy before our gunboats got in to the line of battle. The enemy turned tail for retreat, but our gunboats and the Rams stopped their retreat before they got to the head of President Island. We captured and sank all but one and she may thank the Lord that they are human men on the Rams. Saving scalded and drowning, deluded men and crews, and putting out the fires. The victory is glorious, but the slaughter of rebels is great. No man on earth can tell their loss. It is

immense. Some boats went down and all their crews. The fight was short.

Orders for Lioness, 9:30 A.M., to take flag of truce and dispatch banner and lieutenant. Dispatch banner was Surgeon Ellet. The dispatch was for the surrender of Memphis. The time for return of banner was up. A dispatch came on board the mob had shut them up. Captain Srodes dispatched to the city authorities that he would give them 20 minutes for the safe return of the flag banner, and cut loose then to give orders for shelling the town. He got but a short distance from the shore till the river was checkered with small boats, flags of truce in all directions, calling for Capt. Srodes not to shell the town. The city authorities were with him and guaranteed the safe return of our men. Capt. Srodes saw Lt. Crandall with a rebel



Anna Eliza Srodes around 1858



Anna Eliza Srodes at the age of sixteen

flag, waving it at Jeff's Greeks. In the great excitement in Memphis, I suppose that had not even been seen, but it came all right on board. Ours is waving on the postoffice. The flag is the Lioness flag that the owners gave her. All excitement—Union men laying down rebel flags and running Union up. The mob is St. Louis pilots and engineers that never were of any account, and worse. Now 12 A. M. All quiet as yet. One little fire up in pinch, among the whiskey heads forepart of the night.

During his military service, John was injured by a shell that went through his back and caused an injury to his spine. This happened in May or June of 1862 while he was on the Yazoo River. John also contracted malarial fever. He was treated for his injury and illness on board the Lioness by medical officers from the Ram Fleet.

In his politics, John was a Whig and later a Republican. At one point he was the only Republican in Phillipsburg, which was strictly Democratic. When his daughter Anna was young, the family lived in a home that had a small stream running through the backyard, and Anna would play in it. Later, John bought a farm in Moon Township and moved his family there. But he soon returned and built a home on the bank of the Ohio River in Phillipsburg. His home was built flush with the street and had an upper porch and a lower porch, both of which overlooked the Ohio River.

At this home John had an icehouse in the backyard, where he would put ice that he had gathered in the winter for storage because ice was not then sold. His backyard was paved with stepping stones that were surrounded by portulaca, a weedy small-leaved plant. The yard also had raspberry and fruit trees as well as a big, old bake oven, which was never used and later torn down. He also had a barn with four or five stalls, a place for feed, room for his buggy, and a pile of hay in which his grandchildren liked to play. He always kept a horse and buggy and Lida Olive Bickerstaff remembered getting to ride in the buggy with her grandfather often.

John's wife, Eliza, died of consumption on Christmas day in 1856. John was away on one of his trips as a riverboat captain and did not find out



John Miller Srodes with his second wife

about her death until he arrived back home. After her death, John's youngest daughter, Anna, lived with her aunt and uncle until her father married Nancy Galbraith Chase in Pittsburgh on December 17, 1857. Nancy was good to Anna and taught her how to manage a household. John and Nancy did not have any children. In his latter years, John was an innkeeper in Phillipsburg. He died of paralysis at

his home along the Ohio River bank in Phillipsburg on September 30, 1882. Nancy died ten years later on January 30, 1892.

The Srodes family story continues with John's daughter Anna Eliza Srodes, who was born in Phillipsburg on November 8, 1848. She married William Jefferson Bickerstaff, and their story continues with his family (see Bickerstaff).

Hopkins

Hopkins > Ballantine > Boyd

The Hopkins family can be traced back to Jonathan Hopkins, who is said to be a direct descendent of Stephen Hopkins, the fourteenth person to sign the Mayflower compact in 1620. Jonathan was a farmer who lived in northern New Jersey in what later became Parhaquarry Township in Warren County. He served in the French and Indian War of 1754. Jonathan died in November 1784 in Knowlton, Sussex County, New Jersey.

Jonathan's son, Nathan, served as a Sergeant in Captain Reuben Mannings' Company of the first regiment of the Sussex County Militia of New Jersey. Nathan married a woman named Hannah Driel or Dryal. He died in April 1784, seven months before his father's death.

Nathan and his wife had one son, Driel Hopkins, who was born in Vienna, Warren County, New Jersey on November 29, 1780. After his father's death, Driel lived with his grandfather, Jonathan Hopkins. After his grandfather's death, Driel was placed under the guardianship of William Hopkins, Joshua Swayze, Caleb Swayze and William Armstrong. On December 3, 1794, Driel Hopkins chose as his guardian one James Dawdy of Knowlton County of Sussex. One biographer summarizes the life of Driel Hopkins as follows.

[Driel Hopkins] was an iron dealer and contractor in Warren county, New Jersey, where he owned and managed a large tract of land and was esteemed as a progressive and energetic business man. During the War of 1812, he supplied the government with large quantities of cattle, dealt extensively in iron and had large business inter-

ests in Philadelphia. Having been obliged to sell a considerable number of cattle at a loss upon the sudden termination of the war, he went to New York, where he was successful in importing goods and in the conduct of a hotel.

On November 10, 1800, Driel married Sarah Donnelly or Danley, who was born near Vienna, Warren County, New Jersey on December 10, 1785. She was the daughter of James Donnelly or Danley. While her mother's name is not known, the following story is related about her.

[Sarah's] mother was at one time baking pies in an old Dutch oven which stood out of doors, when General Washington and his staff rode by. All pies that required filling, such as pumpkin, custard, etc., were filled by using a long-handled wooden ladle, made of one piece of wood, from the bowl of which the filling was poured into the crust, which was previously placed in the oven. Washington requested the privilege of filling some of the pies, and when they were baked he and his staff feasted thereon.

Driel and Sarah had nine children: Juliet L., a child who died unnamed, Jonathan, James, Caroline, Anderson, Amanda, Nathan, and Harrison. Sarah died sometime before 1825, and Driel married Mary Straley. The Hopkins family story continues with Caroline, who was born in Hope, Warren County, New Jersey around 1809.

Sometime in the late 1820s Caroline married John Ballantine, and they had five children: William Alex, Caroline S., George W., John S., and Mary Ann. John Ballantine was born in Armagh, Ireland roughly around the year 1803. Family tradition says that his parents were William Ballantine and Martha Ward. It is not known for sure when John came to America, but immigration records show a John Ballantine, twenty-one years old, arriving in Philadelphia from Belfast, Ireland on August 2, 1824, aboard the *Hercules*.

While family tradition says that John Ballantine died in 1853, he does not appear on the 1850 U. S. census. Furthermore, his children are listed in the household of a woman named Caroline Cole, who was born in Ireland. It is not certain where Caroline, John's wife, was living in 1850, but there is

record of a Caroline "Valentine," age forty-two, living with a "Sayre" family in Newark, Essex County, New Jersey. So John Ballantine had either died or gotten a divorce from Caroline by 1850.

Around 1851 Caroline (Hopkins) Ballantine married Thomas Clay and moved to New York City to live with him. By 1870, however, she was no longer with Thomas Clay, who had probably died. Instead, she was living with her two daughters at 40 Perry Street in Manhattan.

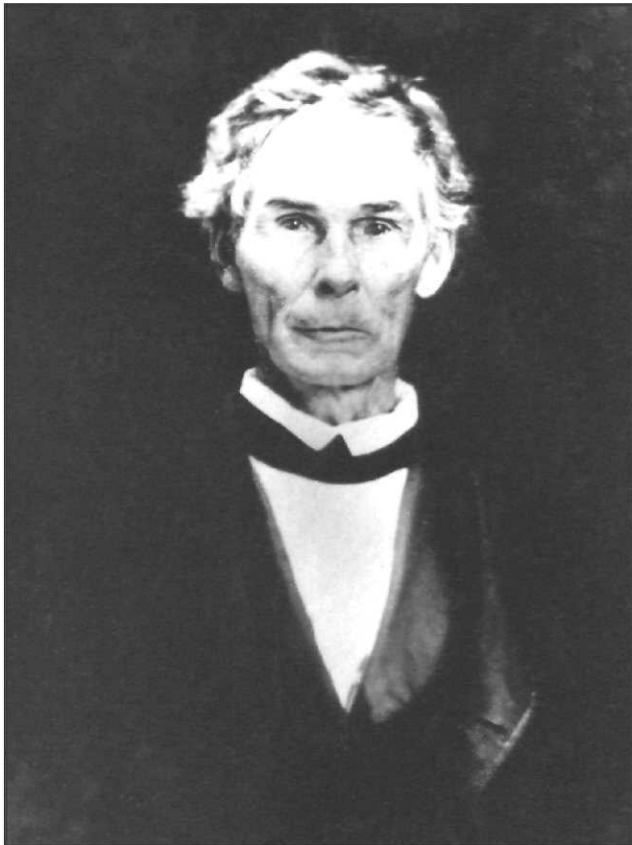
On April 24, 1874, Caroline died in her home at the age of sixty-five from acute bronchitis. She was buried three days later at Evergreen Cemetery in Elizabeth, Union County, New Jersey. Her daughter Mary Ann Ballantine was born on February 14, 1843. She married Robert Wright Boyd, and their story continues with his family (see Boyd).

Dale

Dale > Florea > Boyd

The Dale family draws its roots from Joseph Dale, who was born in Georgetown, Woodford County, Kentucky on April 12, 1792. His mother, whose name is not known, died when he was a little boy. His father, George Dale, was a native of Woodford County and died when Joseph was just seven years old, leaving Joseph an orphan. At the age of fourteen Joseph came to Indiana with his older brother, Alexander, and lived in Brookville. For some time Joseph worked for Alexander, who was a distiller.

On June 9, 1814, Joseph married Mary Ann Bradburn in Franklin County, Indiana. Mary was born in Pennsylvania on January 17, 1796. She was the daughter of Dr. John Bradburn, who was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Dr. Bradburn settled near Harrisburg, Fayette County, Indiana as early as 1814. He was a physician and surgeon who was well known throughout the state in pioneer days. His medical practice was marred, however, by a tragic incident that occurred in the spring of 1825. Two men broke into his house one



Joseph Dale



Mary Ann Bradburn

night under the influence of alcohol. In self-defense John attacked the two men with one of his surgical knives, inflicting serious injuries upon them. After disabling the men, he did his best to tend to their wounds. Despite his efforts, the men died from the wounds. Scarred by the incident, Dr. Bradburn moved to the southern part of Indiana shortly thereafter and later to the vicinity of Brookville, where he died.

After getting married Joseph and Mary Ann settled in a frontier home in Fayette County. Records show that he purchased land in Section 4 of Township 14 North, Range 12 East. Joseph cleared the forest from his land and over time developed a fine farm, making a comfortable home for his family. He and his wife had at least eleven children: William, Mary, DeWitt C., Susan, Joseph, George, Eliza, Caroline, Sara, Martin, and Amanda.

Joseph built a distillery on his farm soon after settling down. The whiskey he made was quite popular not only with his local pioneer neighbors but also the local Indian population, who called it "fire-water." They would stop by to fill up their buckskin bottles and trade wild game, deer, bear, and turkey with Joseph. Joseph's children became playmates with the many Indians who lived in the area. In 1822 three hundred Indians rode up to the house to trade, and one of the Indian women stole

Joseph's two-year old child with the intention of raising him as her own. Joseph soon discovered that his son was missing, however, and recovered him within a mile from his home.

In addition to farming, distilling whiskey, and trading game, Joseph was an enterprising citizen involved in promoting the public welfare. On February 9, 1819, when Fayette County was divided into the five townships of Columbia, Connersville, Harrison, Brownsville, and Jennings, Joseph was appointed as the inspector of elections for Harrison Township. Joseph was later instrumental in establishing the village of Bentonville in 1838 by having the land surveyed and divided into plots. In December 1852 he was appointed as one of the three commissioners of Fayette County, continuing in this role until September 1859. In his various roles, Joseph did many things to advance the material growth and development of Fayette County.

Joseph's wife died in Fayette County on August 25, 1861. Joseph followed her one year later on August 26, 1862. He and his wife were both devoted members of the Baptist church. The Dale family story continues with Eliza Dale, who was born in Franklin County (now Fayette County) on May 4, 1815. She married Lewis Collins Florea in 1835, and their story is continued with his family (see Florea).

Hussey

Hussey > Knight > Kahn > Florea > Boyd

The Hussey family can be documented back to Edward Simons Hussey, who was born in Maryland in 1813 or 1814. Yet family tradition traces a long line of Husseys beyond Edward all the way back to Puritan times. While it is preferable to avoid endorsing the accuracy of unconfirmed tradition, to leave the story of the Hussey family unreported would be inappropriate. And while much of what follows is historically accurate, it has simply not been confirmed that this history is ours.

The first Hussey ancestor to come to America was Christopher Hussey. He was baptized in Dorking, Surrey, England on February 18, 1598 or 1599. He was the son of John Hussey and Marie Wood, who were married in Dorking on December 5, 1593. Family tradition says that John Hussey's parents were Sir Henry Hussey and Judith. According to family tradition, Sir Henry was a knight who lorded over many manors and was known for wanting fine things.

Christopher spent some time in Holland as a young man. One source reports that he met his wife Theodate Bachelor in Holland and asked her father's permission to marry her. Her father gave his consent on the condition that Christopher permit him to come to America with them. Other sources say that he didn't marry Theodate until he arrived in America. In either case, they were married by 1635.

Christopher migrated to Saugus, Massachusetts (which was renamed "Lynn" in 1637) in 1632 or 1633. Life with Theodate ended prematurely when Theodate died in October 1649. Nearly nine years later, Christopher married Ann (Capon) Mingay in Hampton, Rockingham County, New Hampshire.

By 1636 Christopher had moved to the town of Newbury, where he was chosen that year to be a town selectman, an office which was then called one of the "seven men." In 1638 Christopher settled in the town of Hampton in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, where he was made Justice of the Peace in 1639. He held that position for a number of years while also serving as town clerk and one of the first deacons of the church.

In 1659 Christopher was one of nine men who purchased the island of Nantucket. Christopher's family, along with the families of the other nine men, became the island's first European settlers. During his time on Nantucket, Christopher was a sea captain. Florence Helen Kahn preserved the following poem describing the early families that settled in Nantucket.

The Swains are clannish, clownish, cold.

The Barnards very civil.

The Starbucks, they are loud to brawl.

The Pinkbams beat the devil.

The Coffins noisy, boisterous, loud.

The silent Gardners plotting.

The Mitchells good.

The Barkers proud.

The Rays and Russels are coopers.

The knowing Folgers lazy.

A learned Coleman rare,

And scarce an honest Hussey.

On October 23, 1671, twelve years after purchasing a share of Nantucket, Christopher sold his share of the island to his sons, John and Stephen. He moved back to Hampton and owned a farm de-

scribed as one hundred fifty acres of meadow. He later added fifty acres of marshland adjacent to his farm. Upon his death, this property was bequeathed to his sons. On September 18, 1679, orders were received from King Charles II to create a government in New Hampshire that would be under the jurisdiction of a president and a council appointed by the president. Christopher was appointed as one of the president's six councilors.

Christopher Hussey died in Hampton on March 6, 1686, and was buried there two days later. He and his wife, Theodate, had five children: Stephen, John, Hulda, Mary, and Theodata.

Their son John Hussey was born in Lynn, Massachusetts on February 29, 1635 or 1636. John was elected to the Assembly in Hampton, New Hampshire. Because of his religious beliefs, however, he refused to take oaths and was not able to serve in the Assembly. In 1688 John moved his family to Delaware. In 1696 he was appointed as a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, representing New Castle County (then one of the three lower counties of Pennsylvania). Since Pennsylvania Quakers were permitted to enter office without taking an oath, John was able to serve in the Assembly.

On September 21, 1659, John married Rebecca Perkins in Hampton. Rebecca was born in Hampton in 1642. She was the daughter of Isaac Perkins and Samantha Wise. (Incidentally, she was also the sister of Jacob Perkins, which means that Robert Adam Boyd and Martha Ann Zimmerman are tenth cousins once removed.) Isaac was born to Isache and Alice Perkins on January 26, 1610 or 1611. He died on November 13, 1685, in Hampton, New Hampshire. Samantha Wise was the daughter of Humphrey Wise and Susanna Tidd. She died in New Castle, Delaware on July 17, 1699. John Hussey died in New Castle on May 8, 1707. His wife, Rebecca, died there in either 1685 or 1707.

There are few sources and little biographical information on the next four generations of Husseys. What follows in the next paragraph is taken from family tradition and the published family trees of other descendents of Christopher Hussey, which largely confirm family tradition and provide additional information on dates and locations. There is

much disagreement on many of the dates that follow, so none of them should be accepted as fact.

John Hussey II was born to John and Rebecca Hussey on November 18, 1675 in Hampton. He married Ann Innskeep on April 3, 1702 or 1703 in New Castle. John died on August 12, 1733, in an area known as Christiana Hundred in New Castle. His son, John Hussey III, was born sometime after 1713 in Newberry, Pennsylvania. John Hussey III married a woman named Elizabeth in 1749 in Kennet, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and he died in York County, Pennsylvania in 1770. His son George Hussey was born on March 4, 1758, in York County. He married Rachel Hayword on January 11, 1781, in Baltimore, Maryland. Rachel died on March 3, 1799, and George married a woman named Grace in Baltimore around February 1800. George died in Baltimore in 1819. His son, Joseph Hussey, was born on June 15, 1781, in Baltimore, where he is listed as the head of the household on the 1820 U. S. census. He married Ellen Simons, who was born in Maryland, and they had a son named Edward Simons Hussey.

Edward Simons Hussey was born in Baltimore in 1813 or 1814. He married a woman named Eliza sometime before 1841. Family tradition says that Eliza was the daughter of John Rosecrans, who himself was the son of a John Rosecrans who served in the American War of Independence. Edward and Eliza had seven children, five of whose names are known: Edward H., Lucia Elizabeth, William G., Joseph L., and John. Edward was one of the early settlers of Sullivan County, where he was listed as a head of the household on the 1840 U. S. census. He worked for a number of years as the proprietor of the National Hotel in Terre Haute. In 1856 his family moved to Brazil, Clay County, Indiana. In Brazil, Edward was a prominent person in business life and public interests. He served for twelve to fourteen years as the postmaster and executed the office in a very businesslike manner. As a Republican he served for a time as Justice of the Peace and rendered decisions that were strictly fair and impartial. With respect to his social life, he was a member of three lodges: Brazil Lodge, No. 264 of the Free and Accepted Masons (for which

he served as secretary); Brazil Chapter, No. 59 of the Royal Arch Masons; and Brazil Lodge, No. 30, K. P. Edward's wife, Eliza, died sometime before June 3, 1880 (family tradition says it was in 1880). Edward died sometime after June 3, 1880 (family tradition says it was in 1887).

Edward and Eliza's daughter Lucia Elizabeth Hussey was born in Carlisle, Sullivan County on

April 8, 1843. In 1858 Lucia graduated from Oxford Female Seminary in Oxford, Indiana. (A seminary in the mid-nineteenth century was more like a private high school than a modern-day seminary.) On May 13, 1862, Lucia married her long-time neighbor, George Austin Knight, in Clay County, Indiana. Their story continues with his family (see Knight).

Bruce

Bruce › Morgan › Riddle › Boyd

A biography by Harry Thomas Morgan entitled *The Life of Henry Bruce* has provided virtually all of the following information about the Bruce family. Morgan composed his book from the numerous letters he collected written by Henry Bruce. Based on this biography, it is known that the Bruce family can be traced back to George Bruce. George Bruce is believed to be a descendent of Edward, Baron Bruce of Kinloss, who died in 1610 and who was a favorite of King James I of England. George Bruce was born in 1640 and probably resided for a time in Nansemond County, Virginia near the mouth of the James River. In 1668 George was living in Sittingbourn and later in Farnham Parish of what is now Richmond County, Virginia. At his home in Richmond, George owned a good-sized farm. About 1682 George delivered an important message to Lord Culpepper, royal Governor at Williamsburg, and in 1683 he complained to the Governor concerning certain taxes. Besides these details, little else is known about George's life. In 1715, at the age of seventy-five, George wrote his will in which described himself as "stricken in years." He died later that year, leaving an estate to each of his six children.

George's son Charles was born prior to 1690. He was a man of substance who lived in the Brunswick Parish of King George County, Virginia. Charles married Elizabeth Pannill, the daughter of William P. Pannill and Anne Morton Pannill. They had seven children: Frances, Elizabeth, Suzannah, Mary, Margaret, Charles, and William. Charles (the husband of Elizabeth) died in 1754.

His son William Bruce was born in 1724. He owned a plantation of three hundred acres on the

Rappahannock near the King George County line in what is now known as Stafford County, Virginia. He married a woman whose maiden name was probably Banks and who may have been a relative of his. At the age of forty-seven, William served as a vestryman of Brunswick Parish church in King George County. The responsibilities of a vestryman included directing the work of the tithe collector, surveying and establishing land boundaries, providing relief for the poor, medical care for the sick, and help for the maimed and blind. As a vestryman he also oversaw the care of abandoned babies and homeless vagrants as well as the burial of the dead.

William's son George was born about 1752. When he was a young man George Bruce probably visited the home of his paternal uncle, Charles Bruce, which was named "Soldier's Rest." It was probably during a social engagement at "Soldier's Rest" that George Bruce met Mary Stubblefield (see Stubblefield). The two got engaged and were married in 1775 or 1776. George and Mary operated a small plantation in Stafford County and ran it with the assistance of two or three slaves. Mary soon became pregnant and gave birth to their first child, Henry Bruce, on October 30, 1777. Just one year later, in October 1778, George Bruce died at the age of about twenty-six. It is not known if he was a soldier or if his death was directly associated with the American War of Independence. What is known is that George was buried in the private burial ground of his father, who was appointed administrator of his deceased son's property.

After her husband's death, Mary Stubblefield Bruce returned to live with her family in Culpepper, Virginia. She gave birth to a second son on January

28, 1779, and named him George after his father. After about a year and a half Mary returned to Stafford County to receive the portion of the estate left to her by her husband. It included a bed, furniture, a desk, a looking glass, and a slave named Winny. The remaining items in the estate were sold and the money was placed in trust for Mary's two sons to take possession of when they came of age.

Mary Stubblefield Bruce married Hugh Morrison when Henry was four years old and moved to Botetourt County, Virginia. Henry and his brother lived with his mother and step-father for at least a year. Henry Bruce later described himself at this point of his life as a "poor, destitute orphan." It seems that his new step-father did not welcome the task of rearing two young boys. Henry's Aunt Frances Bruce, the sister of Mary Stubblefield Bruce and the wife of Henry's great-uncle Charles Bruce, probably got wind of the situation at the home of Henry's step-father and probably persuaded her husband to invite Henry to live with them at "Soldier's Rest." Whatever the circumstances may have been, Henry ended up moving to "Soldier's Rest" in 1782 at the age of five.

At "Soldier's Rest" Henry received schooling from John Goolrich, who was a famous mathematician and the headmaster of a well-known academy in Fredericksburg. Charles Bruce became a second father to Henry, and Henry developed a good relationship with Charles' wife, Frances, whom he refers to fondly in letters written throughout his life.

In 1789, around the age of twelve, Henry left "Soldier's Rest" to live with his grandfather, William Bruce, who was then sixty-five years old. He stayed there through the spring of 1792, probably continuing his school studies. In August 1792, however, William Bruce passed away, leaving Henry with no father and no grandfather at the age of fourteen.

After the death of his grandfather (his great-uncle Charles Bruce had died in 1790), Henry returned to live with his mother, brother, and step-father in Botetourt County, Virginia. Plans were made during the winter of 1792–1793 for the future of the Bruce boys. His brother was to become a saddler and be apprenticed to a harness maker. It is not

known what was to become of Henry, but it is clear that Henry wanted no part in what his step-father had planned for him. So, in the spring of 1793, Henry took a horse, saddle, and bridle from his mother's stable along with a few pieces of gold and left Virginia.

Henry's destination was Kentucky. He traveled with the Threlkeld family, who was also leaving Virginia to settle in Kentucky. It is not clear how Henry was able to persuade Benjamin Threlkeld to let him join his family's caravan because serious legal consequences could have resulted from Benjamin Threlkeld's removal of a minor from his home state. Nonetheless, Henry was permitted to join the family as they followed the Western trail to Kentucky. On the trip Henry kept out of site during the day but slept in the Threlkeld camp at night. When they finally arrived in Kentucky, Henry had only three French crowns.

Since they arrived in the springtime, Henry was quickly able to find employment working on farms in Mason and Fleming counties, earning twenty-five cents a day. One of Henry's grandsons recalls that Henry was a powerfully built young man who gave no heed to any possible dangers that could be lurking in the Kentucky countryside, where he worked fourteen-hour days. For Henry Bruce, a day of work meant laboring "from sunrise to sunset."

Henry saved almost everything he earned during this time of his life. He also studied the soil and learned more about his new trade of farming. He noted the value of rotating the crops and became impressed with the exceptional fertility of the farmland in his new home state. Before long, Henry was able to purchase a small farm for himself. Cost was a barrier to him purchasing improved land (land that was already cleared and ready to farm). So he purchased fifty acres of uncleared land in Fleming County and began the painstaking task of removing the trees (for which there was no market since there were not yet any saw mills in the area). Besides the hard work of clearing his land for farming, Henry would later deal with the problem of imperfect land titles—a problem which required him to pay for his land three times over in the following years. His initial purchase of land would soon grow into a

good-sized estate located on Johnson Creek, a fork of the Licking River, between Nepton and Johnson, Kentucky. The nearest villages were Elizaville and Flemingsburg.

At the age of fifteen, Henry met Eleanor Threlkeld, the daughter of Benjamin Threlkeld. They became friends during their journey from Virginia and lived in the same neighborhood once they arrived in Kentucky. Less than five years later, on January 11, 1798, Henry and Eleanor were wed. Henry's bride made his wedding outfit by hackling, spinning, weaving, bleaching, and stitching together by hand some flax that Henry had grown on his farm. Eleanor's parents gave the young couple many presents to help them begin their life together including a horse, a cow, two hogs, a large feather bed, a bolster, pillows, two woolen blankets, and counterpanes. The young couple also received chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. H. T. Morgan summarizes the type of character possessed by the young couple: "Through the veins of both poured the blood of daring. Both had a passion for self-improvement, as well as a determination to better their circumstances."

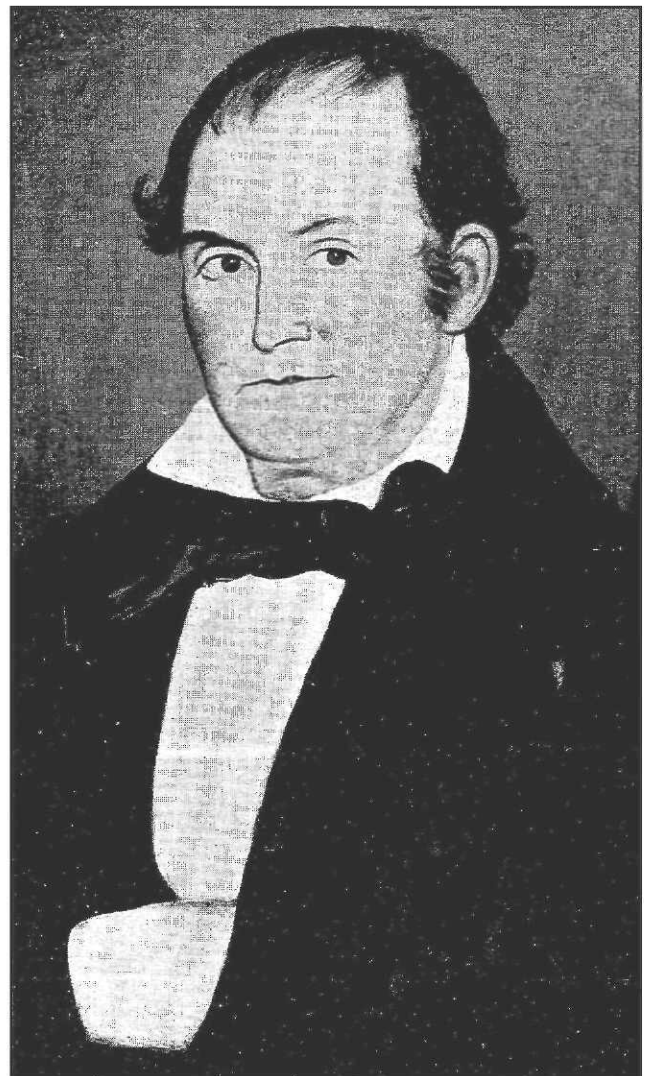
Henry and Eleanor spent their first fifteen months as a married couple living with Eleanor's parents as Henry made preparations for the two of them to settle on his own property. He did so while also working as the manager under annual contract for a farm on Mill Creek in Mason County. In late 1798, with the help of a free black male under hire, Henry began to construct a large, one-room cabin on his property in Fleming County. H. T. Morgan describes the cabin at length.

Between the rough logs forming the walls, a mortar composed of mud and hair was daubed. By the use of a whipsaw enough of the planks were secured to form a door, the hinges being also of wood. The loft, which was reached by a ladder, was high enough only in the center for a man to stand upright.

The exterior of the cabin had one window, which was entirely of wood. Plenty of fresh air came in through the cracks, while

foul air was expelled through the chimney. The floor was simply Mother Earth. The chimney was built at one of the gable ends because of the added support secured there. The crude fireplace, in which a man could readily enter without stooping, was also large enough to admit wood six feet in length. As the house was built on the bank of Johnson creek, directly below the present Bruce home, the approximate location can be determined.

A bedstead was made by driving forked sticks into the dirt floor, upon which were laid rails that fitted into holes bored in the walls; wooden beams formed the head and footboards; small tree branches were



Henry Bruce at age fifty-nine

spread across to serve as slats. Both straw and feather mattresses were used.

Housekeeping, which began in May, 1799, was undertaken with tables, three-legged stools, wooden spoons, knives and forks, fashioned by the young husband. He made the dining table by constructing rude trestles, upon which was placed a broad slab, and this was covered at meal time with a cloth of tow linen. The only luxuries were cups, pie pans and dishes made of tin.

The vessel in which substances were crushed for cooking was a mortar, made from a log of wood four feet long and two feet wide, and rendered smooth on one end for resting on the floor. It was made in this manner: First, the upper end was gouged out to form a basin. As few tools were available, corn cobs were laid on and slowly burned in many layers until a hole was made sufficiently large to contain a bushel of grain. The pestle used to crush or pound whatever had been placed in the mortar consisted of a piece of wood, two feet long, whittled to a size suitable for the hand and bound with an iron ring. One end was carefully split about half its length, by driving into it an ordinary iron wedge, such as the rail splitters used, the head forming the pestle. Through use of the mortar, grain was quickly reduced to meal.

Iron pots and kettles were suspended on a swinging crane, over the blaze in the big fireplace, by hooks and chains. Baking was done in a covered circular iron oven, placed on the wide, warm, stone hearth directly fronting the fire, with live coals occasionally raked into position beneath it. The meat was broiled on a gridiron, which was about the size and shape of the modern griddle, excepting that it had a wider surface.

Sugar was obtained from the sap of the maple tree. Tea was brewed from sasafra root. To bale water from the deep

well, timber was cut to provide both the tapering sweep and bucket. Salt was secured from the nearby "lick" at Blue Lick Springs.

In November 1798 Henry returned to Virginia to visit his brother and other relatives and also to assist in the settlement of his father's small estate. While he was entitled to nearly all of the remaining property, he knew that his brother could benefit from having a share in the estate. So Henry asked that the estate be divided equally between his brother and him. From the proceeds of his portion of the estate, Henry brought back to Kentucky three slaves and three hundred fifty dollars.

At their new home in Fleming County, Eleanor Bruce showed herself to be a determined and competent manager of household concerns. Eleanor, called "Miss Nelly" by the slaves, took charge of the preparation of food and manufacture of clothing (which was done to avoid the unnecessary expense of purchasing clothes in the nearest village). She also assumed responsibility for the dairy, poultry yard, and orchard. H. T. Morgan reports that Eleanor worked just as "industriously" and "judiciously" in *her* duties as Henry did in the "supposedly larger ones" of planting and cultivating the crops and the raising of livestock.

It wasn't until 1810 that Henry Bruce added a puncheon floor, which consisted of broad, flat pieces of timber roughly smoothed by an axe. The Bruces also added another room to their house with the assistance of one of the slaves that Henry had inherited from his father's estate. Three of Henry's daughters were put in this room under the care of a slave called "Mammy" Mariah, who was herself only fourteen years old.

While Henry Bruce worked in a variety of capacities throughout his life—woodsman, Justice of the Peace, sheriff, trader—his primary occupation was that of a farmer. A glimpse of his early life as a farmer is given in a letter written by Henry to his younger brother in June 1801.

I am making tolerably good improvements on my little farm, which consists

only of about thirty acres of cleared land. I erected a barn of hewed logs fifty-one feet long and twenty-one feet wide, and several other necessary houses.

It is the time of harvest and there is now considerably the greatest crop of small grain ever raised in this state, or in America, to the same quantity of ground. We are very seasonable and have great prospectors of large crops of wheat, sold chiefly at four shillings per bushel.

I have no reason to complain of misfortune as I am supplied with a good share of the bountiful production of our plantation agreeable to what I cultivate. Last Fall I put some of my land in rye and never plowed or hoed my corn until a few days ago. I can venture to say it is the best corn ever yet I have seen.

I have good neighbors, though they are collected from various parts of the world. They, or some of them, do not seem as natural as the Virginians, because I am most used to them. I flatter myself that you will be a neighbor to me sometime in this place, for I am so well contented here that I think I never shall have a desire to move far off.

From his initial purchase of land, Henry slowly grew his property until he owned nearly one thousand acres by 1829. Over the years he grew many different crops including corn, wheat, oats, and hemp. He also raised cattle, hogs, and horses. Henry showed his ability to weather a storm both literally and figuratively as he navigated his family and livelihood through the difficult economic period of the 1820s as well as through a flood in July 1822 that threatened to destroy much of his farm. During these difficult economic times the Bruce family survived by cutting back on expenditures as indicated by a statement Henry made in March 1821, "Times are truly trying...we must use better economy, dress in domestic weaves, abandon the practice of wearing British cloth, or we will be a ruined people."

Henry also faced many trying times in his pursuit of hog trading. As early as 1808, Henry began taking small droves of hogs into Maryland and Virginia to sell for a profit. Later, he began making an annual trek to Georgia to sell hogs. The trip kept Henry away from home for months, but something Henry wrote on October 15, 1836, explains his rationale for making the annual trip.

I have labored hard through life and do yet—'tis by that means I am enabled to contribute to my children's welfare. Every person that has health and strength ought to be diligently employed to earn something to make himself comfortable in old age. I am by these considerations reluctantly induced to leave home in a few days, as I have done many years previously, to try to better the condition of my children. Great is the sacrifice, I assure you, to leave my wife, children and friends, and the comforts of our own table and fireside. But 'tis a duty I owe to them to try to make some provision for their future benefit, especially when I reflect on the circumstances I was in when I married and located myself on fifty acres of unpaid for land.

In 1837 there was a panic which caused the price of pork to drop substantially. Henry ended up losing seven thousand dollars that year on pork trading—the equivalent of three or four seasons of successful trading. Because of his losses, he determined to get out of hog trading and focus on his farming. Nonetheless, two years later he got back into hog trading and promptly lost an additional seven hundred dollars in the process. He also continued trading pork, bacon, and lard by sending it to New Orleans via flatboats. He did eventually give up trading, however, to focus his time and energy on raising crops and livestock.

In 1812 Henry began the construction of a new home for his family, a brick house, which was completed in September 1814. It was a massive home with ten rooms. It was built a hundred feet above the nearest road, which provided for a nice view

of the surrounding area. Henry's was the first brick home built in Fleming County (outside of Flemingsburg that is) and was only one of two brick residences in the neighborhood more than a hundred years later. H. T. Morgan describes the interior of the home at length.

At the right as one entered, was the parlor, 17½ by 21 feet in size. Perhaps simply furnished at first, it later held a long sofa with a roll at each end, together with a number of chairs and high-backed rockers, all upholstered with black haircloth. In one corner stood a slender legged, brass-trimmed spinet. Between the windows on opposite sides of the room hung long mirrors, in black and gilt frames. Each window was closed with green Venetian blinds, and draped with ruffled white dotted Swiss curtains. The floor was covered with home-made carpet. A large oval table stood in the center of the room, on which were the family Bible, Baptist hymn book and an oblong willow basket. Family daguerreotypes stood open on this table. The mantle held three brass candelabra, with long cut-glass prisms. There were also vases, shells and knickknacks on the long shelf. At Christmas-time a large Yule log was lighted in the parlor fireplace, and the fire was not permitted to die until the departure of the last guest.

The Bruce homestead was the largest piece of land under the ownership of one person in Fleming County. And because it had the ability to produce all the food and clothing needed for the family, H. T. Morgan appropriately describes it as a "self-contained little world."

Yet the family did not get by without the constant help of outside labor. Henry Bruce was said to own forty to fifty slaves over the course of his lifetime, and he often hired white men to help on the farm and supervise the work of the slaves. Concerned by the stigma of Henry's use of slave labor, H. T. Morgan is very deliberate in demonstrating

that Henry treated his slaves well. With respect to the treatment of slaves, Henry is quoted as follows.

Treat them with humanity. Try to ameliorate the condition of these poor, degraded human beings. Give them plenty of necessary food and clothing. Exact only reasonable service. Should you be under the necessity of administering chastisement, let it be in moderation.

Living by his own words of advice, Henry once fired a white man he had hired to oversee the slaves because the man was caught unjustly punishing a defenseless slave. Henry also did his best to keep slaves united with their families and out of the hands of slave traders.

Despite Henry's apparent good will towards slaves, there were still a number of slaves that ran away. The free state of Ohio was only seventeen miles away from the Bruce homestead, and slavery, even under the best conditions, was still an unacceptable alternative to freedom in the minds of the slaves who ran. H. T. Morgan records that in one instance Henry spent two hundred thirty dollars to purchase the return of two slaves who ran away to Ohio. Although Henry would later question the institution of slavery, he was certainly no abolitionist. Rather, he was quite simply a man of his time who participated in the Southern way of life, which unfortunately included, for those who could afford it, the ownership of slaves.

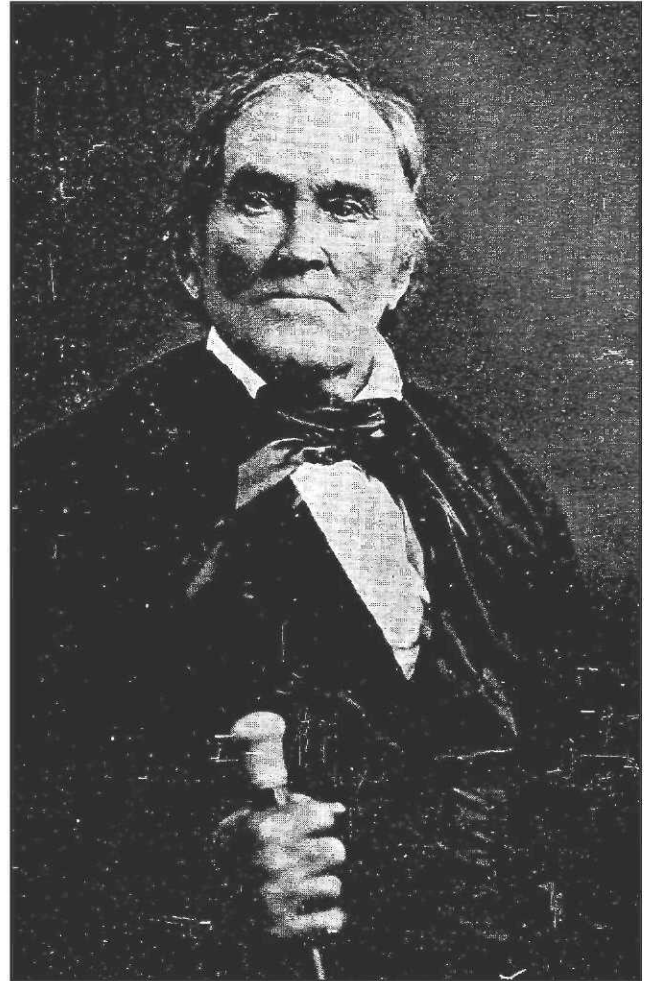
Much can be said with respect to Henry Bruce's character in terms of his religious perspectives. Henry was an old-time Baptist and a student of the Bible. He probably never heard a musical instrument in his church since the organ was frowned upon by old-time Baptists. Also outlawed were Bible societies, missionary associations, and even temperance organizations. A person could get expelled from the church for playing cards. On at least one occasion, Henry heard the preaching of Alexander Campbell, who was instrumental in the founding of the Christian Church (otherwise known as the Disciples of Christ). He was impressed by Alexander's preach-

ing, but he remained loyal to the old-time Baptist church (although he did purchase a copy of a translation of the New Testament that was promoted by the Christian Church). Certainly the fact that his wife was a strict old-time Baptist influenced his decision to remain with the Baptists. Henry did not promote the division that occurred because of the establishment of the Christian Church, saying, “No one can tell which creed is preferred by the head of the church. Therefore, they ought to be charitable to each other. He himself never made any profession of religion because he “never felt that change of heart I hear others talk of.” Still, he encouraged his children to seek God as illustrated in an excerpt from one of his letters to Henry Bruce Jr.

I hope the Lord will preserve you in health and prosper you on your way home. Whatever may be your general pursuits through life, I will advise you to devote a part of your time to reading the Scriptures earnestly, desiring to understand and obey their righteous requirements. You should never forget to implore a divine blessing daily, to love mercy, deal justly and walk humbly before God. That will prepare you for living and dying in peace.

An examination of Henry Bruce’s political leanings also reveals a bit of his character. Henry Bruce was a National Republican who supported John Quincy Adams, and later he was a Henry Clay Whig. Earning the respect of his neighbors, Henry Bruce was sometimes requested to preside over local political meetings. As a long-time Justice of the Peace, Henry was awarded the office of High Sheriff in 1834. Perhaps his most enduring political statement was written in a letter dated April 29, 1854, which addressed the issue of slavery and its potential threat to the Union.

I am astonished to find that a large majority of the Southern members in Congress are in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (so called). The law passed in 1850 for the apprehension of



Henry Bruce at about the age of sixty-seven

fugitives, which was much opposed by the people of the free states, in general, though reluctantly submitted to, will of course be repealed if the Missouri Act is. You know the North has, and ever will have, the majority of members in Congress, and the slave-holders will never have another act passed for their benefit.

You may expect to see more agitation on the slavery question than ever before. Isn’t it somewhat singular that Douglas, a man from a free state, should be the author of this disturbance? I suspect that his object is to influence the Southern voters of both parties to support him for the Presidency.

The Northern representatives in Congress never will consent that slavery shall

be admitted in any territory that is now free, and Mr. Clay said emphatically that he never would consent to it. He, you know, was not often wrong on any subject.

I would prefer that slaves should be admitted and held in every state than to have the system exist as it does. I believe it was bad policy to have permitted negroes to be brought to this continent, especially as slaves. I could wish there never had been a black man in these United States. If ever the Union is dissolved, I believe that slavery will be the prominent cause.

You know that the Southern people are very sensitive and jealous on the subject of slavery. The slave-holders are not willing that anything should be said or done against the further extension of slavery. All must, or ought to, admit that the will of the majority should govern. I believe there is intelligence and virtue enough in the majority of the people to act right on any subject, when correctly informed and not misled by designing demagogues, who sometimes cause the people to greatly err.

Aside from his religious and political leanings, there are other characteristics of Henry Bruce worth mentioning. H. T. Morgan provides a detailed description of his physical characteristics.

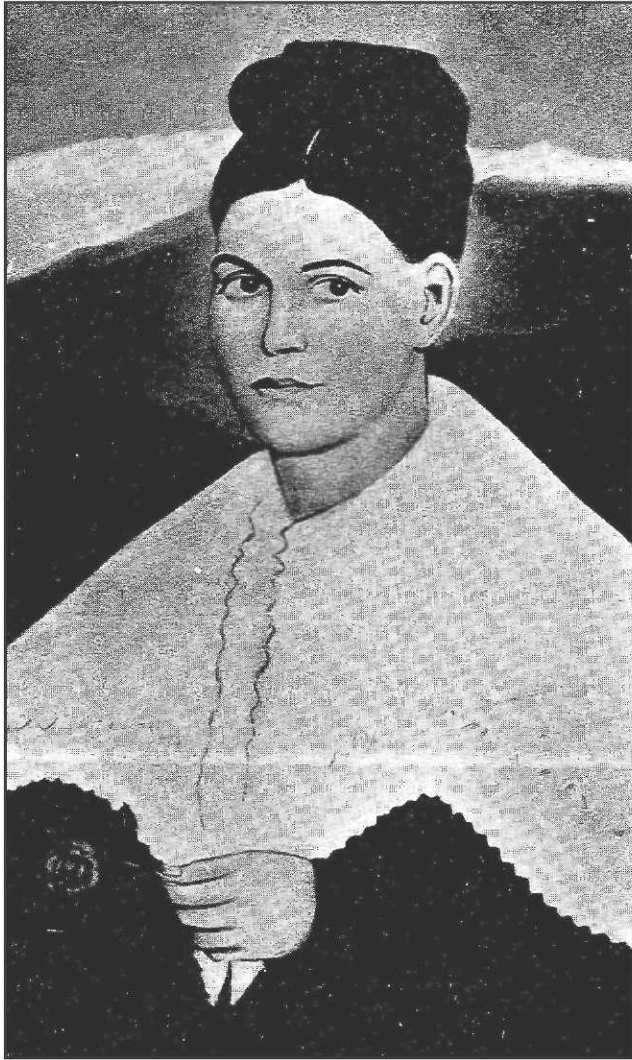
Henry Bruce was of medium height, with large frame. His complexion was ruddy; chin firm, but with a kindly mouth. The eyes were brown and brilliant. At times he wore sideburns, such as may be seen in some contemporary pictures of President Van Buren. His hands were quite large. Of rude health, he appears never to have been ill (with a single exception), until late in life. At the age of sixty-three, still possessing the strength of youth, he spoke with gratitude of his strong constitution. Even at seventy-five he wrote that he possessed "almost perfect health." At seventy-six he continued to mount his horse.

Henry was a charitable man who was more than willing to support good causes financially and to lend support to family, neighbors, and friends. He was also cheery and good-natured. He was fond of young people and enjoyed spending time with his family at his home. One of Henry's grandsons made the following observations about his grandfather.

I have often heard him say: "Suffer wrong rather than contend too strenuously for your rights." He had firm principles, but was gentle as a woman. He was honored, respected and loved by nearly all who knew him. He had no enemies, and he never quarreled with anyone. The entire neighborhood looked to him for advice and counsel. I never heard a profane word from his lips.

Henry retained his strength and vigor until he had some trouble with his hip at the age of seventy-five and was forced to use crutches when walking. Still, he did not let his physical incapacity keep him from supervising the farm or transacting business. Rather, he obtained a low-built carriage and had a young slave accompany him around the property to do whatever maintenance work was required. Also at the age of seventy-five Henry paid off all of his creditors to whom he had never hesitated to go into debt in pursuit of his various enterprises. He rejoiced in the liberating feeling of having no debt.

Henry Bruce was not afraid of death. He commented at the age of sixty-four, "I can't expect to remain here many years longer. I believe it is an excellent arrangement that all men die and I would not have it otherwise if I could." Reflecting on death years later he said, "I hope that I will not suffer lingering sickness, but prefer to lie down and die, when the time comes, with my harness on." Henry died at his home on July 10, 1855. That day he had been actively engaged in driving about the farm before enjoying dinner and some time in his easy chair reading the newspaper. He went to bed at his usual time and fell asleep. At ten o'clock at night Eleanor discovered that he was dead. He died of heart fail-



Henry's daughter Elizabeth Grant Bruce about 1836

ure. Many obituaries were printed, but only the one from the Carlisle *American* is preserved.

Died: Suddenly at his residence in Fleming county, on the night of the 10th instant. Henry Bruce, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

Impelled by sentiments of profound esteem and respect—and by a feeling of warm personal attachment for the honored dead—we are induced to offer a brief tribute of respect to his memory, yet deeply conscious of our inability to do justice to the subject.

Henry Bruce was born in Stafford county, Va. on the 30th of October, 1777;

he removed to Kentucky in 1793, and settled in Fleming county, where he afterward married and continued to reside up to the time of his death. Although but a boy when he came to Kentucky, and possessed of little save an unflinching integrity and a determined energy of purpose, coupled with habits of industry and perseverance, he soon drew around him scores of friends and rapidly rose into affluent circumstances. During the whole period of his life, up to his death, we are not aware that he ever had a single enemy. As a citizen he was distinguished for his public spirit, his patriotism, and his loyalty to his country; as a man, for his generosity and unbounded hospitality. In either relation of life he was a distinguished and shining ornament; the life of the social circle, the benefactor of the poor, and a friend of the distressed.

He lived to see a numerous family of his descendents, even to the fourth generation, grow up around him, and sunk calmly and serenely to rest, while yet the measure of his usefulness was at its full, and before the infirmities and childishness of age had impaired the vigor of his intellect, or lessened the benevolence and warmth of his heart. A glorious death! Well might he say with the patriarch, "Lord, lettest now thy servant depart in peace."

He has left a rich inheritance to his descendents in the example of an honorable, useful and well-spent life.

His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of deeply sympathizing neighbors, acquaintances and friends; and around the open grave, while busy memory restored the illustrious dead in a thousand kindly acts, woman's soft heart sobbed aloud in grief and many a tear was wrung from manly eyes.

But vain alike to him are the words of eulogy or sententious grief: "Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust, Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?" Thus

has passed away one of nature's noblemen; the true type of a Virginia gentleman, a class once numerous but now, alas! few and seldom found—Editor.

Henry was buried on his property in an area set apart by Kentucky statute as a burial ground for the family of Henry Bruce. About the same year that Henry died, his wife suffered a paralytic stroke that left her without the use of one side of her body. She also became nearly blind in her latter years. She

died on April 6, 1863, at the home of her daughter Lucinda Bruce Bell.

The Bruce family story continues with two of Henry's daughters: Eleanor "Ellen" Bruce and Elizabeth Grant Bruce, the latter of whom was fortunate enough to attend private school during her formative years. Ellen and Elizabeth (along with their sister Ann) married three brothers: John Sanderson Morgan, Woodson Morgan, and William F. Morgan. Their stories continue in connection with that family (see Morgan).

Stubblefield

Stubblefield › Bruce › Morgan › Riddle › Boyd

The first Stubblefield ancestor of record is George Stubblefield Sr., who married Catherine Beverley (see Beverley) before 1742. After the birth of five sons (George, Henry, Beverley, Robert, and Peter), George died on September 1, 1751. His wife Catherine died many years later as her will was proved on April 14, 1778.

Their son George was born prior to 1745. George was active in public affairs, serving in the military and in political offices. He began as a cadet in the militia regiment of Col. Andrew Stevens in 1762. He became captain of the militia in 1769. Later, he became High Sheriff of Spotsylvania County, a vestryman of St. George's, and a Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1772 to 1775 (a governmental body of which George Washington and Patrick Henry were also members when George Stubblefield served).

During the Revolutionary War, George became a member of the Committee of Safety within the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1775. In 1776 he was made a member of the House of Delegates. George also served as an officer in the war. On February 12, 1776, he was listed as Captain of the Fifth Virginia Regiment. On April 1, 1777, he was listed with the rank of Major. Finally, two years prior to the conclusion of the war, George was appointed Colonel of the Virginia Militia, serving in that role from 1780 to 1781.

Tax records from 1783 show that George Stubblefield owned 1,243 acres and 42 slaves. He had at least three sons and three daughters whose names were Benjamin, Morris, George, Frances, Suzannah, and Mary. His daughter Mary married George Bruce, and their story continues with his family (see Bruce).

Beverley

Beverley › Stubblefield › Bruce › Morgan › Riddle › Boyd

Robert Beverley was born on March 16, 1632, in the town of Beverley in York, England, where the Beverleys were an old and respected family. He immigrated to Virginia, where he was living in 1663 in Middlesex. He was elected to the House of Burgesses, and one biographer says that he was “long a faithful and useful officer, becoming one of the leading men of the colony, and standing as high with the Governor as with the House, where he possessed great influence.” Robert also became a Member of Council in 1676 and was a courageous and active soldier, serving as a Major in the Colonial Militia. Robert Beverley married Mary Keeble, who was born in 1637 and who died on June 1, 1678. That they were quite wealthy is indicated by Robert’s will, which was filed in the Middlesex courthouse on August 26, 1686. Robert’s will shows that he owned at least fifty thousand acres of land in seven counties.

Robert’s third son, Harry, was born in Middlesex. Upon his father’s death, Harry inherited

sixteen hundred acres in Rappahannock County, Virginia; much of the land was already cleared and prepared for farming. Like his father, Harry served in the Colonial Militia, attaining the rank of Captain. He also served as a justice in his home county and as a Member of the Council. In 1716 he was commissioned to take a sloop and proceed to the Bahamas after pirates. Harry married Elizabeth Smith, the daughter of Robert Smith of “Brandon,” Middlesex, and the granddaughter of Major General Robert Smith, who was a long-time Member of the Council and the builder of the “Brandon” estate (which is probably the best known Virginia mansion located south of the James). In 1720 Harry moved to Spotsylvania County where he lived on the estate called “Newlands.” He died there in 1730. His wife inherited “Brandon” and a large estate.

Harry and Elizabeth’s daughter Catherine Beverley was born on December 7, 1708. Catherine married George Stubblefield Sr., and their story continues with his family (see Stubblefield).

Bachiler

Bachiler › Hussey › Knight › Kahn › Florea › Boyd

The Bachiler branch of our family tree revolves around an early Puritan settler in America named Stephen Bachiler, who was born in England around 1561. He earned a Bachelor of Arts from Oxford on February 3, 1585 or 1586. Soon thereafter, on July 17, 1587, he was presented as the vicar of Wherwell, Hampshire parish and remained there for about eighteen years. English records show that, in 1593, Stephen “uttered in a sermon at Newbury very lewd speeches tending seditiously to the derogation of her Majesty’s government.” Because of his rebellion against the government and the Church of England, Stephen was removed from his church office by King James I of England in 1605.

In 1614 Stephen moved from Wherwell to Newton Stacey, a village in the parish of Barton Stacey, and acquired land there in 1622. He continued his resistance to the Church of England and incited other parishioners to join him in his nonconformity. By 1631 he was ready to come to America and leave behind what he considered to be the oppressive religious atmosphere of England. In 1632, after a short trip to Holland to visit his children, Stephen sailed to America on the *William and Francis*.

Stephen originally came to America as a shareholder in the Plough Company, which had obtained a grant of land at Saco in southwestern Maine. The settlers, however, were never able to occupy the land. So Stephen settled in Saugus, Massachusetts (later known as Lynn). He organized a church there but was at constant odds with a large portion of the congregation as well as the colonial authorities. He was asked to leave the Saugus church in 1636.

From that point forward Stephen moved often. He relocated to Yarmouth around 1637, to New-

bury in 1638, to Hampton in 1639, and to Portsmouth in 1644. In a letter written in 1643 or 1644, Stephen briefly chronicled his time in America. He writes that after being unable to settle in Saco “the Lord shoved me thence by another calling to Sagust, then, from Sagust to Newbury, then from Newbury to Hampton.” John Winthrop, the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, records different reasons for Stephen’s frequent moves. In his journal Winthrop writes the following about Stephen’s relationships with the churches in Saugus, Newbury and Hampton, “Mr. Batchellor had been in three places before, and through his means, as was supposed, the churches fell to such divisions, as no peace could be till he was removed.” As for Stephen’s time in Yarmouth, Winthrop writes,

Another plantation was now in hand at Mattakeese [Yarmouth], six miles beyond Sandwich. The undertaker of this was one Mr. Batchellor, late pastor of Sagus, (since called Lynn), being about seventy-six years of age; yet he walked thither on foot in a very hard season. He and his company, being all poor men, finding the difficulty, gave it over, and others undertook it.

More specific information is recorded about the problems Stephen had when he was the minister of the church in Hampton. Winthrop writes that in 1641 Stephen “being about 80 years of age, and having a lusty comely woman to his wife, did solicit the chastity of his neighbor’s wife.” This led to an attack upon Stephen by Reverend Timothy Daulton, who shared the pulpit with Stephen, and

a large portion of the Hampton congregation. This incident ultimately prevented him from accepting an invitation by the town of Exeter in 1643 or 1644 to become their minister.

Stephen's problems continued when Mary Beedle, his fourth wife (his previous three wives had died), left him soon after they were married to live with another man. She and the man were later given forty lashes when they were convicted of adultery by the Quarterly Court held at Salisbury. As for Stephen, he was fined by the Quarterly Court for not publishing his marriage to Mary as the law required. The court also ordered Stephen and Mary to live together again, stipulating that failure to do so would result in their being taken to Boston by a marshal and held in custody until a divorce could be considered at the court's next quarterly meeting.

After these events Stephen returned to England, making the trip in late 1650 or early 1651. He died about five years later and was buried at All Hollows Staining in London on October 31, 1656. One biographer sums up Stephen's life in the context of the religious culture of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

Among many remarkable lives lived by early New Englanders, Bachiler's is the most remarkable. From 1593, when he

was cited before Star Chamber, until 1654, when he last makes a mark on New England records, this man lived a completely independent and vigorous life, never acceding to any authority when he thought he was correct. Along with Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich, Stephen Bachiler was one of the few Puritan ministers active in Elizabethan times to survive to come to New England. As such he was a man out of his times, for Puritanism in Elizabethan times was different from what it became in the following century, and this disjunction may in part account for Bachiler's stormy career in New England. But Nathaniel Ward did not have anything like as much trouble, and most of Bachiler's conflicts may be ascribed to his own unique character.

The Bachiler family story continues with Stephen's daughter Theodate, who was born in Wherwell, Hampshire, England roughly around 1610. She was the daughter of Stephen's first wife, who died sometime before 1624 and may have been named Anne. Theodate came to New England with her father in 1632, and by 1635 she had married Christopher Hussey. Their story continues with Christopher's family (see Hussey).

Page 153 has been intentionally omitted from the digital edition.

11. **Anna Eleanor Morgan** “Eleanor” was born^{16,23,24} 28 May 1913 in Rochester, Beaver, Pennsylvania. She died²⁵ 28 Nov 1998 in Cranberry, Butler, Pennsylvania from coronary artery disease.
12. **Wilbur Ruthford Zimmerman**²⁶ was born^{27,28} 28 Nov 1895 in Jaqua, Cheyenne, Kansas. He died²⁹ 1 Jan 1973 in Van Nuys, Los Angeles, California and was buried²⁹ 4 Jan 1973 in Glen Haven Memorial Park, San Fernando, Los Angeles, California. Wilbur married³⁰ Mary Señorita Vest on 26 Feb 1933 in Olathe, Montrose, Colorado.
13. **Mary Señorita Vest** “Rita”³¹ was born³² 29 May 1905³³ in Olathe, Montrose, Colorado. She died³² 14 Feb 1985 in Newhall, Los Angeles, California.
14. **Juan Ibarra Cortés**³⁴ died³⁵ about 1974 in Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico. He married María de Jesús Barajas Bautista.
15. **María de Jesús Barajas Bautista**³⁶ died³⁷ about Dec 1991 in Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico.
18. **Park Stone Florea** was born^{54,55,56} 8 Jan 1873 in Connersville, Fayette, Indiana. He died⁵⁷ 11 Nov 1959 in Fort Lauderdale, Broward, Florida and was buried⁵⁸ 13 Nov 1959 in Lick Creek Cemetery, Connersville, Fayette, Indiana. Park married Florence Helen Kahn on 11 Aug 1914 in Marion County, Indiana.
19. **Florence Helen Kahn** was born⁶⁰ 18 Apr 1891⁵⁹ in Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama. She died⁶¹ 1 Jul 1990 in Brownsville, Cameron, Texas from Lung Tumor and was buried⁶² 5 Jul 1990 in Buena Vista Burial Park, Brownsville, Cameron, Texas.
20. **Samuel Ray Riddle** “Ray”^{216,63} was born^{64,65} 19 Sep 1885 in Little Beaver, Lawrence, Pennsylvania. He died⁶⁶ 25 Feb 1937 in Rochester, Beaver, Pennsylvania from a cerebral hemorrhage and was buried⁶⁶ 27 Feb 1937 in Beaver Cemetery, Beaver, Beaver, Pennsylvania. Ray married⁶⁴ Mabelle Ashlyn Umstead on 31 Aug 1911 in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.

Fifth Generation

16. **Robert Wright Boyd** “Bob”⁷³⁸ was born^{39,40,41} 14 Jul 1879 in Manhattan, New York, New York. He died^{42,43,44} 22 Mar 1946 in Scarsdale, Westchester, New York from a stroke and was buried⁴⁵ 25 Mar 1946 in Grave No. 13, Lot 151–152, Section P, Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania⁴⁶. Bob married⁴⁷ Elsie Grace Bushong on 29 May 1906 in Manhattan, New York, New York.
17. **Elsie Grace Bushong**⁴⁸ was born^{49,50} 9 Apr 1879 in Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania. She died⁵¹ 25 Feb 1972 in Old Greenwich, Fairfield, Connecticut from broncho pneumonia and was buried^{52,53} 28 Feb 1972 in Grave 16, Lot 151–152, Section P, Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania.
21. **Mabelle Ashlyn Umstead**^{16,63} was born^{64,67} 4 Nov 1884 in Beaver, Beaver, Pennsylvania. She died⁶⁸ 3 Jan 1963 in New Castle, Lawrence, Pennsylvania from coronary thrombosis and generalized arteriosclerosis and was buried⁶⁸ 5 Jan 1963 in Beaver Cemetery, Beaver, Beaver, Pennsylvania.
22. **Leonidas Dorsey Morgan** “Dorsey” was born 6 Jul 1874⁶⁹ in Carlisle, Nicholas, Kentucky⁷⁰. He died⁷¹ 3 Mar 1914 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania and was buried^{71,72} 5 Mar 1914 in Union Cemetery, Monaca, Beaver, Pennsylvania. Dorsey married⁷³ Eva Cecelia Bickerstaff on 29 Oct

- 1909 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.
23. **Eva Cecelia Bickerstaff** was born⁷⁴ 23 Dec 1879 in Phillipsburg, Beaver, Pennsylvania. She died⁷⁵ 6 Feb 1954 in Chippewa, Beaver, Pennsylvania from coronary artery disease and was buried⁷⁵ 9 Feb 1954 in Union Cemetery, Monaca, Beaver, Pennsylvania.
24. **Charles P. Zimmerman**⁷⁶ was born^{77,78,79} 29 Aug 1863 in Centralia, Marion, Illinois. He died⁸¹ 7 May 1941⁸⁰ in Grand Junction, Mesa, Colorado from coronary thrombosis and was buried⁸¹ 9 May 1941 in Orchard Mesa Cemetery, Grand Junction, Mesa, Colorado. Charles married⁸² Annetta Nordyke on 1 Nov 1892 in Haigler, Dundy, Nebraska.
25. **Annetta Nordyke**⁸³ was born^{84,85,86} 6 May 1868 in Keokuk County, Iowa. She died⁸⁴ 25 Nov 1962 in Millbrae, San Mateo, California.
26. **William Coleman Vest**⁸⁷ was born⁸⁹ 30 Aug 1875⁸⁸ in Arkansas. He died⁹⁰ 13 Mar 1959 in Pueblo, Pueblo, Colorado and was buried⁹⁰ 16 Mar 1959 in Mt. View, Pueblo, Pueblo, Colorado. William married^{91,92} Nellie Blanche Greenbank about 1904.
27. **Nellie Blanche Greenbank**⁹³ was born⁹⁴ 19 Apr 1887 in Lewisville, Monroe, Ohio. She died⁹⁵ 28 Jul 1922 in Olathe, Montrose, Colorado and was buried⁹⁵ 30 Jul 1922 in Olathe, Montrose, Colorado.
28. **Robert Wright Boyd**^{96,97,98} was born⁹⁹ about Sep 1841 in Hamptonburgh, Orange, New York¹⁰⁰. He died^{101,102} 13 Jan 1884 in Manhattan, New York, New York from yellow fever and was buried^{103,104,105} 15 Jan 1884 in Section F, Lot 48, Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, Essex, New Jersey. Robert married¹⁰⁶ Mary Ann Ballantine on 16 Sep 1874 in Manhattan, New York, New York.
29. **Mary Ann Ballantine**^{107,108,109} was born¹¹⁰ 14 Feb 1843 in Elizabeth, Essex, New Jersey. She died¹¹¹ 9 May 1902¹¹² in Manhattan, New York, New York from chronic nephritis and was buried^{113,114} 12 May 1902 in Lot 48, Section F, Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, Essex, New Jersey.
30. **Jacob Bushong**^{115,116,117} was born^{118,119} 1823 in Reamstown, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He died¹²⁰ 24 Sep 1896 in Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania from valvular heart disease and was buried^{122,123} 29 Sep 1896 in Grave 10, Lot 151–152, Section P, Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania¹²¹. Jacob married¹²⁴ Elizabeth Roberts about 1875.
31. **Elizabeth Roberts** “Lillie”^{125,126,127} was born^{128,129} 14 Nov 1849 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. She died^{130,131} 24 Mar 1934 in Bronx, Bronx, New York from carcinoma of the pancreas and was buried^{132,133,135} 26 Mar 1934 in Grave 10, Lot 151–152, Section P, Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania¹³⁴.
32. **William Thomas Florea** “Will” was born^{136,137} 1 Nov 1843 in Connersville, Fayette, Indiana. He died¹³⁸ 10 Jan 1894¹³⁹ in Connersville, Fayette, Indiana. Will married Susan Katharine Stone on 14 Sep 1870 in Harrisburg, Fayette, Indiana.
33. **Susan Katharine Stone** was born¹⁴⁰ 25 Dec 1849 in Connersville, Fayette, Indiana. She died¹⁴¹ 30 Jun 1925 in Connersville, Fayette, Indiana.
34. **Dr. David L. Kahn** was born^{142,143} 18 Feb 1866 in Indiana. He died¹⁴⁴ 7 Jan 1932

Sixth Generation

32. **Robert Wright Boyd**^{96,97,98} was born⁹⁹ about Sep 1841 in Hamptonburgh, Orange, New York¹⁰⁰. He died^{101,102} 13 Jan 1884 in Manhattan, New York, New York from yellow fever and was buried^{103,104,105} 15 Jan 1884 in Section F, Lot 48, Evergreen

- in Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio and was buried¹⁴⁴ 11 Jan 1932 in Section 14, Lot 95, Grave 7, The Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana. David married Helen Elizabeth Knight on 22 Jul 1890.
39. **Helen Elizabeth Knight** was born¹⁴⁵ 7 Feb 1869¹⁴³ in Brazil, Clay, Indiana. She died¹⁴⁵ 26 Feb 1920¹⁴³ in Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana from myelogenous leukemia and was buried¹⁴⁶ 29 Feb 1920 in Section 14, Lot 95, The Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana.
40. **Samuel Lock Riddle**¹⁴⁷ was born¹⁴⁸ 17 Mar 1844 in Plum, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He died¹⁴⁹ 4 Jun 1916 in Little Beaver, Lawrence, Pennsylvania from "valvular" heart disease and was buried¹⁴⁹ 6 Jun 1916 in Little Beaver Cemetery, Little Beaver, Lawrence, Pennsylvania. Samuel married¹⁵⁰ Eliza Jane McClymonds on 17 Apr 1865 in Butler County, Pennsylvania.
41. **Eliza Jane McClymonds**^{150,151} was born 6 Jun 1847^{150,152} in Pennsylvania¹⁵³. She died 8 May 1892^{150,154}.
42. **Isaac Henry Umstead** was born^{155,156} 3 Mar 1836 in Harmony, Butler, Pennsylvania. He died¹⁵⁷ 7 Sep 1915 in Beaver, Beaver, Pennsylvania from stomach cancer and was buried¹⁵⁷ 9 Sep 1915 in Beaver Cemetery, Beaver, Beaver, Pennsylvania. Isaac married¹⁵⁸ Eva Marburger about 1865.
43. **Eva Marburger** was born¹⁵⁹ 10 May 1843 in Pennsylvania. She died¹⁶⁰ 10 Jul 1906 in Beaver, Beaver, Pennsylvania and was buried¹⁶⁰ 12 Jul 1906 in Beaver Cemetery, Beaver, Beaver, Pennsylvania.
44. **John Morgan** was born^{161,162,163,164} 1837/1838 in Kentucky. He died¹⁶⁵ 4 Sep 1922 in Lexington, Fayette, Kentucky from a cerebral hemorrhage and was buried¹⁶⁶ 5 Sep 1922 in Paris Cemetery, Paris, Bourbon, Kentucky. John married Ellen Pickett Morgan.
45. **Ellen Pickett Morgan**^{167,168,169,170} was born 1844 in Kentucky. She died before 29 Jun 1880.
46. **William Jefferson Bickerstaff** was born^{171,172} 4 Apr 1845 in Phillipsburg, Beaver, Pennsylvania. He died¹⁷³ 30 Jan 1911 in Rochester, Beaver, Pennsylvania from heart disease and was buried¹⁷³ 1 Feb 1911 in Union Cemetery, Monaca, Beaver, Pennsylvania. William married¹⁷⁴ Anna Eliza Srodes on 28 Jan 1873.
47. **Anna Eliza Srodes** was born^{174,175} 8 Nov 1848 in Phillipsburg, Beaver, Pennsylvania. She died¹⁷⁶ 16 Dec 1921 in Rochester, Beaver, Pennsylvania from pneumonia and was buried 18 Dec 1921 in Union Cemetery, Monaca, Beaver, Pennsylvania.
48. **William Zimmerman**^{78,177} was born⁷⁸ 23 Feb 1823 in Minden, Prussia. He died¹⁷⁸ 20 Apr 1913 in Mountain Home, Lawrence, Alabama and was buried in Smyrna Baptist Church Yard, Lawrence County, Alabama. William married Margaret Wilson.
49. **Margaret Wilson**^{78,179} was born⁷⁸ 21 Dec 1827 in Harrison County, Ohio. She died 22 Apr 1880.
50. **Albert H. Nordyke**¹⁸⁰ was born¹⁸¹ 20 Oct 1835 in Clinton County, Ohio¹⁸². He died⁸⁵ 14 Dec 1888. Albert married^{85,183} Mary Elizabeth Fitch on 15 Jan 1857 in Monmouth, Warren, Illinois.
51. **Mary Elizabeth Fitch**¹⁸⁴ was born¹⁸⁵ 13 Jun 1839 in Ohio. She died¹⁸⁶ 29 Nov 1912 in Dakota City, Dakota, Nebraska from arteriosclerosis and was buried 1 Dec 1912

- in Dakota City, Dakota, Nebraska.
52. **James O. Vest**¹⁸⁷ was born¹⁸⁷ 1852/1853 in Alabama. He died¹⁸⁸ before 3 Jul 1900. James married Sarah Catherine Gaines.
53. **Sarah Catherine Gaines** was born¹⁸⁹ 5 Oct 1856 in Kentucky. She died¹⁹⁰ 22 Feb 1925 in Olathe, Montrose, Colorado from carcinoma of bowel and was buried¹⁹⁰ 24 Feb 1925 in Olathe, Montrose, Colorado.
54. **Thomas Greenbank** was born^{191,192} 25 Jul 1845 in Lewisville, Monroe, Ohio⁹². He died¹⁹³ 1917 in Olathe, Montrose, Colorado. Thomas married^{191,192} Martha Catherine Horton on 1875 in Summerfield, Noble, Ohio.
55. **Martha Catherine Horton** was born^{191,195} 3 May 1853 in Summerfield, Noble, Ohio¹⁹⁴. She died¹⁹⁶ 6 Jan 1939 in Near Olathe, Montrose, Colorado and was buried¹⁹⁶ 8 Jan 1939 in Olathe Cemetery, Olathe, Montrose, Colorado.
67. **Caroline Hopkins**²¹⁵ was born²¹⁷ 1808/1809 in Hope, Warren, New Jersey²¹⁶. She died^{218,219} 24 Apr 1874 in Manhattan, New York, New York from acute bronchitis and was buried^{220,221} 27 Apr 1874 in Lot 48, Section F, Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, Essex, New Jersey.
68. **Philip Bushong**^{222,223,224,225} was born²²⁶ 13 Apr 1800 in East Lampeta, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He died²³⁰ 10 Aug 1868²²⁸ in Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania^{227,229} and was buried²³¹ 14 Aug 1868 in Grave 5, Lot 151–152, Section P, Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania²³². Philip married Elizabeth Gray.
69. **Elizabeth Gray**²³³ was born²³⁴ in Pennsylvania. She died²³⁵ before 3 Aug 1850.
70. **Hon. Anthony Ellmaker Roberts**^{236,237,238,239} was born²⁴¹ 29 Oct 1803²⁴⁰ in near Barneston Station, Chester, Pennsylvania. He died^{241,242} 23 Jan 1885 in Lancaster, Lancaster, Pennsylvania and was buried²⁴¹ in Lancaster Cemetery, Lancaster, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Anthony married²⁴³ Emma Bushong in 1840.

Seventh Generation

64. **Robert W. Boyd**^{197,198,199} was born^{198,199,201} about Oct 1799 in Orange County, New York²⁰⁰. He died^{198,202} 24 Mar 1870 in Orange County, New York. Robert married^{203,204,205} Margaret Wright.
65. **Margaret Wright**^{199,206} was born 27 Sep 1802²⁰³ in Orange County, New York²⁰⁷. She died²⁰⁸ 17 Jun 1858 in Hamptonburgh, Orange, New York²⁰⁵ and was buried in the burying ground at Little Britain, Orange County, New York²⁰³.
66. **John Ballantine**^{209,210} was born before 1811^{212,213} in Armagh, Ireland²¹¹. He died after Apr 1842²¹⁴. John married Caroline Hopkins.
71. **Emma Bushong**²⁴⁴ was born^{237,238,239,245} about 1821 in Pennsylvania. She died after 22 Jan 1884²⁴⁶.
72. **Lewis Collins Florea**²⁴⁷ was born²⁴⁸ 1808 in Woodford County, Kentucky. He died²⁴⁹ 31 Jan 1871 in Harrisburg, Fayette, Indiana. Lewis married Eliza Dale on 5 Nov 1835 in Fayette County, Indiana.
73. **Eliza Dale** was born²⁵⁰ 4 May 1815 in Franklin County, Indiana. She died²⁵¹ 26 Oct 1897 in Fayette County, Indiana and was buried²⁵² 28 Oct 1897 in Lick Creek Cemetery, Connersville, Fayette, Indiana.

74. **Hon. Charles Martin Stone**²⁵³ was born^{254,255,256} 25 May 1821 in Columbia, Fayette, Indiana. He died^{255,257,258} 9 May 1889 in Harrison, Fayette, Indiana and was buried²⁵⁹ in Lick Creek Cemetery, Connersville, Fayette, Indiana. Charles married Lovisa C. Carver on 18 Sep 1842 in Fayette County, Indiana.
75. **Lovisa C. Carver** was born^{260,261} 7 Aug 1820 in Stueben County, New York. She died²⁶² 19 Dec 1906 in Harrison, Fayette, Indiana and was buried²⁶³ 21 Dec 1906 in Lick Creek Cemetery, Connersville, Fayette, Indiana.
76. **Levi Kahn**²⁶⁴ was born 1829/1830²⁶⁵ in Metz, Moselle, Lorraine, France²⁶⁶. He died 31 Mar 1891 in Greencastle, Putnam, Indiana. Levi married Caroline Betty Isaacs.
77. **Caroline Betty Isaacs** was born^{267,268} 1834/1835 in Frankfurt am Main, Hesse, Germany. She died²⁶⁹ 6 May 1899 in Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana from Apoplexy and was buried in Hebrew Cemetery²⁶⁹.
78. **George Austin Knight** was born¹⁴³ 7 May 1840^{270,271} in Mount Sterling, Muskingum, Ohio. He died²⁷² 27 Dec 1911 in Brazil, Clay, Indiana and was buried²⁷² 30 Dec 1911 in The Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana. George married Lucia Elizabeth Hussey on 13 May 1862 in Clay County, Indiana.
79. **Lucia Elizabeth Hussey** was born²⁷³ 8 Apr 1843¹⁴³ in Carlisle, Sullivan, Indiana. She died^{273,274} 21 Dec 1892¹⁴³ in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana from nervous exhaustion and was buried²⁷⁵ 23 Dec 1892 in Section 14, Lot 95, The Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana²⁷⁶.
80. **Samuel Lock Riddle**^{150,277} was born^{150,278} 15 Jun 1814 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He died^{150,279} 15 Apr 1895 in Oakmont, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Samuel married²⁸¹ Mary Ann Shroder in 1835²⁸⁰ in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.
81. **Mary Ann Shroder**^{150,280,282} was born²⁸⁰ 8 May 1816 in Maryland. She died 1897²⁸¹.
82. **Hugh P. McClymonds**^{283,284} was born^{285,286,287} 1819/1820 in Pennsylvania. He died²⁸⁸ after 14 Jul 1870. Hugh married Margaret.
83. **Margaret**^{284,285} was born^{285,286,289,290} about 1821 in Pennsylvania. She died²⁹⁰ after 8 Jun 1880.
84. **Jacob Umstead** was born²⁹² 18 Oct 1809^{291,293} in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He died^{291,294} 24 Jan 1894 in Oil City, Venango, Pennsylvania and was buried²⁹⁴ 27 Jan 1894 in Lot 59A, Section 5, Grove Hill Cemetery, Oil City, Venango, Pennsylvania.
86. **Milton Marburger**¹⁵⁹ was born in Germany¹⁵⁹. He married Eva.
87. **Eva**¹⁵⁹ was born¹⁵⁹ in Germany.
88. **Woodson Morgan**²⁹⁵ was born²⁹⁶ 18 Jan 1804 in Nicholas, Carlisle, Kentucky. He died²⁹⁷ 17 Sep 1887. Woodson married^{298,299} Elizabeth Grant Bruce on 10 Mar 1835.
89. **Elizabeth Grant Bruce**²⁹⁵ was born^{299,300} 22 Apr 1816 in Fleming County, Kentucky. She died³⁰¹ 21 Jul 1851.
90. **John Sanderson Morgan**³⁰² was born 24 Jan 1799 in Kentucky. He died 19 Jun 1852. He married Eleanor Bruce on 8 May 1828.
91. **Eleanor Bruce** “Ellen”²³⁰² was born 27 Jul 1809³⁰³ in Fleming County, Kentucky³⁰⁴. She died³⁰³ 10 Oct 1891.
92. **William Bickerstaff** was born³⁰⁵ 16 Jan

- 1814 in Moon, Beaver, Pennsylvania. He died³⁰⁶ 2 Sep 1893 in Monaca, Beaver, Pennsylvania from dropsy and was buried³⁰⁶ 4 Sep 1893 in Union Cemetery, Monaca, Beaver, Pennsylvania. William married Elizabeth Meanor on 13 Apr 1837³⁰⁷.
93. **Elizabeth Meanor** was born³⁰⁸ 22 Feb 1815 in Virginia. She died³⁰⁹ 23 Oct 1893 in Monaca, Beaver, Pennsylvania from kidney ailment and was buried³⁰⁹ 25 Oct 1893 in Union Cemetery, Monaca, Beaver, Pennsylvania.
94. **Captain John Miller Srodes** was born³¹⁰ 17 Jul 1809 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He died^{310,311} 30 Sep 1882 in Phillipsburg, Beaver, Pennsylvania from paralysis of stroke. John married³¹² Eliza Quinn on 14 Oct 1830.
95. **Eliza Quinn** was born³¹⁰ 31 Mar 1809 in Brooklyn, New York, New York. She died 25 Dec 1856³¹⁰ in Phillipsburg, Beaver, Pennsylvania from consumption.
100. **Jesse Nordyke** was born 21 Jun 1813³¹³. He died³¹⁴ 31 Mar 1879 in Iowa. Jesse married^{315,316,317} Lavina Hunt on 31 Dec 1834 in Highland County, Ohio.
101. **Lavina Hunt**³¹⁸ was born about 1816 in Ohio. She died after 25 Jul 1870.
104. **John W. Vest**³¹⁹ was born³¹⁹ about 1822 in Alabama. He died after 19 Jun 1880. John married Elizabeth Larrimore on 25 Mar 1842 in Limestone County, Alabama.³²⁰
105. **Elizabeth Larrimore**,^{319,320} was born³²⁰ about 1824 in Alabma. She died after 19 Jun 1880.
106. **Benjamin B. Gaines**¹⁸⁹ was born¹⁸⁹ about 1827 in Tennessee. He married Narcissa Brasier.
107. **Narcissa Brasier**¹⁸⁹ was born³²¹ 22 Jun 1828 in Kentucky. She died³²² 25 Sep 1908 in Montrose County, Colorado and was buried³²² 27 Sep 1908 in Olathe Cemetery, Olathe, Montrose, Colorado.
108. **William Greenbank** was born^{323,324,325} 11 Dec 1782 in Yorkshire Parish, England. He died³²⁵ 1866 in Lewisville, Monroe, Ohio. William married³²⁵ Rebecca Elizabeth Fisher in 1835.
109. **Rebecca Elizabeth Fisher** was born^{324,325} 1807 in Near Flushing, Belmont, Ohio. She died³²⁶ 16 Sep 1888 in Monroe County, Ohio.
110. **Thomas Horton**³²⁷ married Marinda Todd.
111. **Marinda Todd**³²⁷.

Eighth Generation

130. **Robert Wright**³²⁸ was born³²⁹ 1768/1769 in Ireland. He died³³⁰ 1835 in Newburgh, Orange, New York. Robert married³²⁹ Susan in 1793 in Ireland.
131. **Susan**³³¹ was born^{331,332,333} 1778/1779 in Ireland. She died³³³ 13 May 1852 in Newburgh, Orange, New York.
134. **Driel Hopkins**³³⁴ was born^{335,336} 29 Nov 1780 in Vienna, Warren, New Jersey. He died^{335,337} 22 Feb 1850 in Independence, Warren, New Jersey from dropsy. Driel married Sarah Donnelly/Danley on 18 Nov 1800^{334,338} in Sussex County, New Jersey.
135. **Sarah Donnelly/Danley**³³⁴ was born³³⁴ 10 Dec 1785 in near Vienna, Warren, New Jersey. She died³³⁴ before 1825.
136. **Jacob Bushong**^{339,340} was born³⁴¹ 1765 in

- East Lampeta, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He died³⁴² 26 Oct 1828 in Ephrata, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Jacob married³⁴³ Anna Elizabeth Rutter.
137. **Anna Elizabeth Rutter** “Elizabeth”^{22,344,345} was born³⁴⁶ 14 Jan 1774 in York, York, Pennsylvania. She died³⁴⁷ 21 Feb 1852 in Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania from old age and was buried³⁴⁸ at the Reformed Church, Ephrata, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
140. **John Roberts**³⁴⁹ was born in Pennsylvania²⁴⁵. He died²⁴¹ after 1802. John married³⁵⁰ Mary Ellmaker.
141. **Mary Ellmaker**^{349,351} was born³⁵² 1784 in Earl, Lancaster, Pennsylvania²⁴⁵. She died²⁴¹ after 28 Oct 1803.
142. **Andrew Bushong**²⁴³ was born³⁵³ 1795 in East Lampeta, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He died³⁵³ 4 Jul 1849 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Andrew married³⁵⁴ Sarah Steinmetz.
143. **Sarah Steinmetz**³⁵⁴ was born^{237,245,355,356,357} before 1798 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania³⁵⁴. She died³⁵⁴ after 1882.
144. **John Florea**²⁴⁸ married Collins.
145. **Collins**²⁴⁸.
146. **Joseph Dale**³⁵⁸ was born^{359,360} 12 Apr 1792 in Georgetown, Woodford, Kentucky. He died³⁶¹ 26 Aug 1862 in Fayette County, Indiana. Joseph married Mary Ann Bradburn on 9 Jun 1814 in Franklin County, Indiana.
147. **Mary Ann Bradburn** “Polly” was born 17 Jan 1796³⁶² in Pennsylvania. She died³⁶⁴ 25 Aug 1861³⁶³ in Fayette County, Indiana.
148. **Capt. Martin Stone** was born³⁶⁵ 3 Jun 1780 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts. He died³⁶⁶ 30 Oct 1821 in Columbia, Fayette, Indiana. Martin married Eliza Vitum on 25 Jan 1816 in Vergennes, Addison, Vermont.
149. **Eliza Vitum**³⁶⁵ was born³⁶⁷ 16 Oct 1793 in Vergennes, Addison, Vermont. She died³⁶⁸ 25 Mar 1849³⁶⁷ in Columbia, Fayette, Indiana.
150. **Elijah Carver**^{255,369} was born 1792/1793 in New York. He died 30 Jul 1854³⁶⁷ in Fayette County, Indiana. Elijah married Susannah Longwell.
151. **Susannah Longwell**³⁷⁰ was born in New York. She died³⁶⁷ 2 Nov 1840 in Fayette County, Indiana.
154. **Max Isaacs**³⁷¹ was born³⁷² in Germany. He married Caroline.
155. **Caroline**³⁷³ was born³⁷⁴ in Germany.
156. **Dr. Austin Willet Knight** was born^{271,376} 5 Sep 1807 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania³⁷⁵. He died²⁷¹ 21 Dec 1877 in Brazil, Clay, Indiana. Austin married Achsah Croasdale.
157. **Achsah Croasdale** was born 10 Oct 1803²⁷¹ in Bucks County, Pennsylvania³⁷⁶. She died 27 May 1887²⁷¹.
158. **Edward Simons Hussey**³⁷⁷ was born 1813/1814 in Baltimore, Maryland³⁷⁷. He died after 3 Jun 1880. Edward married Eliza.
159. **Eliza**³⁷⁸ was born 1815/1816 in Pennsylvania. She died before 3 Jun 1880.
160. **Charles R. Riddle**^{150,278} was born after 6 Aug 1783³⁷⁹ in Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland²⁷⁸. He died³⁸⁰ before 1 Jun 1830. Charles married Elizabeth Lock.

161. **Elizabeth Lock**²⁷⁸ was born^{381,382,383} about 1785 in Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland²⁷⁸. She died³⁸⁴ 1870.
162. **Henry Shroder**²⁸⁰ was born³⁸⁵ in Germany. He died²⁸⁰ about 1832. Henry married Katharine Faik.
163. **Katharine Faik**²⁸⁰ was born 1779/1780 in Little York, York, Pennsylvania³⁸⁶. She died 1852²⁸⁰.
168. **Joel Umstead**²⁹² was born³⁸⁷ about 1783 in Pennsylvania. He died³⁸⁸ after 5 Jun 1860. Joel married Nancy Huntzburger.
169. **Nancy Huntzburger**²⁹² was born³⁸⁷ about 1780 in Pennsylvania. She died³⁸⁸ after 5 Jun 1860.
176. **Garrard Morgan**^{389,390} was born³⁸⁹ 28 Oct 1773 in Goochland County, Virginia. He died³⁹¹ 14 Apr 1814 in Nicholas County, Kentucky and was buried in Old Concord Church Cemetery, Nicholas County, Kentucky³⁹². Garrard married Sarah Sanderson on 1798 in Nicholas County, Kentucky.
177. **Sarah Sanderson** was born³⁹¹ 10 Jun 1774 in Virginia. She died³⁹³ 1848 in Covington, Kenton, Kentucky.
178. **Henry Bruce**^{394,395} was born³⁹⁶ 30 Oct 1777 in Stafford County, Virginia. He died³⁹⁷ 10 Jul 1855 in Fleming County, Kentucky from heart failure. Henry married³⁹⁸ Eleanor Threlkeld on 11 Jan 1798 in Kentucky.
179. **Eleanor Threlkeld** was born 15 May 1778 in Virginia. She died³⁹⁹ 6 Apr 1863 in Fleming County, Kentucky.
180. **Garrard Morgan** is printed as #176.
181. **Sarah Sanderson** is printed as #177.
182. **Henry Bruce** is printed as #178.
183. **Eleanor Threlkeld** is printed as #179.
184. **James Bickerstaff** was born⁴⁰¹ 28 Jul 1790⁴⁰⁰ in Ireland. He died⁴⁰² 4 Jun 1856. James married⁴⁰³ Susannah Weigel in 1813.
185. **Susannah Weigel** was born 23 Jul 1781^{404,405} in Ireland. She died⁴⁰⁴ 7 Jan 1844.
188. **John Srodes** was born⁴⁰⁶ 21 Jan 1777⁴⁰⁷ in Pennsylvania. He died 3 Mar 1847⁴⁰⁷ and was buried⁴⁰⁷ in Old Baldwin Cemetery, Phillipsburg, Beaver, Pennsylvania. John married Catherine Miller.
189. **Catherine Miller** was born 16 Mar 1777⁴⁰⁷ in Pennsylvania⁴⁰⁶. She died⁴⁰⁷ 19 Dec 1832.
190. **William Quinn**³¹² was born in Ireland³¹². He married Marjorette Jacobs.
191. **Marjorette Jacobs**³¹².
200. **Micajah Nordyke**⁴⁰⁸ was born^{409,410} 26 Mar 1771 in Virginia. He died^{408,411} 6 Jul 1857 in New Vienna, Clinton, Ohio. Micajah married⁴⁰⁸ Charity Ellis on 4 Apr 1798 at Lost Creek Monthly Meeting, Jefferson, Tennessee.
201. **Charity Ellis**⁴⁰⁸ was born Oct 1779 in Martinsburg, Virginia. She died⁴¹² 5 Jun 1854 and was buried at East Fork Monthly Meeting.
216. **John Greenbank**⁴¹³ was born⁴¹³ 7 May 1734 in Yorkshire Parish, England.

Ninth Generation

268. **Nathan Hopkins**³³⁴ died⁴¹⁴ Apr 1784 in Knowlton, Sussex, New Jersey. He married Hannah Driel/Dryal.

269. **Hannah Driel/Dryal**^{415,416,417}.
270. **James Donnely/Danley**³³⁴.
272. **Hans Philip Beauchamp**⁴¹⁸ was born^{419,420} 1721/1722. He died⁴²¹ after Aug 1777. Hans married Anna Eva Hergard.
273. **Anna Eva Hergard**⁴¹⁸ died⁴²² after 3 Jun 1778.
274. **Andrew Rutter**⁴²³ was born⁴²⁴ 31 Mar 1741 in Leacock, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He died⁴²⁵ after Feb 1773. Andrew married⁴²⁶ Jane Lightner on 14 Oct 1768 in Lancaster, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
275. **Jane Lightner**⁴²⁷ was born⁴²⁸ 1747 in Lancaster, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She died⁴²⁹ after 13 Jan 1774.
282. **Anthony Prettor Ellmaker**^{350,430} was born⁴³¹ 13 Apr 1729 in Earl, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He died⁴³¹ 21 Mar 1817 in Earl, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Anthony married⁴³² Elizabeth Lightner.
283. **Elizabeth Lightner**⁴³³ was born⁴³⁴ 1737 in Leacock, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She died⁴³⁴ 12 Oct 1812 in Earl, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
284. **Jacob Bushong** is printed as #136.
285. **Anna Elizabeth Rutter** is printed as #137.
286. **Charles Steinmetz**³⁵⁴ was born^{354,435} 1756 in Germany. He died⁴³⁵ 1832 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Charles married⁴³⁵ Margareta Beaver in Royer's Ford, Chester County, Pennsylvania³⁵⁴.
287. **Margaretta Beaver** "Peggy"^{2354,435} was born⁴³⁵ 1762. She died⁴³⁵ 1854.
292. **George Dale**³⁵⁹ was born³⁵⁹ in Georgetown, Woodford, Kentucky.
294. **Dr. John Bradburn**^{364,436} was born before 1776 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He died after 1829.
296. **Abner Stone** was born⁴³⁷ 2 Feb 1750/1751 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts. He died⁴³⁸ 1 Oct 1829 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts. Abner married Persis Moore on 5 Mar 1775 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts.
297. **Persis Moore** was born⁴³⁸ 16 Aug 1758 in Sudbury, Middlesex, Massachusetts. She died⁴³⁸ 17 Jun 1837 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts.
302. **David L. Longwell**⁴³⁹ married⁴⁴⁰ Sarah Tyler on 1771 in Salem, Washington, New York.
303. **Sarah Tyler** was born⁴⁴¹ 1753 in Salem, Washington, New York.
312. **Daniel Knight** was born about 1770. He married Elizabeth Moland on 31 Dec 1801.
313. **Elizabeth Moland** was born⁴⁴² 1 Sep 1774 in Pennsylvania. She died after 25 Apr 1817⁴⁴².
352. **Garrard Morgan**⁴⁴³ was born⁴⁴⁴ 28 Jul 1755 in Goochland County, Virginia. Garrard married Elizabeth Milton.
353. **Elizabeth Milton**⁴⁴⁵.
356. **George Bruce**⁴⁴⁶ was born⁴⁴⁶ after 1749. He died⁴⁴⁷ Oct 1778. George married Mary Stubblefield in 1775/1776.
357. **Mary Stubblefield**⁴⁴⁶ died⁴⁴⁶ 13 Apr 1818.

358. **Benjamin Threlkeld**⁴⁴⁸ was born^{448,449} about 1744 in King George County, Virginia. He died⁴⁴⁹ 1794 in Mason County, Kentucky and was buried³⁹⁸ in Burnt Hill Meeting House Cemetery, Mason County, Kentucky. Benjamin married Ann Booth about 1767 in Virginia.
359. **Ann Booth**⁴⁴⁹ was born⁴⁴⁹ 24 Nov 1749 in King George County, Virginia. She died⁴⁴⁹ Nov 1828 in Fleming County, Kentucky and was buried³⁹⁸ in Bruce Family Graveyard, Fleming County, Kentucky.
400. **Abraham Nordyke**⁴⁰⁹ was born^{450,451} 16 Nov 1736 in Burlington County, New Jersey. He died⁴⁵² 23 Sep 1825 in New Vienna, Clinton, Ohio. Abraham married⁴⁵³ Mary Rogers on 1 Jun 1761 in Burlington County, New Jersey.
401. **Mary Rogers**⁴⁵⁴ was born^{454,455} 13 Apr 1740 in Burlington County, New Jersey. She died⁴⁵⁵ 13 May 1814 in New Vienna, Clinton, Ohio.
402. **Nehemiah Ellis**⁴⁵⁶ was born⁴⁵⁷ 1753 in Blount, Exeter, Virginia. He died^{457,458} Jul 1822 in Newberry, Blount, Virginia. Nehemiah married⁴⁵⁶ Sarah on 4 Apr 1798 at Lost Creek Meeting, Jefferson, Tennessee.
403. **Sarah**⁴⁵⁶.
432. **John Greenbank**⁴¹³ was born⁴¹³ 1 Jan 1710 in Yorkshire Parish, England.
- married Barbara.
545. **Barbara**⁴⁶³ was born⁴⁶³ 1693/1694. She died⁴⁶⁴ 1737 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
548. **Joseph Rutter**⁴⁶⁵ was born about 1683 in Leacock, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He died about 1775⁴⁶⁶. Joseph married Barbara Glenn.
549. **Barbara Glenn**⁴⁶⁷ was born⁴⁶⁸ about 1683. She died after 9 Mar 1748⁴⁶⁹.
550. **Nathaniel Ignatious Lightner**^{470,471,472} was born^{473,474,475} 1709 in near London, Surrey, England. He died^{476,477,478} 21 Oct 1782 in Pennsylvania. Nathaniel married⁴⁷⁸ Margaret La Rue on 1731.
551. **Margaret La Rue**^{470,471} was born⁴⁷² 1713 in France. She died⁴⁷⁸ 1794.
564. **John Leonard Ellmaker** “Leonard”^{479,480} was born⁴⁸¹ 3 Jan 1696 in Gaulhof, Nurenberg, Germany. He died⁴⁸² 8 Jun 1782 in Earl, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Leonard married⁴⁸³ Anna Margaret Hornberger on 6 May 1726 in Frankenthal, Germany.
565. **Anna Margaret Hornberger**⁴⁸⁴ was born⁴⁸⁵ 1703 in Frankenthal, Germany. She died⁴⁸⁶ 18 Dec 1779 in Earl, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
566. **Nathaniel Ignatious Lightner** is printed as #550.
567. **Margaret La Rue** is printed as #551.

Tenth Generation

536. **Jonathan Hopkins**³³⁴ died⁴⁵⁹ Nov 1784 in Knowlton, Sussex, New Jersey.
544. **Jean Beauchamp**⁴⁶⁰ was born 1691/1692⁴⁶¹ in France⁴⁶⁰. He died after 5 Jun 1749⁴⁶² in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Jean
574. **John Beaver**⁴³⁵ was born⁴³⁵ 1722 in Germany. He died⁴³⁵ 1777 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. John married⁴³⁵ Margaret Barbara.
575. **Margaret Barbara**⁴³⁵ was born⁴³⁵ 1725

in Germany. She died⁴³⁵ 1816 in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

592. **Dea. Daniel Stone** was born⁴⁸⁷ 21 Oct 1707 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts. He died^{368,488} 15 May 1783 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts. Daniel married Mary Frost on 12 Mar 1733/1734 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts.

593. **Mary Frost** was born⁴⁸⁸ 29 Jul 1713 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts. She died⁴⁸⁸ 26 May 1760 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts.

594. **Augustus Moore**⁴³⁸ married Elizabeth Haynes.

595. **Elizabeth Haynes**⁴³⁸.

604. **John Longwell**.

626. **William Moland** was born⁴⁸⁹ 5 Nov 1749 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He died^{490,491} 24 Apr 1826 in Doylestown, Bucks, Pennsylvania. William married Elizabeth Noble on 21 Oct 1773.

627. **Elizabeth Noble**⁴⁸⁹ was born⁴⁸⁹ 1 Sep 1757 in Warminster, Bucks, Pennsylvania.

704. **John Morgan**⁴⁹² married Mary Woodson Barnes.

705. **Mary Woodson Barnes**⁴⁹³.

712. **William Bruce**⁴⁹⁴ was born⁴⁹⁴ 1724. He died Aug 1792. William married Banks.

713. **Banks**⁴⁹⁴ was born in King George County, Virginia⁴⁹⁴.

714. **George Stubblefield Jr.** was born before 1745. He died about 1790.

716. **William Threlkeld**⁴⁹⁵ was born⁴⁹⁵ about

1696. He died⁴⁹⁵ 1766 in King George County, Virginia. William married Ruth about 1732.

717. **Ruth**⁴⁹⁵.

718. **James Booth**⁴⁴⁹ married Ellen Booth.

719. **Ellen Booth**.

800. **Stephen Henry Nordyke**⁴⁵¹ married⁴⁹⁶ Rebecca Perkins on 6 Jan 1731 in Burlington County, New Jersey.

801. **Rebecca Perkins**⁴⁵¹ was born⁴⁹⁶ 1712 in Burlington County, New Jersey.

802. **Thomas Rogers**⁴⁵⁵ married Ann Staples.

803. **Ann Staples**⁴⁵⁵.

804. **Mordecai Ellis**⁴⁵⁷ was born⁴⁹⁷ 23 Jul 1723 in Berks County, Pennsylvania. He died⁴⁹⁷ 1785 in Berkeley County, Virginia. Mordecai married⁴⁹⁷ Mary Hutton on 1749 in Exeter, Berks, Pennsylvania.

805. **Mary Hutton**⁴⁵⁷.

864. **William Greenbank**⁴¹³ was born⁴¹³ 28 Aug 1658 in Yorkshire Parish, England.

Eleventh Generation

1096. **Conrad Rutter**⁴⁹⁸ was born⁴⁹⁹ about 1653. He died⁵⁰⁰ after 1689. Conrad married Jane Douglass.

1097. **Jane Douglass**⁵⁰¹ was born⁵⁰² about 1653 in Scotland. She died⁵⁰⁰ after 1690.

1100. **Adam Lightner**^{478,503} was born⁵⁰⁴ about 1678. He died⁴⁷² after 1722. Adam married Maud.

1101. **Maud**^{478,503} was born⁵⁰⁵ about 1678 in France. She died⁴⁷² after 1722 in Pennsylvania⁵⁰⁶. 1708. She died⁵¹⁵ 1778.
1128. **Elias Ellmaker**⁵⁰⁷ married Mary Magdalena Bremer. 1432. **Christopher Threlkeld**⁴⁹⁵ died⁵¹⁶ 1710/1711 in Northumberland County, Virginia. He married Mary about 1695.
1129. **Mary Magdalena Bremer**⁵⁰⁸. 1433. **Mary**⁴⁹⁵.
1130. **John Adam Hornberger**⁵⁰⁹. 1602. **Jacob Perkins**⁴⁹⁶ was born⁵¹⁷ 24 Dec 1674 in Burlington County, New Jersey. He died⁵¹⁷ 1713 in Burlington County, New Jersey. Jacob married⁵¹⁷ Sarah on 1709 in Burlington County, New Jersey.
1184. **John Stone** was born⁵¹⁰ 10 Jun 1684 in near Sudbury, Middlesex, Massachusetts. He died⁵¹⁰ 26 Nov 1719 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts. John married Anne Tilestone on 31 Jan 1706/1707 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts. 1603. **Sarah**⁴⁹⁶.
1185. **Anne Tilestone** was born⁵¹⁰ 7 Dec 1681 in Dorchester, Suffolk, Massachusetts. She died⁵¹⁰ 25 Mar 1733 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts. 1608. **Thomas Ellis**⁴⁹⁷ married Jane Hugh.
1186. **Thomas Frost**⁴⁸⁸ married Jane Wight. 1609. **Jane Hugh**⁴⁹⁷.
1187. **Jane Wight**⁴⁸⁸. 1728. **John Greenbank**⁴¹³ was born⁴¹³ 21 Jan 1610 in Yorkshire Parish, England.
- ## Twelfth Generation
1188. **William Moore**⁴³⁸ married Tamar Rice. 2368. **Dea. Daniel Stone** was born⁵¹⁸ 31 Aug 1644 in Sudbury, Middlesex, Massachusetts. He died⁵¹⁸ about Mar 1718/1719 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts. Daniel married Mary Moore on 22 Nov 1667 in Sudbury, Middlesex, Massachusetts.
1189. **Tamar Rice**⁴³⁸ was born 29 Sep 1697⁵¹² in Sudbury, Middlesex, Massachusetts⁵¹¹. 2369. **Mary Moore** was born⁵¹⁹ about 1641 in Sudbury, Middlesex, Massachusetts. She died⁵¹⁹ 10 Jan 1702/1703 in Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
1254. **Job Noble**⁴⁸⁹ married Rachel Wells. 2370. **Timothy Tilestone**⁵¹⁰ married Sarah Bridgeman.
1255. **Rachel Wells**⁴⁸⁹. 2371. **Sarah Bridgeman**⁵¹⁰.
1424. **Charles Bruce**^{494,513} was born before 1690. He died 1754. Charles married Elizabeth Pannill. 2378. **John Rice**⁴³⁸ married Tabitha Stone on 2 Nov 1674 in Sudbury, Middlesex, Massachusetts.
1425. **Elizabeth Pannill**⁵¹⁴.
1428. **George Stubblefield Sr.** died⁵¹⁵ 1 Sep 1751 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. He married Catherine Beverley before 1742.
1429. **Catherine Beverley**⁵¹⁵ was born⁵¹⁵ 7 Dec

2379. **Tabitha Stone**⁴³⁸ was born⁵¹¹ 29 May 1655 in near Sudbury, Middlesex, Massachusetts. She died⁵¹¹ after Sep 1719.
2848. **George Bruce**⁵²⁰ was born⁵²⁰ 1640. He died 1715⁵²¹.
2850. **William P. Pannill**⁵²² married Anne Morton.
2851. **Anne Morton**⁵²³.
2858. **Capt. Harry Beverley** was born⁵²⁴ in Middlesex County, Virginia. He died⁵²⁵ 1730 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Harry married Elizabeth Smith.
2859. **Elizabeth Smith**.
3204. **Jacob Perkins**⁵¹⁷ was born⁵²⁶ 24 May 1640 in Rockingham, Hampton, New Hampshire. He married⁵²⁶ Philbrick Mary on 30 Dec 1669 in Hampton, Rockingham, New Hampshire.
3205. **Philbrick Mary**⁵¹⁷.
3456. **Thomas Greenbank**⁴¹³ was born⁴¹³ 7 Feb 1565 in Yorkshire Parish, England.
4756. **Edward Rice**⁵¹¹ married Agnes Bent.
4757. **Agnes Bent**⁵¹¹.
4758. **Elder John Stone** is printed as #4736.
4759. **Anne** is printed as #4737.
5716. **Major Robert Beverley** was born⁵²⁹ 16 Mar 1632 in Beverley, York, England. He married Mary Keeble.
5717. **Mary Keeble**⁵²⁹ was born⁵²⁹ 1637. She died 1 Jun 1678.
5718. **Robert Smith**⁵²⁵.
6408. **Isaac Perkins**⁵²⁶ married Susannah Wise.
6409. **Susannah Wise**⁵²⁶.

Thirteenth Generation

4736. **Elder John Stone** was christened⁵²⁷ 31 Jul 1618 in Nayland, Suffolk, England. He died⁵²⁸ 5 May 1683 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts and was buried⁵²⁸ in old Cambridge Cemetery, Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts. John married Anne on 1639.
4737. **Anne**.
4738. **John Moore**⁵¹⁹ married Elizabeth Whale.
4739. **Elizabeth Whale**⁵¹⁹.
9472. **Dea. Gregory Stone** was christened⁵³⁰ 19 Apr 1592 in Great Bromley, Essex, England. He died⁵³¹ 30 Nov 1672 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts and was buried⁵³¹ in Old Cambridge Cemetery, Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts. Gregory married Margaret Garrad on 20 Jul 1617 in Nayland, Suffolk, England.
9473. **Margaret Garrad** was christened⁵³¹ 5 Dec 1597 in Nayland, Suffolk, England. She was buried⁵³¹ 4 Aug 1626 in Nayland, Suffolk, England.
11436. **Major General Robert Smith**⁵²⁵ died⁵²⁵ 1687.

Fourteenth Generation

Fifteenth Generation

18944. **David Stone** was born⁵³² about 1540 in Great Bromley, Essex, England. He died⁵³²

Pages 167–168 have been intentionally omitted from the digital edition.

- Zimmerman.
- ³² Death Certificate for Rita Mary Zimmerman. 14 Feb 1985. State of California, Department of Health Services.
- ³³ Rita Zimmerman, *Autobiography*.
- ³⁴ Interview with Consuelo Ibarra Barajas (sister of Josefina Ibarra Barajas). April 2002.
- ³⁵ Personal Knowledge of Martha Ann Zimmerman.
- ³⁶ Interview with Consuelo Ibarra Barajas (sister of Josefina Ibarra Barajas). April 2002.
- ³⁷ Personal Knowledge of Martha Ann Zimmerman.
- ³⁸ Death Certificate for Robert Boyd, 5 Oct 1994.
- ³⁹ Birth Certificate for Robert Wright Boyd. 14 Jul 1879. Borough of Manhattan. New York City Department of Records and Information Services, Municipal Archives. File No. 262680, 2005.
- ⁴⁰ Register of Deaths Transcript for Robert Wright Boyd. 22 Mar 1946. Office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, Village of Scarsdale, Westchester County, New York.
- ⁴¹ National Archives and Records Administration. *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*. M1509, 4,277 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration., Roll 1766376, Draft Board 135.
- ⁴² Register of Deaths Transcript for Robert Wright Boyd, 22 Mar 1946.
- ⁴³ "Robert W. Boyd, 66, A Retired Engineer," *New York Times*, 23 Mar 1946, 12.
- ⁴⁴ Robert Wright Boyd Obituary, *New York Times*, 23 Mar 1946, 12.
- ⁴⁵ Register of Deaths Transcript for Robert Wright Boyd, 22 Mar 1946.
- ⁴⁶ Philip and Jacob Bushong Burial Lot Records. Index 176, Rec. Book. No. 1, Page No. 16, Diag Book No. 3, Page No. 159. Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania.
- ⁴⁷ Certificate and Record of Marriage, Robert Wright Boyd to Elsie Grace Bushong. 29 May 1906. Certificate 12820. Borough of Manhattan. New York City Department of Records and Information Services, Municipal Archives.
- ⁴⁸ Death Certificate for Robert Boyd. 5 Oct 1994.
- ⁴⁹ Birth Registration for Baby Girl Bushong. 9 Apr 1879. No. 395. City of Reading Birth Register, Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court Division of the Court of Common Pleas, Berks County, Pennsylvania.
- ⁵⁰ Death Certificate for Elsie G. B. Boyd. 25 Feb 1972. State File No. 86. Town of Greenwich Clerk's Office, Connecticut.
- ⁵¹ Death Certificate for Elsie G. B. Boyd.
- ⁵² Death Certificate for Elsie G. B. Boyd.
- ⁵³ Philip and Jacob Bushong Burial Lot Records.
- ⁵⁴ Application for Marriage License—Male, Park Stone Florea to Florence H. Kahn. 11 Aug 1914. Marion Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Indiana.
- ⁵⁵ Death Certificate for Park Stone Florea. 11 Nov 1959. State File No. 37367. Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida. Office of Vital Statistics, State of Florida.
- ⁵⁶ Ancestry.com, *World War I Selective Service System*

- Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1* [database online] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2002).
- ⁵⁷ Death Certificate for Park Stone Florea.
- ⁵⁸ Death Certificate for Park Stone Florea.
- ⁶⁰ Death Certificate for Florence K. Simpson. 1 Jul 1990. Vital Statistics Unit, Department of State Health Services, Texas. State File No. 063395.
- ⁵⁹ Application for Marriage License—Female, Park Stone Florea to Florence H. Kahn. 11 Aug 1914. Marion Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Indiana.
- ⁶¹ Death Certificate for Florence K. Simpson.
- ⁶² Death Certificate for Florence K. Simpson.
- ⁶³ Death Certificate for Samuel Keith Riddle.
- ⁶⁴ Marriage License, Samuel R. Riddle to Mabelle A. Umstead. 31 Aug 1911. Marriage License No. 11403. Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.
- ⁶⁵ Death Certificate for Samuel Ray Riddle. 25 Feb 1937. Pennsylvania Division of Vital Records.
- ⁶⁶ Death Certificate for Samuel Ray Riddle.
- ⁶⁷ Death Certificate for Mabelle Umstead Riddle. 3 Jan 1963. Pennsylvania Division of Vital Records.
- ⁶⁸ Death Certificate for Mabelle Umstead Riddle.
- ⁶⁹ Death Certificate for Dorsey Morgan. 3 Mar 1914. Pennsylvania Division of Vital Records.
- ⁷⁰ Birth Certificate for Anna Eleanor Morgan.
- ⁷¹ Death Certificate for Dorsey Morgan.
- ⁷² "Dies In Hospital," unidentified newspaper clipping, March 1914.
- ⁷³ Marriage Certificate, Leonidas Dorsey Morgan to Eva Cecelia Bickerstaff.
- ⁷⁴ Death Certificate for Eva Bickerstaff Johnson. 6 Feb 1954. Pennsylvania Division of Vital Records.
- ⁷⁵ Death Certificate for Eva Bickerstaff Johnson.
- ⁷⁶ Death Certificate for Wilbur Ruthford Zimmerman.
- ⁷⁷ Edmund West, comp., *Family Data Collection—Individual Records* [database online] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2001).
- ⁷⁸ Harold V. Zimmerman Autobiography (unpublished manuscript written in 1977).
- ⁷⁹ Death Certificate for Charles P. Zimmerman. 7 May 1941. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Records Section.
- ⁸¹ Death Certificate for Charles P. Zimmerman.
- ⁸⁰ *Family Data Collection—Individual Records*.
- ⁸² Harold V. Zimmerman Autobiography.
- ⁸³ Death Certificate for Wilbur Ruthford Zimmerman.
- ⁸⁴ Death Certificate for Nettie Zimmerman. 25 Nov 1962. State of California, Department of Health Services.
- ⁸⁵ Widow's Declaration for Pension or Increase of Pension, Mary E. Nordyke. 1 Mar 1889. Claim Number 392242.
- ⁸⁶ Harold V. Zimmerman Autobiography.

- ⁸⁷ Death Certificate for Rita Mary Zimmerman. 8 Jun 1865, Civil War. National Archives.
- ⁸⁹ Death Certificate for William C. Vest. 13 Mar 1959. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Records Section.
- ⁸⁸ Ray Bank, comp., *World War I Civilian Draft Registrations* [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2000).
- ⁹⁰ Death Certificate for William C. Vest.
- ⁹¹ United States. 1910 United States Federal Census. T624, 1784 rolls. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington D.C., 8th Precinct, Montrose, Colorado; Roll 123, Part 1, Page 146A.
- ⁹² Death Certificate for Nellie Blanche Vest. 28 Jul 1922. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Records Section.
- ⁹³ Death Certificate for Rita Mary Zimmerman.
- ⁹⁴ Death Certificate for Nellie Blanche Vest.
- ⁹⁵ Death Certificate for Nellie Blanche Vest.
- ⁹⁶ Birth Certificate for Robert Wright Boyd, 14 Jul 1879.
- ⁹⁷ Certificate and Record of Marriage, Robert Wright Boyd to Elsie Grace Bushong.
- ⁹⁸ United States. 1880 United States Federal Census. T9, 1454 rolls. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington D.C.
- ⁹⁹ Return of a Marriage, Robert W. Boyd to Mary Ballantine. 16 Sep 1874. Borough of Manhattan. New York City Department of Records and Information Services, Municipal Archives.
- ¹⁰⁰ Compiled Military Service File, Robert Wright, 150th New York Infantry. Served 6 Sep 1862 to
- ¹⁰¹ Death Certificate for Robert W. Boyd. 13 Jan 1884. Borough of Manhattan. New York City Department of Records and Information Services, Municipal Archives.
- ¹⁰² "Yellow Fever in the City." *New York Times*, 15 Jan 1884, 2.
- ¹⁰³ Death Certificate for Robert W. Boyd, 13 Jan 1884.
- ¹⁰⁴ "Yellow Fever in the City."
- ¹⁰⁵ Nancy, *Re: Grave Information*, Author's Email Address: EVERGREEN7940@aol.com, 9 Feb 2005.
- ¹⁰⁶ Certificate and Record of Marriage, Robert W. Boyd to Mary Ballantine. 16 Sep 1874. Certificate No. 5859. Borough of Manhattan. New York City Department of Records and Information Services, Municipal Archives.
- ¹⁰⁷ Birth Certificate for Robert Wright Boyd, 14 Jul 1879.
- ¹⁰⁸ Certificate and Record of Marriage, Robert Wright Boyd to Elsie Grace Bushong.
- ¹⁰⁹ United States. 1880 United States Federal Census. T9, 1454 rolls. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington D.C., New York (Manhattan), New York City-Greater, New York; Roll 874, Page 606D.
- ¹¹⁰ Death Certificate for Mary Ann Ballantine Boyd. 2 May 1902. Certificate No. 14688. Borough of Manhattan. New York City Department of Records and Information Services, Municipal Archives.
- ¹¹¹ Death Certificate for Mary Ann Ballantine Boyd.

- ¹¹² Mary Ballantine Boyd Obituary, *New York Times*, 10 May 1902, 9.
- ¹¹³ Death Certificate for Mary Ann Ballantine Boyd.
- ¹¹⁴ *Re: Grave Information.*
- ¹¹⁵ Birth Registration for Baby Girl Bushong.
- ¹¹⁶ Certificate and Record of Marriage, Robert Wright Boyd to Elsie Grace Bushong.
- ¹¹⁷ Death Certificate for Elsie G. B. Boyd.
- ¹¹⁸ Death Registration for Jacob Bushong. 24 Sep 1896. No. 974. City of Reading Birth Register, Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court Division of the Court of Common Pleas, Berks County, Pennsylvania.
- ¹¹⁹ Jacob Bushong Grave Marker. Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Pennsylvania. Grave 10, Lot 151-152, Section P.
- ¹²⁰ Death Registration for Jacob Bushong. 24 Sep 1896.
- ¹²² Posted by Gloria Bushong, *Re: Judge Robert Grey Bushong*. Bushong Family Genealogy Forum [<http://genforum.genealogy.com/bushong/messages/463.html>] (3 Sep 2002).
- ¹²³ Philip and Jacob Bushong Burial Lot Records.
- ¹²¹ Death Registration for Jacob Bushong. 24 Sep 1896.
- ¹²⁴ United States. 1930 United States Federal Census. T626, 2667 rolls. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington D.C., Bronx, Bronx, New York; Roll 1490, Page 1B, Enumeration District 960, Image 984.0.
- ¹²⁵ Certificate and Record of Marriage, Robert Wright Boyd to Elsie Grace Bushong.
- ¹²⁶ Birth Registration for Baby Girl Bushong.
- ¹²⁷ Death Certificate for Elsie G. B. Boyd.
- ¹²⁸ Death Certificate for Lillie Roberts Bushong. 24 Mar 1934. Certificate No. 2818. Borough of the Bronx. New York City Department of Records and Information Services, Municipal Archives.
- ¹²⁹ United States, 1900 United States Federal Census. T623, 1854 rolls. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington D.C., Reading, Berks, Pennsylvania; Roll 1378, Page 15A, Enumeration District 69.
- ¹³⁰ Death Certificate for Lillie Roberts Bushong.
- ¹³¹ Lillie Roberts Bushong Obituary, *New York Times*, 25 Mar 1934, 28.
- ¹³² Death Certificate for Lillie Roberts Bushong.
- ¹³³ Lillie Roberts Bushong Obituary.
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