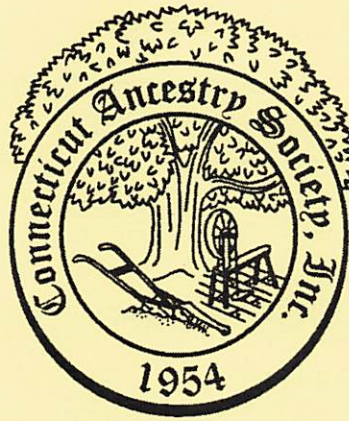


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# Connecticut



# Ancestry

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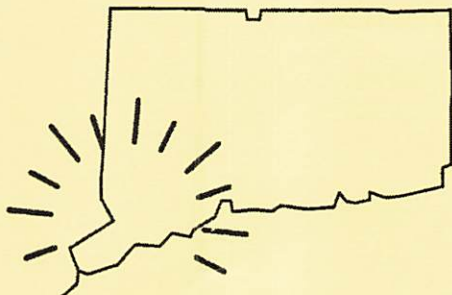
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• Focus on Southwestern Connecticut •



## **Connecticut Ancestry**

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(founded as Stamford Genealogical Society)  
PO Box 249, Stamford, CT 06904-0249  
<http://www.connecticutancestry.org>

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| Individual          |      | Library | \$35 | Sustaining | \$50 |
| printed journal     | \$30 | Society | \$35 | Patron     | \$75 |
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Canadian and Overseas members are asked to subscribe to the digital journal (\$25).

*All memberships expire on May 31 each year.*

**Connecticut Ancestry** is indexed in the *Periodical Source Index* (PERSI). The Society is a member of the Federation of Genealogical Societies and of the New England Regional Genealogical Consortium.



## Genealogy Events Schedule

**CONNECTICUT ANCESTRY SOCIETY – [www.connecticutancestry.org](http://www.connecticutancestry.org)**

Member meetings                      Held on Saturday mornings, 10:30 am.

**Sept      16<sup>th</sup>                                      10:30-12:00**  
**Lecture                                      Stamford History Museum**

**Free or Fee Genealogy: Finding Free Records, Deciding When to Pay**

Join textbook author, marketer and genealogist Marian Burk Wood whose book *Planning a Future for Your Family's Past* was released in 2016. She will share tips for making the most of your genealogy dollars.

**Oct        7<sup>th</sup>    10:30-12:00                      CHANGE OF LOCATION**  
**Roundtable discussion                      \*\*\*Booth Library, Newtown\*\*\*25 Main St.**

Our last few roundtable discussions have been lively exchanges of stories and tips about DNA testing. We have that topic on tap for October. Anyone interested in a different topic will have the opportunity to hold a separate discussion.

**Nov       11<sup>th</sup>    10:30-12:30**  
**Writing Workshop                              Trumbull Public Library, 33 Quality Street**

This workshop will feature a talk by Shannon Green whose first published paper appeared in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* (June 2017). Come hear the story of how she accomplished that. The second hour will be writing time. Bring your laptop or pad of paper and get coaching from professional genealogists. Write for publication, write for your family, write for yourself. Just write.

**Feb       Roundtable Discussion                      10:30-12:00**  
**Stamford Historical Society**  
**Watch our Facebook page and webpage for the date. Come and discuss your burning genealogical issues.**

Other genealogy programs:

**CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS – [www.csginc.org](http://www.csginc.org)**

**GENEALOGY CLUB of NEWTOWN – [www.rootsweb.com/~ctgenc/](http://www.rootsweb.com/~ctgenc/)**

**MIDDLESEX GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY - [www.mgs.darien.org](http://www.mgs.darien.org)**

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY – [www.rootsweb.com/~nywcgs](http://www.rootsweb.com/~nywcgs)**

The whole purpose of education is to turn mirrors into windows.

Sydney J. Harris

**Come Learn with Connecticut Ancestry Society!**



## Editorial Notes

Our lead article is the first in a four-part series resulting from a decades-long collaboration of two distant kinsmen, Matthew Wood and Fred Hart (Connecticut Ancestry Society board member). The two have produced a detailed account of Jonathan<sup>3</sup> Wood of Norwalk and two generations of his descendants. Their wide-ranging research has corrected some errors and resolved some difficulties that previous researchers had been unable to overcome.

We continue our series of sketches of residents of Fairfield County named on the 1790 US census with a submission from a first-time author, Thomas L. Mindrum. Tom writes about Jeriel French of Huntington, and points out a mistake D. L. Jacobus published, then corrected.

Patricia Haslam has accepted the challenge to identify “unplaced” individuals in Jacobus’ *Families of Old Fairfield*. Those are the people whose families Jacobus could not identify. Pat has filled in the blanks for four individuals named Partrick (aka Patrick) found in that book. Will others accept this challenge, too? Have you identified an “unplaced person?” Contact the editor.

Your editor, recently returned from a week-long course “Law School for Genealogists” at the Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh (GRIP), was inspired to do some research in Connecticut’s statutes which resulted in an article about dower rights and jointure.

We are sad to announce the passing of longtime member and board member Priscilla Chatfield. Please see the memorial of her contributions to our society on p. 29. Occasionally, articles about Fairfield County families are published in journals other than *Connecticut Ancestry*. As a service to our members, we collect the citations and publish them here. This issue includes a list of Fairfield County articles published in *The Connecticut Nutmegger* since 2009.

We conclude this issue with another section of Barbara Dempsey’s transcriptions of baptisms from the Greens Farms Congregational Church. Her herculean task provides the first index of these records.

Your editor welcomes comments, and submission of articles. Remember that your research can be preserved by publishing the results in a journal. We have three series to which you can submit short sketches: Fairfield County residents on the 1790 census, immigrants to Fairfield County, and the One-Page Challenge (bet you can’t write just one!). Longer articles are welcome, too.

Nora Galvin, CG

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We appreciate submission of articles by our readers whether CAS members or not. Sharing your research is what keeps the publication going, and it preserves your work. Reports on work in progress are encouraged—reader response to such an article may advance your research.

Preferred submission is an electronic file (from a standard word-processing application) sent as an email attachment to **editor@connecticutancestry.org**. Please email if you have questions.

The editor may make changes for clarity, brevity and accuracy. We will do final formatting to conform to our publication style standards. Please keep your document as simple as possible. Please don’t add headers, footers or page numbers. Facts must be documented with source citations in numbered footnotes.

If your submission is intended to be part of a series (e.g., 1790 census), please say so.

|            |             |               |               |          |
|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| DEADLINES: | July 1      | October 1     | January 1     | April 1  |
| For Issue  | #1 (August) | #2 (November) | #3 (February) | #4 (May) |



## Jonathan<sup>3</sup> Wood of Norwalk, Connecticut, and his Early Descendants

Matthew Wood and Frederick C. Hart, Jr.

### Part I: Preface, Introduction and Jonathan Wood's history

#### *Preface*

We began this study looking for different Wood ancestors, Matthew, first, in the 1970s, and later Fred, in the 1980s. We eventually found each other's work and joined forces in the 1990s. By then, Matthew had already sorted out the English origin of this Wood family and privately published it in limited typescript form as *Early Wood Families on Long Island: The origin and descendants of Edmund Wood and Jonas Wood "Halifax"* (Minneapolis, 1978, copies available at the New York Public Library and the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, among a few other repositories). This work was the predecessor of Matthew's more widely available articles, published in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, "English Origins of the Mitchell, Wood, Lum and Halstead Families," beginning in April, 1989, and, "The Descendants of Timothy Wood of Long Island," beginning in October, 2001, establishing the ancestry of Jonathan Wood. Those results on the earlier generations are therefore not repeated herein.

The citation style here is informal with most source descriptions and evaluations appearing in brackets along with the text itself. Commonly used sources are abbreviated, and a table of the abbreviations can be found below. References to generally available sources (e.g., U.S. censuses) manuscript works, letters or other correspondence are often left without specific details, but the source will generally be evident or explained somewhere in the text.

#### SOURCE ABBREVIATIONS USED

| <i>Abbreviation</i> | <i>Source</i>   |
|---------------------|---|
| Barbour             | Barbour Collection of Connecticut Births, Marriages and Deaths to About 1850, Connecticut State Library, Hartford. When used, the name of the town will follow, along with the page of the Barbour index for that town. |
| BCLR                | Berkshire County, Massachusetts Land Records at the County Records Office or on microfilm.  |
| BTR                 | Donald W. Marshall, town historian, editor, <i>Bedford Historical Records</i> , multiple volumes, 1966-1978).   |
| ConnAn              | <i>Connecticut Ancestry</i>   |
| DLR                 | Danbury Land Records. Our citations are to the original documents at the Town Hall or on microfilm.   |
| FPR                 | Fairfield Probate District Records, multiple volumes at the Fairfield Town office building, and on microfilm.   |
| FW                  | Frederick Wood Manuscript, Donald L. Jacobus Collection, New Haven Colony Historical Society  |



| <i>Abbreviation</i> | <i>Source</i>  |
|---------------------|--|
| HBLD                | Rufus B. Langhans, <i>Huntington Babylon Land Deeds</i> , two volumes (Huntington: the town, 1985).  |
| HTR                 | Charles R. Street, <i>Huntington Town Records, Including Bsbylon, Long Island, New York</i> , three volumes (Huntington: the town, 1887). Our citations are to the pages in this source, not to the original documents.  |
| JTR                 | Josephine C. Frost, ed., <i>Records of the Town of Jamaica Long Island, New York</i> , three volumes (Brooklyn: the Long Island Historical Society, 1914.) Our citations are to the pages in this source, not to the original documents.   |
| Kelloggs            | Timothy Hopkins, <i>The Kelloggs in the Old World and The New</i> , three volumes (San Francisco: Sunset Press, 1903).   |
| NLR                 | Norwalk Land Records. Our citations are to the original documents at the Town Hall or on microfilm.  |
| Norwalk             | Charles M. Selleck, <i>Norwalk, Volume 1 and Supplement</i> (Norwalk: the author, 1896)  |
| NYG&BR              | <i>The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record</i>   |
| NYHS                | New York Historical Society  |
| NYPL                | New York Public Library  |
| Old Fairfield       | Donald L. Jacobus, <i>History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield</i> , 2 volumes in 3 (Fairfield, CT: Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, NSDAR, 1930-32, repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1991)  |
| QCD                 | Queens County, New York Deeds and Conveyances, official handwritten transcription, Libers A & B, FHL microfilm #1414477.   |
| Ridgefield          | George Lincoln Rockwell, <i>The History of Ridgefield, Connecticut</i> (Ridgefield: 1927, repr. Harrison, NY: 1979).   |
| RLR                 | Ridgefield Land Records. Our citations are to the original documents at the Town Hall or on microfilm.   |
| Saratoga            | Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, <i>History of Saratoga County, New York</i> (Philadelphia: 1878; repr. Interlaken, NY: 1979).  |
| SCD                 | Saratoga County Deeds, at the County Records Office or on microfilm.   |
| SLR                 | Stamford Land Records. Our citations are to the original documents at the Town Hall or on microfilm.   |
| St. John            | Orline St. John Alexander, <i>The St. John Genealogy</i> (New York: The Grafton Press, 1907).  |
| TAG                 | <i>The American Genealogist</i>  |
| WCCR                | Wilton Congregational Church Records, images of originals at the Wilton Public Library; and/or typewritten transcription by Robert H. Russell, 1989, n.p. (Later published by <i>The Connecticut Nutmegger</i> , 1991), and/or David H. Van Hoosear, "Wilton Congregational Church Records," manuscript, Connecticut State library, also on FHL microfilm. |
| WCD                 | Westchester County Deeds at the County Record Office or on microfilm.  |
| WCM                 | Westchester County Mortgages at the County Record Office or on microfilm.  |
| WNYHS               | <i>New York Historical Society Collections, Abstracts of Wills</i> , multiple volumes. Volume numbers cited are for the Collections, along with the year of publication. Volume 25 of the <i>Collections</i> equals Volume 1 of the <i>Abstracts</i> .   |



### Jonathan<sup>3</sup> Wood in Long Island and Connecticut

Jonathan<sup>3</sup> Wood (c. 1656-1727) of Norwalk was the ancestor of a large family that settled along the New England-New York border. They intermarried with many of the old families already established there and moved along the frontier with them. It was not originally appreciated that Jonathan was a grandson of Edmund<sup>1</sup> Wood, the Yorkshire emigrant to Long Island. Therefore, his history has traditionally been recorded separately from that family. Although Matthew Wood proved in "The Descendants of Timothy Wood of Long Island" [NYG&BR, 132:37-45, 119-28, 186-94, 281-4] that Jonathan<sup>3</sup> Wood was a son of Timothy<sup>2</sup>, youngest son of Edmund<sup>1</sup> Wood, it was thought best to continue by chronicling the other descendants of Timothy<sup>2</sup> Wood at that time, then following with a subsequent treatment of Jonathan. So here we are now, at last, with Jonathan.

The Jonathan Wood line has attracted the interest of genealogists from an early date and most branches have been well traced for many years. However, some problems have remained to the present. As mentioned, Jonathan's connection to the Edmund Wood family was not evident to the early writers. There are also difficulties regarding certain lines of descent from Jonathan. The former have now been cleared away. Almost all of the latter will be addressed herein.

Jonathan had five sons, Jonathan Jr., Isaac, Samuel, Titus, and Obadiah born probably at Jamaica, Long Island. The eldest remained in Norwalk; his descendants are relatively well traced. The youngest removed to Westchester County, New York, and left well-documented descendants. It is the other three sons who present us with genealogical difficulties. The present article is significant in that it traces descendants of Titus and Samuel who have never before been correctly represented in the literature. At the present time we are still unable to trace descendants of the remaining son, Isaac, except through a single daughter.

#### *Authors Consulted*

The present account was begun in the 1980s by Matthew Wood. In the 1990s Fred Hart, a Jonathan Wood descendent, began collaborating. Fred's contributions were so important that it seemed most appropriate for us to combine efforts. The body of the text was mostly written by Matthew Wood and completed over a decade before Fred Hart joined forces with him. Where significant contributions were made by the latter, they are noted in the text. However, even in areas where such notation is not made it must be remembered that the two of us constantly checked each other's work and that the finished product reflects a dual effort. We were also much assisted by Bill Moore of Los Angeles, California. Our efforts, however, represent only the most recent attempt to trace the Jonathan Wood line. There have been numerous students of this family from before 1850, down to the present time.

The pedigree of researchers who contributed to the development of the Jonathan Wood family tree is more convoluted and difficult to trace than the family itself. Standing at the head of this tree would be Judge Ezra Lockwood (1777-1853) of Pound Ridge, Westchester County, New York. Without the information that he collected from extremely early informants, it would be almost impossible to trace the Westchester branches of the family. The good Judge was a careful antiquarian, closely related to the Woods through intermarriage. He was contemporary with the grandchildren of Jonathan Wood's five sons and gathered data directly from such early sources. He states that "Four brothers came from England to Westchester County and adjoining parts: Obadiah, Samuel, Titus and Hezekiah." (This is reasonably correct, though the brother Isaac has been skipped and the name Hezekiah belongs to the following generation and they



were born at Long Island not England). Judge Lockwood traces subsequent generations in considerable detail, with his most complete treatment being the detail on descendants of Obadiah. ["The Journal of Judge Ezra Lockwood" was published in *Westchester Historical Society Quarterly*, v. 17, #3 and #4, and v. 17, #1.]

Robert Bolton gave an account of the Wood family in his *History of Westchester County* (1848). It is clearly derived from a source other than Judge Lockwood. Bolton writes, "Three brothers came from England to Connecticut, Isaac, Daniel and Obadiah," and omits much of the information given by Lockwood, showing that he was working separately. Bolton's material generally has less value than the judge's.

Both Bolton and Lockwood provide much detail on the descendants of Obadiah Wood. They lived at different times on the farm he had first settled in South Salem, Westchester County, and had a written record detailing the family (discussed in Obadiah's section which will be published in a later issue) that seems to have been augmented by oral history. In a letter dated April, 1873, Byron Wood mentions that he interviewed Ebenezer Wood, grandson of Obadiah, and learned from him important facts about the family. Rev. Charles M. Selleck, writing in 1896 (see further below), mentions members of the family still living at this farm.

Another archive was independently developed by descendants of Nathan<sup>5</sup>, son of Samuel<sup>4</sup> Wood. These were called the "Albin papers" after the family who gathered them. They are probably of similar date (c. 1850-75), but appear to have less credibility. The original records, if they still exist, were not available to the current authors.

The Albins compiled the materials with the hope of proving their heirship to a valuable estate in England. Hannah<sup>6</sup> Wood, Nathan's daughter, married, as his second wife, Jonathan Albin and lived in Wilton near the ancestral Jonathan Wood settlement. However, the Albins maintained that Samuel<sup>4</sup> was the son of one Clement Wood, an English noble who died in 1751 leaving an enormous estate without heirs. The patent absurdity of this contention is clearly evident from primary records showing that Samuel was a son of Jonathan Wood Sr. of Norwalk, but data was collected and litigation was apparently attempted.

Our principle source for quotations and information from the Albin papers is Charles Staubach of Westchester Co., N. Y., and Rockledge, Florida. About 1935-1955 he assembled material on the descendants of Samuel Wood. His six-volume manuscript, *Ancestral Families of Charles P. Staubach and Edith Arnold Staubach of Westchester County, New York*, is deposited in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library [now at NYPL]. Staubach's correspondence with Lester Card, dated 1942, is deposited at the Fairfield Historical Society in Fairfield, Connecticut, in the "Lester Card Collections." These records contain many direct quotations from the Albin papers, or other sources of early date. Unfortunately, Staubach displays extremely poor analytical ability, and in his hands the material assumes an incredibly garbled form. Fred Hart commented after looking through *Ancestral Families*, "I have less confidence in Staubach's conclusions now, than I did before. His ability to collect and record recollections and information from family members was really quite good, but he effectively ignored the majority of primary sources, and placed too much of his confidence in what is really just hearsay." As an example of Staubach's confusion, Hart notes that he gives his own year of birth variously as 1870 and 1871.

As the only comprehensive source of information on the Samuel Wood line, the Staubach material has nevertheless proved of inestimable value. It pointed out the correct direction for research on this line, but had to be compared against the primary sources for verification.

Fortunately, all major facts mentioned by Staubach have now been confirmed by primary sources.

At least one other author seems to have had access to the "Albin papers." This was Walter A. Wood of Racine, Wisconsin. He worked about 1900-1920 and corresponded directly with many families around the country. His information is usually free of obvious errors, but he seldom identifies his sources. It is clear that Walter A. Wood had looked at the same material later examined by Staubach. His data is less garbled and can be used to check that source. The "Walter A. Wood Collections" are deposited at the Newberry Library in Chicago where they were examined by Matthew Wood. They contain work on many Wood families, not just the Jonathan or Edmund Wood lines.

Modern genealogical work on the Jonathan Wood line may be said to have begun with Byron Wood. A letter from his hand has survived, dated April, 1873, in which he traces the Edmund Wood line by reference to published works, then the Jonathan Wood line through unpublished local and family records. He surmised a connection between these two lineages. His treatment of the descendants of Jonathan Wood Jr. is reasonably accurate.

At the end of the nineteenth century there seem to have been many people tracing various branches of the Jonathan Wood family. It is difficult to ascertain who discovered what, since these authors corresponded with each other and seldom gave each other credit for original work. This group would include Byron Wood, Walter A. Wood, and Frederick Wood of Philadelphia. The latter is the only one who was absolutely scrupulous in giving sources, and also the only one known to have made a comparative study of all Wood families in the area of Norwalk. Charts made by him are deposited at the New Haven Colony Historical Society, among a collection of miscellaneous materials associated with some of the Donald Lines Jacobus manuscripts, where they were examined by Fred Hart. Frederick Wood corresponded with the Rev. Charles M. Selleck and that probably contributed much to the accuracy of Selleck's work.

Selleck published the first genealogy of the Jonathan Wood family in his 1896 local history, *Norwalk*, using probate, land, and vital records from Norwalk, Wilton, and Ridgefield, and even from Westchester County, so his work rests upon solid ground. The conclusions he drew from these sources were responsible. His account has long provided a foundation for further genealogical research on the Jonathan Wood family. It is not clear how indebted he was to other earlier researchers, but he gives Frederick Wood credit for work on the unrelated Dr. Samuel Wood family of Danbury, so he was at least in touch with that researcher. Frederick Wood's research on the Samuel Wood family is available online (accessed March 2017) at <http://home.mindspring.com/~celticturtle/id3.html>.

By 1900 only the more difficult portions of the family tree remained to be traced. Unfortunately, some later researchers were far less competent than their predecessors, though they were industrious in their efforts. These include Charles Staubach, Lester Card, and Elbert Hubbard. Staubach's *Ancestral Families* is a paragon of confusion. The "Lester Card Collections," preserved at the Wilton Historical Society (and examined by both present authors) are only slightly less obtuse, but everything in them still needs to be checked against original sources. Card preserved some important information, including correspondence with Staubach and materials from the Byron Wood research. The "Hubbard papers," also deposited at the Wilton Historical Society, are notable for their knowledge of local landmarks, but the genealogy is quite imperfect. Even Herbert Seversmith, an otherwise reputable genealogist of the mid-



twentieth century, made serious and avoidable mistakes in his treatment of the Timothy Wood and Jonathan Wood lines, as noted in our previous article [NYG&BR, 132:43-44].

Modern authors have adhered to a fine level of work. A more recent addition to published accounts of the Jonathan Wood line is Dorothy Wood Ewers' *Descendants of John Wood, a mariner, who died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1655* [Colorado Springs, Co.: the author, 1978]. Ewers continued the work begun by Bertha W. Clark in her "Rhode Island Woods on Long Island" [TAG, 39:129-40]. Both labored under the false impression that Jonathan Wood Sr. of Norwalk was a member of the Rhode Island Wood line. Ewers included letters from Matthew Wood protesting the identification of Jonathan as a son of William, son of John Wood, the mariner, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. It seems improbable that he would have fathered a son at the age of thirteen; the assertion lacks any documentation. By comparison, incontrovertible evidence shows that Jonathan Wood Sr. was a son of Timothy and grandson of Edmund Wood of the "Yorkshire" line, as Bertha Clark would have designated them. A copy of Ewer's work is deposited at the New York Public Library.

John Sumner Wood's ambitious *Wood Family Index* (privately published in 1966) has also been consulted, and it occasionally provided valuable clues.

Contemporary researchers who contributed more directly to this work should also be mentioned. Information on the Titus Wood line was developed in collaboration with Bill Moore. He also forwarded correspondence from Ruth Tanner, of North Port, Florida. She provided important insights regarding some of the marriage alliances of the Jonathan Wood family, as well as an account of a separate family descended from the unrelated Dr. Samuel Wood of Danbury, Connecticut. She also forwarded information gathered by the late Ruth Seeley Hutchins, of Berkeley, California, also a correspondent of Dorothy Ewers. Ruth Cotterell Richards of Sperryville, Virginia, shared her extensive knowledge of the Saratoga County, New York, lines of this Wood family.

We must mention one other consideration. It is not possible to have a good understanding of a family with a common name like Wood, unless one has an extensive background in all families with this name living in the same neighborhood. This is a credential that the present authors claim; it lends our work an extra degree of authority. Matthew Wood brought to the project an extensive knowledge of the Woods of Long Island and Westchester County. He hopes to contribute research on the two other significant Wood families that settled in Westchester County. This includes the John and James Wood who came to Kings Street, Rye, about 1723, probably from Oyster Bay, Long Island, and James, Benjamin, and Solomon Wood, who came to North Castle about 1729 from Hempstead, also on Long Island. Fred Hart contributed research on the Woods of Norwalk and neighboring areas, distinguishing unrelated families from the Jonathan Wood line. One important study showed that Alexius/Electious Wood, of Norwalk, was from an unrelated family [NYG&BR, 124:207-13; 125:30-33]. He also demonstrated that Lt. Samuel Weed of Wilton should not be confused with Samuel Wood, son of Jonathan, as had been done by some researchers [ConnAn, 33:1-3]. Fred also contributed a large part of the information on the branches that migrated to Saratoga County, New York.

With such extensive treatment, it would seem improbable that the Jonathan Wood line would require a major reexamination. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In the present article many additions and corrections are made. New information has been brought to light which was not previously known; gaps in the established work have almost all been neatly filled in. It is, therefore, the appropriate time to release this new and comprehensive account of this

family. The current genealogy covers only the first two generations following Jonathan Wood Sr. This brings us through the difficult period of the eighteenth century, establishing a firm basis for research on the later generations.

Readers may find the frequent quotations from land records tedious at times but the authors feel that their inclusion is necessary. There is no doubt that some of the witnesses and neighbors on these deeds are relatives and that future researchers may find valuable clues, especially to the surnames of wives, by a careful reading of names on land and probate records. So many possibilities pop out from the page, while reading, that we have not attempted to even point them out. Note that Ruth Tanner followed such clues in pointing out the very early marriage alliances which follow Jonathan Wood from Huntington, Long Island, to Norwalk.

### *Genealogical Summary – Generation 3*

**1. JONATHAN<sup>3</sup> WOOD** (*Timothy<sup>2</sup>, Edmund<sup>1</sup>*) was born probably about 1656, son of Timothy Wood (1622 - 1659) of Hempstead and Huntington, Long Island. Timothy's widow remarried Samuel Matthews and moved with her children to his residence in Jamaica, Long Island. There Timothy Wood's children appear in records in the 1670s; Jonathan is first mentioned in 1677. By 1686 he had removed to Huntington, where he is described as a weaver. About this time he married Mary, possibly the daughter of Abiel and Rebecca (Scudder) Titus of Huntington. By 1690 he returned to Jamaica. About this time his eldest son was born. Jonathan remained there until the spring of 1706, when he moved with his wife and children to "Pimpewaug," in the northern reaches of Norwalk, Connecticut. [For sources for the preceding see NYG&BR 132:37-45, and Norwalk, 471-2.] He died there 6 February 1726/27 [WCCR], his wife Mary on 26 February 1729 [Norwalk, 472].

Jonathan Wood was principally an artisan. He did not own extensive real estate until comparatively late in life, and his occupation was mentioned often, earlier as a weaver and later as a tanner. His move to Norwalk may, in fact, have been based upon the need there for a tanner. This idea will be developed more extensively below.

On 19 April 1677 Jonathan Wood of Jamaica purchased 10 acres from Caleb Carman lying "to the westward of New Towne path to the southward of the sayed path betwene the lots of Jonathan Mills and John Baylis" [JTR, 1:68]. Mills was a brother-in-law of Jonathan Wood; as late as 1725 we find his son Zachariah witnessing a deed for Jonathan's son Samuel in Bedford, New York (see under Samuel in subsequent issue). Jonathan was probably twenty-one years of age by this date, so the estimated birth year of about 1656 seems reasonable.

In 1681 Jonathan Wood owned 18 acres of upland in Jamaica [JTR, 1:121, 137]. On the 1683 rate list of Jamaica his estate is appraised at £18 [*Documentary History of New York*, 2:302]. The Jonathan Wood who is listed on the Hempstead rate list of 1683 as being absent but in the possession of an estate also worth £18 appears to be another Jonathan [see Bertha W. Clark's explanation, TAG 39:136].

On 26 Oct 1683, Jonathan Wood of Jamaica sold to Daniel Whitehead 10 acres of upland, 4 of which lay within a fence, bounded west by the highway to the mill, south by Thomas Smith Sr., north adjoining the lot of John Wood. Signed Jonathan Wood, his X mark [*Queens County Deeds*, A:28]. On 5 February 1686, Daniel Whitehead sold this parcel, which was described as lying south of Jonathan Wood, "adjoining to ye reer of John Woods lott" [JTR, 1:292].



On 30 April 1686, Benjamin Jones of Jamaica conveyed three acres of land to Jonathan Wood of Jamaica, who immediately conveyed the same to John Johnson, signing with his X mark [JTR, 1:303].

Within a few months, Jonathan removed to Huntington, where the family of his uncle Jonas Wood was well established. On 23 Aug 1686, John Jones of Smithtown and Mary his wife sold for £25 to Jonathan Wood of Huntington, weaver, the north side of their home lot in Huntington, three acres including the dwelling house [HTR, 1:449-51]. The other half of that property was conveyed to Abiel Titus for another £25 on the same day [HTR, 1:461-4]. Abiel had a daughter Mary, born on 12 March 1673. It has been long suspected that she was identical to Mary, wife of Jonathan Wood. This would explain the close connections to the Titus family, and the use of Titus as a given name in the Jonathan Wood family.

On 16 Aug 1688, "Jonathan Wood of Huntington" sold 18 acres in Jamaica to John Owkee and Johannes Williamson of Jamaica, "ffive of which sd eaighthen acers lyeth upon ye south side of ye island called Charsmors Island ye other thirteen acers . . . bordering the land of John Owkee." Witness, Daniel Denton and John Wood. Signed, Jonathan Wood his X mark [JTR, 1:348-9].

On 2 March 1689, Samuel Titus of Huntington sold to "Jonathan Wood of Jemeca . . . one equal halfe of my lott . . . It being ye south halfe sittuate Lying & being In ye Town ship of Huntington" [HTR, 2:22]. So, although this lot was in Huntington, Jonathan was already back in Jamaica.

On 7 Oct 1692, Jonathan obtained a small homelot in Jamaica from George Daiken of Huntington. The original deed has been lost but the transaction is referred to in later deeds. The home lot of Jonathan Wood in Jamaica is mentioned in several deeds in 1699 [QCD, A:169, B:394, 411-2], and at the time of its sale (see below).

Although he did not remain long in Huntington, Jonathan established friendships that lasted for several generations. These have been pointed out by Ruth Tanner. She notes that "David Roe alias MunRoe" married Elizabeth "Ted" (Teed) in Huntington on 27 May 1690. This couple removed to Norwalk and they were the progenitors of the extensive Roe, Manrow, Manroe, Munroe, etc., family of that area. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Jonathan Wood Jr. After the death of his first wife Elizabeth, David Munroe married Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_. On 13 November 1707, David Munroe of Norwalk sold half of a home lot in Huntington to John Titus, which was bounded on the east side by the lot of Abiel Titus, on the west by the lot of John Ketcham, on the north by Joseph Teed and on the south by highway. "Rebecca Manroe ye wife of me ye said David Manroe, do give and yeld etc all hur right of dowry and power of thirds," in the said property [Not in HTR but extracted from the original Huntington Land Records by Ruth Tanner. A complete transcription of the same deed may be found at HBLD, 2:686-8]. Members of the Wood and Roe/Manrow/Munroe families intermarried during the entire eighteenth century, even after removals to towns distant from Norwalk. It is possible that Mary, wife of Jonathan Wood, and Rebecca, second wife of David Munroe, were sisters connected to Abiel Titus of Huntington.

In 1694 Jonathan Wood paid 10p. to a fund for the acquisition of a minister for Jamaica [JTR, 1:374]. The following year he was given a legacy in the will of Samuel Matthews of Jamaica [NYG&BR, 132:42]. This was his stepfather, and Jonathan's son Samuel, born about 1695, may have been named for him.

In the spring of 1706, Jonathan and his family sold out their holdings in Jamaica and removed to Norwalk, Connecticut. On 25 March 1706, Jonathan Wood of Jamaica and his wife Mary sold for £60 to John Burroughs of the same, weaver, their home lot in the town of Jamaica, near Beaver Pond, bounded east by highway and common, west by Richard Oldfield and Robert Read, south by Charles Smith, north by James Hadlock, containing 5 1/2 acres, a house, orchard and other buildings. It had been purchased by Jonathan Wood from George Daiken of Huntington. Witness, Tho: Burroughs and S. Clowes; Signed, Jonathan (his X mark) Wood and Mary (her † mark) Wood, and recorded on 2 April [QCD, B:131-3]. They immediately departed for Norwalk, where by a deed of 17 April they obtained an extensive tract of undeveloped land [NLR, 4:253]:

Thomas Seamor, Thomas Betts, Daniel Betts & Samuel Betts all of the Town of Norwalk ... For and in Consideration of the Sum of Forty Pounds ... truely paid and Secured By Jonathan Wood, of ye Town of Jamaca on Long Island [conveyed] One certain Tract of Land Scituated & Lying within ye Township of Norwalk, Above Pimpewaug, Bounded South by ye land of Matthew Marven, by a Mountain west Northerly and by ye River East Northerly untill ye Mountain & River Comes Near together to a Rock & White Oak Tree the Contents of Acres unknown ...

Joseph Wildman  
John Copp

Thomas Semur  
Thomas Betts  
Daniel Betts  
Samuell Betts

Subsequent deeds show that the “Acres unknown” were about 110 in extent. Fred Hart has established the location of this tract through careful research. He writes, “Although there is some feeling that the name “Pimpewaug” or “Pimpewalk” may have originally applied to a greater portion of Wilton, most writers agree that it refers to the broad, saucer-like valley surrounding Cannondale, on the Norwalk River, north of the present Wilton Center and on the main road to Danbury. There are two distinct features of the topography along this river valley. First, a broad, fertile plain extends from the area of the present athletic field complex, north along Route US 7 (the old “Danbury Road”) past the High School, to Cannondale. It is about a mile and a quarter long and three quarters of a mile wide, and outlined approximately by the 250-foot contour on the Geological Survey Map. As soon as the road to Cannondale Station is passed, the road climbs up onto a higher plateau, still lying along the main branch of the Norwalk River. After a few tenths of a mile, where the topography seems to be in transition, a second plain is defined by the 300-foot contour. This extends another mile-and-a-half northward, but only averaging a thousand feet or so wide, including the river. By comparison with the lower plain, this upper area is not attractive farmland, though it is better than the surrounding mountains. It is dominated by the river itself, and its banks. Jonathan Wood's 1706 purchase of land “above Pimpewaug” seems to have constituted most of the upper plain on the west side of the river. There is no question that the place where the “Mountain & River Comes Near together” describes the northern end of this upper plain. From this point south, between the mountain and the river, lie about 120 acres of gently sloping land which must have comprised the Jonathan Wood farm. When title to the land on the southern boundary was obtained by Matthew Marvin the previous year in 1705, it was described as 37 acres “at Pimpewalk, soe called,” bounded



north by "the Land of Thomas Seamor and the Land of the Bettes" (who sold it to Jonathan Wood), and south by "the Land of the men of the Playne" [NLR, 2:166]. In a poetic way, this places Marvin's land squarely in the transition between the broad lower plain and the more narrow upper area selected by Jonathan Wood. All three of these areas appear to have been designated as Pimpewaug in later Wood family deeds.

After the death of Jonathan Wood Sr., his heirs sold the largest piece of this tract to Nathaniel Slason/Slausen, who was acting as an agent for his father-in-law, William Belden/Beldon. It is described as 60 acres containing two houses. William Beldon and his son Azor farmed this property throughout most of the eighteenth century. At present, two homes of eighteenth century provenance stand on this tract, today identified as the "Jonathan Wood House" and the "William Beldon House" [*Eighteenth Century Dwellings in Wilton* (1976), numbers 11-12; Wilton Public Library].

The most prominent landmark on the Jonathan Wood tract was a small hill crowned by an enormous rock splintered into several massive pieces. It was often called "Egypt Rocks" in the late eighteenth century, but is today known as "Split Rock." The William Beldon farm was sometimes called "Split Rock Farm" or "Egypt Rocks." Local historians have stated that the reference to Egypt comes from the fertility of the soil [Robert H. Russell, *Wilton Connecticut – Three Centuries of People, Places and Progress* (Wilton: Wilton Historical Society, 2004), 12-3.]

Many people have wondered why Jonathan Wood settled in what was one of the most remote areas on the Norwalk frontier at a time even before the purchase of Ridgefield from the Indians. At that time, the road running by the Jonathan Wood house was only a footpath. Earlier writers have speculated that the choice had to do with superior farmland, or with having sufficient available acreage so that he could provide a substantial portion for each of his seven children, or with positioning along the main route of commerce between Norwalk and Danbury, or some combination of these reasons.

We have, however, identified a more compelling reason for the selection. This reason not only seems inescapable as a motive, but also serves to answer many of the questions which have puzzled us in our attempt to reconstruct the event. That overriding reason appears to be that Jonathan Wood selected his home site in Norwalk not as a farmer, herdsman, miller, or even as a weaver, but as a tanner.

Two original records support this line of thought. The first establishes the context for opening a tannery [Charles J. Hoadley, Ed., *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut from August 1689 to May 1706*, (Hartford: Case, Lockwood and Brainard, 1868), 82-3]:

"This Court takeing notice that former orders respecting taners have not been sufficient to prevent inconvenience that doe arise by their unskillfulnes in that mistery or trade of tanning that doe use it, for the prevention thereof, this Court does order that after the publication hereof no person whatsoever shall set up any tan vatts, or exercise or use that trade, without he doe manifest his skill to the county court and to obtayn their liberty to set up and manage that trade."

The second specifically refers to our Jonathan Wood. On 6 November 1711, the Fairfield County Court granted a "lisence to William Perry of Stratford and Jonathan Wood of Norwalk to Set up and practice the trad or mistery of tanning in the County of Fairfield for the future"

[*Fairfield County Court Records*, volume 1A, 1702-1734/35, 52]. Jonathan's brother Jonas was also an initiate of the "mystery" of tanning [NYG&BR, 132:121].

A cursory review of descriptions of colonial tanning operations make it clear that Jonathan Wood's home site along the Norwalk River was ideal for this purpose. There was a steady supply of cold fresh water, running year-round. The river banks were firm and rocky, allowing construction of any number of vats or boxes in which pelts could be soaked in tannic acid derived from oak bark, for months at a time. Oak bark would have been plentiful, since the slopes along the river are heavily forested with hardwoods. Trade with both Indian and white trappers could be expected in this frontier region. Perhaps most significant, the remoteness from any established settlements would insure that Wood and his tanning operation would have a favorable "environmental impact statement" (to put the issue into twenty-first century terms). The unavoidable odors and effluents from his tannery would not cause the "inconvenience" alluded to in the statement above.

On 29 December 1710, the Congregational Church of Norwalk noted that Jonathan Wood and others were granted by the town "to sitt upon ye seat joining to the Little pue, in ye North East --corner of ye meeting house, and their wives to sit on ye opposite seat, joyning to ye North West corner of ye meeting house" [Ewers, *John Wood of Rhode Island*, 4:8]. However, the remoteness of their location meant that the Wood family was inconvenienced by the considerable travel they had to make to attend church in Norwalk. Thus, in 1715 Jonathan Wood was given permission to attend the new church at Ridgefield, to the north, during the winter months. He was exempted from further church rates at Norwalk, provided that he attended meetings in Ridgefield [Norwalk, 472]. Jonathan Wood Jr. was already living in Ridgefield so he would not have needed a special dispensation to attend the Ridgefield church.

In 1727 a new church was built at Wilton and seats were distributed according to the age, importance and probably the contributions of parishioners. Jonathan Wood Sr. was honored with a seat in the Great Pew with the elders. His sons were seated further back: Jonathan Jr. in the 2nd, Obadiah in the 3rd, and Samuel in the 4th pew [WCCR].

Jonathan Sr. continued to obtain a few small parcels of land after his settlement at Pimpewaug. On 14 April 1715, for 15s., Daniel Betts of Norwalk sold to Jonathan Wood Sr. of Norwalk, 8 acres of undivided land to be taken up in that town in future divisions [NLR, 4:557]. He seems to have obtained rights to other undivided land. On 13 May 1719, there were "recorded to Jonathan Wood Senr" three parcels of land laid-out to his right from the undivided land of the town [NLR, 5:162]:

- 10 acres bounded east by Danbury Road, west by Norwalk River, north by commonage, south "to a point." (This lay across the river from the main tract, adjacent the northern point of his farm).
- 1 1/2 acres lying on the east side of the river, south from Danbury Road, "East from ye South End of sd Woods Land."
- 1 1/2 acres of swamp and upland lying southeast of the second piece, surrounded on all sides by commonage.

Starting in 1716 Jonathan Sr. began the distribution of his land to his children. The following "chart," listing the grantees in a geographic order from north to south, shows the distribution of the main tract among his descendants by deed and will. The whole tract was bounded north by "a point between the mountain and the river," south by Matthew Marvin's land, "west by the mountain" and "east by the river."

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Jonathan  | 10 acres ("on the north end of my farm") |
| Daughters | 22 acres with house and buildings        |
| Obadiah   | 10 acres                                 |
| Obadiah   | 5 acres                                  |
| Obadiah   | 18 acres with house and buildings        |
| Samuel    | 18 acres                                 |
| Titus     | 18 acres                                 |
| Isaac     | 18 acres                                 |

On 1 March 1716 Jonathan Wood Jr., then living in Ridgefield, signed a quit-claim to all rights of inheritance in his father's estate, in exchange for a piece of land [NLR, 5:147]. This piece is not specified and it did not lie in the main tract above Pimpewaug. Probably it was a share in the recent purchase at Ridgefield. A Jonathan Wood (not identified as either Sr. or Jr.) participated in the "Second Purchase" from the Indians at Ridgefield, 18 March 1715 [Ridgefield, 521]. Jonathan Jr. had been living in Ridgefield since about 1712 and appears there in other land records. Probably either the land or the money for the land was provided by his father.

On 23 November 1719 Jonathan Wood Sr. conveyed to his son Samuel 18 acres of his land in "pimpewalk Neck," bounded north by land he retained, west by the mountain, south by the land of son Titus, east by Danbury road. On the following day Samuel quit-claimed his father for his share of inheritance and sold the land to "my brother Jonathan Wood Late of Ridgefield" for £35 [NLR, 5:162-3]. Titus Wood did not receive title to his share until a later date. Jonathan Jr. purchased this share from Titus over the next several years. He thus came into possession of a 36 acre slice through the middle of his father's farm.

We find a whole batch of deeds by date of 23 July 1723, dealing with the liquidation of the estate of Jonathan Wood Sr. He exchanged the 10 acres of land "on the north end of my farm" (see above allotment from commonage on 13 May 1719) for 5 acres of undivided right which had been obtained by his son Jonathan Jr. [NLR, 5:560, 563]. He also conveyed to his son Obadiah an 18 acre share of the farm, containing upland and meadow "with the Buildings viz Dwelling House and Barn," bounded south by the land Samuel sold to Jonathan Jr., west by the mountain, east by the road and north by other land bought by Obadiah from him on the same day. This is noted as his "full portion of inheritance" [NLR, 5:560]. Obadiah purchased from him on the same day, for £30, a parcel of 5 ½ acres lying on both sides of the Norwalk River, bounded south, west and north by Danbury Road, southeast by common land, and 5 acres lying on the north side of his inherited land, bounded north by land still retained by Jonathan Sr. [NLR, 5:566].

The son Titus received his 18 acre allotment, bounded north by the land Samuel sold to Jonathan, west by the mountain, east by the road, south by the land conveyed to son Isaac [NLR, 6:193]. On the same day, Jonathan Sr., for "parental love," conveyed to his son Isaac an 18 acre portion, "being the Southward part of my farm . . . at pimpewalk," bounded north by Titus Wood, south by Samuel Marven and Jonathan Wood Jr., west by the mountain, east by the road, plus 1 ½ acres of lowland lying on the east side of Norwalk River, southeasterly from the house erected by Isaac on his land, bounded all around by common [NLR, 5:563].



At this point, Jonathan Wood Sr. still retained about 32 acres with the main house on it. About 22 acres of this was reserved for his daughters, Experience, wife of Edward Biddick, and Mary (unmarried), while 10 acres were conveyed to his son Obadiah on 1 December 1724 in exchange for another 10 acres lying elsewhere in Pimpewaug [NLR, 5:561].

The history of the 10 acres obtained from Obadiah is rather complicated. It is described as bounded east by John Beldon and commonage, south by John St. John, west by Lt. Samuel Marven and Danbury Road, north by Jonathan Wood Jr. This means it lay south of the main farm. It first appears on record in the ownership of the Wood family, as far as I know, on 2 Oct and 25 Oct 1723, when conveyed in parts by Jonathan Wood Sr. and Obadiah Wood to Edward Biddick and his wife Experience for "love" and "Love and Goodwill" [NLR, 5:464]. Edward Biddick apparently died shortly after, and the parcel was sold by his estate to Samuel Betts Sr. On 29 November 1724, Obadiah Wood purchased it back from Betts for £15, and then conveyed it to his father on 1 December, as described above. It was then conveyed back to Experience Biddick, widow [NLR, 5:561], and remained in her possession for many years. How this land came into the ownership of the Woods prior to October, 1723, is unclear.

Having settled his estate upon his children, Jonathan Wood readied himself for the next world. His will is dated 3 June 1725. He appoints his wife Mary and son Obediah, executors. She is entitled to "all my moveable goods and chattels," and "ye use of ye half of my dwelling house, and ye half of my barn, and ye use of two acres of English meadow [marsh hay] lying under ye side of ye mountain, and ye west part of ye house lot." These, afterwards, were to go to his son Obediah. "To my loving daughters Mary and Experience all of a certain piece of land lying in the bounds of Norwalk at a place called Pimpewaug bounded north and south by said Obediah's land, west by ye mountains and east by the Danbury road." Mary to have the southern 2/3, Experience the northern 1/3. Witnesses, Thomas Fitch, Timothy Taylor, Jonathan Prindle. Signed, Jonathan Wood, his X mark. Proved, 22 April 1727 [Fairfield Probate District Papers, 1726, No. 703]; also see NLR, 6:325, 7:73]. Jonathan died 6 February 1726/27, his widow on 26 February 1729 (1728/29?) [Both from WCCR; her name is mistakenly given there as "Hannah"].

Looking at all these deeds we may reassemble some picture of the "acres unknown" Jonathan Wood acquired in 1706, plus the few parcels he later took up by allotment of commonage. The main tract consisted of about 110 acres at or "above" Pimpewaug. In addition, he had the 10 acres acquired from commonage adjoining his farm on the north, and several other small parcels of several acres each on the east side of the Norwalk River.

On 13 March 1730 Mary Wood and Experience Biddick of Norwalk for £100 sold their inheritance of 20 acres at Pimpewaug to their brother Obadiah. It was bounded south by his land, north by land acquired by William Beldon, east by Danbury Road, west by the mountain. Witnesses, John Taylor and Nathaniel Slosen. Signed, Mary Wood, her M mark, Experience Biddick, her e mark [NLR, 7:73]. Shortly after, Obadiah sold this and other land to Nathaniel Slausen, who conveyed it to his father-in-law, William Beldon.

Record of the children of Jonathan Wood is complete. Approximate years of birth for two of the sons, Isaac and Obadiah, are known from death records. Selleck [Norwalk, 472] estimated the dates for the remaining sons, and these have proved satisfactory for all succeeding genealogical work. Explanation of the estimates and other data for the children are discussed in their individual sections which will be published in subsequent issues of this volume.

Children, probably all born in Jamaica, Long Island:

2. i. Jonathan<sup>4</sup>, b. c. 1691, d. after 1761.
3. ii. Isaac, b. c. 1693, d. 2 Apr 1775, aged 82.
4. iii. Samuel, b. c. 1695.
5. iv. Titus, b. c. 1697, d. after 1761.
6. v. Obadiah, b. c. 1699, d. 16 Feb 1791, aged 92.
- vi. Experience, b. c. 1701; md. c. 1721/2, Edward Biddick of Norwalk. He died 1723-4, and she remained a widow. On 28 Oct 1741, Jonathan Wood sold 2 acres at Pimpewaug bounded east by Experience Biddick [NLR, 9:105]. Selleck [Norwalk, 474] lists one child: 1. Hannah, b. 22 June 1723.
- vii. Mary, unmarried in 1725 and 1730. She may have married subsequently.

**To be continued. The sons are carried forward in subsequent issues of this volume.**

**Jeriel French of Huntington, Connecticut, in 1790**

Thomas L. Mindrum

FRENCH, JERIEL  
Huntington, p. 85

2-0-2-0-0<sup>1</sup>

**JERIEL FRENCH** was born about 1731<sup>2</sup> and baptized on 5 Nov 1732 in Stratfield,<sup>3</sup> son of EBENZER (ca. 1699-aft 1764) and ELEANOR (SMITH) FRENCH (ca 1711-?).<sup>4</sup> He was a great-grandson of immigrant Thomas French who was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, by 1638 and Guilford, Connecticut, by 1648.<sup>5</sup> Jeriel married EUNICE TURNEY at Trumbull, Connecticut, on 26 Dec 1757.<sup>6</sup> He died 6 May 1813 and was buried in Stepney Cemetery in Monroe, Connecticut.<sup>7</sup> He was living in Weston at that time and probably died there.<sup>8</sup>

Eunice was baptized in Stratfield 11 May 1735,<sup>9</sup> daughter of John and Hannah (Porter) Turney. She was a great-great-granddaughter of immigrant Benjamin Turney who was in Concord, Massachusetts, by 1639 and removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, about 1644.<sup>10</sup> She died 26 Dec 1811 in Monroe and is buried next to her husband Jeriel in Stepney Cemetery.<sup>11</sup>

Donald Jacobus confused Jeriel French with another man, Jehiel French, in *Families of Old Fairfield*. This confusion may have been due to the fact that Jeriel's baptism record named him "Jehiel." Jacobus initially said "Jehiel" French, son of Ebenezer, married (1) Eunice Turney and married (2) Abiah Middlebrook.<sup>12</sup> In his Additions and Corrections volume, Jacobus corrected his error. "Jehiel, son of Samuel... m. Mary Foote. Jeriel, son of Ebenezer... m. Eunice Turney. It was Jehiel who m. at Trumbull, Apr. 1769, evidently as his second wife, Abiah Middlebrook."<sup>13</sup> Interestingly, Jeriel and Jehiel (two relatively uncommon given names) were

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<sup>1</sup> 1790 US census, Fairfield County, Connecticut, Huntington, p. 85 (grease pencil), Jeriel French; Series: Ancestry.com, accessed 01 June 2017, citing NARA microfilm publication M637, Roll 1.

<sup>2</sup> Charles R. Hale, compiler, *Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions*, (Hartford: Connecticut State Library, abt. 1934), Vol. 77, Monroe, p. 62 (Stepney Cemetery). Hereinafter called Hale Collection.

<sup>3</sup> Bridgeport United Congregational Church Records, 1695-1711, Vol. 1, p. 45; Connecticut Church Records, Connecticut State Library (CSL) microfilm 132 (Family History Library (FHL) 0,003,830). This record lists his name as "Jehiel."

<sup>4</sup> Donald Lines Jacobus, compiler & editor, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1930, reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1976, 1:210 and 2:348. No marriage record was found for this couple.

<sup>5</sup> Alvan Talcott, *Families of Early Guilford, Conn.*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984), p. 498.

<sup>6</sup> Trumbull Church of Christ (Congregational) Records, 1730-1937, Vol. 1, p. 125; Connecticut Church Records, CSL microfilm 379 (FHL 0,005,872).

<sup>7</sup> Hale Collection, Vol. 77, Monroe, p. 62 (Stepney Cemetery). Jeriel died in 1813 at age 82.

<sup>8</sup> There is no Weston death record. Fairfield Probate District, Estate Papers, Packet No. 2271, Jeriel French. He was "of Weston." He had a life estate in Weston property he had given to his daughter Jerusha (fn. 19).

<sup>9</sup> Bridgeport United Congregational Church Records, 1695-1711, Vol. 1, p. 47.

<sup>10</sup> Jacobus, *Families of Old Fairfield*, 1:618-619.

<sup>11</sup> Hale Collection, Vol. 77, Monroe, p. 62 (Stepney Cemetery).

<sup>12</sup> Jacobus, *Families of Old Fairfield*, 2:348.

<sup>13</sup> Jacobus, *Additions and Corrections to History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., New Haven, CT, 1943, 12. This slender volume follows the index for v2, pt 3, in the printed version.



first cousins, as their fathers Ebenezer and Samuel, were brothers."<sup>14</sup>

Jeriel and his brother Samuel were soldiers in the French and Indian War, serving under Capt. Isaiah Brown in the Campaign of 1757. They each rode a horse from Stratford and served from 7 August to 23 August 1757 as part of Col. Andrew Burr's Regiment at the time of the Alarm for Relief of Fort William Henry and Parts Adjacent in the Province of New York.<sup>15</sup> There is no record indicating Jeriel French participated in the War of the Revolution.

It appears from land records that although Jeriel lived in Huntington in 1790, he also owned land in Weston. In 1802, he sold his land in Huntington and Trumbull to son Ephraim and removed to Weston. Ephraim, who lived in Weston in 1790, removed to Trumbull in 1802. Son John, who was likely in Huntington in 1790, removed to Weston in 1803. (See records below.)

Jeriel was involved in numerous land transactions, first in Huntington, and later in Weston where he lived in the later part of his life. None of his land records explained how he first acquired his lands in either town.

On 8 Apr 1796, he sold forty-five acres at a place called Brushee Hill in Weston to son Ephraim, then living in Weston, for £180. He also gave Ephraim ten acres at Brushee Hill valued at £60. On 8 Apr 1796, he sold twenty-nine acres in Brushee Hill to son John, then living in Huntington, for £190. On 9 Apr 1796 he gave John thirteen and a half acres together with the house and barn thereon, valued at £70.<sup>16</sup>

On 21 Nov 1801 Jeriel bought two parcels of land partly in Trumbull and partly in Huntington, totaling 79 ½ acres, from Samuel and Abigail Hall for \$3,350.<sup>17</sup> In 1802 he deeded these parcels to son Ephraim of Huntington in exchange for a 61-acre tract of land in Weston.<sup>18</sup>

He was involved in three other land transactions in Weston between 1802 and 1813 which are not detailed here.<sup>19</sup>

On 15 October 1812, seven months before his death, he gave his unmarried daughter Jerusha French a twenty-five acre tract of land in Weston, including the buildings thereon, reserving to himself the use and improvement of the same during his natural life.<sup>20</sup> Since Jeriel's wife Eunice had died on 26 December 1811, it is likely that he and Jerusha were living together on this parcel in Weston.

Jeriel sold land in Weston to son John on three more occasions, the last taking place 4 March 1813,<sup>21</sup> just two months before he died.

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<sup>14</sup> Jacobus, *Families of Old Fairfield*, 2:347-348.

<sup>15</sup> *Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762*, Vol. 1, 1755-1757, (Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society, 1903), p. 200.

<sup>16</sup> *Weston Land Records and Deeds* Vol. 4, pp. 122-126.

<sup>17</sup> *Trumbull Land Records and Deeds* Vol. 1, p. 338.

<sup>18</sup> *Trumbull Land Records and Deeds* Vol. 2, p. 113.

<sup>19</sup> *Weston Land Records and Deeds* Vol. 7, p. 167, 296, Vol. 11, p. 247.

<sup>20</sup> *Weston Land Records and Deeds* Vol. 11, p. 178.

<sup>21</sup> *Weston Land Records and Deeds* Vol.7, pp. 297, 299, Vol. 11, p. 252.

Jeriel died intestate and oldest son Ephraim was appointed administrator of the estate on 7 Jun 1813. Ephraim signed a bond of \$4,000 with brother John as surety.<sup>22</sup>

No record has survived of either the creditors or debtors of Jeriel French, but his estate distribution provides interesting, if incomplete, information. On 24 Jan 1814, John T. French signed a receipt for \$513.86 as his "one-fourth share" of the estate, implying a total estate of \$2,055.44. Elijah French had previously received \$499.00, slightly less than John. Stephen and Hannah (French) Hays preceded Jeriel in death but their children received \$342.57 from the estate, one-third less than John. No record survives of a distribution to Jerusha French, although the 15 Oct 1812 deed in which Jeriel gave her the French home lot in Weston, directed that it "is the whole portion of real estate that said Jerusha have out of my estate."<sup>23</sup> There is also no record of a distribution to Ephraim French, although as eldest son and administrator of the estate, he was likely entitled to the same share as John.

The inventory of Jeriel French's estate was conducted on 23 Jul 1813 by Andrew Leavenworth and Stephen Bleckman.<sup>24</sup> It was written on five pages that were all attached to each other so it appears that no pages are missing. The last page contains one listing for real estate—27 acres, 2 roods, 8 rods of land at \$29 per acre for a total of \$798.95. There is not a total amount indicated for the moveable (personal) estate of Jeriel. However, if one adds up the individual items on the five-page inventory, the total comes to \$263.81, which indicates a total estate of \$1,062.76. This is \$992.68 less than the \$2,055.44 estate implied by John T. French's one-fourth share of the estate distribution. It is evident that either 1) additional inventory was discovered after the initial inventory was completed or 2) one or more debtors had owed substantial sums to Jeriel which they paid, increasing the value of the estate.

Jeriel's moveable estate included a bible, a "testament" and two other books, which may indicate that he was literate. Other items in the personal estate included clothing, household furnishings, food, a few farm animals and some farm implements. Nothing in the inventory indicated that his occupation was anything other than a farmer.

Members of the household in 1790: The two men over sixteen are Jeriel and likely his youngest son, John Turney French, who was approximately twenty years of age in 1790. The females likely are Jeriel's wife, Eunice, and daughter Jerusha, who never married.

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<sup>22</sup> Fairfield Probate District, Estate Papers, Packet No. 2271, Jeriel French

<sup>23</sup> Weston Land Records and Deeds Vol. 11, p. 178

<sup>24</sup> Fairfield Probate District, Estate Papers, Packet No. 2271, Jeriel French

## Children of Jeriel and Eunice (Turney) French:

- i. EPHRAIM FRENCH, b. 8 Nov 1758 in Weston;<sup>25</sup> baptized 31 Dec 1758 in Trumbull;<sup>26</sup> d. 1851;<sup>27</sup> m. 21 Dec 1783 in Weston, ABIGAIL WINTON,<sup>28</sup> b. 1755, d. 1832.<sup>29</sup> Ephraim and Abigail had three sons and two daughters: Benjamin b. 16 Apr 1790;<sup>30</sup> Ephraim b. 16 Apr 1790;<sup>31</sup> Asa b. 3 May 1796,<sup>32</sup> d. 1875,<sup>33</sup> m. Catherine Ann (\_\_\_?\_\_\_);<sup>34</sup> Eunice b. 10 Oct 1784,<sup>35</sup> d. 29 Aug 1815,<sup>36</sup> m. Joseph Bennett;<sup>37</sup> Betsey, b. 19 Aug 1786,<sup>38</sup> d. 17 Jan 1842,<sup>39</sup> m. William Osborn.<sup>40</sup>
- ii. HANNAH FRENCH, bapt. 26 Jul 1761,<sup>41</sup> m. STEPHEN HAYS, b. ca 1758, d. 1810.<sup>42</sup> Stephen and Hannah had children Anna, Elijah, Asa, Jeriel, Stephen and Ephraim.<sup>43</sup> Stephen Hays married second RHODA (PATTERSON) PEAT.<sup>44</sup>
- iii. ELIJAH FRENCH, bapt. 9 Sep 1764 in Stratford;<sup>45</sup> d. after 1813.<sup>46</sup>
- iv. JERUSHA FRENCH, bapt. 2 Nov 1766<sup>47</sup> in Trumbull, d. unmarried 24 Sep 1845.<sup>48</sup>
- v. JOHN TURNEY FRENCH, b. ca 1770,<sup>49</sup> d. 21 Dec 1822,<sup>50</sup> m. MERCY \_\_\_ b. ca 1778,<sup>51</sup> d. 8 Mar 1863.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Weston Land Records and Deeds Vol. 6, p. 458

<sup>26</sup> Trumbull Church of Christ (Congregational) Records, 1730-1937, Vol. 1, p. 55.

<sup>27</sup> Hale Collection, Vol. 122, Trumbull, p. 47

<sup>28</sup> Weston Land Records and Deeds Vol. 6, p. 458

<sup>29</sup> Hale Collection, Vol. 122, Trumbull, p. 47.

<sup>30</sup> Weston Land Records and Deeds Vol. 6, p. 458

<sup>31</sup> Weston Land Records and Deeds Vol. 6, p. 458

<sup>32</sup> Weston Land Records and Deeds Vol. 6, p. 458

<sup>33</sup> Hale Collection, Trumbull, Vol. 122, p. 46

<sup>34</sup> Hale Collection, Trumbull, Vol. 122, p. 46

<sup>35</sup> Weston Land Records and Deeds Vol. 6, p. 458

<sup>36</sup> Newtown Vital Records, 1750-1848, Vol. 2, p. 158

<sup>37</sup> Bennett, Kaufman, Presnall, *Ancestry of Curtis Nathaniel Bennett*, 1986, p. 30

<sup>38</sup> Weston Land Records and Deeds Vol. 6, p. 458

<sup>39</sup> William and Betsey Osborn headstone, Waterville Cemetery, Waterville, New York

<sup>40</sup> William and Betsey Osborn headstone, Waterville Cemetery, Waterville, New York

<sup>41</sup> Connecticut Church Records, Trumbull Church of Christ (Congregational) Records, 1730-1937, Vol. 1, p. 59, CSL microfilm 379 (FHL 0-005-872)

<sup>42</sup> Donald L. Jacobus, *Additions and Corrections to History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, (New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1943), p. 16

<sup>43</sup> Fairfield Probate District, Estate Papers, Packet No. 2271, Jeriel French

<sup>44</sup> Donald L. Jacobus, *Additions and Corrections to History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., New Haven, CT, 1943, p. 17

<sup>45</sup> Trumbull Church of Christ (Congregational) Records, 1730-1937, Vol. 1, p. 65.

<sup>46</sup> Fairfield Probate District, Estate Papers, Packet No. 2271, Jeriel French. He received a share of the estate.

<sup>47</sup> Trumbull Church of Christ (Congregational) Records, 1730-1937, Vol. 1, p. 69.

<sup>48</sup> Hale Collection, Vol. 77, Monroe, p. 62 (Stepney Cemetery).

<sup>49</sup> Hale Collection, Vol. 77, Monroe, p. 62 (Stepney Cemetery).

<sup>50</sup> Hale Collection, Vol. 77, Monroe, p. 62 (Stepney Cemetery).

<sup>51</sup> Hale Collection, Vol. 77, Monroe, p. 62 (Stepney Cemetery).

<sup>52</sup> Hale Collection, Vol. 77, Monroe, p. 62 (Stepney Cemetery).



## Identification of "Unplaced" Partricks from Jacobus' *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*

Patricia Haslam, Certified Genealogist, retired (1973-2008)

When Donald Lines Jacobus was not able to identify particular people he mentioned in his *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, he sometimes created a list of them, calling them "unplaced." He did this for four people with the surname Partrick.<sup>1</sup> All of these Partricks can now be placed into families with certainty. It should be noted that Mr. Jacobus did not treat this family as a subject surname in the Fairfield book since they were Norwalk residents. These unplaced Partricks were gleaned from sketches of families they married into. An alternate spelling is Patrick.

Here is Jacobus' list of unplaced Partricks, including his sources:

- I. "HALSEY married 8 Sept 1791 Phebe Lockwood of Norwalk (Greens Farms Church)."
- II. "STEPHEN, of Norwalk married 5 Jan 1797 Keziah Bennett (Greens Farms Church)."
- III. "SUSANNAH, of Norwalk married 16 Dec 1771 William Russique (Weston Church)."
- IV. "JARED married 16 May 1800, Sally Beers (Weston Church)."

All were born in Norwalk. Three were siblings.:

I. **HALSEY PARTRICK**, born c. 1767,<sup>2</sup> son of Stephen (1757-1779) and Ellen (Nash?).<sup>3</sup> [n.b.: She is entered as "Eleanor Partrick" in Dr. Abraham Chichester's patient journal, Wilton History Room, Wilton Public Library.] Halsey died 22 Oct 1853, age 86 yrs.<sup>4</sup> He married 8 Sept 1791 Phebe<sup>6</sup> Lockwood of Norwalk,<sup>5</sup> daughter of Gershom<sup>(5,4)</sup>, Robert<sup>(3)</sup>, Joseph<sup>(2)</sup>, Robert<sup>(1)</sup> who is *not* found in *The Lockwood Family in America*, F.A. Holden & E.D. Lockwood, 1889. Both he and his wife Phebe are buried in the Old Cemetery, Georgetown, Wilton, Connecticut.<sup>6</sup>

Phebe Lockwood was baptized 23 May 1773.<sup>7</sup> She died 16 July 1842.<sup>8</sup>

Halsey is found in the 1800 census at Norwalk.<sup>9</sup> From 1810 to 1850 he is listed at Wilton.<sup>10</sup> Wilton History Room notebooks on the Partrick family say he was a life-long farmer. However,

<sup>1</sup> Donald Lines Jacobus, compiler & editor, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1930, reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1976, 2:743.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated from age on headstone in Charles R. Hale, compiler, *Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions*, (Hartford: Connecticut State Library, 1937), v. 133, section 3, p. 14, Halsey Partrick.

<sup>3</sup> In the 7th distribution of the estate of their grandfather, John Partrick/Partrick (1719-1808)- "to the heirs of Stephen Partrick, deceased," Halsey, received a small amount of land in Norwalk, as did Asa, Stephen, and Jared. Halsey seems to be the eldest of the four. Grandfather John died intestate by 2 Aug 1808 when administration bonds were filed at the court in Fairfield (Fairfield Probate Vol. 2:27, 35, 72-74; microfilm #1980- Norwalk Probate (CSL). Distribution filed 4 Apr. 1809, Vol. 2:78-81.

<sup>4</sup> Hale Collection, Wilton, 14, Halsey Partrick.

<sup>5</sup> Greens Farms church records (unpaginated); originals held at Fairfield Museum and History Center. Also, F. W. Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages*, 3:164.

<sup>6</sup> Hale Collection, Wilton, 14, Halsey Partrick and Phoebe Lockwood Partrick, wife of Halsey.

<sup>7</sup> Greens Farms Church records.

<sup>8</sup> Hale Collection, Wilton, 14, Phoebe Lockwood Partrick, wife of Halsey.

<sup>9</sup> 1800 US Census, Fairfield County, Connecticut, Norwalk, p. 985 (stamped) 204-205 (grease pencil), line 44, Hals [sic] Partrick.

within his family of nine in 1820, six were engaged in manufacturing and none in agriculture. In 1840 the household of two men and a woman had no one employed in agriculture. In the 2 August 1808 distribution from his grandfather, John<sup>(2)</sup> Partrick's estate,<sup>11</sup> Halsey is among the heirs of his father, Stephen<sup>(3)</sup> Partrick, deceased, whereby he received 3 roods and 10 rods of land.<sup>12</sup>

Children:

- a. **Seymour Partrick**, b. c. 1794; d. 1859 (deranged pauper) Shell-shocked in War of 1812. Unmarried. Died in the Wilton poor house.
- b. **Fanny Partrick**, m. **Ira Bates** of Redding 29 June 1821 in Wilton.<sup>13</sup>
- c. **Silas Partrick**, b. 1800; d. 1881, age 81; bur. Zions Hill Cem, Wilton;<sup>14</sup> m. **Clarissa Bates**.
- d. **Bradford Partrick**, born 1799; d. 26 Aug 1828 at Fairfield. m. **Fanny Allen** of Greens Farms.
- e. **Noah Partrick**, b. 1806; d. 14 Nov. 1868, age 62;<sup>15</sup> m. (1) **Eliza Ann Williams** 31 Jan 1828 at Wilton;<sup>16</sup> m. (2) **Lucy Williams**, 1855.<sup>17</sup>
- f. **George Partrick**, b. NY? 1811; d 8 Nov. 1869, age 59. m. **Frances Jennings** at Ridgefield in 1829. Buried Branchville, Wilton.
- g. **Charles Partrick**, b. 1815 Wilton; d. 1895 at Wilton; buried Zions Hill Cemetery.<sup>18</sup> m. (1) **Harriett Van Hoosear**, dau. of David Van Hoosear. M. (2) **Susanna Hoyt**, dau. of Francis Hoyt. Is he the same Charles who was a post office carrier and shoemaker?
- h. **Mary A. Partrick**, m. **Orrin Jennings**.<sup>19</sup>
- i. **William Edgar Partrick**, b. 1813; d. 12 Feb. 1913; buried Zions Hill Cem.<sup>20</sup>

II. **STEPHEN PARTRICK**, son of Stephen (1757-1779) and Ellen (Nash?) Partrick of Norwalk.<sup>21</sup> The estimated record of his birth is c. 1776. He married 5 Jan 1797 at Greens Farms Church, Keziah Bennett<sup>22</sup> (1767-1819), daughter of Andrew Bennett and Elizabeth Couch (1756-1799).

<sup>10</sup> 1810 US Census, Fairfield County, Conn., Wilton, p. 172 (stamped), line 3, Halsey [sic] Patrick. 1820 US Census, Fairfield Co., Conn., Wilton, p. 291 (penned), Halsey [sic] Patrick. 1830 US Census, Fairfield Co., Conn., Wilton, p. 448-449 (penned) 225 (stamped) line 5, Halsey Partrick [indexed as "Haley"]. 1840 US Census, Fairfield County, Conn., Wilton, p. 158-159 (stamped), 5<sup>th</sup> from bottom, Halsey Partrick [indexed as "Patrick."]. 1850 US Census, Fairfield Co., Conn., Wilton, population schedule, p. 120 (stamped), dwelling 213, family 226, Halser [sic] in the Orrin Jennings household.

<sup>11</sup> Fairfield Probate Vol. 2:27; 2:78-81

<sup>12</sup> Fairfield Probate Records, 2: 35, 72-74, 78-81.

<sup>13</sup> Barbour Collection, Wilton, 12, citing original VR 1:3.

<sup>14</sup> Hale Collection, Wilton, 86. Also, Wilton Book of Burials.

<sup>15</sup> Hale Collection, Wilton, 84. Birth year calculated from age at death.

<sup>16</sup> Barbour Collection, Wilton, 12, citing original 1:9.

<sup>17</sup> Hale Collection, Wilton, 84. Also, Lucy Williams Marr. C. 1855, Partrick notebook/genealogy, Wilton History Room, Wilton Public Library.

<sup>18</sup> Hale Collection, Wilton, 79. Also, Wilton Book of Burials.

<sup>19</sup> 1850 US Census, Wilton, Orrin Jennings's wife is Mary A. and Halsey Partrick is living there.

<sup>20</sup> Wilton Book of Burials.

<sup>21</sup> In the 7th distribution of the estate of their grandfather, John Patrick/Partrick (1719-1808)- "to the heirs of Stephen Patrick, deceased," Stephen received a small amount of land in Norwalk. Grandfather John died intestate by 2 Aug 1808 when administration bonds were filed at the court in Fairfield (Fairfield Probate Vol. 2:27, 35, 72-74; microfilm #1980- Norwalk Probate (CSL)). Distribution filed 4 Apr. 1809, Vol. 2:78-81.

<sup>22</sup> Greens Farms Church records.

Stephen's cattle mark was a nick in the foreside off ear.<sup>23</sup> He was elected a hayward 7 Dec. 1812, 4 Dec. 1815 and again 7 Dec. 1818 at Town Meetings.<sup>24</sup> Stephen must have died just before 31 March 1827 when his son, Charles Partrick, was appointed guardian for Stephen, Jane, and Bennett, heirs of Stephen Partrick, deceased.

He is not listed as a head of household in the 1800 or 1810 censuses of Norwalk, but in 1820 he has a male under age 10, and himself over age 45, just two in the family. One was engaged in agriculture.<sup>25</sup> Keziah had died in 1819.<sup>26</sup>

Children of Keziah and Stephen Partrick:<sup>27</sup>

- a. **Charles Partrick**, b. 1798 in Norwalk; m. 15 Dec 1819 Mary Leonard.<sup>28</sup>
- b. **Jane Partrick**.
- c. **Hezekiah Partrick**, b. c. 1800?
- d. **Bennett Partrick**, m. 2 July 1839 Harriet Crofut.
- e. **Henry Partrick**, b.c. 1802?
- f. **Elizabeth Partrick**, bpt. 25 Apr. 1779; m. William Demit or Dewitt, lived Albany, NY.
- g. **Stephen Partrick**, b. 1805.
- h. **Nancy Partrick**, m. Joseph Wilson, lived Troy, NY.
- i. **Lydia Partrick**, m. William G. Wilson of Troy, NY.

III. **SUSANNAH PARTRICK** was born 25 Apr 1753;<sup>29</sup> married at Weston, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 16 December 1771 William Russiquie, b. 1747, son of Alexander Russiquie, Jr., and Thankful Belden.<sup>30,31</sup> The family was living in Ridgefield, Connecticut in the 1790 census, and by 1810 had moved to Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York,<sup>32</sup> where he purchased 400 acres of land. Both are said to have died at Southeast, Putnam County, NY, dates of death and burial place unknown.

Children:<sup>33</sup>

- a. **William Russiquie**. A resident of Fishkill, N. Y., listed just below his father in 1810 with a presumed wife and eight children in his household.<sup>34</sup>
- b. **Stephen Russiquie**, b. 1774, m. Sarah Barrett, d. 13 Nov 1863.
- c. **Noah Russiquie**.
- d. **Samuel Russiquie**, b. 12 Mar 1776.
- e. **Sarah Russiquie**, m. William Botsford.
- f. **Susan Russiquie**, b. 18 Apr 1796; m. Jeremiah Whitney. He b. 17 June 1787 Fishkill,

<sup>23</sup> Norwalk Town Proceedings Vol. 3 (1804-1851), page 4, dated 1 July 1814.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> 1820 US census, Fairfield County, Conn., Norwalk, p. 272, 1<sup>st</sup> line on second folio, Stephen Partrick.

<sup>26</sup> Hale Collection of Newspaper Death Notices, Ancestry.com. Kezia Patrick, wife of Stephen, died in Norwalk Nov., 1819, age 42.

<sup>27</sup> The information about the children came from the Partrick notebook, Wilton History Room.

<sup>28</sup> Norwalk Land Records 25:177 and 26:309.

<sup>29</sup> Barbour Collection, Norwalk, 96, citing original in Norwalk Land Record, 19: 5.

<sup>30</sup> Alex Russeque m Thankfull Belden 16 Feb 1737/8, Wilton; Wilton Cong. Church records, Van Hoosear Copy, 2:2. Church Records slip index, CSL.

<sup>31</sup> Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages*, 5:65, citing Weston church records.

<sup>32</sup> 1810 US Census, Dutchess County, New York, Fishkill, p. 136 (stamped), William Russeguie [*sic*].

<sup>33</sup> *Historical and Genealogical Record of Alexander Recessique of Norwalk, CT*, J.E. Morris, 1888.

<sup>34</sup> 1810 US Census, Dutchess County, N. Y., Fishkill, p. 136 (stamped), William Russeguie [*sic*] Junr.



N.Y., and about 1838 settled at Chatham, Pa. where he died 4 Aug 1867.<sup>35</sup>

**IV. JARED PARTRICK**, son of Stephen Partrick (1757-1779) and Ellen (Nash?) b. 12 May 1779 at Norwalk;<sup>36</sup> married 16 May 1800 Sally Beers, (Weston Church). Sally was the daughter of James<sup>(5)</sup> (Samuel<sup>(4)</sup>, John<sup>(3)</sup>, Ephraim<sup>(2)</sup>, Anthony<sup>(1)</sup>).<sup>37</sup> Jared appears in Norwalk Land Records with several transactions in 1797 when he was still a minor. A guardian was not appointed until 1799 when Azor Belden was chosen.<sup>38</sup> He appeared in Wilton tax records in 1800. In 1820 and 1830 he was enumerated in Butternuts, Otsego County, New York.<sup>39</sup> In 1840 he is still in Butternuts, which was broken up into various towns including Morris, where he is in 1850, 1860, the 1865 NY state censuses when Jared and Sally are living with their son John and his wife Ruth until they died there. Burials are in the Old Quaker Cemetery, Morris, NY. There is no probate registered in Otsego County Surrogate's Court.

Jared is the only one of these three "unplaced" Partrick brothers whose birth is recorded in the *Barbour* Index in Norwalk. However, after examining the handwriting, dates of the *original* entries of the family register in the Norwalk Town Records, this writer feels that they were entered all at one time, and that Jared is the person who entered the information for the children of his grandparents John and Bethia (probably Fillow) Partrick who married c. 1740. Jared was born two months after his father drowned in a brook when the family lived at Toilsome,<sup>40</sup> and he may have been put out to live with these grand parents and have had access to the family Bible. (See 1790 Norwalk/Stamford census for John when the last entry is a male under age 16.) All ten children of John and Bethia, including Jared's father, Stephen, are entered. Also, Jared is the only grandchild of John Partrick whose birth date is entered, and is probably the one who recorded his own birth date in this family register.

Jared and Sally had five children before the 1810 census. The 1810 census at Norwalk enumerated two males under age 10, (one would be Lyman), and three females under age 10 (one would be Angeline). No further information as to the names of the other three if they survived.

- a. **Lyman Partrick**, b. 1804 Norwalk, Frfld, CT; d. 1890, Buffalo, Erie, NY; buried Millville Cemetery, Orleans Co, NY. Harriet (-?-). Parents: Jared and Sally Partrick.<sup>41</sup>
- b. **Angeline Partrick**, b. 31 Jan 1809 Norwalk, Frfld, CT.; d.. 26 Nov 1889, Morris, Ots. Co., NY. Bur. Quaker Cemetery, Morris, Ots., NY; parents: Jared and Sally Partrick. Unmarried.<sup>42</sup>
- c. **Orrin Partrick**, b. 1812 at Norwalk; d. 5 Jan 1825 Morris, Ots., NY; bur. Quaker Burying Ground, Morris, NY. Parents: Jared and Sally Partrick.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>35</sup> *Whitney Family of CT.*, S. Whitney, Phoenix, 1878.

<sup>36</sup> Barbour Collection, Norwalk, 95, citing original in Norwalk Land Records 19:6.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>38</sup> Jared chose Azor Belden guardian: Fairfield Probate District, File 1818 (1799). Norwalk Land Records 18:13, 27, 150, 155, 199.

<sup>39</sup> 1820 US Census, Otsego Co., N.Y., Butternuts, p. 60, line 5, Jared Partrick. 1830 US Census, Otsego Co., N. Y., Butternuts, p. 316, line 2, Jared Partrick (indexed at Ancestry.com as "Jana" Partrick.

<sup>40</sup> Fairfield County Court Inquests, 13 March 1799, Norwalk jury.

<sup>41</sup> Findagrave.com/cgi.; Morris, New York, vital records, Town Clerk office.

<sup>42</sup> Findagrave.com; 1850 US census, family 130, Morris, Otsego, New York. 1865 NY State Census, Morris, NY, p. 5; V.R., Morris, NY Town Clerk.

- d. **Eunice Partrick**, b. 22 Jan 1813 Otsego Co., NY; d. 1 Jan 1903; bur. Harmony Cemetery, Morris, Otsego Co., NY. Parents: Jared and Sally Patrick. Spouse- Lewis Baldwin.<sup>44</sup>
- e. **Jared Partrick**, b. 1816; d. 1887 Otsego Co.; bur. Warsaw Cemetery, Rice County, MN. Parents: Jared and Sally Patrick. Marr. Lucinda (-?-).<sup>45</sup>
- f. **James F. Partrick**, b. 1817; 7 Feb 1894; bur. Highland Cemetery, Sidney Ctr, Delaware Co., NY. Parents: Jared and Sally Patrick. Marr. Mary Jane Hand.<sup>46</sup>
- g. **Noyes Partrick**, b. 1819; d. 1870; bur. Brookside Cemetery, Gilbertsville, Otsego Co., NY. Parents- Jared and Sally Patrick. Marr. Eliza Sterling.<sup>47</sup>

[Author's Note: A fourth brother, Asa (direct ancestor of the author) was born c. 1769 Norwalk and died 25 Oct 1848, age 79 yrs. at Maryland, Otsego County, NY. He is buried in Elk Creek Cemetery, Schenevus, Otsego Co., N. Y. He had removed from Norwalk/Wilton to Patterson, Dutchess County, N. Y. by the 1810 census. From there he went to Butternuts, Otsego Co., NY in 1815. This family has been researched extensively resulting in a book: Patricia Liddle Haslam, *Richard Patrick or Partrick of Norwalk, Ct, and Some of his Descendants*, Barre, Vt., self-published, 1978.]

<sup>43</sup> Find-A- Grave; V.R., Morris, NY Town Clerk.

<sup>44</sup> Find-A-Grave; V.R., Morris, NY Town Clerk.

<sup>45</sup> Find-a-Grave; V.R. Morris, NY Town Clerk; 1860 Rice Co, MN census, p. 61, dwelling #24.

<sup>46</sup> Find-A-Grave; V.R. Morris, NY Town Clerk.

<sup>47</sup> Find-A-Grave ibid; 1850 census, Morris, Ots., NY, family #130; V.R., Morris, NY Town Clerk.

## Query

*Submitter Lilly Martin Sahiounie lives in Syria and has been able to do only online research. She would appreciate being in touch with anyone researching this family. Contact her directly at: martinlilly20@yahoo.com.*

Robert Manning b. c. 1646, perhaps in CT, more likely in Great Britain. He was in Fairfield prior to moving to Westchester Co, NY as one the first settlers of West Farms. On 01 April 1676 at NY he married Mary Ferguson, b. Stratford (<http://tinyurl.com/y8u8as38>) daughter of John Ferguson, later of West Farms, Westchester Co.

He was a wealthy landowner. His neighbors were Gabriel Leggett (1635-1698), Thomas Hunt (1615-1694), and John Ferguson (1630-1681) (his father in law).

The last record found in Westchester Co NY is 1683. In 1692 Mary (Ferguson) Manning remarried to Capt. Thomas Lawrence. I assume that Robert Manning died between 1683 and 1692.

Robert Manning and Mary Ferguson had at least one child, John Manning, who was raised in the household of his maternal uncle John Ferguson, in Westchester Co. John Manning witnessed a document in 1711 in Westchester Co. I need help in finding additional information on this family. I am sure there is more that I have not yet found.

## Dower and Jointure: Common Probate Terms, but What Do They Mean?

Nora Galvin, CG<sup>1</sup>

It is common to see the term “**dower**” in land records or probate records from the nineteenth century and earlier. “**Jointure**” crops up less frequently, but is an important term to understand.

### Dower

Based in English common law, the dower right was an important benefit of widows. It gave a widow a life interest—that is, the right of use during her lifetime—in one-third of her late husband’s real estate which included land and structures. This provision was written into law by the Colony of Connecticut and later carried into the statutes of the State of Connecticut.

An Act concerning the Dowry of Widows.

*That there may be suitable Provision made for the Maintenance and comfortable Support of Widows, after the decease of their Husbands;*

*Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That every married Woman, living with her Husband in this State, or absent elsewhere from him with his Consent, or through his meer [sic] Default, or by inevitable Providence; or in case of Divorce where she is the innocent Party, that shall not before Marriage be estated by way of Jointure in some Houses, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments for Term of Life; or with some other Estate in lieu thereof, shall immediately upon, and after the Death of her Husband, have Right, Title and Interest by way of Dower, in and unto one third Part of the real Estate of her said deceased Husband, in Houses and Lands which he stood possessed of in his own Right, at the Time of his Decease, to be to her during her natural Life: The remainder of the Estate shall be disposed of according to the Will of the Deceased; and where there is no Will[,] according to Law.*

*And for the more easy, and speedy ascertaining such rights of Dower.*

*It is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon the Death of any Man possessed of any real Estate, as aforesaid, which his Widow by this Act, as above expressed hath a Right of Dower in, if the Person, or Persons that by Law have a Right to inherit said Estate, do not within sixty Days next after the Death of such Husband, by three sufficient Freeholders of the same County; to be appointed by the Judge of Probate (in whose District the Estate doth lie) and Sworn for that purpose, set out, and ascertain such Right of Dower, that then such Widow may make her complaint to the Judge of Probate in whose District the Estate lyeth: Which Judge shall Decree, and Order that such Woman’s Dowry shall be set out, and ascertained by three sufficient Freeholders of the County; who shall be sworn faithfully to proceed, and act therein according to their best Skill: And the said Dowry being set out, and ascertained in either of the Methods aforesaid, the Doings of such Freeholders shall be returned to the Judge who ordered the Dower to be set out, as aforesaid; and upon Approbation thereof by the said Judge, such Dower shall remain fixed, and certain: And all Persons concerned therein shall be concluded thereby.*

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<sup>1</sup> The author thanks Kathryn Downs Wolff and Barbara Jean Mathews for providing examples of jointures.

And every Widow so endowed, as aforesaid, shall maintain all such Houses, Buildings, Fences, and Inclosures as shall be assigned, and set out to her for her Dowry; and shall leave the same in good, and sufficient Repair.

And if such Widow shall not maintain, and keep in Repair such Houses, Buildings, Fences, and Inclosures assigned her, as aforesaid, it shall be in the Power of the County Court of the County in which the Estate is, upon Application to them made, to deliver so much of the said Houses and Lands to the next Heir of the same, and for so long a Term as in their Judgment shall be sufficient, out of the Rents or Profits thereof, to repair such Defects; unless such Widow will give good Security for the leaving such Houses, Buildings, Fences and Inclosures in sufficient Repair.<sup>2</sup>

We can see from the law that a woman had the right to use the real estate and to profit from it. For example, she could farm the land and sell produce, or she could raise chickens and sell eggs or raise cows and sell milk or butter. She could sell apples from her property, but she could not cut down the apple trees. Because she did not legally own the property, but only had the right to use it, she had to maintain it so it would be in good condition when it was turned over to the heir—the person who actually owned it—upon her death. Cutting down the apple trees would diminish the value of the property.

Sometimes a will specifies which rooms of a house are set aside for the widow's use, or which pieces of land are set aside for her. Often the rest of the house and land were inherited by a son of the couple. In that case a mother and son would be sharing a house as, perhaps, they had been for the son's entire life.

If there is a will, it may describe which personal property, such as furniture and clothing, go to the widow. If a man died intestate (without leaving a will), the probate court had the responsibility to select three freeholders (landowners) who would divide the estate (as agreed by two of the three) among the heirs. For the widow:

One third Part of the personal Estate to the Wife of the Intestate (if any be) forever; besides her Dower, or Thirds in the Houses and lands during Life, where such Wife shall not be otherwise endowed before marriage.<sup>3</sup>

Dower law ensured that whatever kind of relationship existed between the widow and the heirs, the widow, usually with no other place to go, was able to keep living in her home and to have the means to support herself by use of the estate.

The law remained essentially the same for two hundred years. A change in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century reflects more modern thinking about a woman's rights and ability in regard to property ownership.

WIDOW'S RIGHT OF DOWER. Every woman *married prior to the twentieth of April, 1877*, and living with her husband at the time of his death, or absent by his consent, or by his default, or

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<sup>2</sup> Code of Laws, Established by the General Court, May, 1650, in James Hammond Trumbull, transcriber, *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, prior to the Union with New Haven Colony, May, 1665*, Hartford: Brown and Parsons, 1850, volume 2. This quotation was taken from a stand-alone volume which contains only the Code of Laws in which the quotation can be found on pp. 42-43. The Code can be found at [https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/Content/constitutions/1650\\_Code\\_of\\_Laws.pdf](https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/Content/constitutions/1650_Code_of_Laws.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Code of Laws, 54.



by accident, or who has been divorced without alimony, where she is the innocent party, shall have right of dower, during her life, in one-third part of the real estate of which her husband died possessed in his own right, unless a suitable provision for her support was made before the marriage by way of jointure, or such provision has been made by settlement as hereinafter provided, or unless she and her husband, during their marriage, entered into and caused to be recorded in the records of the court of probate of the district, and of the town clerk's office of the town in which they then resided, a written contract with each other, for the mutual abandonment of all rights of either in the property of the other at common law . . . " <sup>4</sup>

This statute shows there was a date at which the dower right was eliminated. At the same time the right of a husband to the life interest in one-third of his wife's property was set out in law.<sup>5</sup> A little earlier the right of a married woman to own—and control—her own property had been expanded, and after 20 May 1877 she had sole control of and right to her own property.<sup>6</sup>

Women married after this date did not have dower rights, but they had more control over their own property.

### Jointure

Sometimes, most often in the case of a second marriage or when a woman had property of her own, a woman would waive her dower rights in return for getting some property free and clear or some other consideration. This type of situation would be handled through a prenuptial agreement called a **jointure**. Two definitions are found: *a* : an estate settled on a wife to be taken by her in lieu of dower; *b* : a settlement on the wife of a freehold estate for her lifetime.<sup>7</sup> The word jointure is used specifically in the section of the colonial Code of Law about dower rights. In the section which explains what a widow receives if her husband dies intestate, it is referred to only tangentially. We see the phrase "where such Wife shall not be otherwise endowed before marriage." A jointure would provide other endowment.

### Example One

Perhaps because Abel Lewis was already age 63 when he married Johannah Cordwell, or perhaps because she already owned some personal property, the two made a jointure prior to their marriage in 1806.

This Indenture, this day made and Entered into, by and between Abel Lewis of Huntington, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, of the one part, and Hannah Cordwell of said Huntington of the Other part, witnesseth, that whereas, a marriage is shortly intended to be had and solemnized, between the said Abel and Hannah, in consideration whereof they have entered into the following covenant and agreement (viz) the said Abel on his part covenants and agrees with the said Hannah that, in case the sd. intended marriage takes effect and she the said Hannah should outlive and survive him the said Abel, She the said Hannah shall have, hold, and enjoy, during the time she the said Hannah shall continue his widow and no longer two rooms in his the

<sup>4</sup> *The General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1902*, v. 1, Title 4, Chapter 35, Section 306, p. 175. Italic emphasis provided by the author.

<sup>5</sup> *The General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1902*, v. 1, Title 4, Chapter 36, Section 391, p. 177.

<sup>6</sup> *The General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1902*, v. 1, Title 43, Chapter 253, Section 4545, p. 1088. Italics inserted by the author.

<sup>7</sup> m-w.com. "jointure" in Dictionary.

said Abel's now dwelling house, (viz) the south front-room, and bedroom, in front of the Chimney, together with so much room in the Cellar as may be necessary for her the said Hannah, and also, the priviledge [sic] of baking in the kitchen oven, and drawing water from his well, and also a right to pass, and repass, in his said house and over his land in such a manner as will enable her to enjoy fully the priviledges [sic] above given—and the said Abel also further Covenants and agrees with the said Hannah that in case said intended marriage takes affect and She the sd Hannah survives him the said Abel as aforesaid she the sd Hannah shall have hold and enjoy, during the time She shall continue his Widow as aforesaid two acres of land belonging to him the said Abel bounded as follows( viz) . . . Also the sd Abel covenants and agrees with the sd Hannah that the sd Hannah shall at all times, during sd marriage, and after the disposition thereof, provided she shall survive the said Abel, have the disposal of all the goods and furniture which She shall bring to the said Abel, of her own property.

And the said Hannah on her part in consideration of the covenants and agreement of the said Abel above recited and in consideration of their intended marriage takes effect and She should outlive and survive him the said Abel, that She will have no more of the Estate of the said Abel, than he have covenanted and agreed above to give her and that she will not claim any right to dower or thirds in his said Estate nor make any Claim whatever to any part in his said Estate, except what the said Abel has covenanted above to give her----

In witness whereof We have hereunto set our hand and Seals this \_\_\_\_ day of October 14 AD 1806

In presence of  
Ambrose Todd  
Timothy S. Wells  
John Wilbraham

Abel Lewis  
Johanah Cordwell<sup>8</sup>

One wonders if Johanah anticipated some family arguments which resulted in statements of right-of-way as shown in this agreement. Perhaps there was a daughter-in-law who wanted to have the house all to herself. Or perhaps because the widow was a second wife, the children of the first wife felt some animosity toward her.

The marriage must have gone well for Johannah. Abel also left her “the use and improvement of” two acres adjacent to the lot from the jointure and three acres of “Wood Land near the sawmill.”<sup>9</sup>

### Example Two

A jointure was created before the 1806 marriage of Israel Peck and Huldah Lake of Newtown. This was Israel's second marriage and Huldah's first though she was about 45 years old—and not likely to have children who might support her in her later years. Right up front

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<sup>8</sup> Connecticut Probate Court, Probate Packets, 1609-1999, Abel Lewis, File # 1194, 1818, Stratford District, Jointure documents; “Connecticut, Wills and Probate Records, 1609-1999, Ancestry.com, citing microfilm “Probate Packets, Kirtland and Beardsley-Lounsbury, 1782-1880,” Connecticut State Library. The jointure document is on the last two pages of the file, images 601 and 602 .

<sup>9</sup> Abel Lewis probate file, will dated 18 April 1814, proved 25 January 1818.

Huldah was to receive \$68.66, one good cow and horse “to be hers forever” and the cow and horse were to be kept at Israel’s farm at no expense to her during her widowhood. Also, Huldah “shall have the free use of my out front roome & a priveleg to the well seller [cellar], oven & a convenient Guardian during [her] widowhood . . . also the firewood sufficient for one fire during the aforesaid term of widowhood together with one year’s provision and no more . . .” He also clearly stated that she had full control of her own estate and that she could dispose of it in any way she wanted, specifically that she could leave it to her own heirs. For her part Huldah agreed to waive her right of dower.<sup>10</sup> Israel died in 1819; Huldah died in 1833 and left a will bequeathing her estate to her own relatives.<sup>11</sup>

### Example Three

In a final example, a jointure agreement allowed a woman to keep control of money and played an important role in identifying the children she had with her first husband. Francis Stiles lived in Stratford in the 1650s but disappeared from the records and is presumed to have died. There is no record of the births of his children. No land records were found for him—they were likely burned in a fire in 1650—and no probate record was found, either. However, his wife, who had married a second time, referred to a jointure in her will.

I Sarah Clarke the wife of Robert Clarke of Stratford in the County of ffairfield in the Collony of Conecticut being aged and Infirm in body but haveing perfect use of my understanding as at othertimes *haveing by Covenant with my abovesaid Husband at my marriage* to save the sum of fifty pounds left to my disposle at my Death doe by this my last will and Testament Dispose of the said sum as followeth.

Sarah (Stiles) Clarke then proceeded to name four men named Stiles, presumed sons, two daughters, and the two children of a presumed third daughter. Her marriage to Robert Clark occurred late enough in her life that it is likely all of the children had Francis Stiles as their father.<sup>12</sup> Having made a jointure before her second marriage made it possible for her to name her children—and Francis Stiles’—in a will.

### **Conclusions**

Understanding probate records and following land ownership through inheritance are critical steps in establishing relationships among our ancestors. Some of the terminology used in these records can be clues to multiple or late marriages. Distribution of dower property may create another document with more information about heirs. Ultimately, the right of a widow to a third of her deceased husband’s property, or the property rights granted in a jointure, provide researchers with more records to examine and may be the key to a new discovery.

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<sup>10</sup> Connecticut Probate Court, Probate Packets, 1609-1999, Israel Peck, File # 1489, 1821, Newtown District, Jointure documents; “Connecticut, Wills and Probate Records, 1609-1999, citing microfilm “Probate Packets, Peck, Cornelia – Platt, P., 1820-1880,” Connecticut State Library. The jointure document is on the last two pages in the packet, images 396 and 397.

<sup>11</sup> Kathryn Downs Wolff, “Genealogical Connections of Huldah (Lake) Peck of Newtown, Revealed in Her Will,” *Connecticut Ancestry*, 59:2 (Nov 2016), 55-57.

<sup>12</sup> Barbara Jean Mathews, CG, FASG, “Robert Clark of 17<sup>th</sup>-Century Stratford, Connecticut: One Man or Two?,” *Connecticut Ancestry*, 59:1 (August 2016), 19-28.

## **In Memoriam**

### **Priscilla Anne (Noyes) Chatfield**

**1924 - 2017**

Our dedicated longtime member, Priscilla Chatfield, passed away at her home in Easton on 7 July 2017 at age 93. She leaves three children, Priscilla Anne (Chatfield) Anderson of Eliot, Maine, John Farquhar Chatfield III of Ridgewood, New Jersey, and Joel Alden Chatfield of New York City, and five grandchildren.

Priscilla contributed much to our Society, serving as Secretary from 2001 to 2007 and as a library liaison and/or a board member at-large from 1995 until the time of her death, most recently with emeritus status. She was a keen and competent researcher and writer and, over the years, contributed fifteen articles to our journal, *Connecticut Ancestry*, plus at least nine or ten articles for other genealogical journals, on a wide range of New England families and subjects. One of those articles, "Robert and Phebe (Hubbell) Clarke of Huntington, Connecticut," was selected for inclusion in *Connecticut Ancestry's* Special 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Issue in 2004. She was also a member of the Connecticut Professional Genealogists Council, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Historical Societies of both Fairfield and Easton, where she was a regular contributor and volunteer.

Her many interests included a love of classical and church choral music, and she sang for many years in the choir of the Trinity Episcopal Church in Southport, and with the Fairfield County Chorale.

Priscilla's husband, John Chatfield, who was also well known to our local members here in Fairfield County, passed away in 2012. Priscilla and John met while they were both students at Syracuse University, where she graduated magna cum laude in 1945 with degrees in Speech and Drama. When their children were grown, she had a very successful two-decade career as an analyst for the Aetna Life and Casualty. She was certainly a person of many interests and talents, always friendly and gracious with a smile, and she will be greatly missed.

**Articles about Fairfield County families published in *The Nutmegger*  
June 2009-March 2017 (Volumes 42-49) (since our last listing in 2009)**

compiled by Nora Galvin, CG

Note: *The Connecticut Nutmegger* is published by the Connecticut Society of Genealogists.

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## Greens Farms Church Records, 1742 – 1851

Transcribed by Barbara Dempsey

This is the ninth installment of the records from this Fairfield church. The records have not previously been indexed, transcribed or microfilmed. Donald Lines Jacobus included the records in *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, but this is the first time the records have been published as a set (though they are serialized—over several years since there are so many). The original records are found in two volumes which are housed at the Fairfield Museum and History Center. We thank them for permission to print the transcriptions.

### Part 9: Baptisms, 1804 through October, 1814. (There were no baptisms in November or December, 1814.)

|             |          |                |                   |  |
|-------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 13 Jan 1804 | Goodsel  | Elijah         | s/o Bradley       |  |
| 15 Mar 1804 | Chapman  | Matsey         | d/o Phineas       |  |
| 26 Mar 1804 | Beers    | Julia          | d/o Ebenezer      |  |
| 25 Apr 1804 | Wood     | Caroline       | d/o Samuel        |  |
| 06 May 1804 | Hide     | Edward         | s/o Joseph Jr.    |  |
| 06 May 1804 | Thorp    | Betsey Chapman | d/o Samuel        |  |
| 10 May 1804 | Handford | Mary           | d/o Isaac         |  |
| 10 May 1804 | Smith    | Angeline       | d/o Samuel S.     |  |
| 13 Jun 1804 | Godfrey  | Eliza          | d/o Stephen Jr.   |  |
| 13 Jun 1804 | Elwood   | Hariot         | d/o Stephen       |  |
| 22 Jul 1804 | Bennett  | Aletheia       | d/o Joseph Jr.    |  |
| 24 Jul 1804 | Baker    | Rachel         | d/o Lockwood      |  |
| 24 Jul 1804 | Smith    | Maryann        | d/o Samuel        |  |
| 24 Jul 1804 | Squire   | Eunice         | d/o Jabez         |  |
| 12 Aug 1804 | Taylor   | Mary           | d/o Capt. Seymour |  |
| 06 Sep 1804 | Allen    | Betsy          | d/o Samuel        |  |
| 23 Sep 1804 | Thorp    | Amelia Ameline | d/o Noah          |  |

|             |            |                 |                  |                              |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 21 Oct 1804 | Bradley    | Medad           | s/o John         | of Greenfield                |
| 21 Oct 1804 | Nash       | Rose Ann        | d/o Peter        | Negro                        |
| 22 Oct 1804 | Gray       | Joseph          | s/o Joseph       |                              |
| 04 Nov 1804 | Thorp      | Gold            | s/o Burr         |                              |
| 04 Nov 1804 | Jennings   | Sarah (twin)    | d/o Widow Sarah  | [surname spelled "Gennings"] |
| 04 Nov 1804 | Jennings   | Susanna (twin)  | d/o Widow Sarah  | [surname spelled "Gennings"] |
| 24 Nov 1804 | Ogdon      | Nathaniel       | s/o Jonathan     |                              |
| 24 Nov 1804 | Taylor     | Samuel Jesup    | s/o Jesup        |                              |
| 25 Nov 1804 | Burr       | Talcott         | s/o Alva         |                              |
| 17 Dec 1804 | Brotherton | Abel            | s/o Daniel       |                              |
| 17 Dec 1804 | Brotherton | Clarina         | d/o Daniel       |                              |
| 17 Dec 1804 | Brotherton | Jerusha         | d/o Daniel       |                              |
| 21 Dec 1804 | Thorp      | Joshua Jennings | s/o Widow Esther |                              |
| 21 Dec 1804 | Wakeman    | Stephen Burritt | s/o Banks        |                              |
| 13 Jan 1805 | Jennings   | Anna Burr       | d/o John         | [surname spelled "Gennings"] |
| 03 Feb 1805 | Sherwood   | Moses Aaron     | s/o Aaron        |                              |
| 06 Feb 1805 | Squire     | Aaron           | s/o Aaron        |                              |
| 10 Feb 1805 | Disbrow    | Betsey          | d/o Samuel       |                              |
| 17 Feb 1805 | Stratton   | Anna Comstock   | d/o Hull         |                              |
| 27 Feb 1805 | Beers      | Bradley         | s/o David        |                              |
| 06 Mar 1805 | Wood       | Juliette        | d/o Elizur       |                              |
| 17 Apr 1805 | Ogden      | Bradley         | s/o John         |                              |
| 17 Apr 1805 | Meeker     | William         | s/o Daniel       |                              |
| 17 Apr 1805 | [none]     | Lyzett          | d/o Sill         |                              |
| 01 May 1805 | Batterson  | Legrand         | s/o Selleck      |                              |
| 02 May 1805 | Squire     | Aaron           | s/o Jabez        |                              |

|             |           |                    |               |                                 |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 26 May 1805 | Sherwood  | Silas Burr         | s/o Daniel    |                                 |
| 26 May 1805 | Mills     | Lucy               | d/o John      |                                 |
| 26 May 1805 | Sherwood  | Edwin              | s/o William   |                                 |
| 16 Jun 1805 | Bennett   | Mary               | d/o Isaac     |                                 |
| 23 Jun 1805 | Whitehead | Maryann            | d/o Benjamin  |                                 |
| 30 Jun 1805 | Disbrow   | Clarissa           | d/o Squire    |                                 |
| 30 Jun 1805 | Cooley    | Hezekiah Morehouse | s/o Hezekiah  |                                 |
| 30 Jun 1805 | Mills     | Elnathan Handford  | s/o Joseph    |                                 |
| 08 Jul 1805 | Chapman   | John               | s/o Phineas   |                                 |
| 15 Sep 1805 | Hazard    | Jane Ann           | d/o John      |                                 |
| 15 Sep 1805 | Guire     | Rebeckah Burr      | d/o Thaddeus  |                                 |
| 15 Sep 1805 | Disbrow   | Caroline Matilda   | d/o John      |                                 |
| 29 Sep 1805 | Gorham    | John               |               |                                 |
| 06 Oct 1805 | Burr      | Abigail            | d/o Jonathan  |                                 |
| 06 Oct 1805 | Baker     | Ebenezer           | s/o Ebenezer  |                                 |
| 06 Oct 1805 | Sword     | Walter Graves      | s/o Libeus    |                                 |
| 06 Oct 1805 | Davies    | Burr Bradley       | d/o Daniel    |                                 |
| 18 Oct 1805 | Hurlbutt  | Hannah             | d/o Gideon    |                                 |
| 18 Oct 1805 | Hurlbutt  | Sarah              | d/o Gideon    |                                 |
| 18 Oct 1805 | Hurlbutt  | Edward             | s/o Gideon    |                                 |
| 18 Oct 1805 | Stocker   | Eliza Ann          | d/o Peter     |                                 |
| 18 Oct 1805 | Hurlbutt  | Mary Ann           | d/o James     |                                 |
| 18 Oct 1805 | Hurlbutt  | Jane               | d/o James     |                                 |
| 20 Oct 1805 | Buckley   | Mary Bradley       | d/o Bradley   |                                 |
| 20 Oct 1805 | Allen     | Gershom            | s/o Joseph    |                                 |
| 27 Oct 1805 | Jennings  | Emelie             | d/o Jesse     | [surname spelled<br>"Gennings"] |
| 17 Nov 1805 | Sturges   | William McDonald   | s/o Eliphalet |                                 |
| 17 Nov 1805 | Osborn    | Jack Sherwood      | s/o Amos      | Negro                           |

|             |            |                |                   |  |
|-------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 01 Dec 1805 | Disbrough  | Edward Sturges | s/o Solomon       |  |
| 02 Dec 1805 | Webb       | Esther         | d/o Hezekiah      |  |
| 26 Dec 1805 | Wood       | Myrinda        | d/o Samuel        |  |
| 26 Dec 1805 | Jesup      | Ebenezer       | s/o Maj. Ebenezer |  |
| 26 Dec 1805 | Taylor     | George         | s/o Capt. Seymour |  |
| 26 Dec 1805 | Taylor     | Mary           | s/o Lt. John      |  |
| 26 Dec 1805 | Richmond   | Lucy Case      | d/o Doctor David  |  |
| 08 Jan 1806 | Duncomb    | Aaron          | s/o Sarah         |  |
| 08 Jan 1806 | Duncomb    | Jesup          | s/o Sarah         |  |
| 08 Jan 1806 | Duncomb    | Sally Bets     | d/o Sarah         |  |
| 08 Jan 1806 | Jennings   | Aletheia       | d/o Burr          |  |
| 08 Jan 1806 | Whitehead  | Abba Jane      | d/o Joseph        |  |
| 15 Jan 1806 | Hide       | William Swift  | s/o Joseph        |  |
| 29 Jan 1806 | Allen      | Louisa         | d/o Stephen       |  |
| 29 Jan 1806 | Allen      | Sarah Jackson  | d/o Samuel        |  |
| 29 Jan 1806 | Allen      | Charles        | s/o Benjamin Jr.  |  |
| 29 Jan 1806 | Allen      | Henrietta      | d/o Benjamin Jr.  |  |
| 29 Jan 1806 | Allen      | Hariot         | d/o William       |  |
| 29 Jan 1806 | Allen      | Louisa         | d/o William       |  |
| 04 May 1806 | Mills      | Amorinda Loiza | d/o Joseph        |  |
| 25 May 1806 | Disbrow    | Rebeckah Scot  | do Jesse          |  |
| 22 Jun 1806 | Meeker     | Moses Taylor   | s/o Benjamin Jr.  |  |
| 06 Jul 1806 | Bennett    | Emaline        | d/o Joseph Jr.    |  |
| 31 Aug 1806 | Burr       | Martha         | d/o Seleck        |  |
| 29 Sep 1806 | Bennett    | Angeline       | d/o Thomas        |  |
| 29 Sep 1806 | Smith      | Esther Perry   | d/o Samuel S.     |  |
| 05 Oct 1806 | Burr       | Almira         | d/o Alva          |  |
| 16 Dec 1806 | Godfrey    | Eliza          | d/o Jonathan      |  |
| 21 Jan 1807 | Brotherton | Sally Ann      | d/o Daniel        |  |

|             |          |               |                   |  |
|-------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|--|
| 21 Jan 1807 | Baker    | Angeline      | d/o Lockwood      |  |
| 21 Jan 1807 | Goodsell | Sheldon       | s/o John Jr.      |  |
| 21 Jan 1807 | Raymond  | Julia Ann     | d/o David Jr.     |  |
| 21 Jan 1807 | Beers    | Eunice        | d/o David         |  |
| 02 Feb 1807 | Elwood   | Joseph Squire | s/o Stephen       |  |
| 29 Apr 1807 | Taylor   | Anna Coley    | d/o Lt. Jesup     |  |
| 29 Apr 1807 | Sherwood | Abba Gorham   | d/o David         |  |
| 24 May 1807 | Ripley   | Hezekiah      | s/o David         |  |
| 24 May 1807 | Comstock | Henry Chapman | s/o Enoss Jr.     |  |
| 24 May 1807 | Stratton | Lucretia      | d/o Hull          |  |
| 10 Jun 1807 | Hurlbutt | Abigail       | d/o James         |  |
| 10 Jun 1807 | Chapman  | Lidia         | d/o Phineas       |  |
| 10 Jun 1807 | Davis    | Thomas        | s/o Thomas        |  |
| 14 Jun 1807 | Jennings | Walter        | s/o John          |  |
| 14 Jun 1807 | Thorp    | Sarah         | d/o Burr          |  |
| 28 Jun 1807 | Bennett  | James         | s/o James         |  |
| 08 Aug 1807 | Mills    | Mary          | d/o John          |  |
| 23 Aug 1807 | Meeker   | Mary          | d/o Benjamin Jr.  |  |
| 06 Sep 1807 | Hyde     | John Sherwood | s/o Joseph        |  |
| 19 Sep 1807 | Godfrey  | Emely         | d/o Stephen Jr.   |  |
| 10 Oct 1807 | Sturges  | Charlotte     | d/o Lewis B. Esq. |  |
| 15 Oct 1807 | Wakeman  | Sally Burr    | d/o Banks         |  |
| 25 Oct 1807 | Sherwood | Cyrus         | s/o William       |  |
| 27 Jan 1808 | Bears    | Ebenezer      | s/o Ebenezer      |  |
| 03 Feb 1808 | Thorp    | Mary          | d/o Samuel        |  |
| 11 Feb 1808 | Chapman  | Elen Gould    | d/o Lt. James     |  |
| 11 Feb 1808 | Burr     | Jonathan      | s/o Jonathan      |  |
| 18 Feb 1808 | Gorham   | Abby Bradely  | d/o John          |  |
| 24 Feb 1808 | Allen    | Noah          | s/o Stephen       |  |



|             |               |                  |                   |                            |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 24 Feb 1808 | Disbrow       | Thomas           | s/o John Jr.      |                            |
| 24 Feb 1808 | Allen         | Sarah Ann        | d/o Joseph        |                            |
| 24 Feb 1808 | Bennett       | George           | s/o Thomas        |                            |
| 24 Feb 1808 | Allen         | Abraham Disbrow  | s/o Benjamin Jr.  |                            |
| 13 Apr 1808 | Baker         | Sally Ann        | d/o Ebenezer Jr.  |                            |
| 18 Apr 1808 | Burr          | Jane             | d/o Aaron         |                            |
| 21 Jun 1808 | Couch         | Samuel           | s/o Joseph        | offered by his grandmother |
| 07 Jul 1808 | Burr          | Levi             | s/o Alva          |                            |
| 17 Jul 1808 | Adams         | Nathaniel        | s/o Capt. Joseph  |                            |
| 27 Aug 1808 | Taylor        | Louisa           | d/o Capt. Seymour |                            |
| 02 Sep 1808 | Burr          | Sillick          | s/o Sillick       |                            |
| 04 Sep 1808 | Disbrow       | Solomon          | s/o Solomon       |                            |
| 21 Sep 1808 | Swift         | Henry Augustus   | s/o Mr. Eliphalet |                            |
| 21 Sep 1808 | Richmond      | Eliza Hull       | d/o Dr. David     |                            |
| 06 Oct 1808 | Jennings      | Joshua           | s/o Joshua Jr.    |                            |
| 04 Nov 1808 | Morehouse     | Mary             | d/o Aaron         |                            |
| 04 Nov 1808 | Allen         | Thirza?          | ch/o Hezekiah     |                            |
| 04 Nov 1808 | Allen         | Phebee Comstock  | d/o Hezekiah      |                            |
| 24 Nov 1808 | Couch Elenor  |                  | d/o Wakeman       | offered by her grandfather |
| 11 Jan 1809 | Godfrey       | Ebenezer         | s/o Jonathan      |                            |
| 01 Feb 1809 | <i>Rumsey</i> | Caroline         | d/o David Jr.     |                            |
| 12 Feb 1809 | Wakeman       | Eleanor          | d/o Banks         |                            |
| 12 Feb 1809 | Burr          | William Handford | s/o Zalmon        |                            |
| 15 Feb 1809 | Bears         | Aretee           | d/o David         |                            |
| 24 Feb 1809 | Hyde          | Samuel           | s/o Joseph Jr.    |                            |
| 05 Mar 1809 | [none]        | Mary             | d/o Pater/Lid     | Negroes                    |
| 22 Mar 1809 | Bennett       | David            | s/o David         |                            |
| 28 Apr 1809 | Sherwood      | Charity Burr     | d/o Samuel Esq.   |                            |
| 28 Apr 1809 | Sherwood      | Abigail          | d/o Samuel Esq.   |                            |

|             |            |                 |                             |                     |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 14 May 1809 | Comstock   | Elizabeth       | d/o Enoss                   |                     |
| 23 Jul 1809 | Bennett    | Edwin Brunson   | s/o Joseph Jr.              |                     |
| 24 Jul 1809 | Jennings   | Eunice Nash     | d/o Burr                    |                     |
| 10 Aug 1809 | Allen      | Sally Burr      | d/o Lidia, wife of Jeremiah |                     |
| 10 Aug 1809 | Allen      | [unnamed]       | d/o Lidia, wife of Jeremiah |                     |
| 13 Aug 1809 | Guyer      | Thoams          | s/o Thaddeus B.             |                     |
| 03 Sep 1809 | Taylor     | Moses Jesup     | s/o Jesup                   |                     |
| 03 Sep 1809 | [none]     | Susann          | d/o Sill                    | Negro               |
| 24 Sep 1809 | Smith      | David Sturges   | s/o Samuel                  |                     |
| 24 Sep 1809 | [none]     | Amoss           | s/o Amoss                   | Negro               |
| 24 Sep 1809 | [none]     | Peter           | s/o Amoss                   | Negro               |
| 15 Oct 1809 | Mills      | John            | s/o John                    |                     |
| 29 Oct 1809 | Sherwood   | Abigail         | d/o William                 |                     |
| 02 Nov 1809 | Allen      | Eunice          | w/o John                    |                     |
| 12 Nov 1809 | Scribner   | John Bunce      | s/o Jesse B.                |                     |
| 14 Nov 1809 | Allen      | William ?       | s/o John                    |                     |
| 14 Nov 1809 | Allen      | Harrit          | d/o John                    |                     |
| 14 Nov 1809 | Allen      | Lucy            | d/o John                    |                     |
| 14 Nov 1809 | Allen      | Moriah          | d/o John                    |                     |
| 1 Nov 1809  | Thorp      | Amorida         | d/o Burr                    |                     |
| 17 Jan 1810 | Taylor     | Aletheia        | d/o John                    |                     |
| 17 Jan 1810 | Thorp      | William Chapman | s/o Samuel                  |                     |
| 21 Feb 1810 | Allen      | Joseph Jennings | s/o Samuel                  |                     |
| 21 Feb 1810 | Baker      | Anna            | d/o Ebenezer                |                     |
| 21 Feb 1810 | Brotherton | Abigail Johnson | d/o Samuel                  |                     |
| 21 Feb 1810 | Baker      | Eliza           | d/o Lockwood                |                     |
| 22 Feb 1810 | Jennings   | Eliza Wakeman   | d/o John                    |                     |
| 28 Feb 1810 | Jesup      | James           | s/o Ebenezer Jr.            |                     |
| 03 Mar 1810 | Allen      | Susan           | d/o Joseph                  | offered by his wife |

|             |              |                   |                  |  |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| 03 Mar 1810 | Allen        | Elutee Fannington | d/o Joseph       | offered by his wife                                  |
| 03 Mar 1810 | Allen        | Esther            | d/o Joseph       | offered by his wife                                  |
| 08 Apr 1810 | Meeker       | Aretee            | d/o Burr         | offered by her grandmother Finch                     |
| 08 Apr 1810 | Finch        | Huldah            | d/o Jehu         | offered by her mother                                |
| 08 Apr 1810 | Bennett      | Hezekiah          | s/o Silas        | offered by his grandfather                           |
| 20 Jul 1810 | Burr         | Almira            | d/o Alva         |  |
| 24 Jul 1810 | Godfrey      | Stephen           | s/o Stephen Jr.  |  |
| 28 Jul 1810 | Burr         | Evalina           | d/o Aaron        |  |
| 03 Sep 1810 | Phillips     | Irena Wood        | d/o Hezekiah     | offered by grandfather Samuel Wood                   |
| 06 Sep 1810 | Wakeman      | Eleanor           | d/o Banks        |  |
| 26 Dec 1810 | [none]       | Peg               | w/o Robbin       | a Negro woman  |
| 17 Mar 1811 | Batterson    | Mary Ann          | d/o Seleck       |  |
| 17 Mar 1811 | Batterson    | Edward            | s/o Seleck       |  |
| 17 Mar 1811 | Batterson    | Anna              | d/o Seleck       |  |
| 26 May 1811 | Burr         | Ebenezer Ward     | s/o Jonathan     |  |
| 26 May 1811 | Adams        | Ebenezer Banks    | s/o Capt. Joseph |  |
| 11 Aug 1811 | Mills        | George Anson      | s/o Joseph       |  |
| 01 Sep 1811 | Sherwood     | Delina            | d/o David        |  |
| 15 Sep 1811 | Beers        | Ebenezer          | s/o Ebenezer     |  |
| 19 Oct 1811 | Swords       | Eliza             | d/o Libbeus      |  |
| 18 Nov 1811 | Sherwood     | Fredrick          | s/o Daniel       | of one birth, likely born the 2 <sup>nd</sup> of Nov |
| 18 Nov 1811 | Sherwood     | Francis           | s/o Daniel       | of one birth, likely born the 2 <sup>nd</sup> of Nov |
| 18 Nov 1811 | Sherwood     | Franklin          | s/o Daniel       | of one birth, likely born the 2 <sup>nd</sup> of Nov |
| 29 Dec 1811 | Gildersleave | Benjamin          |                  |  |
| 14 Jan 1812 | Godfrey      | Lymon Couch       | s/o Jonathan     | by wife  |

|             |           |                |                    |                         |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 04 Feb 1812 | Disbrough | Mary           | d/o Solomon        |                         |
| 04 Feb 1812 | Disbrough | Julia Maria    | d/o John Jr.       |                         |
| 12 Feb 1812 | Guyer     | Joshua Disbrow | s/o Thaddeus       |                         |
| 02 Jul 1812 | Richards  | William Henry  | s/o William        |                         |
| 16 Aug 1812 | Mills     | Samuel         | s/o John           |                         |
| 16 Aug 1812 | Baker     | Sally Ann      | d/o Ebenezer       |                         |
| 16 Aug 1812 | Thorp     | Lidia Lucretia | d/o Samuel         |                         |
| 23 Aug 1812 | Burr      | Catherine      | d/o Widow Charity  |                         |
| 23 Aug 1812 | Burr      | Angelina       | d/o Widow Charity  |                         |
| 23 Aug 1812 | Burr      | Charity        | d/o Widow Charity  |                         |
| 23 Aug 1812 | Rumsey    | Aaron Burr     | s/o Aaron          | by his mother           |
| 23 Aug 1812 | [none]    | Hannah         | d/o Nance          | a black woman           |
| 03 Sep 1812 | Scribner  | Henry Plat     | s/o Jesse B.       |                         |
| 09 Dec 1812 | Burr      | [unnamed]      | d/o Alva           |                         |
| 17 Dec 1812 | Taylor    | Edwin          | s/o Lt. Jesup      |                         |
| 30 Dec 1812 | Patterson | Abba Jane      | d/o John           | offered by their mother |
| 30 Dec 1812 | Patterson | George         | s/o John           | offered by their mother |
| 30 Dec 1812 | Patterson | Charles        | s/o John           | offered by their mother |
| 30 Dec 1812 | Patterson | Henry          | s/o John           | offered by their mother |
| 30 Dec 1812 | Patterson | Hugh           | s/o John           | offered by their mother |
| 30 Dec 1812 | Patterson | Francis        | s/o John           | offered by their mother |
| 10 Jan 1813 | Sherwood  | Aaron Moses    | s/o William        | of Hulls Farms          |
| 27 Jan 1813 | Wakeman   | Eliza Lucretia | d/o Banks          |                         |
| 02 Feb 1813 | Swift     | John J.        | s/o Eliphalet Esq. |                         |
| 17 Mar 1813 | Burr      | Zalmon Barlow  | s/o Zalmon         |                         |
| 17 Mar 1813 | Nash      | Delia Ann      | d/o Lewis          | by mother               |
| 17 Mar 1813 | Nash      | Amelia         | s/o Lewis          | by mother               |
| 25 Mar 1813 | Baker     | Mary           | d/o Lockwood       |                         |
| 31 Mar 1813 | Smith     | Hezekiah       | s/o Samuel S.      |                         |

|             |           |                |                  |                     |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 31 Mar 1813 | Godfrey   | Francis        | s/o Stephen Jr.  |                     |
| 21 Apr 1813 | Sherwood  | Debby          | d/o David        |                     |
| 17 Jun 1813 | Allen     | Joseph Seymour | s/o Widow Phebe  |                     |
| 17 Jun 1813 | Allen     | Adaline        | d/o Hezekiah     |                     |
| 17 Jun 1813 | Allen     | Mehala         | d/o Hezekiah     |                     |
| 24 Jun 1813 | Burr      | Juliett        | d/o Selleck      |                     |
| 24 Jun 1813 | Allen     | Horace         | s/o Samuel       |                     |
| 29 Jun 1813 | Disbrow   | Charles        | s/o John Jr.     |                     |
| 01 Jul 1813 | Banks     | William Talcot | s/o Rev. Daniel  |                     |
| 06 Jul 1813 | Allen     | Edwin          | s/o William      |                     |
| 06 Jul 1813 | Allen     | Binor          | s/o Stephen      |                     |
| 06 Jul 1813 | Allen     | Stephen        | s/o Stephen      |                     |
| 28 Jul 1813 | Allen     | John Carlson   | s/o John         |                     |
| 06 Sep 1813 | Hyde      | Mary Agusta    | d/o Joseph Jr.   |                     |
| 26 Dec 1813 | Burr      | Augustus       | s/o Jonathan     |                     |
| 01 Jan 1814 | Godfrey   | Nathin         | s/o Jonathan     | offered by his wife |
| __ Feb 1814 | Cooley    | Aretee         | d/o Anna         |                     |
| 25 May 1814 | Baker     | Joseph         | s/o Ebenezer     |                     |
| 26 Jun 1814 | Chapman   | Amoss Brush    | s/o James 3rd    |                     |
| 10 Aug 1814 | Scribner  | James          | so Jesse B.      |                     |
| 11 Aug 1814 | Couch     | Hyrom          | s/o Joseph       |                     |
| 19 Aug 1814 | Rumsey    | Juliann        | d/o Aaron        |                     |
| 31 Aug 1814 | Fairchild | Daniel         | s/o Hezekiah     | of Ridgefield       |
| 16 Oct 1814 | Adams     | Harriet Louisa | d/o Capt. Joseph |                     |

To be continued.



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Reel 24: *Connecticut Cemeteries 1673-1911*, by William A. D. Eardeley; *Headstone Inscriptions, Town of Stamford*, Hale Collection, S. P. Mead, *Abstracts of Records and Tombstones of the Town of Greenwich*.

Reel 35: S. P. Mead, *Abstracts of Stamford, Conn., Church Records*; S. P. Mead, *Abstract of Darien, Conn., Church Records*; William A. D. Eardeley, *Stamford Congregational Church Records*; *Directory of the Town of Stamford, 1872*; S. P. Mead, *Abstract of Probate Records for the District of Fairfield, 1648-1757*.

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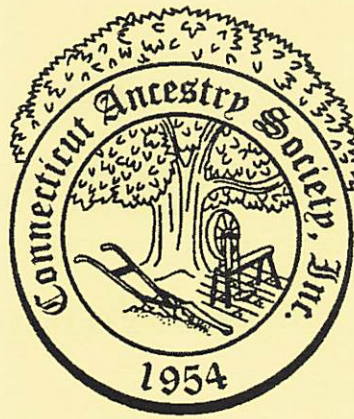
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# Connecticut



# Ancestry

WHOLE NUMBER 279

November 2017  
VOL. 60, NO. 2

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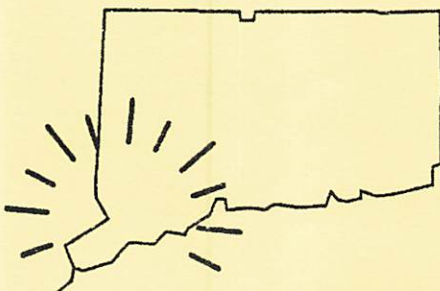
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• *Focus on Southwestern Connecticut* •





## **Connecticut Ancestry**

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(founded as Stamford Genealogical Society)

PO Box 249, Stamford, CT 06904-0249

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*\*\*Per the by-laws of the Connecticut Ancestry Society Robert Hall of Danbury was elected to the position of President by the members of the Board of Governors following the resignation of President Paul Keroack.*

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|                     |      |         |      |            |      |
|---------------------|------|---------|------|------------|------|
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## Genealogy Events Schedule

**CONNECTICUT ANCESTRY SOCIETY – [www.connecticutancestry.org](http://www.connecticutancestry.org)**

Member meetings                      Held on Saturday mornings, 10:30 am.

|            |  |  |                 |
|------------|--|--|-----------------|
| <b>Dec</b> | <b>No meeting</b>  |  |                 |
| <b>Jan</b> | <b>No meeting</b>  |  |                 |
| <b>Feb</b> | <b>10<sup>th</sup></b>   | <b>10:30-12:00</b>                         |                 |
|            | <b>Roundtable Discussion</b>   | <b>Stamford Historical Society</b>         |                 |
|            | Here's your opportunity to discuss your genealogy research with other researchers. This will be a DNA discussion group. Anyone wishing to discuss other genealogical problems will have an opportunity to meet separately.   |  |                 |
| <b>Mar</b> | <b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>  | <b>10:30-12:30</b>                         |                 |
|            | <b>Workshop</b>  | <b>Danbury Public Library</b>              |                 |
|            | DNA, DNA, DNA. This 2-hour workshop will have you downloading your raw data, uploading to Gedmatch.com and working with your segment data, identifying cousins. This is a true hands-on workshop for people who have tested but are stuck on using the information. Nora Galvin, CG.           |  |                 |
| <b>Apr</b> | <b>10<sup>th</sup></b>   | <b>10:30-12:00</b>                         |                 |
|            | <b>Lecture/demonstration</b>   | <b>Trumbull Public Library</b>             |                 |
|            | Did you know you can import your own maps and overlay them onto Google Maps? Did you know you can create a travelogue of places your ancestors lived or visited? Nora Galvin, CG, will talk about maps and Google Earth, how the twain can meet, plus other cool map websites. Nora Galvin, CG |  |                 |
| <b>May</b> | <b>Annual Meeting</b>  | <b>Fairfield Museum and History Center</b> | <b>date TBA</b> |

Other genealogy programs:

**CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS – [www.esginc.org](http://www.esginc.org)**

**GENEALOGY CLUB of NEWTOWN – [www.rootsweb.com/~ctgenc/](http://www.rootsweb.com/~ctgenc/)**

**MIDDLESEX GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY - [www.mgs.darien.org](http://www.mgs.darien.org)**

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY – [www.rootsweb.com/~nywcgs](http://www.rootsweb.com/~nywcgs)**

*The whole purpose of education is to turn mirrors into windows.*

Sydney J. Harris

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## Editorial Notes

We lead off this month with Part 2 of the genealogy of Jonathan Wood of Long Island and Norwalk by Matthew Wood and Fred Hart. This installment includes four sons of Jonathan and identifies some previously unknown spouses and children of these men. It also chronicles their many land transactions giving us a view of their business lives. We are happy to be showcasing this scholarly work.

Handling the results of DNA tests is a problem for some. What do you do with those lists of matches? Your editor Nora Galvin, CG, has written an article which offers practical steps for collecting and storing DNA data and using it to identify and keep track of all those cousins.

Researchers often wonder why vital records were not uniform over the centuries. Harlan Jessup provides us with information about Connecticut's laws regarding these important records, the first created in 1640. If there had been no law, there likely would have been no records. He adds an explanation of the history of the Barbour Collection, and citations to articles he and others have published about vital records that were not included in that compilation.

We continue our list of articles about Southwest Connecticut and nearby New York families found in journals other than this august publication. This one is compiled by Harlan Jessup.

We reach a milestone in this issue: conclusion of the list of baptisms from the Greens Farms Congregational Church, 1742-1822. With that, we begin the list of marriages, including the years 1742-1769 in this issue. Barbara Dempsey's work creating these transcriptions continues to amaze us.

Finally, we bid a fond farewell to two board members who have moved from the area. Please see our tributes on page v.

Your editor welcomes comments, and submission of articles. Remember that your research can be preserved by publishing the results in a journal. We have three series to which you can submit short sketches: Fairfield County residents on the 1790 census, immigrants to Fairfield County, and the One-Page Challenge (bet you can't write just one!). Longer articles are welcome, too.

*Nora Galvin, CG*

---

We appreciate submission of articles by our readers whether CAS members or not. Sharing your research is what keeps the publication going, and it preserves your work. Reports on work in progress are encouraged—reader response to such an article may advance your research.

Preferred submission is an electronic file (from a standard word-processing application) sent as an email attachment to **editor@connecticutancestry.org**. Please email if you have questions.

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|            |             |               |               |          |
|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| DEADLINES: | July 1      | October 1     | January 1     | April 1  |
| For Issue  | #1 (August) | #2 (November) | #3 (February) | #4 (May) |



## **Jonathan<sup>3</sup> Wood of Norwalk, Connecticut, and his Early Descendants**

Matthew Wood and Frederick C. Hart, Jr.

PLEASE SEE PP. 58 & 59 FOR THE LIST OF FULL SOURCES; ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED IN THE TEXT

### **Part II: Sons of Jonathan Wood senr.: Jonathan Wood, junr., Isaac Wood, and Titus Wood**

#### *Generation 4*

**2. JONATHAN<sup>4</sup> WOOD** (*Jonathan<sup>3</sup>, Timothy<sup>2</sup>, Edmund<sup>1</sup>*) was born about 1691 and came with his parents to Pimpewaug in 1706. Reaching the age of majority, he moved to Ridgefield, a newly established town just north of his father's settlement. He married "Elizabeth" in Ridgefield on 28 May 1715 [Barbour, Ridgefield, 131]. She was Elizabeth Monroe, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Teed) Monroe of Norwalk, born in August, 1693 [Barbour, Norwalk, 90]. Her father's will, made on 1 March 1731/32, named his daughter Elizabeth Wood and her son David Wood [Old Fairfield, 1:418, 722]. They removed back to the settlement of Jonathan Sr. at Pimpewaug and continued to live there through the middle of the eighteenth century. Jonathan Jr. died sometime after 6 May 1761 when he gave 10 acres to his grandson John Wood [NLR, 20:13].

#### **Chronology**

The first appearance of Jonathan Wood Jr. in Norwalk records was on 25 Aug 1712 when he purchased for 15s from Joseph Benedict of Ridgefield five acres of undivided land to be taken up in Norwalk [NLR, 4:374]. At that time he was identified as a resident of Norwalk, but within two months he had removed to Ridgefield. On 10 October 1712 Joseph Crampton of Ridgefield, for £20 conveyed to Jonathan Wood Jr., "Late of Norwalk," an acre of land on the south side of his home lot, plus "His full half of all my Now Right of Undevided Lands in Said Town Ship both of Upland & Meadow," plus "ye priviledge of taking up Tenn Acres of plow land, that shall by ye proprietors of sd Ridgefield be granted," and "the Use and Improvement of fourteen Acres of Land, lying between ye Ministers Land & James Bennedicks Land, for ye full term of Eight Years" [RLR, 1:40]. A note of 3 November 1716 states that Jonathan Wood received his ten acre allotment [RLR, 1:46].

When the town of Ridgefield purchased a second tract of land from the Indians on 18 March 1715, the name of Jonathan Wood was one of the subscribers [Ridgefield, 521]. In his history of Norwalk Selleck identifies this grantee as Jonathan Sr. of Norwalk, but it was Jonathan Jr. of Ridgefield who received the layout from the division of lands. (According to convention, the title "junior" only applied when he lived in the same town as his father.) Thus on 29 May 1717 the proprietors of Ridgefield granted to Jonathan Wood 2 ½ acres at "ye Spectacle ridge" bounded north, south and east by commons, south by his own land, plus 4 ½ acres "by his home lott," bounded north by his own land, other sides by commonage, and 7 acres at Spectacle Ridge, bounded north, east and west by commonage, south by Matthew Seamore [RLR, 1:78].

Jonathan traded the first of these parcels for another belonging to Joseph Crampton. On 25 April 1717 Jonathan Wood of Ridgefield, "for and in consideration of other land by way of exchange obtained by bill of Sale of Joseph Crampton," conveyed 2 ½ acres of boggy land from the last division. Signed, Jonathan Wood, his X mark. In return he received 3 ½ acres of the south part of Crampton's home lot by deed of the following day [RLR, 1:85, 150].

On 1 March 1715/6 Jonathan Wood of Ridgefield, in consideration of a piece of land from his father, quit-claimed his right to the estate of his father [NLR, 5:147]. There is no record of his having received land from the farm in Pimpewaug at this time so it is likely that his father had contributed towards the purchase of his land in Ridgefield.

In 1715 Jonathan Wood married Elizabeth Monroe, and children were born in 1716 and 1718 [Ridgefield, 452-3, 510, Barbour, Ridgefield, 131-2].

In 1719 Jonathan starting selling off his estate in Ridgefield and moved back to Pimpewaug, where he was to remain for the rest of his life—nearly fifty years. On 13 April 1719 Jonathan Wood of Ridgefield, with the consent of his wife, for £13 10s sold to Joseph Stebbins of Ridgefield a tract in that town consisting of "my home or house lott, Viz: One acre and an half precise, lying on ye Eastermost end of Said lott, at an Equall breadth on ye north and South Sides thereof," bounded north by Joseph Crampton, south by common, east by highway, west by his own land, "together with ye house and fenceing trees Standing and all other priviledges and Apportinences." Signed, Jonathan Wood, his X mark, and Elizabeth Wood, her X mark [RLR, 1:128]. There were complications with this conveyance which were not sorted out until 1739 [RLR, 3:2].

When Jonathan Wood Jr. moved back to Pimpewaug, he took over part of his father's farm which Jonathan Sr. had divided among his children starting in 1716 (see Part 1, pp. 11-12). On 24 November 1719 his brother Samuel sold his eighteen-acre portion of their father's farm for £35, "paid by my brother Jonathan Wood Late of Ridgefield" [NLR, 5:152-3]. By a deed recorded on the same day in Norwalk, attended by the same witnesses, Alexander Resseguie of Norwalk for £25 sold to Jonathan Wood Jr. of the same "a Fifty Pounds Right in Commonage in ye undivided" land of Norwalk [NLR, 5:155].

On 22 December 1719, Jonathan Wood of Norwalk for £5 "equivalent to money" conveyed to Alexander Resseguie of Norwalk the "full half part of my Right of, and in ye undivided Lands" in Ridgefield, "as Comprehended in ye First and Second purchases." Signed, Jonathan Wood, his + mark [RLR, 1:130]. On the same day Jonathan Wood Jr. of Norwalk for £30 sold to John Benedict Jr. of Norwalk, ten acres "with a dwelling house" in Ridgefield, bounded north by Joseph Crampton, south, east and west by highway or common land. Signed, Jonathan Wood Junr., his X mark [RLR, 1:157].

By other deeds, Jonathan Wood Jr. disposed of his remaining divided and undivided land in Ridgefield. On 15 January 1719/20 Jonathan Wood Jr. of "Pympawaug," in exchange for other land, conveyed to Samuel St. John of Ridgefield, fifteen acres "lying On Stanford Mill River as is recorded in ye 7<sup>th</sup> Folio of Ridgefield records." Signed, Jonathan Wood, his X mark [RLR, 1:151]. Folio 7 gives a list of proprietors, including Joseph Crampton, who in 1710 were given the right to take up "Boggy Land." This was evidently the "meadow" Jonathan Jr. received from Crampton in his first land purchase in 1712

Jonathan Jr. made several additional adjustments for land with Alexander Resseguie, who was a lawyer and real estate broker. On 12 January 1720/1 Jonathan Wood Jr. of Norwalk for 20s sold to Alexander Resseguie of Norwalk 2 ½ acres of land to be taken up in Ridgefield

[RLR, 1:157]. On 15 March 1721/2 Alexander Resseguie sold 6 ½ acres of undivided land in Norwalk to Jonathan Wood Jr. for £5 “equivalent to money” [NLR, 5:478]. On 13 March 1722, “Jonathan Wood of Pimpewaug” sold to Alexander Resseguie of Norwalk four acres of land in Ridgefield [RLR, 1:179].

By a final deed of 6 February 1723/4 Jonathan Wood Jr. disposed of his remaining right in Ridgefield to his younger brother Titus. It is described as “a full forth part of a whole right in ye undivided Lands in . . . Ridgefield; and also all my right I have in and within Said Ridgefield bounds” [RLR, 2:42]. Titus' share of their father's farm lay immediately south of the share Jonathan Jr. purchased of the brother Samuel. In several deeds of 1722-1724 Jonathan Jr. obtained the share of his brother Titus in the Jonathan Wood Sr. farm, sometimes in exchange for land in Ridgefield [NLR, 5:479, 6:33].

On 23 July 1723, Jonathan Wood Sr. conveyed to Jonathan Jr. ten acres of land on the “north end of my farm” at Pimpewaug, bounded east by Danbury Road, west and north by common land, south by “my own land” [NLR, 5:560]. In exchange, by deed of the same day, Jonathan Jr. conveyed to his father the five acres of undivided land in Norwalk he purchased of John Benedict in 1712 [NLR, 5:563].

On 12 February 1724/5 Jonathan Wood Jr. received some of the undivided land he had acquired, taking up three acres of swamp in Norwalk lying about one-half mile north of his house, surrounded by commonage, one-half acre of upland near the river, bounded west by the river, on other sides by commons, and three acres on a hill on the east side of the river, near Pimpewaug, surrounded by commonage [NLR, 6:34].

On 21 February 1726/7 Jonathan Wood of Norwalk sold to Nathan Green of the same, for £30, fifteen acres of land in Norwalk, bounded north by common, south by the heirs of Isaac Hayes, east by common, west by highway, north or northeast from Harris Ridge [NLR, 6:182]. How this piece of land came into the hands of Jonathan is uncertain; it did not lie in among his other holdings at Pimpewaug.

In 1730, Jonathan's youngest brother Obadiah Wood sold out his holdings in Pimpewaug and removed to Ridgefield. He and Jonathan exchanged land on 13 March 1730. Jonathan traded four acres on a hill on the east side of the river (the land he received by division in 1723) for two acres on the west side of the river, bounded east by the river, north and south by his own land, and west by Danbury Road [NLR, 7:73-4].

After this Jonathan Wood did not convey or buy much land until he began to divide his estate among his sons in the 1740s (see below). There is, however, an interesting deed of 20 September 1739 whereby Jonathan Wood and Elizabeth his wife, of Norwalk, sold for £5 to (her brother) Amos Monroe of the same, one acre of sedge meadow at Great Marsh, bounded north by the beach, east by Morehouse's Meadow, south by the cove or bank, west by Amos Monroe's own land. Witnesses, Benjamin Hickcox and John Wood. Signed, Jonathan Wood, his II mark, Elizabeth Wood, her X mark [NLR, 8:391]. This was likely a piece of land inherited by Elizabeth from her father David Monroe because we don't know of any shoreline land owned by Jonathan Wood. The same is probably true for another piece of land Jonathan sold in 1741 [NLR, 9:138].

### **Disposition of Jonathan's land**

The farm of Jonathan Wood Jr. included part of the land originally belonging to his father as well as adjoining pieces. It consisted of about 101 acres in all, as best as we can estimate. He

divided it among his sons during his lifetime as follows (additional detail and source information will be included later in the sons' individual sections):

1. The eldest son David received the northernmost tract of ten acres, lying between the mountain and the river. He removed to Ridgefield and never lived at Pimpewaug. He later sold this ten-acre tract to his brother Ezekiel who sold it to someone else.
2. Solomon bought 60 acres in Ridgefield in 1749, presumably with help from his father. The following year he sold the same to his brother Daniel in exchange for land back at Pimpewaug. Solomon received from their father a 24-acre tract at Pimpewaug, "it being One half of my homestead Land," including the dwelling house and barn, fruit trees, etc., bounded south by Samuel Cole, north by the land given to son Ezekiel, west by Joseph Lockwood Jr. (what used to be called "the mountain"), east by Danbury Road. Solomon also received by a separate deed three parcels of land, ten acres bounded east by highway, west by the heirs of Capt. Marvin, north by Samuel Coles, fifteen acres bounded west by highway, north by highway, south by David Deforest, east by Joseph Patchin. Edmond Waring and Samuel Coles, and four acres bounded north by Samuel Cole, on other sides by commonage.
3. Daniel received a ten-acre parcel at the southern side of the farm, but traded this to Solomon, who traded it back to their father.
4. Ezekiel in 1751 received a 25-acre tract which comprised the central part of the old Jonathan Wood Sr. farm bounded south by land given to the son Solomon, plus an acre across the road, east of the river.
5. The ten-acre parcel which was held by Daniel, then Solomon, then by their father, was eventually distributed by Jonathan to his "Grandson John Wood of sd. Norwalk." It appears likely that this grandson was the son of a deceased son – probably the John recorded as born in 1722, living in 1733 and probably in 1739. This question will be taken up later.

A quirk in the distribution of Jonathan's estate was caused by the premature death of his son Solomon. The land conveyed to Solomon was covered by restrictions giving use of the property to his parents until they died. Solomon had moved away, but after he died the land remained in his estate, occupied by his parents and then his widow. As already mentioned above, the last deed which clearly mentions Jonathan Wood Jr. is dated 1761.

The Wilton Parish census of 1733 includes the family of Jonathan Wood and Elizabeth his wife, with the following children: David, John, Daniel, Solomon, Stephen, Martha, Elizabeth [NYG&BR, 70:151]. Selleck gives the birth data for the children, apparently from family sources [Norwalk, 472].

#### Children of Jonathan Wood Jr. and Elizabeth Monroe:

- i. Martha<sup>5</sup>, b. 27 Sep 1716; d. 17 May 1795; m. 20 Dec 1732,  
Lemuel Abbott of Norwalk, later of Ridgefield.
7. ii. David, b. 7 Jan 1718.
- iii. Elizabeth, b. 9 May 1720.
8. iv. John, b. 28 June 1722.
9. v. Daniel, b. 23 Jan 1724.
10. vi. Solomon, b. 23 May 1726.
- vii. Susannah, b. 8 Dec 1728; d. 28 Nov 1729.

- viii. Stephen, b. 24 Nov 1730; d. 24 Dec 1744.
- 11. ix. Ezekiel, b. c. 1732-33.
- x. Nathan, b. 12 June 1738; d. 3 July 1758.
- xi. James, b. 11 Oct 1739; d. 25 Oct 1739.

**3. ISAAC<sup>4</sup> WOOD** (*Jonathan<sup>3</sup>, Timothy<sup>2</sup>, Edmund<sup>1</sup>*) was born about 1693. He married in 1720, Patience, born 15 October 1695 daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Treat) Canfield of Norwalk, widow of Joseph Crampton of Ridgefield and Norwalk [Norwalk, 472-3]. (This is the same Joseph Crampton involved in Ridgefield land dealings with Isaac's brother Jonathan Wood Jr.) Isaac and family lived on the land he received from his father at Pimpewaug until 1730, when they moved to "lower Middle Clabboard Hill" near Five Mile River in Norwalk. This was in the area of the Canfield farm. In 1747 Isaac and Patience removed to the East Patent of North Castle, Westchester County, New York, which later became the town of Pound Ridge. His death on 2 April 1775 at the age of 82 is recorded at the Presbyterian Church in South Salem, New York.

#### **Isaac's chronology**

On 29 December 1714 Joseph Crampton married Patience, daughter of Ebenezer Canfield of Norwalk [Ridgefield, 510]. He moved back to Norwalk and lived near the Canfield farm until his death in 1720. When the inventory of the estate of Joseph Crampton, deceased, was made on 8 September 1720, Patience was already married to Isaac Wood. Isaac was made guardian of Patience's three surviving children from the Crampton marriage, all recorded in Ridgefield: Mary (b. 1715), Sarah (b. 1717), and Abigail (b. 1719) [FPR, 6:94, 104; additional details of her first marriage and all of her children can be found in ConnAn, 49:146].

On 23 July 1723 Jonathan Wood Sr. conveyed to his son Isaac Wood of Norwalk eighteen acres of land "being the Southward part of my farm . . . at pimpewalk," bounded north by the land given to son Titus, south by Samuel Marvin and Jonathan Wood Jr., east by Danbury Road, together with one and one-half acres of low land lying on the east side of the Norwalk River, southeasterly from where Isaac's "house is erected" (on the 18 acres), bounded on all sides by commonage [NLR, 5:563]. On 27 April 1730, Isaac Wood and Patience, his wife, of Norwalk, disposed of these lands to Samuel Cole of Stratford for £126. Signed, Isaac Wood and Patience Wood, her Z mark [NLR, 7:91].

Isaac and Patience removed to a locality next to land belonging to her first husband, Joseph Crampton, and her deceased father, Ebenezer Canfield. This move may have been necessitated by the need to live near the two estates as they were slowly being broken-up and sold off.

On 4 May 1728 John Benedict of Norwalk sold for £1 to Isaac Wood of the same the rights to one-half acre of undivided land to be taken up in Norwalk. [NLR, 6:222]. There is a note that on 29 May 1728 Isaac Wood received a division from Norwalk commonage of three rods of upland near Ephraim Raymond's, bounded south by commons, west by Thomas Raymond, east and north by commonage and highway, as well as two acres and three rods of land bounded north by Ephraim Raymond's home lot, south by Isaac's land, east by the land of the heirs of Joseph Crampton, north by common land and west by a highway. Isaac Wood was a carpenter and built two houses on the half-acre parcel. When he sold it in 1746, the home lot was

described as a half-acre parcel with two small houses and an orchard, near Five Mill River and Wolf Pit Plain.

About this time Isaac and Patience began to settle their share in the estate of her father, recently deceased. This was a complicated endeavor. On 31 January 1727/8 the daughters of Ebenezer Canfield and their husbands disposed of three rods of land by Rhoaton Brook to Edmond Waring Sr. of Norwalk for £11 4s. It was bounded east and north by Waring, west by Thomas Raymond, south by a road. The grantors are listed as Isaac Wood and Patience his wife (her Z mark), Solomon Tuttle and Mary his wife, Joseph Crowfoot and Lydia his wife, and Thomas Rosco and Elizabeth his wife [NLR, 6:241]. On 27 April 1730 Isaac Wood and Patience his wife (her Z mark) sold to Solomon Tuttle, "Their whole Right in ye Swamp that was their fathers Mr Ebenezer Canfield late of Norwalk" [NLR, 7:92].

Isaac acquired land from the Canfields or other owners in this neighborhood. On 23 February 1730/1 Timothy Canfield of Ridgefield, for £6 sold to Isaac Wood of Norwalk land lying northwest of the latter's house, between the house and Five Mile River, consisting of three acres bounded south and west by Thomas Raymond, east by the highway and north by the land of the heirs of Ebenezer Canfield. Witnesses, Richard Osborn and Sarah Osborn [NLR, 7:142]. On 26 April 1731 John Bartlett of Norwalk for £10 10s sold to Isaac Wood of Norwalk three and one-half acres of undivided land in that town [NLR, 7:208]. On 9 June 1731 Samuel Canfield of Danbury for £7 13s sold to Isaac Wood of Norwalk, two acres lying near the east side of Five Mile River adjoining "ye great Rock Road & lying undivided with other land lay'd out to & among ye Canfields" [NLR, 7:208].

On 25 November 1731 Timothy Canfield, late of Ridgefield, now of the Oblong in New York, quit-claimed "Unto my Brethern Ezekiel Canfield, David Canfield and Isaac Wood in right of his wife patience" all his claim in three-eighths part of the house and homestead land, part of a swamp, and part of "flax Hill Lott" that was reserved for his "mother-in-law" Sarah Young, widow of his father Ebenezer Canfield, late of Norwalk, for the duration of her widowhood. (Evidently her widowhood had ceased.) Each received a one-eighth share in the estate. Subsequently, on 1 December 1731 Isaac and his wife Patience (her Z mark) disposed of their one-eighth share to Josiah Thatcher for £14 8s. On 23 February 1732/3 Thatcher conveyed the share back to Isaac and Patience who, by a deed of the same day and for the original price, conveyed the share to Samuel Raymond Jr. [NLR, 7:214, 217, 218, 338, 339].

On 2 May 1737 Isaac Wood and his wife Patience (her X mark) sold to Thomas Benedick the 3<sup>rd</sup> for £31 12s 8p a tract of nearly five acres on the west side of Smith's Ridge, formerly laid out to "our honored father Ebenezer Canfield" [NLR, 8:150]. This probably provided the funds for a purchase made soon after. On 21 May 1737 Thomas Seymore conveyed for £21 to Isaac Wood of Norwalk three parcels including: (1) ten poles of land west of Middle Clapboard Hill, bounded north and east by common, south by said Wood and Thomas Raymond, "to a point on ye West," (2) two acres and 30 poles of land west of the same location, bounded north by John Whitney, east by common, south by highway and to a point on the west, and (3) three acres on the west of Five Mile River, bounded north by common and highway, east by Five Mile, south by Thomas Reed Jr., west by highway [NLR, 8:158]. The last parcel was conveyed by Isaac to Thomas Reed Jr. on 3 June 1737 for £12 [NLR, 8:173].

Since he was a carpenter, Isaac did not need an extensive farm to support his family, and assembled a much smaller holding. He gave up several large parcels and took up several very

small pieces from undivided commonage. Perhaps he was buying land for the timber on it, rather than for agricultural purposes.

Several deeds exist which have a bearing on the step-daughters of Isaac Wood. On 8 July 1737 David Webster and his wife Mary for £3 10s sold to Isaac Wood three acres on the east side of Clapboard Hill, bounded east by highway, south by Ephraim Raymond, west by Isaac Wood, north by Samuel Raymond [NLR, 8:323]. This was land which was originally in the estate of Joseph Crampton [NLR, 6:222]. It was probably deeded over to the daughter Mary Crampton, now the wife of David Webster, as part of her inheritance, but redeemed by her stepfather Isaac Wood for the continued use of the family. On 15 February 1738/9 Isaac purchased the same piece of land from Sarah Crampton (her X mark), for the same sum [NLR, 8:328]. A corresponding deed for the third Crampton daughter cannot be found. By a deed dated 10 April 1738 Isaac Wood and Patience his wife conveyed to David Webster and Mary, his wife, two acres "at Sticky plain" bounded east by highway, south by Samuel Olmstead and west by Joseph Whitney. Signed, Isaac Wood, Patience Wood, her X mark [NLR, 8:239].

We have attempted to determine the location of the Canfield and Wood holdings. There was a Rhoatan Brook, a Roton Hill, and a section of Norwalk called Rowayton, all of which names seem to derive from a band of Indians originally resident to the area. It is not clear how all these places relate to one another, or to Isaac Wood's residence. It is evident, however, that his dwelling was on the west side of Norwalk, near the Stamford boundary.

In 1734 and 1736 Isaac Wood signed petitions with others to join their part of Norwalk to the Congregational Church in Middlesex Parish that was then mostly within Stamford bounds and now in the town of Darien. The extent of the parish was hotly debated. In the end the eastern boundary was established in such a way that Isaac Wood ended up outside the parish. Nevertheless on 4 October 1744 Moses Mather, minister of Middlesex parish, married Eliphalet Brown and Thankful Wood, daughter of Isaac Wood. [Spencer P. Mead, *Abstract of Church Records of the Town of Darien...* (typescript, 1920), 59]. The Browns moved to Pound Ridge, Westchester County, New York as did Isaac and Patience Wood

### **Disposition of Isaac's land**

In 1746 Isaac began to liquidate his holdings near Middle Clapboard Hill, and in 1747 he is described as a resident of "North Castle East Patent" as seen in the series of deeds below. The area had opened up to settlement about 1740 and was still in the process of subdivision. The "East Patent" was generally known as "Old Pound Ridge" in records previous to the Revolution, in distinction to "New Pound Ridge," a part of Cortland Manor settled by squatters a little later and contested by them until the Manor was forfeited to the new Federal government during the Revolution. \

On 8 November 1746 Isaac Wood of Norwalk for £50 sold to Nathan Tuttle of the same, one-half acre of land near Five Mile River and Wolf Pit Plain, with 2 small houses and an orchard, bounded east and north by highway, west and south by Tuttle. Witnesses, James Lockwood and Uriah Rogers. Signed, Isaac Wood [NLR, 9:451]. Lockwood was a settler in Pound Ridge.

On 10 March 1747 Isaac Wood of "North Castle in ye County of West Chester," for £45 10s sold to John Richards of Norwalk, six and one-half acres of land near Five Mile River, west of lower Clapboard Hill, bounded east by Thomas Raymond and highway, west by Nathan



Waring, north by highway, south by Nathan Tuttle and Samuel Richards. Witnesses, William and Hannah Jarvis. Signed, Isaac Wood [NLR, 9:535].

On 9 May 1747 Isaac Wood of "North Castle East Pattant . . . late of Norwalk" for £50 sold to Theophilaton Jones of the latter town, eight acres near Five Mile River on the east side of it, bounded east and west by highway, north by Ephraim Raymond and Gideon(?) Deolf, south by said Raymond and Benjamin Kellogg. Witnesses, William and Hannah Jarvis [NLR, 9:548]. On 8 December 1747 Isaac Wood of "North Castle or East Pattant" for £34 sold to James Greenslet of Norwalk, two and one-half acres of land near Five Mile River, west of Lower Clapboard Hill, bounded east by Kellogg, west by Five Mile, north by Kellogg (bought of Edmund Waring Jr.), south by highway. Witnesses, William and Hannah Jarvis [NLR, 10:13]. On 15 March 1748/9 Isaac Wood, formerly of Norwalk, had three and one-half acres laid out to him west of Middle Clapboard Hill which was subsequently conveyed (as four and one-half acres) to Nathan Nash Jr. for £54 the same day [NLR, 10:133, 175].

On 21 April 1748 the heirs of Ebenezer Canfield were again found selling off a fragment of their father's estate. Patience, wife of Isaac Wood, was included among them [NLR, 10:106]. There are several other Canfield deeds dated about 1755 in Norwalk records. From this time until 1775, when the death of Isaac Wood is recorded at the Presbyterian Church in South Salem, we have no further documentation on this couple.

Record of the children of Isaac and Patience Wood is not at all good; only their daughter Thankful is proven. We consider it possible that Jacob Wood of Pound Ridge and South Salem was a son of Isaac, but he was listed as a son of Titus Wood four times by Judge Lockwood [Ezra Lockwood Journal, see Part 1, ConnAn, 60:3-4], who was a contemporary of Jacob's younger children and closely related to some of them through marriage.

Another possible son was the ill-fated Moses Wood. On 1 April 1758 he enlisted in the British Army during the French and Indian War giving his birthplace as Norwalk, his age as 21, and his occupation as laborer [*New York Historical Society Collections, Muster Rolls*, 24:96]. He probably died during the war, or soon after, since his name is absent from subsequent records. Moses was almost certainly a member of the Norwalk Wood family. In about 1737, at the time he was born in Norwalk, the only known residents of that town surnamed Wood who were of age to be his father were Jonathan, Isaac, and Titus, all sons of Jonathan Sr. The authors feel confident that Moses was a son of one of these three men. Jacob, son of Titus, named a son Moses. Thankful, daughter of Isaac, named a son Moses. The name next to Moses in the enlistment register is Solomon Wood (son of Jonathan), who died during the hostilities.

Child of Isaac and Patience (Canfield) Wood: (perhaps among others)

- i. Thankful<sup>5</sup>, m. Eliphalet Brown 4 Oct 1744 at Middlesex Congregational Church (now Darien). In 1763 "Elephalet Brown" is listed as a freeholder of Pound Ridge [E. Marie Becker, "The 801 Westchester County Freeholders of 1763," *New York Historical Society Quarterly*, 35 (July 1951), 283-321, at 321]. They had six children, surnamed Brown: Eliphalet Jr., Benajah, Moses, Solomon, Thankful (Jr) and Elizabeth [ConnAn, 49:146].

4. SAMUEL<sup>4</sup> WOOD (*Jonathan*<sup>3</sup>, *Timothy*<sup>2</sup>, *Edmund*<sup>1</sup>) was born on Long Island about 1695. He married about 1716 Eunice Ayers, daughter of Richard Ayers Sr., of Stamford, Connecticut. They lived in Stamford and Norwalk, and in Bedford, New York. They may also have lived in Pound Ridge, next to Bedford, where their sons Samuel, Hezekiah, and Nathan owned land. A guardianship record implies he died about 1748 (see below in chronology) although the Kellogg Genealogy states that he died 7 July 1756 [Kelloggs, 1:82].

#### **Samuel's chronology**

After his marriage, Samuel apparently went to live with his wife's family. On 9 December 1717 Richard Ayers Sr. of Stamford granted land to his "loving son-in-law Samuel Wood now resident in Stamford" [SLR, B:340]. On 23 November 1719 Samuel Wood "of Stamford" received his inheritance in his father's farm at Pimpewaug and sold the same to his brother Jonathan for £35 [NLR, 5:152-3].

The Ayers family had connections and real estate in the town of Bedford, directly north of Stamford. Samuel also had a connection there through Zachariah Mills, a first cousin via the old Jamaica, Long Island, Wood family. Mills was a prominent and early settler of Bedford and witnessed a deed for Samuel and Eunice in Bedford in 1725 (see below). In 1722, Samuel and Eunice removed to this town on the frontier. On 14 February 1722 John Andrews of Stamford sold to Samuel Wood of Stamford seventeen acres of land in Bedford "near a place called Sticky Brook" [BTR, 3: 111].

However, Samuel and Eunice soon removed to Norwalk. On 4 August 1725 Samuel Wood of Norwalk, weaver, and his wife Eunice sold for £60 to Arthur Smith of Bedford, weaver, three tracts in Bedford: (1) sixteen acres of land with dwelling and improvements, at West Ridge, bounded east, west and north by commonage, south by a highway, (2) fifteen and three-quarters acres of land "in ye divition already pitched for in ye old & Cohomony purchass," and (3) a "one hundred seventy & six pounds ten shillings comonage." Witnesses, Hezekiah Roberts, Zach. Mills, and Nathan Clark. Signed, Samuel Wood, his + mark, "Eunace" Wood, her + mark [WCD, F:128].

Then, on 23 September 1725 Joseph Hitchcock of Norwalk for £11 sold to Samuel Wood of the same, two pieces of land lying "in Norwalk On ye Upper End of Chesnut Hill," consisting of three acres bounded north by highway, east, west and south by common, and one and one-half acres bounded south by Thomas Fitch, west by the highway, north and east by common [NLR, 6:884]. When the new church was built at Wilton in 1727, Samuel Wood was seated in the fourth pew [WCCR].

But then, on 15 February 1728/9 Samuel Wood, once again "of Bedford," sold to James Brown of Norwalk for £11 the two pieces of Norwalk land, described in the deed above, from Joseph Hitchcock. Witnesses, Ruth Copp and John Copp. Signed, Samuel Wood, his X mark [NLR, 6:276]. When the pews in Wilton church were reassigned in 1733, no mention was made of Samuel Wood. He does not subsequently appear in Wilton or Norwalk records.

About 1729-1730 a road was laid out in Bedford, "through David Astins Inclosure to Samuel Woods," which was "Westerly of Cross river ridge," at the end of the highway. On 15 November 1737 the road was extended from "Samll. Woods house," westward "along by William Hill's house & so runing to a wight Oak tree marked standing by ye. old path where it goes over Bever Dam River" [*Westchester County Road Commissioner's Book*, Westchester County Archives, Elmsford, NY, pp. 31, 46]. Samuel Wood's house appears to have stood near the eastern boundary of Bedford.

Land was opening up for settlement in "Old Pound Ridge" (formerly the East Patent of North Castle), about 1740-1742. At this time, Samuel or his sons obtained a tract in Pound Ridge just over the Bedford boundary line, on the main road between the two communities. The sons, Samuel Jr., Hezekiah, and Nathan are recorded as landowners in Pound Ridge and the adjoining parts of Bedford. Hezekiah is recorded as a resident of Pound Ridge in 1742.

### **Samuel's death and his children**

Samuel Wood Sr. may have died 1747-8. The following record likely refers to his son Nathan (b. c. 1731-2). "At a Court of probate held in Fairfield June ye 5 Anno D 1748, Zaccheus Screbner of Norwalk in ye County of Fairfield was by sd Court Appointed guardian to Nathan Wood of sd Norwalk: a Minor and hath given bond on file as ye Law Directs" [FPR, 7:339]. The only Nathan Wood known at this time, who could have been an orphan, was the son of Samuel Sr. Zaccheus Scribner removed to Ballston and lived close to many of Samuel's grandchildren and their families. His son Thaddeus Scribner (1760-1845) is buried in the Armstrong or East Line Union Cemetery, in Ballston Center where Hezekiah Wood's sons Samuel and John also lie. Zaccheus may have been a son-in-law of Samuel Wood Sr. or a relative through the Ayers family.

Earlier Wood researcher Charles Staubach possessed family records stating that Samuel Wood came to Pound Ridge in the 1740s, and that he had three sons, Samuel, Hezekiah, and Nathan [ConnAn, 60:4]. Judge Lockwood stated that Samuel Wood was the father of "Nathan & others" [ConnAn, 60:3-4]. Vital records show a son Samuel (b. 1718), and conveyances prove the existence of a son Hezekiah. Land records show that Hezekiah and Nathan owned contiguous land, so the statements of Staubach and Lockwood are confirmed.

The 1763 list of Westchester County freeholders gives the names Hezekiah Wood, Robert Crawford, and Samuel Wood in a row in Pound Ridge. The record implies that this Samuel Wood was the last freeholder along the Bedford-Pound Ridge road before the Bedford line. The next name on the list is Elisha Avery, who is known to have been a resident of an entirely different area. Nathan Wood lived on the Bedford side of the town line but owned land in Pound Ridge.

As will become more evident in the sections on Samuel's sons which follow later in this article, the Crawford family was associated with the Woods in both Pound Ridge and Saratoga County. A genealogy deposited in the Westchester County Historical Society entitled *The Crawford Story*, compiled about 1960 by L. E. Werts of Minneapolis, gives a documented account of the family. John Crawford (c. 1710-73) and his wife Jane Henderson, are supposed to have come from Ireland to Connecticut in 1731. They moved to Old Pound Ridge in the 1740s. Their children were Robert (b. 1731), Archibald (b. 1733), John (b. c. 1740), James (b. 1743), Ann, and Margret.

The will of John Crawford Sr. of Old Pound Ridge, dated 15 December 1770, proved 13 December 1773, leaves use of property under dower rights to his wife Jane; 57 acres to son Robert, "that he now lives on" and 10 acres now possessed by him and son Archibald; 57 acres to son Archibald, "that he has in his possession," plus the remainder of the 10 acres that he already has with his brother Robert; 40 acres to son John, bounded north by Joseph Lockwood; and his son James to have "all the rest of my Lands and Prevedges" (including the homestead). The will also mentions daughters Ann and Margret. Executors were John Thomas of Harrison's Purchase, Aaron Foreman Jr. of North Castle, and son James Crawford. Witnesses, Lewis

McDonald, Joseph Lockwood, and Ebenezer Scofield [New York County Wills, 29:92-3, FHL microfilm 875160, image 88. (Prior to the establishment of the Surrogates Court system in 1787, many wills from Westchester and other counties were filed in New York County)]. The sons James and John Crawford Jr. were Tories. Their lands were confiscated during the Revolution and are described in the records of the *Commissioners of Forfeiture* preserved at the Westchester Country Archives, in Elmsford, New York.

The will of John's son Robert Crawford of Old Pound Ridge is dated 11 October 1777 and proved 27 May 1784. He left dower rights to the property to his wife Elizabeth except for a tract of 150 acres in Kayaderosseras Patent, [then] Albany Co., New York to go to his two eldest sons, John and Henderson, to be divided equally "when they shall come to the eage of twenty one years." Children John, Henderson, Stephen, Robert, David, Martha, Ann, Jane, and Abigail were mentioned. His wife Elizabeth and brother Archibald were named executors [New York County Wills, 36:413-4, FHL microfilm 866987, images 266-7.]

On 16 February 1792 Sylvanus Fancher Jr. of Stamford mortgaged a farm from Elizabeth Crawford of Greenfield, Saratoga Co., New York, which was formerly in the possession of Robert Crawford. It consisted of 110 acres, lying in three pieces on the road from Bedford to Pound Ridge. The home lot of 4 ½ acres was bounded south by the highway, east by Jonathan Scofield, north by Archibald Crawford, west by Increase Miller, deceased. The piece containing the barn was a triangle of 21 acres, bounded north by highway, west by Archibald Crawford and Jonathan Scofield, until it came to a point surrounded by the latter's holding, then east by Scofield. Then there was a large tract of 84 acres, lying north of the road, "beginning at the schoolhouse a little east of Jonathan Scofields dwelling house." The boundary ran east along the road, then northeastwardly past the land of Samuel Slauson, Nathaniel Scofield, Ebenezer Scofield, and Nathan Wood. Then it ran westward, then northward, by the land of Nathan Wood, then eastward by Abraham Hait's land, then south by Hait's land, then it was indented by a piece of land belonging to Nathan Wood, so that it was bounded south, west and north by Nathan Wood. Then the boundary proceeded southwest to the highway next to Jonathan Scofield's house. The mortgage was to be voided by the payment of £250. It was discharged on 8 February 1796 [WCM, E:15].

The land of Jonathan Scofield had been obtained from Hezekiah Wood in 1784 [WCD, D:114]. The home lot was the first one east of Robert Crawford's. Recall that in 1763 the freeholders of Pound Ridge include Hezekiah Wood, Robert Crawford, and Samuel Wood. The Hezekiah Wood (later Jonathan Scofield) house lot was contiguous with the Nathan Wood holding at one corner.

Another child of Samuel and Eunice Wood was probably the Eunice Wood who married James Hayes at New Canaan on 8 February 1748/49 [Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages*, 4:21]. She appears in the right location, with the right name, to have been a member of this family. This was James Hayes' second marriage, the first having been to Rhoda Hoyt, daughter of Caleb and Mehitable Hoyt, at Norwalk on 29 December 1734 [Barbour, *Norwalk*, 57; David W. Hoyt, *A Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Haight, and Hight Families* (Providence and Boston: Henry Hoyt, 1871), 348]. Rhoda died when, or soon after, her third child was born (Samuel, baptized at New Canaan 29 June 1748) although no death or burial record has been found. James and Eunice (Wood) Hayes had ten children born from 1750 to 1765, whose baptisms are recorded in the Canaan Parish Church [all from Connecticut State Library Index, *New Canaan Congregational Church*, 156-7]. James Hayes' will, made on 16 December 1771 and proved 19 March 1772, identifies all thirteen children from both marriages, and it is clear

that his then wife, although not named, was still living at that time [FPR, 16:399-400]. Eunice (Wood) Hayes died in New Canaan 20 March 1806 "in old age" [Connecticut State Library Church Records Index, New Canaan Congregational Church, 156].

Staubach quotes a legal affidavit from the Albin papers, dated 1852, which states that "Nathaniel" Wood of Bedford had a brother Stephen Wood, carpenter, of Bedford, about the time of the American Revolution. Albin's Stephen Wood, must have been the Stephen Wood of this family, who married Rachel Westcott in 1768 at the Presbyterian Church in South Salem and who was a resident of Bedford in 1790. The Albin papers must have meant this family's *Nathan* Wood, Stephen's older brother, rather than "Nathaniel."

In an earlier (1990) article for this journal, Fred Hart cleared up a point of confusion regarding a supposed "Lt. Samuel Wood" who lived in Wilton Parish in the 1740s. He had been confused by Hubbard, Card, and Staubach (the three great "obtusifiers" of the Jonathan Wood Sr. genealogy) with Samuel Wood Sr. Hart examined the primary sources and found that the original records were of Lt. Samuel Weed (c. 1675-1755), not Wood, who removed from Stamford to Wilton in 1739 [ConnAn, 33:1-3].

Children, first two recorded in Norwalk [NLR, 1:4]:

- i. Mercy<sup>5</sup>, b. 30 Mar 1717; d. 29 Dec 1783; m. as his second wife Martin Kellogg of Norwalk. Five children: Eliphalet, Martin, Samuel (d.y.), Mercy and Samuel (again) [Kelloggs, 1:82].
12. ii. Samuel, b. Aug 1718.
13. iii. Hezekiah, b. 9 Feb 1720.
- iv. Hannah, b. 9 Apr 1722.
- v. Eunice, b. c. 1724; d. 2 Mar 1806; m. 9 Feb 1748/49 at New Canaan James Hayes. Ten children.
14. vi. Nathan, b. c. 1732.
- vii (probably) Martha, (1734-1756), first wife of Robert Crawford, later a resident of Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, parents of Martha Ann Crawford (b. 29 Feb 1756) who married 24 Nov 1778 her first cousin Joseph<sup>6</sup> Wood, son of #12, Samuel<sup>5</sup> in this family.
15. viii. (possibly) Stephen, b. c. 1734-38.

**5. TITUS<sup>4</sup> WOOD** (*Jonathan<sup>3</sup>, Timothy<sup>2</sup>, Edmund<sup>1</sup>*) was born on Long Island about 1697, and came to Norwalk with his parents in 1706. He sold his inheritance at Pimpewaug to his brother Jonathan, in segments, and removed to Ridgefield where he appears in records from 1718-1731. He then moved to a farm at Bouton's Hill, near Wilton, where he lived until 1750. He then purchased a farm called "Limestone," back in Ridgefield, from his brother Obadiah, where he lived from 1750-61. That is the last we hear of him. Ridgefield vital records report the marriage of Titus Wood and Abigail (\_\_\_?) occurred on 13 January 1719. From other sources we can deduce that she was the daughter of Lt. John Olmstead of Norwalk and his second wife, Elizabeth (Pardie) Gregory. Abigail, born c. 1696, was still living on 4 June 1750 when Titus and Abigail Wood sold their Bouton's Hill farm, but she was dead by 1761 when Titus, by himself, sold the Limestone farm.

### **Discovering the identity of Mrs. Titus Wood**

With the help of Bill Moore we discovered the surname of Titus's wife and identified her parents. On 6 March 1731/2 Titus Wood of Norwalk and Abigail, his wife (her X mark) conveyed for £10 to Capt. Matthew Seymore of Norwalk a meadow, salt and fresh in Norwalk, near Great Meadow, in Common Field, on the west side of the Norwalk River, containing one-half acre, bounded east and south by highway, west by meadow formerly belonging to John Fitch, north by meadow belonging to Thomas Benedict. The witnesses were Joseph Platt (his X mark) and Marcy Bouton (her MB mark) [NLR, 7:266]. This deed caught our attention for two reasons. First, the piece of land lay in an area far outside the locality where Titus and the Jonathan Wood family are known to have concentrated their holdings. Second, the deed was uncharacteristically subscribed to by the wife as well as the husband, indicating the land was hers. The following chronology takes us through the records which connect Mrs. Titus Wood to her parents.

On 6 February 1692 Samuel Hayes of Norwalk sold to Lt. John Olmstead a parcel of meadow, "part of it fresh and part of it salt, 1 ac 2 roods and some poles, bounded on East by Mathew Marvin and on West by Common land now Mathew Marvin and Mrs. Theophilus Fitch." Also, "1/2 ac. which I had of Samuel Canfield, the other meadow I had of Richard Raymond," bounded on the east by highway leading to Barren Marsh, on the west by the "dreane of Samuel Canfield's salt pond and meadow," and on the north by Canfield Meadow [NLR, 1:300].

Some four years after Olmstead acquired the property, about 1696, he and his second wife Elizabeth (Pardie) Gregory had a daughter named Abigail Olmstead. John Olmstead died in 1704 and Joseph Platt was named Abigail's guardian [all from Old Fairfield, 1:454-5]. Joseph Platt was witness to the 6 March 1731/2 deed and many other deeds of Titus Wood.

On 2 December 1714 it was "Recorded to Abigail Olmstead for hers and [her] assigns forever her portion of her father's viz Lt. John Olmstead dec'd his estate viz Sticky Plain Lot at the price of 8:00:00 also at Great Marsh to the value of 3:11:9 also the meadow at Canfield ponds 3:00:00" [NLR, 4:455]. These include two of the lots Olmstead bought of Hayes in 1692. The lot sold by Titus and Abigail Wood in 1732 appears to be identical to one-half of the lot at Great Marsh (or Great Meadow). Note that the 1692 deed of acquisition mentions a border with Mrs. Theophilus Fitch, while the 1731 deed of sale mentions a border with John Fitch. Therefore, Mrs. Titus Wood was Abigail Olmstead, daughter of Lt. John Olmstead and Elizabeth Pardie.

An additional piece of information demonstrates the interconnections of multiple families. On 11 March 1730 Samuel St. John and Titus Wood exchanged seven acres jointly owned by them for land owned by Alexander Resseguie and Jonathan Abbott Sr., "all of Ridgefield" [RLR, 2:110]. Bill Moore discovered that Samuel St. John and Titus Wood had married half-sisters. Titus Wood married in 1719, Abigail, daughter of Lt. John Olmstead and his second wife, Elizabeth (Pardie) Gregory, while Samuel St. John married Rebecca, daughter of Lt. John Olmstead and his first wife, Mary Benedict. Not only this, but Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Olmstead) St. John married Samuel Lobdell in 1722 and was the mother of Rebecca and Abigail [St. John, 56-9], who married Timothy and John, sons of Titus and Abigail (Olmstead) Wood. In other words, the granddaughters of the older half-sister married the sons of the younger half-sister.

### Titus' chronology

As we have seen in the section about Jonathan Wood Sr, Titus received an inheritance of 18 acres from his father's farm. He appears to have traded this for land in Ridgefield from his brother Jonathan. Titus Wood appears as a resident of the latter town from 1718 to 1731. He made his first appearance in Ridgefield records on 2 January 1717/8 when the proprietors of Ridgefield sold "Some Land of ye Said Towns Commons To Titus Wood of Norwalk" for £5. This consisted of eight acres bounded on the north by Matthew Seamore's pasture land and on the other sides by commonage or highway [RLR, 1:64]. He married a year later (19 January 1719) [Barbour, Ridgefield, 132].

On 2 October 1722 Titus Wood of Ridgefield, in consideration of a bill of exchange with Jonathan Wood Jr. of Pimpewaug, conveyed to his brother two and one-half acres of land, being the north side of Jonathan's "home lot" at Pimpewaug. Signed, Titus Wood, his X mark [NLR, 5:479].

On 6 February 1723/4 Titus Wood of Ridgefield purchased of his brother Jonathan Wood Jr. of Norwalk, for £15, "a full forth part of a whole right in ye undivided lands . . . in Ridgefield; and also all my right I have in and within Said Ridgefield bounds" [RLR, 2:42]. By a deed of the same date, but recorded in Norwalk, Titus sold to Jonathan 3 acres at Pimpewaug, the northern side of his land. Signed, Titus Wood, his T mark [NLR, 6:33]. On 30 October 1724 Titus conveyed the final part of his inheritance out of his father's farm to Jonathan Jr. It consisted of eight acres in exchange for £8. Signed, Titus Wood, his T mark [also at NLR, 6:33]. Although delayed, this "full forth" right may be the other half of the exchange mentioned in the previous transaction.

On 31 December 1728 Titus Wood of Ridgefield exchanged the one-fourth of a whole right "which I bought of my Brothr. Jonathan Wood" for an equal right belonging to Mr. Alexander Resseguie of the same [RLR, 2:67].

Shortly after, on 15 April 1730, David Scott, James Scott and Titus Wood received an allotment from the town of Ridgefield for 60 acres "lying On ye South Side of ye Long pond," bounded west by Joseph Northrup and "Whitnes heirs," on the other sides by common lands [RLR, 2:88].

On 2 November 1731 the Proprietors of Ridgefield conveyed to Titus Wood 1 acre "lying On ye west Side of his Spectacle Lott," bounded by his own land, south by Matthew Seamore, west by common [RLR, 2:116]. Judging from the following deed it would appear that Titus was arranging his property for sale.

On 7 November 1731 Titus Wood of Ridgefield and Jonathan Sturdevant of Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., made a bill of exchange whereby the former received a farm in Norwalk, 20 acres in North Wilton Parish, bought from Richard Bouton, bounded south by Bouton, west by David Keeler and Bouton, north by Bouton and east by highway, while the later received a farm in Ridgefield consisting of a home lot of eight acres "with the house and barn, Fences, etc.," bounded east and south by highway, north by Seamore, west by highway, north by Smith, east by Daniel Olmstead, south by Joseph Osburn, and also eleven and one-half acres at Spectacle Ridge, bounded south by Seamore, on the other sides by commons or highway. Two deeds, both witnessed by Joseph and Hannah Platt, were filed separately in Ridgefield and Norwalk [RLR, 2:117; NLR, 7:228].

The new farm of Titus Wood lay at Bouton's Hill, its name in most of the records. It is also called Beldon's Hill or Sear Hill. Titus enlarged his property there by the purchase from



Richard Bouton for £24 on 7 February 1731/2 of three acres at Bouton's Hill, bounded east by a highway, south by his own land, north and west by Bouton's land. The witnesses were Joseph and Hannah Platt [NLR, 7:255]. The property was again enlarged by the purchase on 17 April 1733 from Richard Bouton for £28 of four acres on Bouton's Hill bounded south by the land of Titus Wood [NLR, 7:373]. This made a parcel of 27 acres, which constituted the core of the Titus Wood farm in Norwalk until it was sold in 1750.

The reason Titus may have moved to the farm at Bouton's Hill is that it bordered the land of Joseph Platt [NLR, 10:424-494, cited again below]. This helps to explain why so many of his deeds were witnessed by Joseph Platt and Joseph's wife Hannah. (In addition, Platt was a justice of the peace.) Bouton's Hill was also not far from Wilton and Pimpewaug.

On 21 April 1732 Joseph Keeler of Ridgefield conveyed to Titus Wood of Norwalk six acres of undivided land in Norwalk [NLR, 7:273]. By a bill of exchange dated 23 June 1732 Titus Wood conveyed seven acres of undivided land in Ridgefield to Joseph Keeler [RLR, 2:218], while by a bill of exchange dated 6 March 1734/5 Keeler conveyed to Wood six acres of undivided land in Norwalk [NLR, 7:599].

On 16 April 1736 Norwalk allowed Titus Wood to take up two acres from the undivided commonage of the town that lay "on a hill a little South Westerly from Wilton Meeting House." It was bounded on all sides by common lands. On 26 May 1736 he also received three acres of swamp "a little Easterly from Matthew Seymors Land at ye Spockickle Boggs" as well as two acres of upland southeast of Seymores, bounded on all sides by common and near the last piece [NLR, 8:294].

On 3 June 1737 Titus Wood bought additional undivided land from Joseph Keeler for £9, consisting of three acres "amongst the Common: two acres due to him in lieu of land taken from him by New York in the boundary settlement of 1731, and another one acre "on ye Accaunt of ye Sedge Division" [NLR, 8:295]. This was apparently laid out as follows. On 11 August 1737 Titus Wood received about seven acres of land from the undivided lands of the town "at a place called Rocky Hill" in eight different fragments, all surrounded by common land except the last. This included one-quarter acre of swamp, one-half acre of swamp, two acres and three rods of land on a small ridge, three acres, part swamp and part upland, one rod of swamp, one-half acre of swamp, one acre, and one acre and three rods "lying Southward of sd Woods old Field," bounded on the other sides by commonage [NLR, 8:326].

On 26 March 1739 Titus Wood of Norwalk, for £6 sold to Benjamin Betts of Norwalk the two acres he received in 1736 "near ye Old Meeting House between the highway Leading to Beldens Hill & ye sd Betts land," bounded on all sides by commonage [NLR, 8:455]. With the income from this sale, on the same date, Titus bought eight acres of land at the lower end of the "Huckleberry Hills," bounded north, south and west by commonage, east by his own land. The parcel was purchased directly from the town [NLR, 10:308].

On 10 August 1739 Titus Wood purchased more undivided land from Ebenezer Gregory of Norwalk, for £24 10s., consisting of seven acres [NLR, 8:333]. We have not found the record whereby this was laid out from the town commons.

Titus Wood did not sell his farm at Bouton's Hill until 1750, but we learn from the Wilton Parish records that sometime after the 1633 parish census and before June 1745, "Titus Woods and his wife" were among those families that had moved away [NYG&BR, 70:151-3]. This is confirmed by a deed of 11 March 1744/5 whereby Titus Wood "late of Norwalk . . . Now of Dutchess County in ye province of New York" sold for 52s to John St. John of Norwalk, two

pieces of swamp in Norwalk at Rocky Hill, one piece one-quarter acre and the other one-half acre, both surrounded by commonage. The witnesses were Elna Hanford and John Brown. Signed Titus Wood, his X mark [NLR, 9:412]. We have no other record of the curious fact that Titus removed to Dutchess Co. He certainly did not remain there long. Within a year, he was described as a resident of Norwalk again.

On 19 September 1748 Samuel Belden of Norwalk, for £24, sold to Titus Wood of the same, half of a tract at "Rockhouse Woods" of 69 acres and half of another tract consisting of eleven acres. The same pieces were sold by Titus 23 March 1748/9 for £28 to John Selleck of Stamford, along with a parcel of two acres and three rods laid out to Titus previously (in 1738) inside the bounds of the other piece [NLR, 10:176].

In 1750 Titus Wood sold his home at Bouton's Hill and removed to Ridgefield, buying a farm from his brother Obadiah. On 24 January 1749/50 Obadiah Wood of Ridgefield for £700 (inflated currency) sold to Titus Wood of Norwalk, "a Certain Tract or parcell of Land in Said Ridgfield at a place Called ye Limestone," consisting of 26 acres bounded west, north and east by highway, south by John Olmstead (probably not a close relative) and commonage, "there having been a highway on ye Easterly Side Laid out through the Same, with the buildings on ye Same" [RLR, 3:268].

On 4 June 1750 by two separate deeds Titus Wood of Norwalk disposed of his farm at Bouton's Hill for sums greatly inflated by the depreciation of the currency of that time. For £415 he sold to James Burchard of Norwalk a tract of 36 ½ acres on the west side of Cave Branch, bounded north and west by Joseph Platt, Esq., south by John Abbott, east by highway [NLR, 10:424]. For £1,000, by another deed, he also sold to Burchard, 27 acres, "my homestead land at Beldon's Hill," bounded east by highway, north, west and south by Capt. Daniel St. John. Witnesses, David Lambert, John Belden, and Joseph Platt. Signed, Titus Wood, his X mark, and Abigail Wood, her X mark [NLR, 10: 427].

Titus still retained at least one piece of land at Bouton's Hill. On 26 December 1757 Titus Wood of Ridgefield, for £23 5s sold to Benajah Hoyt of Norwalk eleven acres north of the cross road leading from Belden's Hill to Hayt's Plain, bounded south and west by highway, north by Ketchum, east by Mr. Dickinsons, two acres and one rod of land nearby, bounded south and east by highway to Ketchums, south by Ketchums and Hayts, east by the heirs of James St. John. Witnesses, Joseph Platt and Hannah Platt Jr. Signed Titus Wood [NLR, 11:301]. This is the first instance found in which Titus signed a deed, rather than making his mark.

Titus did not stay at Limestone permanently. On 29 May 1761 Titus Wood of Ridgefield sold to John Olmstead of Fairfield, two pieces of land in Ridgefield "at Limestone So Called," consisting of 22 acres "with ye Dwelling houses Standing thereon," and four acres "Lying Easterly of ye above mentioned piece." Witnesses, Samuel Smith 3<sup>rd</sup> and Caleb Lobdell. Signed, Titus Wood [RLR, 4:229]. These two pieces of land are described in the Obadiah Wood deeds as a single parcel with a road through it.

This 1761 deed is the last reference we have found to Titus Wood. It seems likely that he thereafter lived with one of his children. It also seems likely that his wife Abigail, had she still been alive, would have signed the sale of the homestead. Therefore, based on the information in the deeds above we can say Abigail's death probably occurred between the purchase of the Limestone farm in 1750 and its sale in 1761.

### Children

Record of the children of Titus and Abigail Wood is incomplete, but our research identifies seven with fair certainty. The Wilton Parish census of 1733 mentions Titus Wood, his wife Abigail, and three children: Timothy, John, and Abigail [NYG&BR, 70:151]. The French and Indian War enlistment record for Timothy gives his birth date as circa 1723 (details in his section in Part 4). This pinpoints his birth year and allows for estimates for John and Abigail as 1726-1730, without being sure of their order, to fit them between the birth of Timothy in 1723 and Rebecca's birth about 1732. Wilton and Ridgefield records provide the names of three children who died young, including one who was born and died late in 1719, the year of her parents' marriage (see genealogical summary).

The seventh child we include in this family is Jacob Wood. Jacob is not named in the Wilton census of 1733, presumably meaning he was not yet born. But, since he married in 1755, we can date his birth at about 1733 or a little later. We found no record of his birth. We also found that no baptisms are recorded in the Wilton Church register for the period February 1732/33 to February 1738/39, a six-year gap presumably the result of a lost page. This is precisely the time period in which we would expect to find a record for Jacob Wood. As noted above in Isaac's section, Judge Lockwood stated four times that Jacob Wood of Salem was a son of Titus Wood. Since we have determined the Judge was a reliable authority and a contemporary of the younger children of Jacob Wood, and closely associated with some of them, we have to treat this statement with respect. Lockwood includes a relatively detailed account of the children of Jacob Wood and it seems likely that he had this information directly from one of them. Therefore, we have accepted this as the correct lineage. The only other possibility is that Jacob was a son of Titus's brother Isaac, but no evidence has been found of such a connection.

There has been some confusion with identification of the son John (b. c. 1726). Selleck identified John Wood (d. 1798) of Ridgefield as the son of Jonathan Wood Jr. of Wilton. However, this is clearly a mistake. John son of Jonathan Jr. has a separate history, discovered since Selleck wrote, so he cannot be identified with John (d. 1798). On the other hand, Titus was living in Ridgefield during the time John first appears (1752-58), and he is known to have had a son John, b. c. 1726. The obvious conclusion, therefore, is that John (d. 1798) is identical to John (b. c. 1726). [More details about John are provided in his section in Part 4.]

Children (order not certain):

- i. Abigail<sup>5</sup>, b. Ridgefield 18 Oct 1719; d. 2 Nov 1719 [Barbour, Ridgefield, 131].
16. ii. Timothy, b. c. 1723 [enlistment record].
17. iii. John, b. c. 1726-1730 [estimated, based on parish census].
- iv. Abigail, b. c. 1726-1730 [estimated, based on parish census]
- v. Rebecca, b. c. 1732; d. Wilton 6 Feb 1733 [WCCR}.
18. vi. Jacob, b. c. 1733-1734 [estimated based on his age at marriage].
- vii. Infant, b. 1736; d. Wilton May 1736 [WCCR].

**To be continued with Obadiah4 Wood and Generation 5.**

## SOURCE ABBREVIATIONS USED

| <i>Abbreviation</i> | <i>Source</i>  |
|---------------------|--|
| Barbour             | Barbour Collection of Connecticut Births, Marriages and Deaths to About 1850, Connecticut State Library, Hartford. When used, the name of the town will follow, along with the page of the Barbour index for that town.                  |
| BCLR                | Berkshire County, Massachusetts Land Records at the County Records Office or on microfilm.   |
| BTR                 | Donald W. Marshall, town historian, editor, <i>Bedford Historical Records</i> , multiple volumes, 1966-1978).  |
| ConnAn              | <i>Connecticut Ancestry</i>  |
| DLR                 | Danbury Land Records. Our citations are to the original documents at the Town Hall or on microfilm.  |
| FPR                 | Fairfield Probate District Records, multiple volumes at the Fairfield Town office building, and on microfilm.  |
| FW                  | Frederick Wood Manuscript, Donald L. Jacobus Collection, New Haven Colony Historical Society   |
| HBLD                | Rufus B. Langhans, <i>Huntington Babylon Land Deeds</i> , two volumes (Huntington: the town, 1985).  |
| HTR                 | Charles R. Street, <i>Huntington Town Records, Including Bsbylon, Long Island, New York</i> , three volumes (Huntington: the town, 1887). Our citations are to the pages in this source, not to the original documents.                  |
| JTR                 | Josephine C. Frost, ed., <i>Records of the Town of Jamaica Long Island, New York</i> , three volumes (Brooklyn: the Long Island Historical Society, 1914.) Our citations are to the pages in this source, not to the original documents. |
| Kelloggs            | Timothy Hopkins, <i>The Kelloggs in the Old World and The New</i> , three volumes (San Francisco: Sunset Press, 1903).   |
| NLR                 | Norwalk Land Records. Our citations are to the original documents at the Town Hall or on microfilm.  |
| Norwalk             | Charles M. Selleck, <i>Norwalk, Volume 1 and Supplement</i> (Norwalk: the author, 1896)  |
| NYG&BR              | <i>The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record</i>   |
| NYHS                | New York Historical Society  |
| NYPL                | New York Public Library  |
| Old Fairfield       | Donald L. Jacobus, <i>History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield</i> , 2 volumes in 3 (Fairfield, CT: Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, NSDAR, 1930-32, repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1991)                    |
| QCD                 | Queens County, New York Deeds and Conveyances, official handwritten transcription, Libers A & B, FHL microfilm #1414477.   |
| Ridgefield          | George Lincoln Rockwell, <i>The History of Ridgefield, Connecticut</i> (Ridgefield: 1927, repr. Harrison, NY: 1979).   |
| RLR                 | Ridgefield Land Records. Our citations are to the original documents at the Town Hall or on microfilm.   |
| Saratoga            | Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, <i>History of Saratoga County, New York</i> (Philadelphia: 1878; repr. Interlaken, NY: 1979).  |
| SCD                 | Saratoga County Deeds, at the County Records Office or on microfilm.   |

| <i>Abbreviation</i> | <i>Source</i>  |
|---------------------|--|
| SLR                 | Stamford Land Records. Our citations are to the original documents at the Town Hall or on microfilm.   |
| St. John            | Online St. John Alexander, <i>The St. John Genealogy</i> (New York: The Grafton Press, 1907).  |
| TAG                 | <i>The American Genealogist</i>  |
| WCCR                | Wilton Congregational Church Records, images of originals at the Wilton Public Library; and/or typewritten transcription by Robert H. Russell, 1989, n.p. (Later published by <i>The Connecticut Nutmegger</i> , 1991), and/or David H. Van Hoosear, "Wilton Congregational Church Records," manuscript, Connecticut State library, also on FHL microfilm. |
| WCD                 | Westchester County Deeds at the County Record Office or on microfilm.  |
| WCM                 | Westchester County Mortgages at the County Record Office or on microfilm.  |
| WNYHS               | <i>New York Historical Society Collections, Abstracts of Wills</i> , multiple volumes. Volume numbers cited are for the Collections, along with the year of publication. Volume 25 of the <i>Collections</i> equals Volume 1 of the <i>Abstracts</i> .   |

## Practical Steps for Comparing Autosomal DNA Matches

Nora Galvin, CG

You have had an autosomal DNA test done, and you have received your results. Congratulations! You are starting on an exciting adventure in genealogy. OK, you're thinking, now what?

This article is intended to give you some guidance about using DNA data to help identify relatives in your match list and put them in the right place in your family tree. Your goal could be as simple as filling in more names on your tree. You might be trying to identify your birth parents, or create a map of your chromosomes showing which segments you got from specific ancestors. How do we do any of this?

The first step is to look at your list of matches to determine whether anyone is a known relative. This is the simplest way to analyze your results, but it does not tell you anything new, right? If you recognize a name, you probably already know you're related. (An exception could be that there was a misattributed parent and the person you thought was just a neighbor is actually a relative! You need to be prepared for that possibility.)

The second step is to look at the information posted by your match. This could be a list of surnames or even a family tree. Do you see people in that information who are your ancestors? That is a good place to start when communicating with your match.

Those two steps use DNA as a tool to point to a known relative. But you want to go farther. How do you use DNA as concrete evidence of a relationship?

### Segment data

Capitalize on your known relationships by capturing the *segment data* from your matches to known relatives. That will give you a good foundation database for identifying and proving unknown relationships. Segment data can be generated at two of the DNA testing companies: 23 & Me and Family Tree DNA. It can also be generated at GEDmatch.com.<sup>1</sup> People who tested at Ancestry.com must upload to GEDmatch in order to see their segment data.

What is segment data? It is information that tells you exactly where the segment(s) that you share with others can be found in your DNA. The segment data includes the chromosome number (1-22 and X), the start position and end position of the segment, the length of the segment (centiMorgans "cM"), and the number of matching SNPs (a measure of match quality). The goal is to collect the segment data for your matches in a spreadsheet for comparison and analysis. I wrote a detailed account of how to locate your segment data in a previous article.<sup>2</sup> Now I want to help you get the data into a spreadsheet and figure out what to do with it once it's there.

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<sup>1</sup> This is a free, third-party website with powerful tools for comparing and understanding DNA data. Raw data from all the DNA testing companies can be uploaded to GEDmatch, meaning that data from all the companies can be compared at the web site. It is the only way that people who tested at Ancestry.com can see segment data. The other two companies have tools at their website which allow you to determine segment data.

<sup>2</sup> Nora Galvin, CG, "DNA Testing: How Can It Help Your Genealogy Research?" *Connecticut Ancestry*, 59:2 (Nov 2016), 41-54, specifically 44-53.

Let's look at a case study. Two sisters, Nancy and Mary Moran, and their first cousin, Margaret O'Brien, have had autosomal DNA tests. Margaret's father is the brother of Nancy and Mary's mother. These women also have a second cousin, once removed (2C1R) named Peter Scully who has been tested. His great-grandparents are the great-great-grandparents of Margaret, Nancy, and Mary. Let's call them Couple M.

Finally, a person of unknown relationship has tested: Julia Hargrave. Although she has multiple ancestors from the same area of Ireland where the others live, comparing family trees has not shown that she is related to the group of four cousins. A comparison of her DNA data with the others', however, shows that she is a DNA relative of all of them. Our task is to make sense of the results of these comparisons and use them to help determine how Julia is related.

For this case study I started by making a series of "one-to-one" comparisons at GEDmatch, comparing each person to all the others. These comparisons provide some general information in addition to the segment data. First, I captured some of the general information and created two matrices in which each person is compared to all the other people. That helps me to visualize the relationships. The matrices list the names of the people being compared in the first column, and again in the same order in the first row (initials only). (I explain how I extracted all of the data at the end of this article (p. 66) if you need help with that.)

#### Matrix 1: No. of generations back to the MRCA

|            | MO  | NM  | MM  | PS  | JH  |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Margaret O |     | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 4.9 |
| Nancy M    | 1.8 |     | 1.2 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Mary M     | 2.0 | 1.2 |     | 3.2 | 4.3 |
| Peter S    | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 |     | 4.3 |
| Julia H    | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 |     |

Matrix 1 shows the number of generations back to the Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) for each pair of individuals. This number is displayed on the "results" page of "one-to-many" and "one-to-one" comparisons at GEDmatch. GEDmatch calculates the number of generations from the amount of shared DNA. Let's take a look: Mary and Nancy have the shortest distance to MRCA, 1.2 generations, because they are sisters. The MRCA is their parents (one generation back). GEDmatch says they are a little more than 1 generation to MRCA, but that's because they share a little less than 50% of their DNA (random inheritance from their parents). Now let's look at their first cousin Margaret. Nancy and Margaret share grandparents (2 gen) but they share a little more than the expected amount of DNA, so the distance to MRCA is a little shorter than 2, calculated at 1.8 generations. Mary vs. Margaret shows the expected distance to MRCA (grandparents) of 2 generations. Peter has the same relationship to Nancy and Mary and Margaret: 2C1R. His great-grandparents (Couple M) are back 3 generations. The calculation shows 3.1 generations for his relationship to Margaret, 3.4 for Nancy and 3.2 for Mary, all within expected range (between his 3 generations back and their 4 generations back to the same couple). Finally, Julia shows a much greater distance to the MRCA in all her relationships, ranging from 4.2 - 4.3 generations with Nancy, Mary and Peter, and way back to 4.9 for Margaret (close to 3G-grandparents). This is a graphic way to understand that she is not as closely related to the group as the four are to each other. You will see in the next matrix that she does not share much DNA with any of them, so a little change (1 segment vs. 2) can result in an estimate that looks



like a big difference in generations. In this case, the group should be looking for a MRCA in the range of 2G- to 3G-grandparents or farther back.

**Matrix 2: No. of matching segments/total cM shared**

|            | MO       | NM       | MM       | PS    | JH   |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|------|
| Margaret O |          | 37/1,128 | 33/856   | 9/200 | 1/17 |
| Nancy M    | 37/1,128 |          | 50/2,625 | 6/163 | 3/39 |
| Mary M     | 33/856   | 50/2,625 |          | 7/126 | 3/45 |
| Peter S    | 9/200    | 6/163    | 7/126    |       | 2/39 |
| Julia H    | 1/17     | 3/39     | 3/45     | 2/39  |      |

The first number is the number of segments shared / the second number is the total cM shared.

Matrix 2 shows the number of segments shared and total amount of DNA shared. (The MRCA prediction is calculated from these values.) Note the very large number of segments and total cM shared by the sisters, then the intermediate numbers shared with their 1C Margaret, then lower with their 2C1R Peter, then very small numbers shared with Julia. Also note the different amounts of DNA shared by Peter with his 2C1Rs. He shares only 63% as much DNA with Mary that he shares with Margaret. He shares 1/3 fewer segments with Nancy than he does with Margaret. This shows the randomness of DNA inheritance. As distantly as Julia appears to be related, it is lucky she matches at all. It's not unusual for known 3Cs not to have matching segments. She is in the 4C to 5C range for all of them, sharing 1, 2 or 3 segments with them. It should be possible to determine the MRCA if there are good records available from the time period we expect the MRCA to have lived.

Note: Margaret and Mary share very close to the average amount of DNA that has been observed for 1C relationships (874 cM). The range, though, is 553 cM – 1225 cM. The Nancy vs Margaret total is very close to the top end of that range. Again, it shows the randomness of DNA inheritance. You can see ranges and averages for other relationships at [https://isogg.org/wiki/Autosomal\\_DNA\\_statistics](https://isogg.org/wiki/Autosomal_DNA_statistics) (scroll down to “Shared cM Project”). This is an important tool for figuring relationships.

**Triangulation**

Since the relationship between Margaret O'Brien and the sisters Nancy and Mary Moran is so close—first cousin—comparing them only to each other will not help them much in their research. However, they can use the nature of their relationship to understand the relationship of more distant relatives. Nancy and Mary are related to Margaret via her father. His sister is the mother of the Morans. So, we now know that anyone who *triangulates* with both Margaret and at least one of the Moran sisters is related on Margaret's father's side of her family, and the Morans' mother's side. This is the first step in determining the relationship to unknown cousins.

Triangulation is an important concept in genetic genealogy.<sup>3</sup> It occurs when three or more people *all match each other* at a significant segment of DNA. It means that they all inherited that

<sup>3</sup> Triangulation is not yet a proven scientific fact because the science is still very young. To prove it, there must be comparisons among numerous families in which multiple generations have had DNA tests. Since DNA testing is only a few decades old, there are not enough families with more than three generations that have been tested. Data are being collected, though.

segment from the same ancestor. Triangulation is necessary for proof because we have 23 *pairs* of chromosomes. We get one chromosome of each pair from our mothers and the other from our fathers. Maternal cousins match us on the chromosomes we got from our mother. Paternal cousins match us on the chromosomes we got from our father. It's possible to match a paternal cousin at a certain segment on a paternal chromosome, and a maternal cousin at a parallel segment (same place) on a maternal chromosome. However, if you then compare the two cousins to each other, they will not match because they did not inherit the segment from the same ancestor. In this case, there is no triangulation. Siblings cannot be used as part of a triangulation because they can match each other on *both* chromosomes of a pair since they share parents.

The group of five we are comparing has some nice examples of triangulation, demonstrating that they all descend from at least one common ancestor. Let's look at the segment data from their matching segments to see this. I'll start with a simple one that includes only three people. I show the segment data, which I have taken from a larger table in my spreadsheet, and a chromosome browser image for each comparison. The dark solid horizontal line shows the area of the matching segments.

Example:

| Name             | Comparison   | Chr | Start      | End        | cM   | SNPs  |
|------------------|--------------|-----|------------|------------|------|-------|
| Peter Scully     | Nancy Moran  | 15  | 20,638,370 | 42,511,579 | 41.8 | 3,519 |
| Margaret O'Brien | Peter Scully | 15  | 22,644,802 | 40,692,632 | 37.6 | 4,696 |
| Margaret O'Brien | Nancy Moran  | 15  | 22,646,980 | 54,489,647 | 47.4 | 4,768 |

PS vs NM

Chr 15



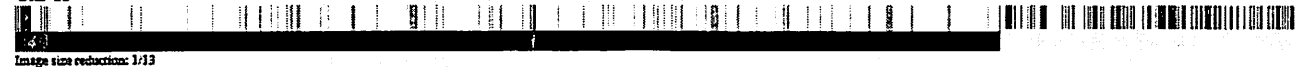
MO vs PS

Chr 15



MO vs NM

Chr 15



The chromosome browser images make it clear that the start points are similar but the stop points are more variable and you can see that in the data, too. Even though the start and stop positions are not precisely the same, you can see that a significant segment is shared by Peter, Margaret and Nancy. (The shared segment runs from 22,646,980 to 40,692,632.) This means that Peter, Margaret and Nancy all got this DNA from the same ancestor, one of the two people in Couple M. [Advanced: There is a tiny break, probably caused by lab error, in the long match for MO vs NM which creates two shorter segments. I used only the first segment.]

**How does Julia fit in?**

Here are two examples of comparisons involving Julia. They have different outcomes. Jot down a matrix of the two examples to more easily see who has been compared and who matches.

*First comparison involving Julia (includes all the others)*

|                  |                  | Chr | Start       | End         | cM    | SNPs   |
|------------------|------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------|--------|
| Nancy Moran      | Margaret Moran   | 2   | 4,267,685   | 150,133,830 | 150.8 | 21,065 |
| Peter Scully     | Nancy Moran      | 2   | 48,791,860  | 134,847,296 | 72.5  | 9,925  |
| Margaret Moran   | Peter Scully     | 2   | 71,020,649  | 136,771,874 | 55.7  | 6,941  |
| Margaret O'Brien | Peter Scully     | 2   | 85,743,659  | 134,996,946 | 38.3  | 8,507  |
| Margaret Moran   | Margaret O'Brien | 2   | 86,647,379  | 144,773,506 | 45    | 5,862  |
| Margaret O'Brien | Nancy Moran      | 2   | 86,647,379  | 145,315,664 | 45.4  | 5,920  |
| Nancy Moran      | Julia Hargrave   | 2   | 120,787,281 | 134,847,296 | 17    | 1,809  |
| Margaret O'Brien | Julia Hargrave   | 2   | 120,787,281 | 134,996,946 | 17.2  | 3,109  |
| Margaret Moran   | Julia Hargrave   | 2   | 120,787,281 | 136,771,874 | 18.3  | 1,970  |
| Peter Scully     | Julia Hargrave   | 2   | 120,787,281 | 142,222,836 | 22.4  | 4,768  |

In this example Julia, Nancy Mary, Margaret and Peter all match each other on a segment of significant length (17 cM, identified by using the highest start point and the lowest end point). This is triangulation and it means the shared segment was inherited by the entire group through the MRCA that the group of four share—Couple M. Knowing that Julia is more distantly related, it is quite possible that the actual MRCA is a *parent* of Couple M—that Julia is descended from a sibling of one of the couple, rather than the couple themselves. Importantly, *anyone else who triangulates at this segment also descends from the same MRCA.*

*Second comparison involving Julia*

|                  |                  |    |            |            |      |       |
|------------------|------------------|----|------------|------------|------|-------|
| Nancy Moran      | Mary Moran       | 16 | 52,488,494 | 82,153,854 | 45.6 | 5,813 |
| Mary Moran       | Margaret O'Brien | 16 | 51,000,268 | 81,429,270 | 46   | 5,233 |
| Margaret O'Brien | Nancy Moran      | 16 | 52,491,048 | 81,233,367 | 43.1 | 4,900 |
| Mary Moran       | Julia Hargrave   | 16 | 52,402,080 | 63,471,153 | 16.4 | 1,810 |
| Nancy Moran      | Julia Hargrave   | 16 | 54,442,071 | 63,471,153 | 11.1 | 1,282 |
| Margaret O'Brien | Julia Hargrave   | 16 | --         | --         | 0    | 0     |

This comparison is an example of non-triangulation. Julia matches only Mary and Nancy, and Margaret also matches only Mary and Nancy. Julia and Margaret *do not match* each other here. This means Margaret matches her cousins on her father's side at this segment (a known relationship) and the sisters match Julia on the other side of their family—via their father who is not related to Margaret. Recall that the Mary-Nancy-Julia comparison is not true triangulation because we can't have siblings as two of the three people in a triangulation. The Morans' match to Julia on their father's side opens a new opportunity for research for Julia.

**Conclusions:**

This article shows two ways to record the relationship data for a group of compared individuals (matrix of generations to MRCA and matrix of segments plus total DNA shared). It then explains how to use DNA information to identify the ancestral line in which people are related. First, create a database of segment data for known relatives. Then, as data for new DNA relatives of unknown relationship are added, look for shared segments that allow triangulation which will narrow the focus to a smaller group of MRCAs. Comparisons including second, third and fourth cousins will allow for even more focused identification of the ancestral couple. Then go back to traditional research to prove the relationship.

**Here are the steps I took to create the matrices and tables:**

1. I prepared an Excel spreadsheet with the following headings in the first seven columns: Person, Match, Chr, Start, End, cM, SNPs.
  2. I prepared two matrices (also in Excel, but you can do this on paper) with the names of the five people down the first column and across the top line.
  3. From the home page at GEDmatch.com, I ran Julia's GEDmatch kit number in a "One-to-many matches" comparison using the default settings.
  4. A large list of all of Julia's matches was returned. I looked for Nancy, Mary, Margaret and Peter in her match list by searching the page (Control+F or Command+F and enter their GEDmatch numbers, one at a time, in the search window). When I found the correct line for each, I copied the number from the "Gen" column (number of generations to MRCA) and put it into the first matrix in the appropriate spaces.
  5. Then, I clicked on the "A" link for each individual in turn. This took me to a new window where the two kit numbers were already entered for a "one-to-one" comparison. I used the default values for cM and SNPs, and decided if I wanted to see just "positions," (a table of matching segment data) or if I also wanted to see graphics showing the match. (It's your choice, but I've included some graphics below.) I clicked "submit."
  6. A table of segment data appeared, with the same headings that I suggested for your Excel table! (Except this one does not include the names on each line—you have to enter them yourself. I extracted three items from this page:
    - a. I copied the table and pasted it into my Excel spreadsheet, then typed in the appropriate names in the first two columns. (Do not copy headings.)
    - b. I entered the number of matching segments into a second matrix (see below)
    - c. I entered the "Total of segments >7 cM" (total cM of significant length) into the same matrix. (Start with apostrophe ' in the cell so the numbers will stay just as you typed them.) I repeated this for each person in this group in a comparison with Julia.
  7. Then I went back to the original list of Julia's matches to see if any of those people also shared X chromosome data. If there was a number in that column, I clicked on the "X" link and repeated step 5, adding the data to the spreadsheet. The Chromosome Number will be "X."
  8. I also ran "one-to-one" comparisons between all the other pairs of people in the group. I put the segment data for comparisons between the Moran sisters and Margaret into a separate table because they match so much it would obscure the information about Peter and Julia. I picked up some of their data and added it to my table when I wanted to be sure there was triangulation.
  9. Last step in the spreadsheet: sort the data. Here's a Tiny Tutorial: Highlight all the columns (left-click in the A box at the top of the first column, drag the cursor over to the G box—seven columns should be highlighted). Select "Data" tab at top of window; click on "Sort;" check the box "My data has headers" at top right; click "Add level" twice so you have three spaces (Sort by, then by, then by). In the first space select "Chr" from the pull-down menu, in the second select "Start" and in the third select "End." Leave everything else alone. Click OK. Your spreadsheet will now be sorted with the segments in chromosome order and segment start position order. You can repeat the sort whenever you add data for a new DNA match.
- \*\* The "Undo" function (Control+z or Command+z) is your friend if you sort incorrectly.

## Chronology of Vital Records Statutes in Connecticut with Some Omissions from the Barbour Collection

Harlan R. Jessup

*Nearly from the beginning of colonial government the statutes of Connecticut have required the recording of births, marriages, and deaths by the clerks of each town. There have been relatively few losses of such records due to fire or other causes, and most absences of such records may fairly be deemed to reflect the diligence of each town clerk in complying with these statutes. The Barbour Collection of Vital Records is a compilation of these records up to about 1850 with just a few omissions and relatively few transcription errors. This compilation of how the recording requirements have changed over time will provide some guidance on what is included.*

**1640** – The first relevant statute: "The Magestrate who solemnizeth Mariedge betwixt any, shall cause a record to be entered in Courte of the day & yere thereof."

**1644** – Town clerks to record marriages and births with name of "the parent" (often just the father) for a fee of 4d. for each marriage and 2d. for each birth. Penalty for default, 5sh.

**1650** – Town clerks to keep records of all births, deaths, and marriages, receiving 3d. for births and deaths and 6d. for marriages. Penalty for default, 5sh. Clerks to submit an annual transcript to the Secretary of the General Court. Only Windsor sends complete transcripts for just a few years. Hartford and Fairfield send a few records. These transcripts included in the Barbour Collection for each of the three towns.

**1694** – "Ordayned ministers of the severall plantations" granted liberty to "joyne in mariage such persons as are qualified for the same." First such permission for clergymen. Earlier, marriages had been regarded as a civil matter and were conducted only by magistrates.

**1702** – Requirement for submitting transcripts to the General Court, long neglected, is formally dropped from the code of statutes.

*From the beginning, some clerks kept regular records of vital events roughly in chronological order. Many others complied very loosely, recording marriages and births only by family group and only when volunteered by a family member. Few deaths are entered in this family group format except those of minor children and of wives predeceasing their husbands. Then, beginning in 1820, most every town clerk complied with the marriage statute below, though some failed to make entries in a new, separate book as mandated. Statewide, marriage records (though not yet births and deaths) are quite complete from this year forward.*

**1820** – "An Act for the Due and Orderly Celebrating of Marriage" regulates the publication of intentions, the persons authorized to conduct marriage, and the consent of parents to underage marriage. Certificates are to be lodged with the town clerk who

shall "record said certificate at full length in a book procured by him for this purpose" and for which he is to receive 12½ ¢ per record.

**1848** – The registrar of each school district is to report each August all births, deaths, and marriages in the past year with names, color, occupations, place of birth, age, residence, cause of death, etc. Town clerk to enter the record in a book kept for that purpose, and compliance is quite complete. Abstract to be transmitted to the Secretary of the State. Entries begin 1 August 1847 for the year ended 31 July 1848.

*Beginning with this statute of 1848 the vital records of Connecticut are nearly complete. In spite of its reported objective of compiling vital events to about 1850, the Barbour Collection generally omits these school district records. These are, in fact, quite complete for most towns and, for Fairfield County, have all been published in earlier issues of this journal. Note that after the Barbour Collection there is no statewide index of vital records until 1897 when copies were required to be submitted to the state.*

**1852** – Registration by school district discontinued. Physicians and officiants to submit certificates of births, deaths, and marriages. Town clerk or registrar to transcribe these certificates into ledger books with columns for specified details. Sextons to submit monthly burial reports. Certificates required for removal of bodies from towns.

**1876** – Additional data required, for births – maiden name of mother, nativity of parents, and "number of the child," and for deaths – name of father. Name of mother not required, but entered by many clerks. Revised ledger books reflect these new requirements.

**1878** – State Board of Health established with responsibility for general supervision of the system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

**1893** – The registrars of the several towns "shall complete the records of their respective towns by adding thereto a record of all the births, marriages, and deaths that have occurred in said towns since the date of their incorporation, of which no certificate has been returned to their office: provided, the facts ... are obtained from the record of a public official, or of a church society..." *Compliance is spotty, but we can thank this statute for the inclusion in Barbour of early church records for several towns.*

**1897** – First records at state level. Registrars to keep records in books furnished by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, to amend records when mistakes discovered, and to keep records in a fireproof safe or in vaults. A copy to be transmitted to the Superintendent of Vital Statistics for all births, marriages, and deaths beginning 1 July 1897.

**1905** – Women not to be disqualified as assistant town clerks or registrars of vital records.

**2001** – First provision for the electronic creation and transmission of Vital Records certificates. Initially utilized only by a handful of towns.



### Omissions from the Barbour Collection

*Lucius Barnes Barbour was Examiner of Public Records for the State of Connecticut from 1911 to 1934. The records of only a handful of towns had been compiled when, as early as 1914, he hired James Arnold of Rhode Island to complete the task. Arnold had compiled the vital records of his native state, and he completed the task in Connecticut, now compiled in the Barbour Collection. Of that collection's relatively few omissions many are from southwestern Connecticut, and sources for these, most published earlier in this journal, are summarized here:*

**Darien:** Jessup, Harlan R., "Darien Vital Records, Book I: Another Barbour Omission" *Connecticut Ancestry*, 44 (November 2001):55-59.

When formed in 1820, the town clerk began records, but only ten pages were used when, in 1847, a new book was purchased for recording vital events by school district. The old book was then used to record tax liens and was not discovered for the Barbour Collection.

**Easton:** Jessup, Harlan R., "Easton, Connecticut, Marriages, 1845-1854," *Connecticut Ancestry*, 50 (February 2008):137-141.

Town formed in 1845 and marriages beginning that year are not in Barbour Collection.

**Newtown:** Jessup, Harlan R. "Newtown, CT - Bills of Mortality, 1797-1821: A Supplement to the Barbour Index," *The Connecticut Nutmegger*, 29 (December 1996): 395-407.

Separate "Bills of Mortality" are recorded in Newtown from 1797 to 1821 in volumes of land records. Barbour record is from an 1844 transcription. which has many errors.

**Redding:** Jessup, Harlan R., "Early Vital Records of Redding, CT, a Recent Discovery," *Connecticut Ancestry*, 50 (August 2007):34-35.

Six pages of original vital records in first book of town minutes. Not found in Barbour.

**Shelton:** Jessup, Harlan R., "Huntington (Shelton) Marriages, 1820-1827," *Connecticut Ancestry* 43 (May 2001):143-146.

Huntington's town clerk failed to purchase a new book as required by the 1820 statute. Rather, his record of marriages is in a volume of the land records and was missed in the Barbour Collection.

**Trumbull:** Locke, Robert A., Jr., "Trumbull Vital Records – 1734 – 1841," *Connecticut Ancestry*, 49 (May 2007): 151-176, and Connecticut State Library Film #4113, LDS #1491334.

Trumbull's first Town Book was missed for the Barbour Collection. It includes town minutes and "A Record of Births, Deaths & Marriages &c." with dates as early as 1734 plus marriage records from 1820 to 1847 interspersed with records of strays and earmarks.

**Woodbury:** Plummer, Judith. "Unrecorded Woodbury, CT, Marriages, 1820-1825," *The Connecticut Nutmegger*, 31(March 1999): 566-575.

The Woodbury town clerk recorded marriages from 1820 in the book of town minutes. These were overlooked in the Barbour Collection, but they are included by William Cothren in his *History of Ancient Woodbury*, vol. III (Woodbury, CT: 1879): 196-198.

*For Connecticut towns outside of our area the known omissions from Barbour are listed here:*

**Guilford:** Jacobus, Donald Lines. "Guilford (Conn.) Vital Records," *The American Genealogist*, vol. 15 (1938) to vol. 19 (1942).

From Town Records, Volume 1. Jacobus does not comment on its omission from Barbour.

**Hebron:** Deaths, 1796 – 1860, in first book of Town Minutes.

Rediscovered as recently as 2005. Connecticut State Library has a photocopy, not yet catalogued.

**Killingworth:** Rumsey, Jean, "Errors in the Barbour Collection," *The Connecticut Nutmegger*, 11 (June 1978): 226-227. Examples only, not complete corrections.

Barbour used vital records transcribed from originals in land records with a number of errors.

**Montville:** Marriages, 1820-1855; first item on microfilm labeled "Montville Congregational Church (North Parish) 1722-1909" [Connecticut State Library Film #78, LDS #0004863].

The book was missing from the town clerk's office when the Barbour Collection was made.

*Finally, it must be noted that church records of baptisms, marriages and burials were not generally included in town records before about 1848. These, plus marriages by the many Justices of the Peace are seldom included in the Barbour Collection. Here is just one example from our area of southwestern Connecticut:*

**Newtown:** Jessup, Harlan R. "Newtown Marriages, 1794-1810, a Recent Discovery," *Connecticut Ancestry* 40 (May 1998):172-173.

Never recorded in the town books, but these are original records by David Baldwin, Justice of the Peace, pasted into a 19th century scrapbook and discovered in the collection of the town library.

## Southwestern Connecticut Articles in Other Genealogical Journals

compiled by Harlan R. Jessup

This lists the few genealogical articles from other journals found for our area of southwestern Connecticut and nearby New York over the past several years. Articles from *The Connecticut Nutmegger* were reported in our last issue, May 2017, but those from others were last listed in our journal of May 2009. Here we continue the list from four of those journals: *The American Genealogist* (TAG), *The Genealogist* (none found), *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (NEHGR), and *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* (NYGBR). Two of these are by our Society's own genealogist, Fred Hart.

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| AUSTIN                     | Frederick C. Hart, Jr., CG, FASG, "Early Austins of Greenwich and Stamford, Connecticut," NEHGR 168(2014):82.  |
| CLARK(E)                   | Myrtle Stevens Hyde, "The Family in England of 'Farmer' George Clark(e) of Milford, Connecticut," TAG, 89(2017):127.   |
| CONKLIN                    | Agnes Elish and Sharon S. Iamele, "John <sup>1</sup> Conklin of Flushing, Rye, and Fordham Manor, New York," TAG 88(2016):161.   |
| CURTIS                     | Barry A. Hinman, "Widow Elizabeth <sup>1</sup> Curtis of Stratford, Connecticut" TAG 87(2015):299.   |
| HAIT<br>(HOYT)             | Michael Grant Hait, CG, "The Ancestry of Elder Henry Hait, Primitive Baptist Preacher of Connecticut and New York," NYGBR 145(2014):25, 135, & 202.                    |
| MEAD                       | Gail Blankenau, "Some Descendants of Nathaniel <sup>3</sup> Mead of Greenwich, Connecticut, through his Son Josiah <sup>4</sup> Mead," NEHGR 163(2009):33, 147, & 213. |
| WILSON<br>LYON<br>STUDWELL | Frederick C. Hart, Jr., CG, FASG, "John and Mary (Lyon) (Studwell) Wilson of Greenwich Connecticut, and Bedford and Rye, New York," NYGBR 145(2014):115.               |

## Greens Farms Church Records, 1742 – 1851

Transcribed by Barbara Dempsey

This is the tenth installment of the records from this Fairfield church, and here we complete the list of baptisms. Though nominally the records go through 1822, there is only one entry for the year 1821 and one entry for the year 1822. Following the 59 baptisms in these pages, we begin to publish the 1742-1822 marriages from this parish, covering the period through 1869..

These records have not previously been indexed, transcribed or microfilmed. Donald Lines Jacobus included the records in *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, but this is the first time they have been published as a set (though they are serialized—over several years since there are so many). The original records are found in two volumes which are housed at the Fairfield Museum and History Center. We thank them for permission to print the transcriptions. Previous installments of this transcription can be found in Volumes 58 and 59, and in the last issue.

### **Part 10: Baptisms, 1815 through October, 1822.** **This concludes the list of baptisms from these early records.**

| Date        | Surname  | Given Name    | Relationship    | Notes               |
|-------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 15 Mar 1815 | Burr     | Clarina       | d/o Alva        |                     |
| 28 Mar 1815 | Allen    | Albert        | s/o Jeremiah    | offered by his wife |
| 23 Apr 1815 | Chapman  | Joseph        | s/o Phineas     | offered by his wife |
| 23 Apr 1815 | Chapman  | Mary          | d/o Phineas     | offered by his wife |
| 23 Apr 1815 | Chapman  | Hiram         | s/o Phineas     | offered by his wife |
| 23 Apr 1815 | Chapman  | Charles       | s/o Phineas     | offered by his wife |
| 24 Aug 1815 | Guyer    | Thaddeus Burr | s/o Thaddeus B. |                     |
| 24 Aug 1815 | Guyer    | Mary          | d/o Thaddeus B. |                     |
| 01 Oct 1815 | Allen    | James Harvey  | s/o John        |                     |
| 01 Oct 1815 | Lockwood | Hezekiah      | s/o Eunice      |                     |
| 06 Oct 1815 | Richmond | David Chester | s/o Dr. David   |                     |

|             |          |                       |                            |                                       |
|-------------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 03 Nov 1815 | [Burr]   | Charles               |                            | servant boy to Zalmon; offered by him |
| 05 Nov 1815 | Andrews  | Thomas                | s/o John                   |                                       |
| 05 Nov 1815 | Andrews  | Aletheia              | d/o Widow Mary             |                                       |
| 05 Nov 1815 | Andrews  | Mary                  | d/o Widow Mary             |                                       |
| 05 Nov 1815 | Andrews  | Thomas Banks          | s/o Widow Mary             |                                       |
| 06 Nov 1815 | Swift    | Harriet Abigail Jesup | d/o Eliphalet Esq.         |                                       |
| 04 Feb 1816 | Banks    | David Adams           | s/o Widow Salome           |                                       |
| 10 Feb 1816 | Jesup    | Esther (Widow)        |                            |                                       |
| 28 Apr 1816 | Banks    | Harriet Trumbull      | d/o Rev. Daniel            |                                       |
| 21 May 1816 | Phillips | Hezekiah              | s/o Hezekiah               |                                       |
| 26 May 1816 | Scribner | William               | s/o Jesse B.               |                                       |
| 26 May 1816 | Jesup    | William Burr          | s/o William H.             | offered by mother                     |
| 19 May 1816 | Wakeman  | Talcot Banks          | s/o Banks                  |                                       |
| 08 Jul 1816 | Jesup    | Loisa                 | d/o Widow Esther           |                                       |
| 08 Jul 1816 | Jesup    | David Squire          | s/o Widow Esther           |                                       |
| 08 Jul 1816 | Jesup    | Charlotte             | d/o Widow Esther           |                                       |
| 02 Aug 1816 | Wilson   | Mary Lush             | d/o John Esq.              |                                       |
| 08 Sep 1816 | Allvord  | Mary Banks            | d/o Widow Betsy            |                                       |
| 08 Sep 1816 | Allvord  | Sarah Wakeman         | d/o Widow Betsy            |                                       |
| 27 Oct 1816 | Chapman  | Armidah Brush         | ch/o James 3 <sup>rd</sup> |                                       |
| 26 Sep 1817 | Disbrow  | Ebenezer Morehouse    | s/o Samuel                 |                                       |
| 23 Oct 1817 | Elwood   | Shelton               | s/o Eliakim                |                                       |
| 31 Oct 1817 | Scribner | Sarah Frames          | d/o Jesse B.               |                                       |
| 09 Nov 1817 | Lockwood | Sally                 | d/o Joseph                 | offered by his wife                   |
| 28 Oct 1818 | Wakeman  | Mary                  | d/o Banks                  |                                       |
| 30 Oct 1818 | Banks    | Abraham Talcott       | s/o Lymon                  |                                       |
| 06 Nov 1818 | Wilson   | Charles Lush          | s/o John Q. Esq.           |                                       |
| 20 Jan 1819 | Bears    | Julia Moriah          | d/o Ebenezer               |                                       |

|             |           |                  |                         |                 |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 01 May 1819 | Morehouse | Jeremiah         | s/o Lt. Samuel I. [J.?) |                 |
| 02 Jul 1819 | Burr      | Enoch Fitch      | s/o Zalmon              |                 |
| 15 Aug 1819 | Chapman   | Sherwood         | s/o James Jr.           |                 |
| 15 Aug 1819 | Hill      | William Augustus | s/o Nathaniel Lewis     |                 |
| 03 Sep 1819 | Smith     | Samantha         | d/o Samuel S.           | by his wife     |
| 28 Sep 1819 | Hurlbutt  | Frederic         | s/o James               | by his wife     |
| 28 Sep 1819 | Hurlbutt  | Charles          | s/o James               | by his wife     |
| 28 Sep 1819 | Hurlbutt  | Francis          | s/o James               | by his wife     |
| 28 Sep 1819 | Hurlbutt  | Esther           | d/o James               | by his wife     |
| 28 Sep 1819 | Hurlbutt  | Jennet           | d/o James               | by his wife     |
| 23 Dec 1819 | Taylor    | Samuel Jarviss   | s/o Lt. Jesup           |                 |
| 13 Apr 1820 | Lockwood  | Loisa (twin)     | d/o Joseph              | by their mother |
| 13 Apr 1820 | Lockwood  | Lucretia (twin)  | d/o Joseph              | by their mother |
| 02 Jun 1820 | Scribner  | Jabez Plat       | s/o Jesse Bunce         |                 |
| 03 Sep 1820 | Finch     | George           |                         | a young man     |
| 25 Sep 1820 | Wilson    | Stephen Lush     | s/o John Q. Esq.        |                 |

(total by Mr. Ripley - 1683)

|             |         |            |           |  |
|-------------|---------|------------|-----------|--|
| 13 Mar 1821 | Wakeman | Henry Burr | s/o Banks |  |
|-------------|---------|------------|-----------|--|

Baptisms by E. W. Hooker (see new record book)

|             |       |              |                |                     |
|-------------|-------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 01 Mar 1822 | Coley | Abigail Hyde | d/o David/Mary | bap by E. W. Hooker |
|-------------|-------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|

**End of baptism records from these early volumes.**



### Marriages, 1742 through 1769

A note about these records: There are a number of people who have no surname. Many of them are noted to be “Negro” or “Person of Color” or a “servant of” a member of the church, who is then named. These individuals are assumed to be enslaved people though there is no clear statement of the status of most of them. One is called “free woman” and several have no comments at all. The names of their owners or sponsors are included for context.

| Date          | GROOM     |              |           |              | BRIDE    |            |           |              |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
|               | Surname   | Given Name   | Residence | Servant of   | Surname  | Given Name | Residence | Servant of   |
| 22 Sep 1742   | Chapman   | Phenihas     |           |              | Cetchum  | Sarah      |           |              |
| 21 Feb 1742/3 | Elwood    | Richard      |           |              | Davis    | Sarah      |           |              |
| 07 Jun 1743   | Disbrow   | Joshua       |           |              | Gray     | Mary       |           |              |
| 22 Nov 1743   | Ogden     | Humphrey     |           |              | Bennet   | Hannah     |           |              |
| 22 Nov 1743   | Hendrick  | David        |           |              | Fountain | Mary       |           |              |
| 11 Jan 1743/4 | Wakeman   | Stephen      |           |              | Jesup    | Sarah      |           |              |
| 01 Aug 1744   | Mead      | Ebenezer     |           |              | Frost    | Mary       |           |              |
| 21 Nov 1744   | [none]    | Harry        |           | George Cable | [none]   | Elizabeth  |           | George Cable |
| 14 Feb 1744/5 | Sturges   | Jeremiah Jr. |           |              | Lyon     | Rebecca    |           |              |
| 26 Mar 1745   | Crissy    | David        |           |              | Frost    | Eunice     |           |              |
| 25 Apr 1745   | Lyon      | Gershom      |           |              | Buckley  | Mary       |           |              |
| 16 May 1745   | Morehouse | John         |           |              | Jesup    | Mary       |           |              |
| 24 Dec 1745   | Beers     | Ephraim      |           |              | Fanten   | Mary       |           |              |
| 17 Jun 1746   | Bennet    | Nathan       |           |              | Sturges  | Hannah     |           |              |
| 17 Jun 1746   | Bennet    | Moses        |           |              | Hurlbutt | Eunice     |           |              |
| 14 Oct 1746   | Blackman  | Peter        |           |              | Beers    | Abigail    |           |              |
| 21 Jan 1746/7 | Godfrey   | Eleazer      |           |              | Bennet   | Rachel     |           |              |

|                   |           |                  |         |                   |           |               |           |                    |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 21 Jan<br>1746/7  | Gorham    | Shubael          |         |                   | Hurlbutt  | Rebecca       |           |                    |
| 03 Feb<br>1746/7  | Sherwood  | Jeremiah         |         |                   | Sturges   | Abigail       |           |                    |
| 07 May 1747       | Couch     | Joseph           |         |                   | Sherwood  | Hannah        |           |                    |
| 21 Jul 1747       | Lyon      | Stephen          |         |                   | Webb      | Grace         |           |                    |
| 13 Jan<br>1747/8  | Stebins   | Ebenezer         |         |                   | Davis     | Ann           |           |                    |
| 02 Nov 1748       | Adams     | David            |         |                   | Squire    | Sarah         |           |                    |
| 02 Feb<br>1748/9  | Gorham    | Ichabod          |         |                   | Barlow    | Sarah         |           |                    |
| 01 Mar<br>1748/9  | Guire     | Nathan           |         |                   | Darling   | Elizabeth     |           |                    |
| 21 Apr 1749       | Squire    | Ebenezer         |         |                   | Morehouse | Eunice        |           |                    |
| 29 Nov 1749       | Bettes    | Joseph           |         |                   | Whitney   | Abigail       |           |                    |
| 19 Dec 1749       | St. John  | Moses            | Norwalk |                   | Couch     | Mary          | Fairfield |                    |
| 01 Jan<br>1749/50 | Sherwood  | Abel             |         |                   | Fountain  | Hannah        |           |                    |
| 11 Jan<br>1749/50 | Johnson   | Nathaniel        |         |                   | Nicols    | Sarah         |           |                    |
| 16 Jan<br>1749/50 | Beers     | Nathan           |         |                   | Burr      | Ann           |           |                    |
| 16 Jan<br>1749/50 | Sherwood  | David Jr.        |         |                   | Cable     | Eunice        |           |                    |
| 18 Jan<br>1749/50 | Sturges   | Christopher Jr.  | Stmfd   |                   | Davis     | Hannah        | Fairfield |                    |
| 07 Feb<br>1749/50 | Steward   | Benjamin         | Norwalk |                   | Sherwood  | Eleanor       | Fairfield |                    |
| xx Feb<br>1749/50 | [none]    | Mingo<br>(Negro) |         | Joseph<br>Wakeman | [none]    | Nanny (Negro) |           | Stephen<br>Wakeman |
| 25 Feb<br>1749/50 | Couch     | Thomas           |         |                   | Jesup     | Elizabeth     |           |                    |
| 08 Mar<br>1749/50 | Cetchum   | Joseph           | Norwalk |                   | Hurlbutt  | Elizabeth     | Fairfield |                    |
| 23 Aug 150        | Morehouse | Michael          |         |                   | Mills     | Elizabeth     |           |                    |
| 05 Nov 1750       | Thorp     | Samuel           |         |                   | Baker     | Mary          |           |                    |

|               |             |                |              |             |          |                 |            |                 |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 29 Nov 1750   | Barlow      | David          |              |             | Sturges  | Esther          |            |                 |
| 30 Jan 1750/1 | Cole        | Isaiah         | Colony of RI |             | Nicols   | Eleanor         | Fairfield  |                 |
| xx Apr 1751   | [none]      | Jack (Negro)   |              | Dea. Hide   | [none]   | Cate (Negro)    |            | Nathaniel Adams |
| 20 Jun 1751   | Oysterbanks | Isaac          |              |             | Jecox    | Sarah           |            |                 |
| 01 Jan 1751/2 | Munrow      | Ebenezer       |              |             | Dunkins  | Mary            |            |                 |
| 09 Apr 1752   | Hazard      | John           |              |             | Wakeman  | Mary            |            |                 |
| 26 Jul 1752   | Gorham      | Isaac          |              |             | Wakeman  | Ann             |            |                 |
| 15 Sep 1752   | Hanford     | Elnathan Jr.   | Norwalk      |             | Cable    | Anna            | Fairfield  |                 |
| 03 Oct 1752   | Smith       | Joseph         | N.S.[?]      |             | Lyon     | Esther          | Greenfield |                 |
| 01 Nov 1752   | Whitehead   | Gershom        |              |             | Buckley  | Martha          |            |                 |
| 27 Nov 1752   | Gorham      | Jabez          |              |             | Couch    | Mary            |            |                 |
| 29 Nov 1752   | Taylor      | Oliver         | Danberry     |             | Williams | Jane            | Fairfield  |                 |
| 06 Dec 1752   | Dean        | Benjamin       |              |             | Squire   | Mary            |            |                 |
| 19 Dec 1752   | Platt       | Obediah        |              |             | Bradley  | Eunice          | Greenfield |                 |
| 27 Dec 1752   | Couch       | Simon Jr.      |              |             | Nash     | Rebecca         |            |                 |
| 03 Jan 1753   | Davis       | John           |              |             | Meker    | Elizabeth       | Greenfield |                 |
| 03 Jan 1753   | Dikeman     | John           |              |             | Coley    | Mary            |            |                 |
| 17 Jan 1753   | Gray        | Jabez          |              |             | Jecox    | Elizabeth Betty |            |                 |
| 23 Jan 1753   | [none]      | Samson (Negro) |              | Sarah Jesup | [none]   | Betty (Negro)   |            | John Andrews    |
| 20 Feb 1753   | Elwood      | Joseph         |              |             | Dibble   | Eleanor         |            |                 |
| 09 May 1753   | Down        | Seth           |              |             | Price    | Hannah          | Greenfield |                 |
| 28 Jun 1753   | Beers       | Nehemiah       |              |             | Fountain | Eunice          |            |                 |
| 01 Aug 1753   | Hide        | Joseph         |              |             | Sherwood | Betty           |            |                 |
| 13 Nov 1753   | Hendrick    | John Jr.       |              |             | Bradley  | Eunice          |            |                 |
| 13 Dec 1753   | Pickett     | James          | Norwalk      |             | Hurlbutt | Margaret        | Fairfield  |                 |
| 24 Feb 1754   | Cable       | Jabez          |              |             | Denbo    | Mary            |            |                 |

|             |           |                   |            |                    |             |                |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 28 Feb 1754 | Fantain   | John              |            |                    | Lyon        | Eunice         | Greenfield      |                   |
| 14 Mar 1754 | Nash      | Jonathan          |            |                    | Andrews     | Sarah          |                 |                   |
| 01 Apr 1754 | Bennet    | Thomas Jr.        |            |                    | Couch       | Mary           |                 |                   |
| 16 May 1754 | Batison   | James             |            |                    | Oysterbanks | Rachel         |                 |                   |
| 04 Jul 1754 | [none]    | Cuffee<br>(Negro) |            | Nathaniel<br>Adams | [none]      | Betty (Negro)  |                 | Dea. John<br>Hide |
| 30 Jul 1754 | Sturgis   | Gershom           |            |                    | Morehouse   | Mary           |                 |                   |
| 02 Oct 1754 | Gorham    | John              |            |                    | Wakeman     | Abigail        |                 |                   |
| 17 Oct 1754 | Lockwood  | Jabez             |            |                    | Bennet      | Sarah          |                 |                   |
| 03 Nov 1754 | Disbrow   | Jabez             |            |                    | Jecox       | Mabel          |                 |                   |
| 13 Feb 1755 | Murwin    | Seth              |            |                    | Sherwood    | Ann            | Greenfield      |                   |
| 17 Apr 1755 | Morehouse | Daniel            |            |                    | Sturgis     | Sarah          |                 |                   |
| 05 Jan 1755 | Whitlock  | Oliver            |            |                    | Hull        | Mary           |                 |                   |
| 22 Sep 1755 | Mallery   | Jonathan          | Redding    |                    | Bennet      | Elizabeth      | of this place   |                   |
| 12 Oct 1755 | Davis     | James             | Greenfield |                    | Hase        | Sarah [Hayes?] |                 |                   |
| 01 Jan 1756 | Bradley   | Hezekiah          | Greenfield |                    | Sherwood    | Abigail        | of this place   |                   |
| 14 Jan 1756 | Taylor    | Jonathan          | Norwalk    |                    | Coley       | Lois           | of this place   |                   |
| 23 Feb 1756 | Couch     | Samuel Jr.        |            |                    | Allen       | Rachel         |                 |                   |
| 18 Mar 1756 | Beers     | James Jr.         |            |                    | Burr        | Hannah         |                 |                   |
| 13 May 1756 | Cable     | John              |            |                    | Laberrie    | Ann            | Stratford       |                   |
| 17 Jun 1756 | Gilbert   | John              |            |                    | Murwin      | Lydia          | Greenfield      |                   |
| 13 Sep 1756 | Morehouse | Gideon            |            |                    | Sturges     | Eunice         |                 |                   |
| 02 Oct 1756 | Morehouse | James             | Stratfield |                    | Morehouse   | Levinia        | this place      |                   |
| xx Oct 1756 | Nicols    | Daniel            |            |                    | Allen       | Mary           |                 |                   |
| 09 Nov 1756 | Taylor    | Eli               | Norwalk    |                    | Hull        | Eunice         | Greens<br>Farms |                   |
| 15 Dec 1756 | Crossman  | John              | Dartmouth  |                    | Allen       | Ann            | of this place   |                   |
| 17 Jan 1757 | Allen     | Samuel            |            |                    | Nicols      | Eunice         |                 |                   |
| 10 Mar 1757 | Fillow    | John              | Norwalk    |                    | Sherwood    | Sarah          | Fairfield       |                   |
| 17 Mar 1757 | Hughs     | Rowland           | Virginia   |                    | Hendrick    | Sarah          | Fairfield       |                   |

|             |          |                  |            |                         |          |                     |                 |                         |
|-------------|----------|------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 11 Apr 1757 | Frost    | Benjamin         |            |                         | Foot     | Mary                |                 |                         |
| 13 Apr 1757 | Bradley  | Reuben           |            |                         | Nash     | Elizabeth           |                 |                         |
| 10 Nov 1757 | Adams    | David Jr.        |            |                         | Couch    | Adrai               |                 |                         |
| 22 Nov 1757 | Taylor   | Gamaliel         | Norwalk    |                         | Cable    | Abigail             | of this place   |                         |
| 28 Mar 1758 | Andrews  | John Jr.         |            |                         | Cable    | Temperance          |                 |                         |
| 12 Jul 1758 | Hawley   | William          |            |                         | Nash     | Lydia               |                 |                         |
| 07 Feb 1759 | Hurlbutt | John             |            |                         | Godfrey  | Sarah               |                 |                         |
| 28 Feb 1759 | Gray     | Thaddeus         |            |                         | Carly    | Susanna             |                 |                         |
| 15 Jul 1759 | Pacthin  | Joseph           |            |                         | Nott     | Martha              |                 |                         |
| 30 Aug 1759 | Hendrick | Samuel           |            |                         | Rumsey   | Mary                |                 |                         |
| 27 Jan 1760 | Sherwood | Daniel, Mr.      |            |                         | Andrews  | Abigail             |                 |                         |
| 27 Apr 1760 | Allen    | Ebenezer         |            |                         | Philips  | Tabitha             |                 |                         |
| 11 May 1760 | Buckley  | David            |            |                         | Couch    | Deborah             |                 |                         |
| 23 Oct 1760 | Sturges  | Eliphalet        |            |                         | Osborn   | Mary                |                 |                         |
| 24 Nov 1760 | Ramond   | David            |            |                         | Fountain | Sarah               |                 |                         |
| 10 Feb 1761 | [none]   | York (Negro)     |            | Capt.<br>Thomas<br>Nash | [none]   | Parry (Negro)       |                 | Capt.<br>Thomas<br>Nash |
| 24 Mar 1761 | Sherwood | John             |            |                         | Gorham   | Mary                |                 |                         |
| 02 Apr 1761 | Hull     | Jedidiah         |            |                         | Chapman  | Mary                |                 |                         |
| 16 Apr 1761 | Hait     | Jacob            | Salem      |                         | Sturges  | Sarah               | Greens<br>Farms |                         |
| 17 Jan 1762 | Chelson  | Asaph            | Middletown |                         | Hanford  | Lucretia            | Fairfield       |                         |
| 18 Feb 1762 | Gray     | Solomon          |            |                         | Disbrow  | Ann                 |                 |                         |
| 25 Feb 1762 | [none]   | March<br>(Negro) |            | Simon<br>Couch          | [none]   | Margaret<br>(Negro) |                 | Wid Mary<br>Morehouse   |
| 28 Apr 1762 | Fransher | Silvanus         | Stanford   |                         | Gray     | Hannah              | of this place   |                         |
| 28 Jul 1762 | Wakeman  | Joseph Jr.       |            |                         | Adams    | Rebecca             |                 |                         |
| 18 Nov 1762 | Bulkley  | Isaac            |            |                         | Couch    | Deborah             |                 |                         |
| 05 Jan 1763 | Davis    | John             |            |                         | Jecox    | Olive               |                 |                         |
| 30 Mar 1762 | Rogers   | James            | Norwalk    |                         | Wakeman  | Eleanor             | of this pl.     |                         |

|             |           |                   |               |                    |             |                |               |                      |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 03 Feb 1763 | Wakeman   | Stephen           |               |                    | Adams       | Mary           |               |                      |
| 02 Mar 1763 | Higgins   | Gabrel            | Bedford       |                    | Gray        | Sarah          | of this place |                      |
| 03 Mar 1763 | Lewis     | Ebenezer          |               |                    | Godfrey     | Betty          |               |                      |
| 19 Jun 1763 | Gray      | Samuel            | of this place |                    | Stone       | Joanna         | Providence    |                      |
| 11 Aug 1763 | Coley     | Ebenezer          | Northfield    |                    | Morehouse   | Abigail        | of this pl.   |                      |
| 06 Nov 1763 | Perry     | Peter             |               |                    | Bradley     | Sarah          |               |                      |
| 16 Nov 1763 | Gorham    | Joseph Jr.        |               |                    | Gray        | Mary           |               |                      |
| 17 Nov 1763 | Meker     | Daniel            |               |                    | Gorham      | Abigail        |               |                      |
| 21 Dec 1763 | Bennet    | Joseph            |               |                    | Lyon        | Sarah          |               |                      |
| 24 Jan 1764 | Godfrey   | Nathan            |               |                    | Nash        | Sarah          |               |                      |
| 25 Jan 1764 | Morehouse | David             |               |                    | Couch       | Thankful       |               |                      |
| 16 Feb 1764 | Allen     | Ebenezer Jr.      |               |                    | Allen       | Sarah          |               |                      |
| 21 Feb 1764 | Gyer      | Stephen           |               |                    | Burr        | Rebecca        |               |                      |
| 16 Apr 1764 | Batison   | William           |               |                    | Jecox       | Grissel        |               |                      |
| 06 May 1764 | Jesup     | Ebenezer          |               |                    | Andrews     | Eleanor        |               |                      |
| 10 Jun 1764 | [none]    | Parrot<br>(Negro) |               | Nathaniel<br>Adams | [none]      | Tamar (Negro)  |               | Joseph<br>Disbrow    |
| 15 Aug 1764 | Straten   | Cornelius         | Long Island   |                    | Hull        | Abigail        | Fairfield     |                      |
| 15 Nov 1764 | Peck      | William           | Greenwich     |                    | Cable       | Sarah          | of this place |                      |
| 15 Nov 1764 | Whitear   | Benjamin          |               |                    | Bulkley     | Sarah          |               |                      |
| 21 Nov 1764 | [none]    | Ned (Negro)       |               | Thomas<br>Couch    | [none]      | Dorcas (Negro) |               | Jeremiah<br>Sherwood |
| 11 Dec 1764 | Frasor    | Daniel            |               |                    | Oysterbanks | Eunice         |               |                      |
| 23 Jan 1765 | Osborn    | Joseph            |               |                    | Couch       | Mary           |               |                      |
| 07 Feb 1765 | Taylor    | Samuel            | Norwalk       |                    | Sturges     | Mary           | of this place |                      |
| 14 Mar 1765 | Nicols    | Moses             |               |                    | Jecox       | Mary           |               |                      |
| 08 Aug 1765 | Baker     | Ebenezer          |               |                    | Lockwood    | Mable          |               |                      |
| 19 Sep 1765 | Perry     | Nathan            |               |                    | Smith       | Elen           | Greenfield    |                      |
| 22 Feb 1767 | Lockwood  | Gershom           |               |                    | Allen       | Martha         |               |                      |
| 19 Mar 1767 | Gray      | Moses             |               |                    | Disbrow     | Sarah          |               |                      |



|             |            |                |              |  |           |              |              |  |
|-------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 20 Mar 1767 | Redfield   | Ebenezer       | Grns Frms    |  | Burr      | Martha       | Fairfield    |  |
| 09 Apr 1767 | King       | David          | Greens Farms |  | Fitch     | Elisabeth    | Norwalk      |  |
| 27 May 1767 | Osterbanks | Isaac          |              |  | Cahoom    | Abigail      |              |  |
| 25 Jun 1767 | Bradley    | Stephen        |              |  | Adams     | Abigail      |              |  |
| 26 Aug 1767 | Webb       | Josiah         |              |  | Sherwood  | Elisabeth    |              |  |
| 28 Oct 1767 | Nash       | Samuel         | Norwalk      |  | Bennet    | Eunice       | Greens Farms |  |
| 05 Nov 1767 | Hibbard    | Elisha         |              |  | Osborn    | Elisabeth    |              |  |
| 28 Feb 1768 | Cable      | George         |              |  | Handford  | Easter       |              |  |
| 03 Mar 1768 | Sherwood   | Daniel         |              |  | Whitehead | Charity      |              |  |
| 22 Mar 1768 | Scribner   | Stephen        | Norwalk      |  | Allen     | Deborah      | Greens Farms |  |
| 10 Apr 1768 | Disbrow    | Joseph Jr.     |              |  | Hendrick  | Phebee       |              |  |
| 12 Apr 1768 | Allen      | John           |              |  | Lyon      | Martha       |              |  |
| 21 Apr 1768 | Godfrey    | Stephen Jr.    |              |  | Mills     | Abigail      |              |  |
| 29 May 1768 | Morehouse  | Grummon        |              |  | Elwood    | Hulda        |              |  |
| 02 Jun 1768 | Banks      | David, Capt.   | Gmflid       |  | Wakeman   | Sarah, Widow | GrFm         |  |
| 28 Aug 1768 | Smith      | Samuel         |              |  | Bennit    | Abigail      |              |  |
| 11 Oct 1768 | Gold       | Hezekiah, Rev. | Cornwall     |  | Wakeman   | Elisabeth    | GmFms        |  |
| 23 Nov 1768 | Elwood     | John           |              |  | Batterson | Ann          |              |  |
| 23 Nov 1768 | Thorp      | William        |              |  | Disbrow   | Patt         |              |  |
| 15 Feb 1769 | Buckley    | Andrew         | Greenfield   |  | Darrows   | Abigail      | Fairfield    |  |
| 14 Mar 1769 | Baker      | Joshua         |              |  | Sturges   | Abigail      |              |  |
| 20 Apr 1769 | Bur        | Daniel         |              |  | Buckley   | Abigail      |              |  |
| 17 Dec 1769 | Trubee     | Ansel          |              |  | Bears     | Isabel       | Fairfield    |  |

To be continued

## FAREWELLS

Since the last journal was published, two key members of the Board of Governors have removed from Connecticut. Though replenishment of leadership is an important aspect of every organization, the loss of these two individuals will be keenly felt by our group.

### PAUL KEROACK

Our President Paul Keroack has moved to Pennsylvania. He worked at Norwalk Public Library, and in the local history room he learned about a number of interesting collections which he shared with Connecticut Ancestry Society members in journal articles. He created indexes for two volumes of Norwalk's town vital records which had never been indexed: Deaths 1848-1861 and Marriages 1848-1861. He had been a member of the Board since 2013 and was Society President from June, 2014, until his departure in September. Besides running the board and member meetings, he made it his responsibility to see that our programs were adequately advertised via newspaper, email, radio and internet. Over the years he had over a dozen articles published in *Connecticut Ancestry* as well as other journals.

Thank you, Paul. We will miss you, and we wish you well in your new endeavors.

### HARLAN R. JESSUP, JR.,

Harlan is moving to Maine in December. He has had a decades-long association with Connecticut Ancestry Society including many years on the Board of Governors and serving as President for two terms. His most important role has been as editor of the scholarly journal *Connecticut Ancestry*. The longest-serving editor in the Society's 63-year history, Harlan held the position from June, 2003, until May, 2014, contributing to the editing effort even before filling the position full-time. His contributions to the continued existence of this important collection of Fairfield-County-based family histories have exemplified and furthered the mission of Connecticut Ancestry Society: to promote genealogical scholarship, preserve source material and exchange family histories.

He published innumerable articles of his own in *Connecticut Ancestry* (including two in this issue) and *The Connecticut Nutmegger*. He has been particularly fond of finding and publishing town vital records that were not included in the Barbour Collection, and he has made a study of families who lived in The Oblong, a disputed area of land on the Connecticut-New York border. His first publication was an article in *The American Genealogist* correcting an error by Donald Lines Jacobus.

In addition to CAS, Harlan has been active in the Newtown Genealogy Club, serving in leadership positions there. He also has been an active volunteer at the Cyrenius H. Booth Library in Newtown where he has nurtured and expanded the Julia Brush Genealogy Collection. He volunteers there one day every week. Many clients of his genealogy research business benefitted from his careful and thorough work. He was a founding member of the Connecticut Professional Genealogists Council.

Best Wishes, Harlan. You will be sorely missed.



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