

*The Descendants of Jacob Schoff*

BOSTON, 1752

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With cordial regards

Richard C. Cook

January '911.



# THE DESCENDANTS OF JACOB SCHOFF

WHO CAME TO BOSTON IN 1752 AND  
SETTLED IN ASHBURNHAM IN 1757

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE GERMAN IM-  
MIGRATION INTO COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND

BY  
WILFRED H. SCHOFF

PHILADELPHIA

1910



1149535

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*Dec 1, 1910 - 12-14*





# THE DESCENDANTS OF JACOB SCHOFF

## I

JACOB SCHOFF was one of a party of seven Germans who purchased of the town of Lexington, "in the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England", in 1757, a tract of 1000 acres of land in the plantation then known as "Dorchester Canada", now the town of Ashburnham, in the northern part of Worcester County, which had been awarded by the Provincial Court to Lexington as payment for the joint maintenance of a bridge over the Charles River at Cambridge. The location of this bridge, on the road from Harvard Square by Soldiers' Field to Brighton, is marked by a commemorative tablet. The name of the plantation was the result of the disastrous expedition of the New England colonies led by Sir William Phips against the French fortress of Quebec in 1690; the various towns having received from the Provincial Court land in the unsettled wilderness, instead of money, in payment for the expense incurred by them in raising and maintaining troops for the expedition. At the time of this purchase, "Dorchester Canada" was a forest containing only a few families of hardy pioneers, and Fitchburg, twelve miles southeastward, was the nearest settlement. A road was under construction from Boston to the settlements along the southern line of New Hampshire, which, until a short time before, had been claimed as territory belonging to Massachusetts. The dispute was arbitrated by the King of England, who in 1740 drew the dividing line as it now exists, between the Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers. This road, in colonial days, was an

important highway of trade,—one of the two that led westward from Boston. The first led to Marlboro and Springfield, and so to the settlements in Connecticut; this second road, from Watertown through Acton, Leominster, and Fitchburg, branched at “Dorchester Canada”; one branch leading to New Ipswich and Petersboro, connecting ultimately with both the Merrimac and Connecticut; the other to Fitzwilliam and Keene, being extended subsequently to Walpole on the Connecticut River, to Rutland in Vermont and finally to Lake Champlain. In the year 1757 it had probably gone no further than “Dorchester Canada”, if so far.

The deed for the German purchase is recorded at the office of the Register of Deeds at Worcester, Mass., and is as follows:

“To all People to whom these presents shall Come Greeting Know Ye, that we William Reed Esqr. Ebenezer Fisk Gent. and John Stone yeoman all of Lexington in the County of Middlesex in the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England being a Committee appointed and Impowered by a Vote of the Town of Lexington aforesaid for to Sell a Certain Tract of Land Lying in Dorchester Canada So Called in Worcester County Containing one Thousand acres Granted unto Lexington by the province aforesaid for the maintainance of part of a Bridge over Charles river in Cambridge in said County Have in pursuance of the said Trust reposed in us for and In Consideration of the sum of Two hundred & Eighty pounds Lawfull money paid to us in hand before the Ensealing hereof by Henry Hole Christian William Whiteman Jacob Schoff Simon Rothermel Peter Perry John Rich John Kiverling belonging to the County and province aforesaid Labourers the Receipt whereof we do by these presents acknowledge to our full Satisfaction Have given granted bargained sold aliened and confirm and by these presents do freely fully and absolutely give grant

bargain sell aliene Convey and Confirm unto the said Henry Hole and the others abovementioned with him and their heirs and assigns forever a Certain Tract of Land Lying in Dorche Canada So Called in the County of Worcester Containing one Thousand acres granted unto Lexington abovesaid by the province aforesaid for the Maintainance of part of a Certain Bridge over Charles River in Cambridge aforesaid the Butts & Bounds may be fully Known at Large by a plan Taken by Ebenezer Prescott To Have and and To Hold, said land with all the profits priviledges and appurtenances to the same Belonging unto them the said Henry Hole and the other above mentioned with him and their heirs and assigns forever to their only proper use benifit and behoofe forever and we the said William Reed Esqr. Ebenr. Fisk Gent. and John Stone yeoman in Behalf of the Town of Lexington do Covenant and promise that at the Executing of these presents have good Right full power and Lawfull authority to Convey the same as aforesaid and that the said Henry Hole and the others mentioned with him their heirs and assigns shall and may at all Times for ever hereafter Lawfully and peaceably and Quietly have Hold use and Improve occupy possess and Enjoy the aforegranted premises free and Clear of all Gifts Grants Bargains Sales Leases Mortgages Wills Entails Joyntures Dowries Incumbrances of what Name or Nature so ever that might in any Degree obstruct or make void this present Deed Furthermore, we the said William Reed Esqr. Ebenr. Fisk Gent. John Stone yeoman for and in behalf of said Town the above Demised premises to Them the said Henry Hol and the others mentioned with him their heirs assigns against the Lawfull Demands of any person or persons soever hereafter to warrant secure and Defend by these presents In Witness whereof we the said William Reed Esqr. Ebenr. Fisk Gent. John Stone as a Committee in behalf of the Town have hereunto put our hands and Seals this Thirty first Day of December Anno

Domini 1757 and in the 31st year of his majesty's Reign—  
 Signed Sealed & Delivd. } Wm. Reed seal  
 In presence of } Ebenezer Fisk seal  
     Jonas Stone } John Stone seal  
     John Clapham } Middx. Ss. Lexington Jany  
     John Steel } ye 2d 1758 then William  
 Reed Esqr. Ebenezer Fisk John Stone signers and sealers  
 personally appeared acknowledged the foregoing Instrument  
 to be their act and deed before me Isaac Bowman Justice of  
 Peace March 28th 1758 Recd. and accordingly Entd. &  
 Exad. p. J. Chandler Regr."

This "Bridge Farm" had troubled the town of Lexington for some time. At a meeting held March 2, 1752, the same persons who constituted the committee of sale were asked to arrange for a survey and to find a purchaser. (All three were leading men in the town, particularly the first-named, who was prominent in the affairs of the Colony.) In the *Boston Gazette* of April 24, 1753, the farm was advertised for sale. Again at a freeholders' meeting May 17, 1756, a committee of three, William Reed being one, was directed to sell the farm. At another meeting July 4, 1757, the sale seemed to be under way, as the committee named in the deed was reappointed, directed to lay aside the sale-money for bridge repairs, and authorized to give a "Warrantee Deed" and to take security from the purchasers. The sale was consummated December 31, 1757, and of the purchase price of £280, a balance of £226 was left on mortgage executed January 2, 1758. At a Lexington Freeholders' meeting January 9, 1758, the sale was ratified and the purchasers were given until January 2, 1770, to extinguish the debt, payments to begin January 2, 1760. (The mortgage was finally cancelled April 29, 1778.) The Committee was continued to invest the purchase money, but William Reed declined to serve, and Isaac Bowman, town clerk,

before whom the deed was acknowledged, was chosen in his place. The transaction was closed by a vote of the Selectmen, March 6, 1758, ordering a payment of three shillings to "Mr. Joseph Bridge, it being his putting ye Dutchs Mortgage Deed upon Record."

## II

The earlier history of the German colonists belongs to a chapter which reflects small credit on the province of Massachusetts Bay. Before the outbreak of the French and Indian war in 1756, the New England colonists felt themselves seriously menaced by the French in Canada. The treaty of Utrecht in 1713 had left the boundaries between French and English possessions in North America in a very uncertain condition. The English colonies depended on their royal charters, but the French, allying themselves with the Indians, denied most of the English claims, and asserted ownership of Lake Champlain on one side, the upper Connecticut in the center, and the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers on the other side, of New England. We now know these pretensions to have been a gigantic bluff, on so little solid foundation that a troop of Massachusetts militia, properly directed, could at almost any time have succeeded in driving the French into the St. Lawrence; but this the colonial New Englanders did not know, otherwise Canada would to-day be part of the United States. The facts that frightened them were the French activity both in the interior and on the coasts of Maine, their bold attacks on English stockades, and their practical monopoly of the Indian trade-routes down the Connecticut, Androscoggin and Kennebec. Immigration into New England from the mother country, which had been due to religious persecution, had practically ceased after the overthrow of the Stuarts in 1688; the colonies were not growing fast enough from their original stock to fill up the threatened territory; and the authorities began to realize that their very existence might depend on their obtaining a supply of immigrants from some friendly source. (Boston, then the largest city in America, had a population

of only 15,700, and it remained stationary, or actually decreased, from 1740 to 1790!)

The natural example of colonial advancement through foreign immigration was Pennsylvania. Here the great exodus of "Palatines" due to French invasions, and persecution by their Elector, which occurred in the early years of the century, had given place to a settled business of canvassing throughout the Rhine valley for people willing to accept homesteads subject to rentals to the proprietors of the colony. These proprietors arranged with certain merchants in Rotterdam, who employed agents to visit the different towns and villages, promising all sorts of inducements in order to earn their commission on the emigrants produced. English ships were chartered at so much per passenger, to carry these Germans to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and the business was reduced to such a speculative basis that the profit of the shipper often depended on starving his passengers during the voyage or on forcing them to run into debt to the ship by charging over again at famine prices for food and supplies promised them for their passage-money, but withheld on various pretexts. By 1750 most of the accessible land in Pennsylvania had been parcelled out; but disagreements over land titles had driven the Germans from New York, and the attractions of Maryland, Virginia and Carolina were being less actively pushed; so that the proprietors of Pennsylvania, through their representatives in Rotterdam, still held a practical monopoly of this traffic.

Under such conditions Massachusetts was led, by a few interested parties unsupported by public opinion, to make an effort to secure a share of this German immigration. The laws of the province were very hard on those not of English birth and Protestant faith. Foreigners had to bring a large value in money or goods or pay a high tax, on entering the province, and those introducing them had to give security to the town where they settled that they would abide by the

law, and not become paupers. The division of Massachusetts into towns, parcelled out among freeholders, made it difficult for a foreigner to find any place to settle even if he could comply with the other conditions. He could not own property unless made a freeman of the town, and this he could not be unless he were naturalized, whatever the difficulties in his way. He could not be naturalized unless he had received communion in a Protestant congregation within three months and he could not commune unless elected to membership by the other communicants, after having given proof of direct personal religious experience. But fear of the French, and particularly the desire of the Waldo family, holders of one-half interest in the "Muscongus Patent" in Maine, determined the Provincial Council to invite foreign Protestants to come to Massachusetts. This "Muscongus Patent" covered a vast and uncertainly defined tract between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, granted to Massachusetts proprietors about 1635, and still mainly undeveloped, except for the fur trade with the unfriendly Indians. It adjoined the "Kennebec Purchase," bought from the Plymouth Colony, and the claims overlapped, so that titles were uncertain. The existence of both was threatened by the French, who claimed all the land between Nova Scotia and the Kennebec. The Province of Massachusetts defended itself there by a stockade or fort at Pemaquid (now Bristol, Maine, east of the Kennebec mouth), which was several times destroyed by French and Indians, and as often rebuilt; with frequent appeals to the British Crown to assume charge of the fort and relieve the Province of that "insupportable burden."\* The Waldo family were anxious to get this grant settled, for the sake of personal profit as well as provincial security. As early as 1740, Brigadier Samuel Waldo had contracted with one Zauberbühler for the delivery of German immigrants to his

\* Mass. Acts and Resolves, VII, 451, etc.



estate, making generous and very definite promises as to the land, provisions, and supplies which should be given them. In 1742 several families arrived in pitiful circumstances\*, their passage money unpaid. Nothing being done for them, they appealed to the Provincial Council for relief. Their appeal fell upon deaf ears and they were left to shift for themselves. These immigrants are described in the Council Archives for 1743 as "Palintinos." They came from Nassau-Dillenburg, Franconia, Swabia and Wurtemberg.

This Zauberbühler was a native of Appenzell, Switzerland, who had settled in Puryburg, South Carolina, with numerous Swiss and German immigrants. There was a German colony at Orangeburg, S. C., which maintained a Lutheran pastor, Rev. John Giessendanner. Zauberbühler went to London in 1739 and applied for orders in the Church of England, intending to supplant Giessendanner. Before going he induced the Provincial Council to vote him £500 for expenses in securing more settlers from Germany. Arriving in London and filing his petition, he was met by a counter-petition from Orangeburg, and the result was that his scheme failed and Giessendanner himself received Church orders.†

Probably Zauberbühler, fearing to return to South Carolina, and meeting General Samuel Waldo in London, contracted to deliver to Waldo's estate in Maine such families as he had induced to go to America. They were landed at Broad Bay, after which Zauberbühler drops out of the record. Their settlement was attacked in 1746 by French and Indians and many of them were killed, while the rest were carried as prisoners to Canada, doubtless over the Indian trade-route by the Androscoggin and Upper Connecticut. Returning in 1748, they kept in mind the country

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\* Eaton, *Annals of Warren* (Me.), p. 68.

†Bernheim, *German Settlements and the Lutheran Church in the Carolinas*, Philadelphia, 1872, pp. 110 ff.

through which they had passed, as shown by later activity of the Broad Bay Germans in opening it up for settlement.

An Act of Parliament (of XIII George II) had provided "for naturalizing such foreign Protestants as are settled, or shall settle, in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America." Such persons, after June 1, 1740, upon completion of seven years' residence on British territory, might take the oath of allegiance before the nearest judge, and have their names entered in a record to be sent annually to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in London. They were to have received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in some Protestant or Reformed congregation within three months. If Jews or Quakers, this requirement was modified. As against Papists, all former restrictions still applied, as set forth in the King's Coronation oath. Such naturalized citizens were ineligible to office within Great Britain or Ireland.

The Provincial laws requiring head-tax and security from immigrants were still in force.\* From 1749 to 1753, Spencer Phips, a Maine man interested in the development of that region, was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts and acting governor during the absence of William Shirley in Europe. His first Message to the General Court,† November 23, 1749, contained the following recommendation:

"As a more general cultivation of our lands, and thereby the Increase of the Produce of this Province, as well as the carrying on the Manufactures in it, is greatly impeded by reason of the scarcity of Labourers: May it not therefore deserve your consideration, Whether some thing may not be done to encourage industrious and well disposed Protestant Foreigners to settle among us; and whether some of our Acts which require security to be given by such as bring them hither have not eventually (tho' beside the Intention of the

\* Mass. Acts and Resolves, I, 64-68, 451-3; II, 336-7.

† Mass. Court Records, XIX, 62.

Legislature) discouraged and prevented the importation of many such, and whether the said Acts may not be altered and amended, and such Provision by Law be made as for the future may prevent so manifest and extensive an Inconvenience.”

This message, speaking only of the “Scarcity of Labourers” was not very attractive to immigrants; but the Committee of the Council which considered the matter recommended that a commission of one dollar be paid for each year’s service procured of a foreign Protestant indentured servant; the idea of the Council evidently being that these “Palatinos” from Germany would be on about the same plane as negro slaves from the West Indies, of whom a number had been brought in by Boston merchants.\*

This message of the Lieutenant-Governor was duly published, and caught the eye of one Joseph Crellius (in modern spelling Josef Krell), who wrote from Philadelphia three weeks later (December 19, 1749) describing himself as a “Protestant foreigner” resident in Philadelphia since 1740, and offering his services “toward persuading his country-people in Europe to go and settle in Massachusetts.”

“I came home in August last,” he wrote, “from a Voyage into Germany, with a vessel freighted with German Protestants, which having been followed by 23 or 24 vessels more, all safe arrived, I expect that there will be as many next year, and as those that came in last will have acquainted their Friends at home with the difficulty of getting lands here for which reason great many are obliged to move from hence into the Southern Colonies, it will be the easier to direct them from Holland to the Northern Colonies if so be any encouragement was given.”†

On January 25, 1750, the General Court of Massachu-

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\* Mass. Archives, *Emigrants*, p. 42.

† Mass. Archives, *Emigrants*, p. 48.

setts Bay, abandoning the idea of scattering needed laborers and indented servants through the settled towns, voted to set aside four townships; two in the "western parts nearest Fort Massachusetts," each of 7 miles square (in the Berkshire Hills, near the modern North Adams, then an unsettled wilderness, frequented by hostile Indians), and two in the "Eastern parts near Sebago Pond" in Maine; each of 6 miles square (also frequented by hostile Indians); each to be settled with 120 families within three years; and each to maintain a "learned Protestant minister within five years." A reserve of 200 acres in each township was granted to Joseph Crellius on condition that he should provide the 120 families to each within three years.\*

With no further investigation of this Joseph Crellius than his hopeful letter, the Lieutenant-Governor commissioned him to go to Germany, in the name of the Province, to find these 480 families; and the matter was closed, so the General Court thought, on February 5, 1750, by the passage of an Act regulating and safeguarding the importation of German passengers, in the hope of avoiding some of the scandals of overcrowding and underfeeding which were being complained of in the Pennsylvania traffic. The depth of their solicitude was shown by the requirement that each passenger should have a space six feet long, and one foot six inches wide; height not stipulated! But even this was a greater space than had been customary, the passengers having been expected to sleep like the seamen, in bunks shorter than their own bodies, and between-decks, where there was usually about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet head-room; so that they would literally be obliged to go on deck to stretch out at full length.

Obviously 800 acres of timber-land, far from roads or rivers, was not much of a commission to repay Crellius for his trouble. The four Massachusetts townships seem to have been neglected from the start. He secured the influence and

\* Mass. Acts and Resolves, XIV, 352.

support of the Waldos by undertaking to direct emigrants to their Muscongus tract; and he put an iron into the fire for himself by organizing, in 1750, a company for establishing a glass factory near Boston. The partners were John Franklin, tallow chandler (a brother of Benjamin Franklin); Norton Quincy, merchant; and Peter Etter (a German) stocking-weaver, all of Boston; Joseph Crellius, "late of Philadelphia;" and subsequently, Isaac Winslow, of Milton. This company leased of John Quincy, Shed's Neck in Braintree, fronting on the Fore River, comprising about 100 acres, for 10 shillings per acre.\* They laid it out in town lots, under the name of Germantown, giving the streets and squares German names. The object was to use the German labor for making glass, spermaceti candles and chocolate, and for weaving stockings. And it is a safe guess that the labor was to be unpaid—indentured in settlement of the ship's passage, as customary in Pennsylvania—and that Crellius' share in the company's operations depended on the number of workmen he could provide on these terms.

The name Germantown is still applied to this neck of land. It is on the west side of the Fore River, just before it joins Boston Harbor, and is now within the town of Quincy. A more inaccessible and unsuitable place for a manufacturing town could hardly have been devised. In this year of 1910 it is still almost unoccupied, except for summer residences of Boston folk. The Germantown company was foredoomed to failure not only by its location, but also because the rent fixed by Col. Quincy, £50 per year for the tract, with option of purchase at £1000, was a good round sum as values stood at that time, and quite beyond the industrial value of the property. Whatever Lieutenant-Governor Phips might say about the general good to be expected from

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\* Pattee: *Old Braintree and Quincy*, pp. 474-486, and authorities there quoted.

German immigration, John Quincy evidently did not propose that his estate should lose anything gainable thereby.

The lease was signed in Boston August 9, 1750, and was recorded January 8, 1752.\*

The personnel of the Germantown company reflects Crellius' Philadelphia connections. He had the close acquaintance of both Benjamin Franklin and Christopher Saur, through whom later he doubtless made his connections with German publishers. In 1747 he had translated Franklin's *Plain Truth* into German, and had already brought several shiploads of emigrants to Philadelphia. In 1748 he heard of Waldo's desire for German settlers on the Muscongus tract, and sent one ship from the Delaware to Broad Bay, without notice to the passengers, who were all bound for Philadelphia.† When the Massachusetts enterprise took shape, Benjamin Franklin prepared the plans for the Germantown settlement, and was no doubt responsible for introducing Crellius to his brother John in Boston, through whom the company was organized.

The Lieutenant-Governor defended his arrangement with Crellius in a speech before the Assembly, May 31, 1750, in which he described the desirability of German immigration, saying: "By what I can learn of the Character and Disposition of that People, I apprehend it to be of great Importance to encourage their Settlement among us: For together with other Benefits likely to accrue from it, It is probable they will introduce many useful Manufactures and teach us by their example those most necessary and excellent Arts for increasing our Wealth, I mean Frugality and Diligence, in which we are at present exceedingly defective."‡

This moral reasoning, as the event proved, was less to the taste of the Assembly than the idea of letting these

\*Suffolk Deeds, LXXX, 169-170.

†*Deutscher Pionier*, Cincinnati, XIV, 141.

‡Mass. Acts and Resolves, III, 558.

foreigners serve, as in Pennsylvania, as a human barrier to protect the colony against attack by the French and Indians.

After making these arrangements, Crellius went to Frankfurt-am-Main, then the center of German trade and activity, and the seat of the Imperial Assembly. He carried a letter from Lieutenant-Governor Phips to Dr. Heinrich Ehrenfried Luther (a prominent type-founder and publisher, and a member of the Aulic Council of the Empire), in which the Councillor was informed that "Mr. Crellius has continued in this province for divers months, and has by his good conduct and behaviour acquired a good character with all that know him." On the strength of this official recommendation, he was entertained for months as a guest in the Councillor's house. He instituted an active canvass for emigrants, in many districts within reach of Frankfurt. Advertisements were inserted in the *Kaiserlich Reichs-Postamts-Zeitung* of Frankfurt, and in the newspapers of Heilbron, Augsburg, Nürnberg, Stuttgart, Speyer and Herborn. At each of these places some reputable printer or publisher was named to receive applications from intending emigrants.

The advertisements printed in the German newspapers relating to the Massachusetts settlements contained specific promises of which the following is a translation:

"In each town there shall be given to the church two hundred acres; to the first preacher settling among them, two hundred; and to each of the one hundred and twenty families, one hundred acres—equal to more than one hundred and twenty German acres. And this land, provided they dwell upon it seven whole years, either in person or through a substitute, shall be guaranteed to them, their heirs and assigns forever; without their having to make the slightest recompense, or pay any interest for it. Unmarried persons of twenty-one years and upwards, who permit themselves to be transported thither, and venture to build on their land, shall also receive one hundred acres, and be regarded as a family.

“There shall be given to the colonists on their arrival necessary support for from four to six months, according as they arrive early or late in the season.

“The first families going thither can all select their residences either in a seaport or on navigable rivers, where they can cut wood into cords for burning, or into timber for building material, and convey it to the shore, where it will always be taken of them by the ships for ready money and carried to Boston or other cities; from thence whatever they need will be brought back in return, at a reasonable rate. By means of which the people are not only able at once to support themselves until the land is fit for cultivation, but also are freed from the trouble and expense of making wagons, and traveling by land, to which difficulties it is well known Pennsylvania is subjected.

“Also, the Government at Boston has heard from the people who have already come from Pennsylvania, the unjust treatment (well-known to the world without any such announcement) which befel them upon the sea, after they had sailed from Holland, and has already made a regulation to prevent the like, for the future, in the voyage from Holland to Boston; according to which, not only the ship-captains who bring the people over, but those who accompany them, must govern their conduct by the prescribed regulations, otherwise they will receive punishment, and be compelled to give the people satisfaction; and also the ship itself will be taken into custody. Thus are the like mischances in various ways prevented, and every one is made secure.”\*

Most of the responses to these advertisements came from the Westerwald and Franconia.

By the summer of 1751, enough passengers had been obtained to fill a river transport, in which the emigrants were sent down the Rhine to Rotterdam. Here Crellius first showed the duplicity which marked his conduct through-

\* Collections of the Maine Historical Society, VI. 321 ff.



out this affair. Although his passengers had signed agreements to ship through a reputable firm in Rotterdam recommended by Luther, Crellius ignored his instructions and chartered of another broker, not in good repute with the Germans, a small vessel, quite inadequate for the purpose. Crellius' motive was obviously to save for himself the difference in cost between that ship and one of proper size. His vessel was very disparagingly referred to in the Rotterdam newspapers, June 9, 1751.

After waiting in Rotterdam about a month, Crellius embarked in July, with his passengers to the number of about 200, in his small vessel, the *Priscilla*, Captain Brown. They touched at Cowes on July 31, and sailed for Boston, "with a fair wind," arriving October 27, and entering through the Custom-House November 2. The passengers included Franconians, Wurtembergers, Swabians, Hessians, and "French Protestants from Germany;" these latter descended from Huguenot refugees, of whom great numbers had settled in Germany after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and at other periods of general persecution, one of which began in this very year of 1750-1.

After the *Priscilla* was well out at sea, the passengers' meals were stopped. As they had been included in the passage money, immediate protest was made to Captain Brown, who explained that Crellius had not laid in a sufficient supply of provisions, and that nothing remained but ship's stores, which the passengers might buy of the captain, or starve. And Crellius locked himself in his cabin, pleading sickness, and refused to see any one. So such of the passengers as had any money left, paid Captain Brown over again for their food for the rest of the journey, while the others were forced into debt to the ship; a debt which could be cancelled only by letting the captain auction them off as indented servants on their arrival in Boston—a result which was, no doubt, exactly what Crellius intended.

The arrival of the Germans was anticipated by an advertisement in the *Boston Post-Boy* of September 16, 1751, as follows:

“WHEREAS, Numbers of Gentlemen Proprietors of Land within this Province have expressed their Inclination and Intention to several members of the United Society to settle their unimproved Lands with German and other Protestants, on advantageous Terms to the Settlers; and as the Arrival of a considerable Number of Foreign Protestants is daily expected; THESE therefore are to request said Gentlemen and other Proprietors that are alike minded, to send in their Proposals in Writing; and therein particularly to express the Quantity and Quality of the Land they would dispose of, with their Situation, whether East or West, &c., and what distance from *Boston*, and other Town of Note, whether on a Bay or River, or if otherwise, what Distance from Water-Carriage or Landing-Place, &c., as also what Encouragement they’l give said Settlers with regard to Building, Stock, Utensils, &c.

“N. B. Direct to JOHN FRANKLIN, in *Cornhill*, BOSTON.”

This sounds hospitable enough, but the results did not harmonize with the promise. A more practical transaction was the sub-lease of the Germantown property in Braintree, August 27, 1751, to General Joseph Palmer and Richard Cranch, who acted as managers for the company, and who set about building chocolate mills, spermaceti and glass works, stocking and salt factories.

The *Boston Post-Boy* for October 21 reported the *Priscilla* off Marblehead, and the same paper for October 28 mentioned its arrival at Boston “with about 200 Palatines.”

No one seemed to know what to do with them. By Crellius they had been promised each 1-124 share of 7 miles square as homesteads; but they had not been led to expect either segregation in the wilderness, as the law provided, or

indenture as servants, as the people of Boston desired. The General Court took the position that until 120 families were on hand no township could be opened; and here were but 50, so they might wait for the arrival of the other 70! They laid their case before the Lieutenant-Governor, Spencer Phips, with their letters of introduction from Councillor Luther in Frankfurt, and he laid the matter before his Council.

“Since your last session,” his message related, “a Number of Families have arrived here from *Germany*, with a Design to settle on some of the unimproved lands of the Province: They are not sufficient to fill up a Township, but there is Encouragement that a greater Number will follow them the next Year. I shall order to be laid before you some letters I have received from a Gentleman of Character in *Germany* (Councillor Luther), on this Subject, and you will consider what is proper to be done by you with Relation to it.”

So the township remained closed until its full quota of population should be on hand. What were the Germans to do in the meantime? Probably the intention was to force into service such as were not already bound.

The following advertisement appeared in the issues of the Boston *Evening Post* for November 18, November 25 and December 2, 1751:

“Lately arrived at Boston, a Number of German Protestants; some of them, both Male and Female, not having paid their Passages, are willing to hire themselves out for a certain Time, in order to have their passages paid. Any Person wanting any of the said Germans, may treat with William Bowdoin, at his store in King Street, who acts for said Germans.”

A committee was appointed to inquire into the condition and circumstances of the German passengers and report what they judged necessary to be done. This was on

November 1. On the 5th the Secretary of the Council was directed to "deliver to one of the Germans acquainted with the English language a Copy of the Vote of the General Court for encouraging Mr. Joseph Crellius's Transporting German Protestants to settle within this Province." On November 26 a committee of the "French Protestants from Germany" were sent under guidance to view the two townships in the "Western parts," in the forest over 100 miles from Boston; and on December 3 a similar committee of the Germans was sent to view the two townships in the "Eastern parts," or Maine. Meantime cold and hunger were threatening the lives of the unfortunate passengers, and while the committees viewed townships in the wilderness, and the General Court fled to Cambridge and met semi-occasionally under fear of the prevailing epidemic of small-pox, the Commissary was directed by vote of the General Court, January 1, 1752, "to supply blankets and beds to the poor Germans who are now suffering by reason of the severity of the season,"\* and the following day the Court voted that those who were without means should be entitled to poor-relief. This was the way in which invited guests tasted of New England hospitality!

The *Boston Gazette* for January 7, 1752, remarked: "We have had for some Time past a severe cold Season, whereby our Harbour is now entirely froze up. Last Friday Morning a Man was found froze to Death in his Cabbin, on board an Oyster Vessel near the Town Dock."

Captain Brown seems to have had difficulty in getting away from the port of Boston, doubtless because of the severe winter. November 18 he "entered out" for South Carolina; November 25 for North Carolina; December 9 and January 27 cleared for the West Indies; March 23 for Barbadoes; and finally April 6, 1752, for Philadelphia.

\* Mass. Archives, *Emigrants*, p. 167.

Meantime, while winter lasted the poor passengers of the *Priscilla* had to set to work as best they could, some to serve the time stipulated to clear off the balance advanced on their passage-money (which they had already paid in full before leaving Germany), and all to lay by enough to buy a bit of land from some one less hard-hearted than the Provincial Court.

As its promoters expected, the Germantown Company found a good number who had no choice but to accept its terms and become its bond-servants. Twelve families had signed with the company by January 8, 1752.

The committee that visited Fort Massachusetts found that the township reserved for them was a wilderness, insecurely guarded against French and Indians, by whom the fort itself had been captured and destroyed in 1746, and that there were no settlements within 30 miles. Some of the "French Protestants" or Huguenots probably went there the following year, settling on the Hoosac River, in what is now North Adams and Williamstown. In August, 1754, numerous "Dutch farmers" along the Hoosac, whose homes had been laid waste by French raiders, sought refuge in the Fort, crowding it almost beyond defence. The "Glass-Works grant" later referred to, lay within what is now the town of Lee; and other Huguenot and German families seem to have scattered along the western boundary, appearing in most of the towns in the census of 1790. So that some of the *Priscilla* passengers certainly went to Fort Massachusetts during their first winter. A bill from Captain Ephraim Williams for food supplied to this committee of French Protestants was allowed by the General Court, January 25, 1752.

The committee that visited the "eastern parts" found the townships north of Sebago Pond quite unsuitable, and

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Perry, *Origins in Williamstown*, N. Y., 1894, pp. 516-21.  
*History of Deerfield* I, 629.

seem to have gone to Waldo's tract, east of the Kennebec. During the winter numbers of the *Priscilla's* passengers, both German and Huguenot, went to Broad Bay (now Waldoboro) where they settled, first on "Dutchmen's Neck," and later scattered over the whole neighborhood, in the modern towns of Dresden (first called Frankfort Plantation), Pownalboro, Nobleboro, Waldoboro, Bristol, Warren and Penobscot.

For the Plymouth Company, controlling the "Kennebec Patent" and disputing title to much of the ground claimed by Waldo as lying within his "Muscongus Patent," immediately set about persuading the Germans to desert him. In December 1751 a "township named Frankfort" was laid out on the eastern side of the Kennebec, and a block-house built for the defence of settlers. And the directors voted that "Whereas a number of German protestants are lately arrived from Germany, that such of them as will settle in the township aforesaid, have granted them one hundred acres of land." The company also undertook to supply the Germans with provisions throughout the winter and spring, on one year's credit.\*

Forts Massachusetts and Pemaquid had both been recently destroyed by French and Indians; these were the homes chosen for the new settlers. As in Pennsylvania, the native colonist put the "foreigner" between himself and the Indians; a German scalp might satisfy the savages and dissuade them from attacking the older settlements.†

Meantime Joseph Crellius had returned to Germany, still enjoying the hospitality of Councillor Luther in Frankfurt, and continued his canvass throughout the spring of 1752,

\* Collections of the Maine Historical Society, VIII, 213.

† See Collections of the Maine Historical Society, V, 403-419; VI, 321-332; also Eaton, *Annals of Warren*, 2d ed., p. 146; also Williamson, *History of Maine*, Vol. II, *passim*; also Fosdick, *The French Blood in America*, Chicago, 1906, *passim*.

under strong and growing opposition. He was in debt to Waldo for money advanced, in return for which he had bound himself to supply a substantial number of settlers to the Broad Bay estate. He was responsible also to the Germantown Company, and to the Province for account of the four townships; but chiefly he was concerned about his per capita commissions from the Rotterdam brokers. In spite of Luther's warning he made a secret agreement there for the sale of his passengers. But it was never to the interest of the Rotterdam merchants to let Crellius succeed in his campaign. His efforts in behalf of Massachusetts Bay threatened their established alliance with the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and they defended themselves by spreading stories of the cold climate of New England and the hardships and disappointments facing settlers there; which were fully confirmed by letters from the *Priscilla* passengers. Then, too, the colony of Nova Scotia was making an effective canvass for German settlers, and decried Massachusetts wherever it could. Its agent in Germany, whose name was Dick, carried on a bitter campaign against Crellius in the German newspapers. He was well supplied with funds (said to come from the English Government, which was just then very anxious to stimulate settlements in Nova Scotia), and Dick advertised free transportation to Halifax, which was far more than Crellius could offer to Boston. And Samuel Waldo, who had promised Crellius his support (and kept his promise as far as money was concerned) was in London trying to get Scotch-Irish settlers, even bringing over the frigate *Massachusetts* on a disastrous journey with the idea of carrying back a shipload of Protestants from the north of Ireland. So Waldo's time was spent elsewhere, and Luther's support did not serve to counterbalance the reports of the Rotterdam merchants and the personal character of Crellius himself, who seems to have been a rascal in every way, and concerning whom all sorts of salacious gossip was spread about.

But Luther was fortified by a letter from the Governor and Council of Massachusetts Bay, stating that Pennsylvania's canvass for settlers was due to the advantage arising to the proprietors by the annual quit-rent from the land settled by them, whereas the purpose of Massachusetts was merely "to enlarge the number of inhabitants and to increase the strength and general interest of the whole, and in this as well as all other advantages and privileges the new settlers will share proportionably with the old" (forgetting the segregation, the head-tax and security, the false promises of land, and the rest); and so Crellius did not despair. Settlers were invited from all Central Germany; the mouth of the Ruhr, "a river of Westphalia," (Duisburg, an old market-town of the lower Rhine, eclipsed by Frankfurt) was named as the rendezvous, from which every one was to proceed to Rotterdam. But this year again the greater number of the emigrants came from the circle of Franconia, through advertisements published at Frankfurt, Nürnberg and Heilbron.

Crellius played a double game all this spring. Openly he worked through Luther's agents; secretly he associated himself with two of the most disreputable canvassers in all Germany, who published in their own name advertisements for settlers for New England under a form of agreement calling for a payment of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pistoles passage and board, or for *reimbursement of the same by Labor*; under the promise that "none that is unable to pay down his Passage-Money shall be obliged to serve as a Slave or Servant; but as it will be left to him to work it out by little and little. Things will be so ordered that he may be able to go on and thrive, to which Purpose the high Wages paid there and an opportunity of disposing advantageously of his workmanship will be very helpful."

But these agents were marked men, for previous frauds committed, and Crellius was jailed in Hanau for his dealings with them, from which only Luther's influence freed him.



His enemies seized the opportunity of denouncing him in the Frankfurt papers, and he replied by publicly disavowing his canvassers' acts, and by announcing that no passengers would be received except such as prepaid their passage. Captain Heerbrand, one of his agents, had announced a rendezvous of his victims at Nürnberg, May 15, 1752, but absconded. Meantime Luther's agent, Leucht, had been working at Heilbron, and a second rendezvous was fixed there a day or two later, at the "Golden Ox" Inn. Leucht wrote from that place to Crellius, May 19, 1752: "Thanks be to God, our little transport set out this afternoon. We have very good people, every one can pay his freight, except two unmarried people. Among them is a Master Baker from Hornberg with 9 children. He is able to pay for all the freights & to keep still several hundred florins in his pockets. Notice is to be taken of this Man; never a Newland man (emigration canvasser) came to the place wherefrom he sets out. Upon his giving a favorable account to his friends several families will follow him next year."\*

But Crellius was having serious trouble in Rotterdam. The Rotterdam merchants were keeping every good ship from him. As General Waldo wrote subsequently to the Provincial Court, "The opposition of the Rotterdam merchants to Mr. Crellius arises both from a personal dislike to him and an Apprehension that their Interests in Pensilvania would be prejudiced by his success." His "freights" were arriving almost daily, demanding food, shelter and passage. His life was threatened several times, so that he had to hide from them in an attic. Finally came the Franconian contingent, who had all signed articles of agreement, acknowledging themselves subjects of the King of Great Britain in New England, and had paid each  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pistoles board at sea and passage-money, and something over 2 ducats for passage on the Neckar and the Rhine,

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\*Mass. Archives, *Emigrants*, p. 135.

and had bound themselves to embark at Rotterdam only in vessels provided under the direction of Crellius. This was the last straw. How was he to charter a good ship of a good broker, without adequate support from his principals in Massachusetts, and (more important still) without the commissions which a less reputable broker would pay him? As before, he ignored his contracts and chose a poor ship, through an unscrupulous broker; but now he varied the programme by deserting a large number of people whose passages on his ship had already been paid. On June 24, 1752, Crellius wrote to Luther, "The Tragedy is over. Tomorrow we are setting out from hence for Boston on Board the *St. Andrew*, Alexander Hood, Master, having 260 freights; 80 freights whom we were not able to take in, and whom I have dismissed at their desire, have addressed themselves to other merchants and for the greatest part intend to go to Maryland. I foresee the noise these people will make, and you may easily imagine what consequences thence are likely to result. You may also fancy what I have suffered besides the Danger of losing my life wherewith I was menaced."

The *St. Andrew* was, apparently, an old vessel, which had been carrying emigrants from Rotterdam to Philadelphia for a number of years. The name appears frequently in the Pennsylvania Archives before 1750. In October, 1738, it arrived in Philadelphia, under command of Captain Steadman (perhaps the same man who fitted out the *Priscilla* in Rotterdam in 1751), with its passengers "laboring under a malignant, eruptive fever";\* and it was quarantined and, under the law of that time, the passengers were kept in their crowded quarters on board until they were cured or dead.

This trip of the *St. Andrew* to Boston in 1752 seems to have been much more fortunate. No deaths occurred on the voyage, and, by inference, no serious sickness.

\*Pennsylvania Colonial Records, V, 410.

After Crellius' departure it appeared that he had left his bills unpaid, his agents' drafts for their commissions dishonored, and had made his own private bargain with the ship-brokers for the disposition of the unfortunate passengers. The ship's books being kept by the captain, it would go hard if he might not show every soul of them in debt at the end of the journey. Crellius admitted his duplicity in his last letter to Luther: "I acted with honesty and sincerity so long as other people did not swerve from it with regard to me, but when I thought that I had reason to suspect the contrary, *I looked upon myself as obliged to stand upon my guard;*" that is, as Crellius later complained to Waldo, Luther "endeavored to exclude him from his commission" from the rascals in Rotterdam, by recommending him to men of repute who were above entering into his schemes; as Luther wrote to the Massachusetts Council, "He imagined he would not get the price he had settled per head at Rotterdam according to the good custom of the enlistsers; a profit as unjust as it is sordid, and which this sort of people make at the expense of the poor emigrants, in such manner that they may be considered as sellers of mankind and traffickers of Christians; an employment against which mere humanity inspires us with horror. If I protected him so long upon the credit of your recommendatory letters, and have been his dupe, as without doubt you have been yourselves, I am incapable of assisting a Cheat when I find him to be such." And Waldo confirmed all that Luther reported, writing from London, "This Gentleman was the only patron and friend that Mr. Crell had; his Behaviour to him will prevent his being any further Serviceable to him; his Misfortune hereby is the greater for that he will not be able to find another Person in Germany to protect him. I know not the nature of Mr. Crell's commission, or by what authority he takes upon himself the Title of Commissary to the Province, but I am well assured he has neither done it Honour or Service."

Well might Crellius announce that he “ would be known thenceforth only as a West Indian merchant.” How his various promises were realized in New England, let the facts relate.

The *St. Andrew* reached Boston September 19, 1752. The following report was printed in the *Boston Evening Post* for September 25, and, with some omissions, in the *Gazette* on the same day, and was translated into German and printed in the *Pensylvanische Berichte* of the same date:

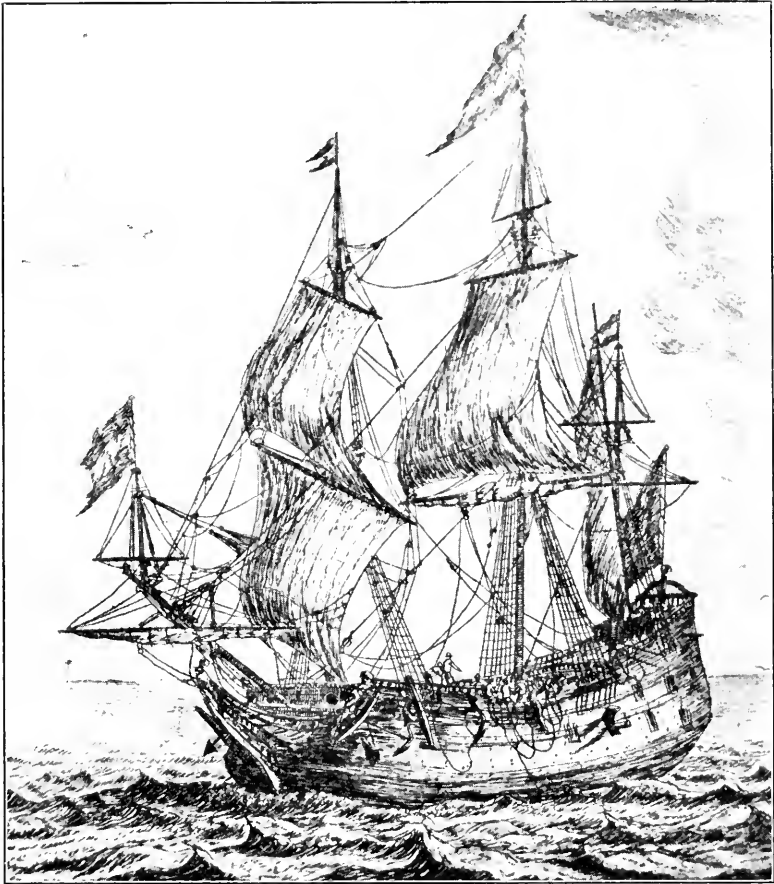
“Tuesday last a ship arrived here from *Holland*, with about 300 *Germans*, Men, Women and Children, some of whom are going to settle at *Germantown* (a part of *Braintree*), and the others in the Eastern parts of this Province. ’Tis said about 40 children were born during the passage; and we are told that when one of the *German* Women is delivered, her Friends and Neighbors do not ask (as we do) *what she has got*, but *how many children*. Among the Artificers come over in this ship, there are a Number of Men skilled in making of Glass, of various Sorts, and an House, proper for carrying on that useful Manufacture, will be erected at *Germantown* as soon as possible.”

This year no attempt was made to open any one of the four townships for settlement. Although the 120 families were on hand, two-thirds were mortgaged to Waldo, and the rest, whether actually or on fictitious charges, were shown to be in debt to the ship, and were offered for sale. The *Evening Post* and the *Post Boy* for September 25, and the *Evening Post* for October 2 and 9 contained the following advertisement:

“Just arrived in the Ship *St. Andrew*, Capt. Alexander Hood, from Rotterdam, in good Health, A Number of very likely Men & Women, Boys and Girls, from twelve to twenty-five years old, who will be disposed of for some Years according to their Ages and the different Sums they owe for their Passages: Any Persons who have occasion for such Servants, may treat with Mr. John Franklin in Corn-

SHIP OF THE APPROXIMATE SIZE AND RIG OF THE  
*ST. ANDREW*.

FROM A CONTEMPORARY DUTCH ENGRAVING



A 300-ton ship, British registry, (a fair average of those in the Colonial trade), would have measured about 120 feet long, 24½ feet wide, and 13 feet deep. Into this space, less than that contained in a modern coastwise lumber-schooner, were crowded anywhere from 250 to 500 human beings. Crellius sailed with 260, but arrived with 300. Many of these ships loaded for Philadelphia must have been little better than the Guinea slavers.



hill, Boston, Mr. Isaac Winslow at Milton, or Capt. Hood on board his ship now lying in Braintree River, before the new Settlement of Germantown.”

Thus, then, was the pitiless work completed, and within the same harbor where a few short years later the battle for American liberty began, were Christian men and women, subjects of a friendly power, and beguiled by the official invitation of the Province through its duly accredited Commissary, shamefully tricked and sold into bondage. And an eminent historian of those days\* speaks with complacency of the good fortune of Massachusetts in having so few foreigners living in by-ways, in their “hardscrabbles and hellhuddles.” Better might he have laid even those few instances of helpless want, as did its own Governor, Thomas Hutchinson, to the dishonor of the Province.

The Boston *Evening Post* for October 23, had the following interesting account of conditions within a stone’s throw of the Germantown settlement:

“Tuesday last a very large Bear was kill’d in *Braintree*, whose Quarters weighed 59 Pounds each, and his Skin 24 Pounds—According to the Judgment of many of our Sages, the strolling down of the Bears into the near Towns, portends a very severe Winter; We have others who divine by the *Goose-Bone*, and they have all their Admirers; but there are others such Infidels as to deny that living *Bears*, or the Bones of a deceased *Goose*, know anything about future Events. These last come off the worst, being tho’t by the Vulgar, to be downright *Hereticks*.”

On November 6, Captain Hood cleared for Virginia.

While many of these passengers went to the Germantown company’s settlement, and to Fort Massachusetts, and while others remained in or near Boston, probably under indenture, the majority seem to have gone at once to Waldo’s estate in

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\*John Fiske: *Beginnings of New England*.

Maine. No one was ready to receive them. They were crowded into a large shed, 60 feet long, without chimneys, quite unsuited for habitation. Here they spent a winter of terrible suffering. Several were frozen to death. The settlers already there were too poor to offer much help, and labor was at a discount, a quart of buttermilk, or sometimes a quart of meal, being a good day's wage.

This tragic outcome of Waldo's efforts to secure settlers from Germany, he did what he could to remedy the following year (1753) by going to Councillor Luther's house at Frankfurt, and by arranging with Crellius' old agents in Heilbron, Nürnberg, Speyer, Herborn, and elsewhere, to continue their efforts; at the same time appointing a German agent at Broad Bay to take care of new arrivals and assign them home-sites. Some incidental results may have been secured, but the business was practically ended by Crellius' fiasco in 1752. Reports from the passengers on the *Priscilla* and the *St. Andrew*, as well as the growing scandals in the Pennsylvania traffic, all, doubtless, debated in the Council of the Empire, caused several of the German princes in 1752-3 to stop all river transports, to forbid further canvassing for emigrants, and to throw into jail numbers of these canvassers, whom they called "sellers of souls." As Councillor Luther wrote to the Massachusetts Council, protesting against the bad faith shown by the Colony: "We never thought our poor countrymen would be treated like slaves or negroes, without the liberty to settle where they pleased." "He considered himself as a sort of publick person,"\* observed Thomas Hutchinson, later Governor, but then a member of the Provincial Council, with the true provincial outlook; not supposing, apparently, that a member of the Aulic Council, or Upper House, of the Holy Roman Empire, and representing

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\* Thomas Hutchinson: *History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. III. London: 1828.



its capital city, could take rank with a councillor representing the capital of His Britannic Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. What signified it that his liege lord, King George II, was also, for his Kingdom of Hannover, a subject of that same Holy Roman Empire? "He was, probably, at much pains, and some expense, to encourage the emigration;" but "the emigrants complained of being disappointed" when not one of the promises advertised in the German newspapers was fulfilled, and "the Assembly first slackened their correspondence with Mr. Luther," and then "ceased answering his frequent letters, which were filled with complaint." What right had a foreigner, even a "sort of publick person," to scold the Province for its sins of omission or commission?

Could one wonder that the Empire closed its rivers to such enterprises?

A petition by the Rotterdam merchants, for raising the embargo, was denied on the ground that "the enlists had made shameful traffic of the Germans, and were a set of scoundrels and cheats, everywhere contemned." This led to stopping the emigration not only to Massachusetts, but to America generally. For the next three years a decreasing number of vessels reached Philadelphia, largely from Hamburg (a new center of operations), but in 1756 the outbreak of war ended the whole unsavory business. And the results of that war, which relieved New England of the fear of French encroachment, put an end to the desire to secure foreign immigration.

According to a petition to the General Court at Boston, dated at Broad Bay (now Waldoboro) May 31, 1754, there were then over 130 German families living there, comprising almost 500 souls (some having come by way of Halifax). They reported having built places of defence, but complained of a lack of ammunition. The Commissary at Boston was

directed to send them three half-barrels of gunpowder and a suitable proportion of bullets and flints.\*

In 1763 Waldo's deeds were disputed by others claiming part of his tract, and a compromise effected by Waldo's heirs failed to protect the Germans and Huguenots, who were given the choice of repurchasing their homes or of moving elsewhere. Most of them did probably compromise with the Plymouth Company, holders of the Kennebec Concession, settling in the immediate neighborhood, in the modern towns of Dresden and Nobleboro.

Waldo's original choice of the location for these Germans was unfortunate. The Plymouth Company's grant included "15 miles on either side the Kennebec river," and numerous warnings were inserted in the Boston newspapers of 1751-2 forbidding settlements within that zone except by those having the Company's permission. Had Waldo desired nothing more than the settlement of the country, he might have located his colony farther east; but he evidently depended on the Germans to maintain his rights against the Plymouth Company as well as the French and Indians. The compromise by his heirs, which left the poor Germans unprovided for, was therefore anything but creditable to his memory.

In 1769 a few families, who had been converted by Georg Sölle, a Moravian preacher, migrated to the Moravian colony of Wachovia, North Carolina (near the modern Winston-Salem). Their ship was wrecked, and after much suffering six families reached Wachovia on foot by way of Wilmington, N. C. The others seem to have returned to Broad Bay.†

In 1773 many of the Broad Bay settlers sold their rights

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\*Massachusetts Court Records, XII, 351.

†Clewell: *History of Wachovia in North Carolina*. New York, 1902, p. 78; also Reichel: *Moravians in North Carolina*, pp. 69-79.

for what they would fetch, and migrated to Londonderry Township, Abbeville County, South Carolina. This large tract had been set aside for German settlement in 1769, under especially favorable circumstances. A Prussian officer named Stümpel had induced about 600 Germans to go with him to London, where he expected to obtain a Carolina grant for them. Having acted without definite promises from the British Government, he was unable to accomplish what he expected, and fled, leaving the poor emigrants destitute. A subscription in London, headed by the King, made it possible to charter a ship, in which these unfortunates were sent to Charleston, with letters from the King asking that they be suitably provided for. The Provincial Council of South Carolina voted them £500 bounty and set aside for them the large township of Londonderry. Here they settled, and numerous Germans from other colonies joined them. The greatest accession came from Broad Bay in Maine, and the town of Dresden, S. C., perpetuates that of Dresden, Me.\*

The Maine historians probably overestimate the number of families who deserted Broad Bay. Williamson says 300 families; but according to their own petition in 1754, there were about 130 families, and the census of 1790 shows 191 families still remaining in this vicinity. There were few arrivals at Broad Bay, aside from the *Priscilla* and *St. Andrew* passengers in 1751-2, except some few who, after Crellius' fiasco at Rotterdam, sought the next vessel to Halifax and so rejoined their fellows. Therefore, with 130 in 1754 and 191 remaining in 1790, it is unlikely that 300 went away in 1773.†

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\*See Bernheim, *op. cit.*, p. 161; also, *An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia*. London, 1779: Vol. 2, pp. 269-272.

†Mr. W. S. Rossiter in his analysis of the First Census, issued by the U. S. Census Bureau in 1909 under the title *A Century of Popu-*

The towns in the vicinity of Broad Bay remained for a long time as a distinctly German community. There was a Lutheran church there, with German services, as late as 1830. After that English was substituted, and the settlement was gradually assimilated.

Of the *St. Andrew* passengers who did not go to the Waldo tract, all probably owed more or less according to the ship's books, and were sold under indenture; some to the Germantown Company as factory hands, and others to gentlemen in or near Boston, as farm laborers. Some also may have remained as free laborers, in preference to the hardships and dangers of Fort Massachusetts and Broad Bay. This Braintree settlement had for some time the interest and support of its three principal backers, Franklin, Quincy and Winslow. Numerous marriages among the Germans were performed there by Col. John Quincy between December, 1752, and October, 1753. But the enterprise was unprofitable, and after the second year its difficulties multiplied.

On November 27, 1752, Isaac Winslow asked the General Court for a patent for a term of years for a glass monopoly

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*lation Growth*, pp. 116 and 271, allows but 357 German population in Lincoln County, Maine; but the estimate is based on his interpretation of surnames reported in the schedules, wherein some of the foreign names had become anglicized, while many others were simply overlooked. Nobleboro, Maine, contained twice as many evidently German names as he allows for all New England. His estimate of German population throughout New England is surprisingly low: no Germans being assigned to New Hampshire, none to Orange County, Vermont, none to Worcester County, Massachusetts; in all of which there were a good number of German families. "Grapes" from Krebs, in Brunswick, is perhaps not so noticeable; or "Dimond" from Rothermel *via* Rodimon, in Claremont; or "Selham" from Sellenheim in Thornton; but three Schoffs in Maidstone should have suggested German blood, and so should a Shuff in Stratford and one in Bradford, a Kiblinger (originally Kiverling) and others in Ashburnham, even if "Whiteman" from Weissmann had missed the eye.

for the Germantown company; which was allowed, and a grant of land to encourage the glass works as set aside in what is now the town of Lee. It seems to have been of no value to the Company, but some of the foreign workmen settled there a few years later.

In 1753 Col. Quincy advertised his farm for sale, but the company was not then disturbed.

On August 17, 1756, the company asked for permission to conduct a lottery in the Province House to relieve them of their difficulties; which was granted by the General Court on April 25, 1757.

In 1760 the company mortgaged sixteen township lots for £800, and soon after that the enterprise was discontinued, some of the Germans remaining as settlers in Braintree, while others joined their friends at Broad Bay in Maine, a few went to the "Dutch Farms" in Ashburnham, and still others went to the Berkshire region, in western Massachusetts.

The company doubtless involved its promoters in considerable loss. Its products were of poor quality and there was no demand for them.

Within a year a good number of the *Priscilla* men had cleared off their debts and were freed from their indentures.

A petition May 30, 1753, by thirty-one German Protestants\* set forth that "upon the encouragement of this Government, in consequence of a grant of land for y<sup>e</sup> settlement of a township on certain conditions therein mentioned, we were induced at a very great expence to come over into America & arrived at Boston in the moneth of Nov. in y<sup>e</sup> year 1751, that a number of us not being able to pay so great an expence as our passage from Germany necessarily involved us in, we have been obliged to go to labour with our hands in order to discharge said expence, which some of us

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\*Massachusetts Archives: *Emigrants*, p. 222.

have now cleared. Our intention being to settle on the Tract of land laid out at Massachusetts Fort on the Western borders of this Province, and in order to proceed in a regular manner we now apply to this Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court for their further direction," etc.

The Court after due deliberation voted, on June 7, 1753, that the grants to Crellius should be declared void and forfeited; and that "notwithstanding his failure to supply 120 families each to 4 townships set aside for foreign Protestants in 1749, a committee should forthwith lay out 31 house lots not exceeding 10 acres each, in the German township so called at Fort Massachusetts, with intervale, etc. . . . sufficient to make 1-123 share in the town, and that the Germans should have liberty to settle there." And most of the 31 quitted Germantown at once, and went to this new township, where, as already noted, their homes were laid waste by a French force the following year.

Others preferred to labor in Boston or at the German-town settlement until a better opportunity should arise to purchase homesites. A number of families seem to have gone to Lexington, where they learned of the grant belonging to that town in "Dorchester Canada," and after long negotiation succeeded in buying it. Of these last Jacob Schoff was one.

Thomas Hutchinson, who was Governor of the Province just before the Revolution, and a member of the Council during these events, summarizes them in the third volume of his *History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay*, describing the motives of "proprietors of uncultivated land, which afforded no income," and of grantees of land "which, unless cultivated within a limited time, were to revert to the grantors," in encouraging the immigration of foreign Protestants. Such persons, he says in so many words, "were intended for the frontiers, both east and west, as a barrier in case of rupture



1. Braintree Town River, from Shed's Neck. The bluff at the left is the edge of the Germantown settlement.
2. Old house in the Germantown settlement, Shed's Neck.





with Indians or French," and in the principal towns "to introduce useful manufactures." After describing the disappointments in connection with the Broad Bay and Germantown enterprises, and the dissatisfaction of Luther with the course of the Provincial Government, he observes, "the house had been brought into the correspondence by the influence of a few persons who deserted the cause, and were under no apparent concern at the reproaches upon Government. Some of the members, both of the council and of the house, earnestly endeavored to persuade the general assembly to do as a collective body, that which every individual would in honor have been bound, and perhaps by law might have been compelled to do; but they could not prevail."

And in his *Diary and Letters*, I, 55-6, Governor Hutchinson thus refers to Spencer Phips a few years later: "Upon Mr. Shirley's going to England in 1756, the Government came again to Mr. Phips, whose age had now rendered him less fit for it than ever."

What part Jacob Schoff had in these various misfortunes has not been definitely learned. He came in the *St. Andrew* in September, 1752. No indentures of the *Priscilla* or *St. Andrew* passengers were recorded, and it is unknown whether he arrived free or in debt; and whether he began his labors at the Germantown settlement or elsewhere. But the fact that he did not go to Broad Bay seems to indicate that he bartered his labor for his passage-money, serving the five years between his arrival and the date of the Ashburnham purchase. The Ashburnham deed in December, 1757, described him as "of the County of Middlesex, labourer." This might mean that he went direct from the ship to some farm, or that he worked for a time at glass-making and left the company when its difficulties began. He was married very soon after his arrival, but his name does not appear in the Boston records, or among the marriages performed by

Col. Quincy at Braintree. According to family tradition it took place in Boston; very likely by a German preacher, which would account for its absence from the records.

It seems quite possible that the seven Germans of the Ashburnham purchase may have been under indenture to William Reed of Lexington; that they worked under his direction at building the road to New Hampshire; and that when their time had expired his interest in them was sufficient to arrange for them to purchase on easy terms the "Bridge Farm" which his native town did not want; thus enabling them to become freeholders under a guaranteed title, which was better than their friends in Maine could boast.

Of the German homes of Jacob Schoff and his wife nothing is certainly known, and family tradition is the only guide. She is said to have preceded him, and may have been one of the "French Protestants from Germany" who came on the *Priscilla* in 1751. Her name, later spelled "Darrow" by the Vermonters, familiar with that common Connecticut name, suggests some French name of similar sound; perhaps Devereaux, which appears in the 1790 census in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and Penobscot, Maine, where these Huguenots settled. She had lived near him in Germany and they had been sweethearts there.

Jacob Schoff is said to have come from Hornberg and to have been a baker by trade. He took a leading part in the Ashburnham settlement and was evidently a man of intelligence and activity. One is led strongly to believe that the prosperous baker with his nine children, from Hornberg, who came to the "Golden Ox," at Heilbron, in May, 1752, was his father, and that the whole family went on Leucht's transport to Rotterdam, where they found it impossible for all to go on the Boston ship. They then took part in the attacks on Crellius, and were finally referred to ships bound for other American ports. But Jacob, who was probably the eldest

son, could not go to Philadelphia, for his sweetheart Elizabeth was waiting for him in Boston. So he managed to find a place in the *St. Andrew*, which brought him to Boston, September 19, 1752, the first of his family to reach America. The rest of the family separated. Rudolph Schoff arrived at Philadelphia September 23, 1752, in the ship *Ann Galley*, Charles Kenneway, captain, from Rotterdam\*. Another one of the sons, whose name may have been Friedrich, went the same month to New York, where the correspondent of the *Pensylvanische Berichte*, writing October 16, said, "During the past week came Captain Pikeman with Palatines." Possibly others of the family, including the father, went, as Crellius wrote, to Annapolis, where the ship *Patience*, Captain Steel, arrived September 22, 1752, with 260 Germans†. The 1790 census shows several families of the name in Lancaster and Franklin Counties, Pa., and Washington County, Md.; the two last adjoining.

Hornberg is a town in the Black Forest, now belonging to Baden, but then a part of Wurtemberg. Before the days of the railway, it was a station of some importance on the post-road between Paris and Vienna, by way of Strasburg, Augsburg, and München; and from the early Middle Ages the neighborhood was a natural center of trade. Here, close together, were Villingen, at the head of boat-travel on the Danube; Rottweil, at the head of the Neckar; and Hornberg, on the little Gutach, which soon joins the Kinzing and empties into the Rhine at Strasburg. Travellers toward Paris from Vienna or Venice would generally take this short cut through the *Schwarzwald* instead of the long detour on the Rhine through Schaffhausen and Basel.

To reach Leucht's rendezvous a walk of a few miles led from Hornberg to Rottweil, where the little river-boats

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\* Rupp, *Collection of 30,000 names of German Immigrants*, p. 279.

† *Pensylvanische Berichte*, Nov. 1, 1752.

began their journey down the Neckar to Heilbron.

Why should a man in such a location, with a good business established, and frequent opportunities for trade in other lines, wish to sell out and venture across the great ocean into the wilderness? Because of the growing assurance that the country would soon be plunged into war, and that passing armies would have scant mercy on the towns through which they might pass. For France was openly arming, and it was only four years later, in 1756, when hostilities began, and when French and Austrian troops were using this very road against their common enemy, Prussia.

It is notable that Jacob Schoff's American homes were all similarly located: a fertile bit of valley in the midst of wooded mountains, at a place where trade-routes branched.

The name "Schoff" seems to be of Frankish origin, and occurs in those parts of Germany where Frankish blood prevails—in the Rhine plain, the Palatinate, and the valleys of the Middle Rhine, the Main and the Neckar. It seems to mean a "bundle" and referred particularly to the bundles of long straw with which house-roofs were thatched. "Sheaf" is the English equivalent. The word survives in modern German mainly as a hunter's term, meaning a "flock" of birds and the like.

In religion, as Jacob Schoff was a member of the Ashburnham Church, which was Congregational and Calvinistic, he was probably before that a member of the Reformed Church of Germany. His wife, as a Huguenot, would also have been a Calvinist. This too may have had something to do with separating them from those at Broad Bay, who were mainly Lutherans.

### III

The deed for the land in "Dorchester Canada" was executed on the last day of the year 1757. Of the seven purchasers, all but Peter Perry settled there at once. It is still recalled in the neighborhood that those six families, including a number of little children, came in midwinter with all their belongings, and hastily put up a rude shelter beside a great ledge of rock, where they managed to live until spring. When the weather permitted, they employed James Locke, of Townsend, to survey and divide the land into lots. About 150 acres of meadow were reserved as common lands and the remainder was divided into 14 unequal lots, of which Jacob Schoff had two. His home was located on land now belonging to Mr. Warren E. Marble. The 1,000 acres contained some fertile meadow and several small ponds, but most of it was upland, covered by forest.

To the families of the seven original purchasers were soon added others: Jacob Selham, Andrew Windrow, Henry Stack, Widow Constantine, Jacob Barkardst, John Oberlock, Philip Vorback, and Jacob Wilker. Some of these were previously at Broad Bay. Philip Vorback had signed the petition for protection there in 1754. Christian Whiteman was one of the signers of the Fort Massachusetts petition in 1753. The settlement became known as "Dutch Farms," a name which is perpetuated by the public school of the district.

In the year 1765 the plantation of Dorchester Canada, including this German community and some settlements nearby, at Willard's Hill and elsewhere, was incorporated into the town of Ashburnham. At the first Town Meeting,

held March 25, 1765, Jacob Schoff was elected one of the two Town Wardens. At the organization of the First Church in Ashburnham, he was one of the thirteen signers of the Covenant. The province tax-list of 1770 shows that 74 people were assessed in Ashburnham for a poll-tax; of this number he was one.

Life in the new town was a stern struggle against ungenerous Nature. Many necessities of life had to be bought, and for years the only product the settlers had to offer in return was the potash obtained by burning trees in the forest. A petition addressed by the town of Ashburnham to the General Court, December 30, 1767, is evidence of the hardships they had to endure:

“Whereas a province tax for a number of years past has been laid on your petitioners, no part thereof has been paid, that your petitioners labour under great poverty think themselves utterly unable to make any such payment, that the soil we possess is very stubborn, requiring much hard labour before any profit can be reaped from it. That the greatest part of your petitioners have been in said town but a short time and are unable to raise provisions sufficient for the support of our families, and as there is far from being enough produced in the Town to maintain the inhabitants, we have not only nothing to convert into money; but are at much annual expence for the necessities of life or be destitute of them; or else contract debts unpayable without the forfeiture of our lands. That y<sup>e</sup> growth of y<sup>e</sup> said town has been much obstructed by y<sup>e</sup> said tax as many persons have of late gone over y<sup>e</sup> province line to avoid a burden which seems to be unsupportable and fatal; that your poor petitioners are unable to keep our few cattle alive in y<sup>e</sup> winter season without driving a considerable proportion of them out of town for subsistence. That your petitioners house of publick worship has lately been struck by a hurricane, and y<sup>e</sup> cost of repare cannot

be less than £30 pounds lawful money and with all that can be done to said house it must be rebuilt in a few years. That by y<sup>e</sup> death of our very worthy pastor y<sup>e</sup> Reverend Mr. Winchester, your petitioners must needs be exposed to a very great additional expense," and so on. It is gratifying to know that the General Court remitted the tax for the year 1767.

Money did not exist, and the affairs of Ashburnham were managed by a credit currency, consisting of written notes promising to pay, not coin, but sheep, cattle or produce. "I promise to pay John Rich one middling sheep on the first day of next April." Of such notes many are still to be found in the town.

Newcomers were narrowly watched. If warned before settling they could not come to the town for poor-aid. The following, from the town records, tells the story:

"Feb. 12, 1766. The town refused to admit Joseph Pery & Mary Pery his wife Joseph Pery juner and Mary Perry and Abigal Perry and Annie Perry children of Joseph Perry and Mary Perry hath lately come in to the town of Ashburnham and came last from Medway and came to the town of Ashburnham November 1765." An inhospitable notice, truly, to give a poor settler after he had just struggled through a hard winter. He did not heed it, but stayed on, as the births of several children between 1770 and 1774 appear on the records; but the town had evaded responsibility on his account, and could have put him over the line if he had needed public assistance. The notice seems to have been part of a scheme on the part of the native citizens to prevent the settlement of any more Germans in Ashburnham.

About this same time a considerable number of the German inhabitants of Ashburnham living near the Ashby line desired to be included in the boundary of the latter township. This action probably reflects further disagreements

between Germans and natives in Ashburnham. A committee, of whom Jacob Schoff was one, was chosen to appear before the General Court in support of this petition. He remained a property-holder in Ashburnham; but there is reason for thinking that his farm was divided, and that part of it lay subsequently in Ashby. At any rate he is recorded after that time in both places.

When Jacob Schoff came to the "Dutch Farms" in 1757 his family consisted of his wife, two little girls, and a baby boy. During the next nine years it was increased by a girl and three boys; and after the transfer of part of Ashburnham to Ashby, his youngest child, a boy, seems to have been born in the latter town. Children grew up quickly in those days. His oldest daughter was married in Ashburnham when not yet fifteen, in 1767; his second in 1768.

His home was on the crest of a hill commanding a wide and beautiful view into the hills of New Hampshire. A house still stands on that spot, which the present owners say was built by Jacob Schoff during his stay in the town—one story with gable roof, and a wood-shed adjoining. It was a simple home for a large family, but strongly built, with one great fireplace for both cooking and heating. One of the timbers under the roof is a single log, squared by hand, measuring twelve by sixteen inches.

Stearns, in his admirable History of Ashburnham, takes leave of Jacob Schoff in the following words: "He resided in Ashburnham until 1777, when he removed to Haverhill, N. H. While he remained his name receives honorable mention in the records." Of these three assertions the first two are somewhat mistaken. His new home was beyond Haverhill, in Morrystown (now Franconia), New Hampshire; he bought the land in 1773, reported the census there in 1775, and sold his Ashburnham property in 1777.





Dwelling, on land in Ashburnham owned by Jacob Schoff from 1757 to 1777; said to have been built by him.



#### IV

In 1752, when Jacob Schoff came hither from the Fatherland, the western boundary of the American colonies was uncertain, and France was claiming everything beyond the Allegheny mountains. French settlements were growing on the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. French adventurers and priests were penetrating the great interior, making friendships and alliances with the Indians and building forts between their two extremes of settlement. French intrigue was encouraging the Indians to further attacks on the English colonists, and for a time it seemed as if nothing could save them. Canada was French, and the St. Francis Indians held the northern valley of the Connecticut, and favored the French, so that attack from the north was always possible. New York, still more Dutch than English, with a considerable share of the German immigration, was shut into the valley of the Hudson by hostile Indians, friends of the French. In Pennsylvania everything west of the Susquehanna was a wilderness. Virginia was still mainly "tidewater." The town of Charleston was growing, but the settlements in Carolina and Georgia were still sparse. The fear of French and Indian was real and unceasing.

As New England was then the most prosperous of the English settlements, so was it the most open to attack. From Springfield southward the valley of the Connecticut was pretty well settled; northward it was constantly menaced by the Indians. The French often came down Lake Champlain and raided the Berkshire country. In 1724 Massachusetts established an outpost on the west bank of the Connecticut, known as Fort Dummer (now Hinsdale, Vermont), and soon afterwards a chain of 15 in the Berkshire Hills, of which

one was Fort Massachusetts, in the town of North Adams. For at that time the whole valley of the Connecticut, though unexplored, was claimed by Massachusetts. The Dutch and English colonists had made a treaty in 1656 which drew a boundary line running northward from Greenwich Bay on Long Island Sound, not less than 10 miles east of Hudson River. In 1664 Charles II granted to his brother the Duke of York "all the lands from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay." This conflicted with both Massachusetts and Connecticut, and an agreement was made which fixed the line 20 miles east of, and parallel to, the Hudson River; so that the western boundary of Massachusetts, as against New York, extended northerly to the line of Canada. New Hampshire, in the early days, consisted of little more than the town of Portsmouth. It was a Crown Colony, and grew slowly, while Massachusetts, under a freer charter, far outstripped it. The whole coast of Maine, as far as the northern side of Portsmouth harbor itself, was held by Massachusetts, as was all territory to a line three miles north of the Merrimac River. As settlements extended inland, Massachusetts claimed the whole valley of the Merrimac northward to the White Mountains, and New Hampshire protested. The dispute was referred to the King for arbitration, and in 1740 he decided in favor of New Hampshire, drawing the line westward from the Merrimac as it now stands, to the New York line, and giving to New Hampshire a number of towns along that river which had been settled by Massachusetts.

In the year after the King's award (1741), Benning Wentworth was commissioned Governor of New Hampshire, and promptly set about the extension of his colony. The valley of the Merrimac was opened to settlement; and while the Connecticut was still in hostile hands, the reports of occasional white prisoners ransomed from the St. Francis Indians

had turned the eyes of the colonists longingly toward its fertile meadows. In 1749 Governor Wentworth made a bold venture and chartered a town at the extreme western limit of his supposed jurisdiction, at the very door of Albany, and a formidable distance from Portsmouth. The new town received his name, being called Bennington. Its settlement immediately opened the great controversy with New York, which lasted over forty years. But closer to the present subject was the action of that same meeting of the New Hampshire Council, which considered sundry petitions from adventurous souls who had settled along the Connecticut above Fort Dummer, and decided to lay out the entire region in townships 6 miles square, and to invite settlers.

Simultaneously the region along the Massachusetts line between the Merrimac and the Connecticut began to be opened up. Lower taxes and fewer restrictions attracted people to some extent from the Massachusetts towns, as the Ashburnham petition of 1767 has shown.

From January 3, 1749, to August 4, 1763, Governor Wentworth granted 129 town charters west of the Connecticut River; while on the east bank his charters, though less in number, extended a long way up the river. These charters were issued to groups of "proprietors," largely from Connecticut, where the towns were getting filled up and firewood was becoming scarce after 120 years of settlement. The proprietors assumed the duty of finding people to settle on their holdings, from whom in due course they expected to receive payment. They were often unsuccessful, so that the same town would be granted over again, after forfeiture, to another set of proprietors. Northumberland, for instance, was first Stonington; Stratford was first Woodbury, and so on. Many of the towns bore Connecticut names. And Governor Wentworth and some of his Council usually got a share of the land comprised within the new towns; the

profit from such operations was one of the perquisites of office.

The outbreak of the French and Indian war put a stop to settlement in the Connecticut valley; but after the fall of Quebec, in 1759, the fear of the French subsided, and it became a matter of Colonial policy to get the "hinterland" filled up as rapidly as possible. The last three years of the war were the most active of all Governor Wentworth's promotions, and by 1765 his work was practically complete on both sides of the river to its source.

The result of this speculative activity was that the present States of New Hampshire and Vermont remained with the American Colonies rather than the Crown, in the Revolution; for England merely stepped into the shoes of the French in Canada, after the peace of 1763, and but for Wentworth and his schemes the upper Connecticut might easily have become Canadian.

The next check to settlement was the controversy between Governor Wentworth, at Portsmouth, and Governor Clinton, of New York, as to their jurisdiction west of the Connecticut. Clinton denied all claim of New Hampshire to what is now Vermont; he ignored the rights of Wentworth's proprietors or their settlers, and demanded another payment for all lands occupied, under penalty of eviction. The town of Bennington, being nearest Albany, was the storm-center, but all were affected. Matters were made worse in 1764, when the King of England confirmed New York's claim to the west bank of the Connecticut River as far as 45° N.

The settlers on the New Hampshire Grants sent a representative to England to argue their case, and in 1767 the King commanded the Governor of New York not to make grants on land covered by the New Hampshire grants. This order was ignored, and the settlers were obliged to use force

to defend their rights. Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys" were the result. In 1772 the British Cabinet declared that the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants should hold their titles, even if their land were adjudged to be within the province of New York. But in 1774 the New York Assembly enacted a drastic law against "the inhabitants of Albany and Charlotte Counties," and the ensuing two years were bitter and strenuous.

The outbreak of the Revolution held the dispute more or less in abeyance, although the New Hampshire Grants were at a disadvantage, being forced to organize their own defence; so that many of the inhabitants became discouraged and actually went over the Canada line. The Grants set up their own government, being called "New Connecticut" until June 1777, when the name "Vermont" was adopted; and the long dispute was finally settled in 1790 by the payment of an indemnity to New York and the admission of Vermont the following year into the American Union.

The country north of the White Mountains was very soon an object of ambition for the German settlers at Broad Bay. Here, as in Pennsylvania, they were active in exploring this wilderness, which they foresaw would yield many fine homesteads, and on their explorations was doubtless based much of the interest that led to the creation of these northern towns. The name of Franconia, chartered first in 1764, shows that they had planned a settlement there, which a conflicting charter and adverse conditions prevented. And the interest of the Germans in Maine was shared by those who were scattered through Massachusetts.

The settlers in Ashburnham were directly concerned in the efforts to open up the country north of them. The road from Boston was gradually extended. Branching in Ashburnham, one way led to the Merrimac, the other westward to the Connecticut. In 1753 the New Hampshire Assembly

provided for a road from Franklin to what is now Haverhill. The broad meadows at that place, west and south of Mt. Moosilauke, were the envy of the poorer towns to the south, and the colonists determined to secure their possession. In 1754 an expedition under Capt. Peter Powers explored the Connecticut valley as far north as Israel's River. They found a large camp of Indians at what is now Groveton, but returned safely, with glowing accounts of the beauty and fertility of the whole valley. The main object of this party was to see if the French were building forts on the river, and it was learned that they were not.

Quebec was taken by the English in 1759, and with it French ambitions disappeared. The meadows of the "Coos Country" (Coos is Indian for "crooked," referring to the windings of the river) were occupied soon after. The towns of Haverhill and Newbury were settled in 1762, and a saw and grist mill was built there. In 1763 the town of Lancaster was granted to Massachusetts men (David Page was from Lunenburg, adjoining Ashburnham, while the town was named after Lancaster, Mass.). In September, 1763, a path was cut through from Lancaster to Haverhill, and in 1764 several families settled there. Lisbon was granted in 1763, and Littleton in 1764. The meadows north of Lancaster, known as the "Upper Coos," were granted about the same time: Guildhall, Brunswick and Maidstone, on the west side, in 1761; Bloomfield (first called Minehead) and Lemington in 1762; and on the east side, Northumberland and Stratford (first called Stonington and Woodbury) in 1761-2.

The original charters of all these towns had this clause:

"II. That all white and other Pine Trees within the said township fit for Masting Our Royal Navy be carefully preserved for that Use and none to be cut or felled without Our Special License for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee his



Heirs and Assigns to Us our Heirs and Successors as well as being Subject to the Penalty of an Act or Acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be enacted.”

Had this command been obeyed it would have been difficult to clear the ground for farming. The first settlers simply felled the trees and put them into the river to get rid of them.

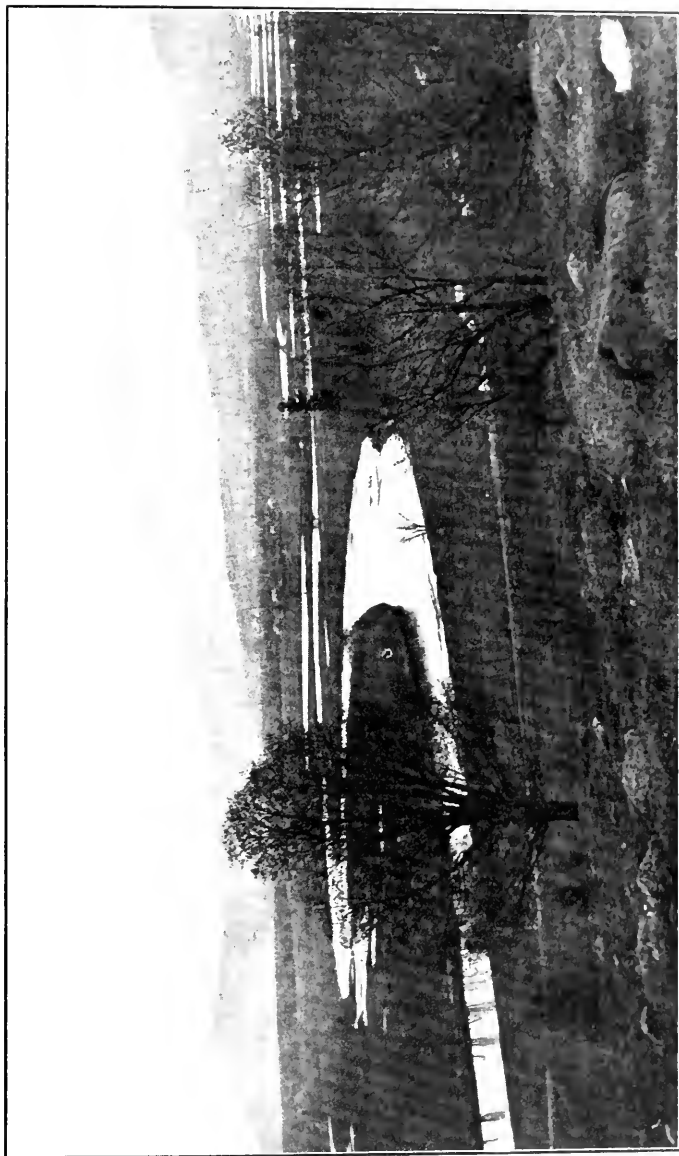
The original charter proprietors, as usual, were largely speculators who had no idea of settling, but hoped to dispose of their holdings at a profit. Settlers were granted a bonus to go in and build, and to make improvements at the expense of the proprietors. This, of course, was the reason for the general absence of deeds in the early days, settlement being by personal arrangement. Early town meetings were held at the homes of the proprietors—in Portsmouth, or worse still, in Connecticut—and this proved a serious obstacle to their early settlement, as all who desired to purchase lands were obliged to go to the meeting-place for that purpose. This difficulty was removed by proxy meetings held in the towns, after about 1780; by the allotment of lands under Judd's survey in 1786, and by appointment of resident agents representing the charter proprietors.

Between Massachusetts and the new settlement of Haverhill there was a growing communication, which all passed through Ashburnham. The road followed the trail of Powers and Lovewell (very nearly that of the Concord and Montreal R. R.), up the Merrimac and Pemigewasset rivers to where Plymouth now stands, then over the mountain at Warren and down into the Connecticut valley. The eyes of the German settlers at Ashburnham were turned with interest toward the better and cheaper lands to the north. They did not abandon their homes until conditions of settlement in the region seemed reasonably sure. The surrender of some of the town charters and their reissue to other proprietors, and

the more persistent efforts of the proprietors to find settlers, gave them the opportunity. Stonington was rechartered as Northumberland in 1771, and Woodbury as Stratford in 1773. Other towns not so far away were filling up. About 1773 a number of the Ashburnham Germans moved to the Connecticut valley. Simon Rothermel (Rodamell in the Ashburnham mortgage), whose name was changed to Rodimon and then to Dimond, settled in Claremont and left many descendants in the southern towns. Philip Vorback went to Haverhill, the Whitemans to Warren, and the Selhams to Thornton and later to Stewartstown; John Rich and Jacob Schoff, and the latter's sons-in-law, Philip Grapes and Aaron Samson, pushed on into the wilderness. In November, 1773, Jacob Schoff bought 500 acres in Morristown, N. H. (or Franconia—the two names were due to conflicting grants), and settled there. This place seems to have been his home for about ten years.

Those who are familiar with the White Mountains know Franconia and its beautiful situation commanding a view of the whole range—the Presidential peaks as well as Mt. Lafayette. The Lower Ammonoosuc River, or rather a branch of it, here breaks through the hills and flows toward Littleton, making a fine strip of fertile meadow along its course. To the south the Franconia Notch gives a direct route to Plymouth and the Merrimac, avoiding the long detour through Haverhill.

This position of Franconia made it convenient for such trade as then existed, and Jacob Schoff seems to have engaged in many ventures of this sort. The peace of 1763, while it made Canada English, restricted its trade with the colonies and diverted it toward the mother country. The American colonists paid no more attention to such laws than they chose; and the settlers in these northern towns did not confine their trading to their own needs. The valleys of the



Looking eastward across the farm in Maidstone, Vt., owned by Jacob Schoff after 1785. The terrace in the middle of the picture, across the Connecticut River, was the site of his home in Northumberland, N. H.



Connecticut and St. Francis were a trade route already frequented by the Indians, and before the Revolution the trade between Montreal and Boston, Portsmouth or the Kennebec was a personal one, finding its way from village to village in spite of legal prohibitions. Maine was sparsely settled in this year of 1773, and most of the trade went southward to Portsmouth and Boston. Between Lancaster and Haverhill the Connecticut makes a wide bend and is filled with rapids, so that the first trail led from Lancaster to Littleton and down the Ammonoosuc. From Lancaster, if one were bound south, at least 20 miles were saved by going through the Franconia Notch. By 1810 there were several boarding-houses at Franconia and the traffic was regularly established; but it is a family tradition that Jacob Schoff and his son John were with the first party who penetrated the Notch and made the entire journey from the Merrimac to the St. Francis.

The hardy pioneers who ventured north of Haverhill were without roads. The blazed trail through the forest, or the rivers, were the only means of communication. They were a law unto themselves as far as their land-claims went, and made their "pitches" where they pleased, settling with their proprietors later, or buying their homes at some tax-collector's sale at nominal prices. Their own taxes were often balanced by charges for road-building. Long before any recorded deed can be found, Jacob Schoff seems to have explored the upper valley and to have selected land in Northumberland and Stratford, and across the stream in Maidstone and Brunswick. But with a large family of young children he was not prepared to venture into the constant danger which life on the frontier meant. Relations between the colonies and the mother country were growing worse every day; Canada claimed all the land north of the White Mountains, and provoked the Indians to harass the new settlers. Altogether even Morristown, in the year 1773, was too near the "enemy's country" for safety.

By 1775 conditions had become worse. The colonies took a census of men, arms and ammunition to determine their ability to defend their rights. Then a regiment was raised for defence, and Jacob Schoff, Jr., was made Lieutenant of the 6th Company, enlisting at Lisbon. John, the second son, had by this time left home and gone to sea as a ship-carpenter. The next year came the declaration of American Independence and the war came in earnest. Block-houses were built in Stratford, Maidstone and Northumberland, for the defence of the settlers. Troops could not be spared so far from the scene of action, and the people had to look out for themselves. Raids by Canadians and Indians were constant, live-stock was killed or driven off, and unwary settlers captured and held for ransom. The families at Franconia, less directly threatened, did what they could to help. Jacob Schoff was made commissary for the Lisbon company; his eldest son Jacob went to the front, and was in action at the battle of Bennington. His second son John, returning from seafaring, enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment and served through the war, spending that terrible winter at Valley Forge and taking part in several of Washington's campaigns. At Valley Forge he is said to have been in Washington's bodyguard.

After Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, in 1777, the war was carried on in other parts of the colonies, and the Connecticut Valley settled down to a stern watchfulness against Indian attacks, which gradually became less frequent and finally ceased altogether. For a year before Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown the New England colonies were unmolested, and the treaty of peace in 1783 gave them a free rein to collect their remnants of property and go on where they had begun seven years before.

In 1782 a fair road was built from Haverhill, the county-seat, up the Ammonoosuc Valley, to Lancaster. But north of Lancaster a boat on the river, or the dray or "pung,"

were the only means of transporting goods. The dray was made of two poles fastened to the horse's harness and ending in a pair of runners or thills which trailed on the ground, with a board fastened between. This contrivance could thread its way through the forest, and when a stream had to be forded, it could be lifted up by hand or slung between the horses. By such means food-supplies and other necessities had to be brought up. The "pung" was a box-sled on runners for winter use.

About the same time that the road was put through to Lancaster, Jacob Schoff sold his land in Morrystown, and moved to Northumberland. Very likely, the Court decision denying the Morrystown charter and awarding the land to Franconia proprietors, was the cause of his leaving. His new home was in a wider and more fertile valley, now securely opened for development. It was located on a high terrace under the north end of the mountain called "Cape Horn," near the place where the Upper Ammonoosuc flows into the Connecticut; about three miles south of the modern village of Groveton. Here he had lived probably not more than two or three years when he crossed the river and settled on a beautiful place in Maidstone, where he built a house that became quite a rendezvous for the neighborhood, town meetings being held there frequently. From the rising ground back of his house was an uninterrupted view down the valley, flanked by mountains, with the great peaks of the Presidential Range in the distance. Across the river were the bare and striking Stratford Peaks. Directly before the house was the Connecticut River, winding in unending curves through the rich intervals. Over the hill at the back was a beautiful little lake. This was Jacob Schoff's home for ten years.\*

The Indians in this part of the country were of the St. Francis, or Arressigunticook, tribe of Canada. They had a

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\*The location is just north of Stevens Station, Vermont, on the Maine Central R. R.

trail from their Canada settlement to the Kennebec River in Maine. After crossing the Memphremagog, they took the Clyde River to Island Pond, then crossed to the Nulhegan, thence to the Connecticut, to the Upper Ammonoosuc and across to the Androscoggin, and down that river to their destination. (This is very nearly the route of the Grand Trunk R. R.) Another trail led southward down the valley of the Connecticut. On either trail they passed through the settled portion of Maidstone, and were a source of great annoyance to the inhabitants.

The towns of Northumberland, Maidstone, Stratford and Brunswick, lying on the Connecticut in the very midst of the old Canadian trade-route, were in a better location for trade than Franconia, and long before the railroad was built they became important commercially. The village of Groveton, in the northern part of Northumberland, was the point of departure from the Connecticut valley; and the way to the growing towns in Maine, and to the sea, was comparatively easy. Soon after the Revolution the shipping on the Kennebec grew to considerable importance. Ships were small in those days and they were steered upstream as far as Hallowell, just below the present capital, Augusta. There Jacob Schoff was a frequent visitor, bringing the products of his farm and the articles of his trade, and taking back all sorts of necessaries and goods for return trade northward. (By residents of Hallowell he was remembered as "Daddy Schoff.") It was in this way that his grandson, John Chase Schoff, met his wife, whose family were sea-folk, and who herself steered a ship up the river to Hallowell.

Doubtless during these visits, Jacob Schoff frequently met some of his old friends and fellow-passengers from the Waldo tract, the town of Dresden lying at no great distance on the opposite side of the Kennebec River.

In the winter, long trains of teams, two and one-horse, frequently numbering thirty or forty, were on the road going



to the coast towns laden with pork, butter, cheese, herd-grass, seed, etc., or returning with the year's stock of groceries, spices, tools, utensils, clothing and household supplies.

The principal industry of the region (as in the early days of Ashburnham) was the making of potash from wood-ashes.

After settling in Maidstone, Jacob Schoff acquired considerable land in the four neighboring towns, some of which he conveyed to his sons as they married. The neighborhood grew steadily. On November 5, 1787, the town of Stratford offered 500 acres of land to David Judson of Stratford, Connecticut, if he would build a grist mill within 12 months. While records are not at hand to prove it, Maidstone probably made an offer of some sort at the same time. At all events, Judson did build a saw and grist-mill, and three days after the acceptance of the offer, Jacob Schoff bought land of him in Maidstone.

January 1, 1791, it was voted "that Benjamin Strong be a collector (in Stratford) to collect the tax laid by the Proprietors to raise £23, which sum the Proprietors owe the Residents of the Town of Stratford and also to collect a tax of £71, to defray the arrearages of the Proprietors' debts."

This action reflects one of the last stages of the original speculation. Judd's survey of 1786, which all the towns had approved by 1789, had established the bona-fide settlers in their homesteads, and it now remained to acquire the holdings of the non-resident proprietors, who were doing nothing but retard the growth of the towns. For the next few years land was cheap. In 1796 this same collector, Benjamin Strong, sold Daniel Schoff a tract in the north part of Stratford for arrearages of taxes for \$2.06 cash. But the non-resident tax-list was not finally eliminated for another generation.

In 1786 Eben W. Judd surveyed and lotted the lands of all the northern towns. At first he met with much opposition from the settlers, who were jealous of their rights, and

feared they might be disturbed in their lots; but the matter was amicably adjusted. In Maidstone the Schoffs and others forcibly stopped the work, as shown by the following passages from Judd's journal, which was printed in Vol. I of the *Vermont Historical Magazine*, 1861:

October 9th. Surveyed on side of the river in Maidstone.

Just at sunset met a company of men on a piece of land that Mr. Shoff lived on. They held our chain-men, and said if we went on they would break our heads. We returned to Thomas Wooster's. (We went on with our work until the 13th.)

October 13th. About 2 o'clock P. M. was met by a company of settlers in a Briton's manner. They stopped and hindered us a long time.

October 14th. Began to lot where we left off on Wait's Bow. We went strong-handed. Joseph Holdbrook carried the fore end of the chain, and was clinched upon by Mr. Grapes. Grapes was advised to let go, and finally did, and we went on with our lotting.

November 8th. Surveyed on the river in Maidstone (was stopped and held fast by the settlers of said town near Merrill's, finally they desisted). We compromised, and they agreed to delay the matter till after the Surveyor's meeting, by our promising to use our influence to have each settler have 20 acres of meadow and 80 acres of upland.

Judd records a conference between himself and Gov. Chittenden of Vermont, including the following:

*Ques.*—What shall we do with settlers now on pitches in the towns?

*Ans.*—You must put into the warning for the meeting, to have them hold their pitches, and you must not interrupt them, for I will take the part of the poor settlers rather than have them interrupted. You must give them more than granted, if you intend to have them peaceable.

And the result was according to the Governor's advice, as appears by the following:

December 13th.—The happy wished-for day has arrived.

Proceeded on business as fast as possible. Brought on Lemington first, then Averill, then Minnehead, then Lewis, then Brunswick, then Wenlock, then Ferdinand, then waited for the settlers of Maidstone, and opened meeting at 1 o'clock P. M. A number of settlers together and a large lot of proprietors, all proceeded to business with calmness and resolution and there was not even a high word spoken. There were matters to settle of the utmost consequence to private persons. Finished about two o'clock at night and made a settlement with all the settlers. Happy would it be for me if I could make as much peace every day as I know I have done to-day. I am sure nothing would have been done about a settlement had I not urged the matter just as I did.

A town meeting of Maidstone settlers, March 27, 1787, authorized the survey to continue, "in such form as to give to every proprietor his just proportion of intervalles and uplands, as near as may be, and that those proprietors who have already made their pitches and begun improvements may be allowed to hold their proportion in the places where they have made their pitches and begun improvements."

At another meeting, August 15, 1787, Jeremiah Eames, Esqr.; Major Jonas Wilder, Mr. Andrew Beers, Joseph Wait, Esqr.; Mr. John Rich, Eben W. Judd and Jeremiah Eames, Junr., were named a committee to lot out the settlers' lots and proprietors who were settlers. This committee was directed "to lay out to the thirteen first settlers of s<sup>d</sup> Maidstone a certain quantity of acres of Land not exceeding in quality thirteen hundred acres thro' the town . . . so . . . as to cover s<sup>d</sup> settlers' improvements. . . This survey to be binding and to be recorded on Maidstone Book."

At a meeting, November 15, 1787, held at the house of

Mr. Jacob Schoff, it was voted "that a certain gore containing about 93 acres be applied to the original right of Agur Judson to make up the second division now owned by Mr. Jacob Schoof."

A meeting of the town of Stratford, held July 22, 1789, voted a lot "to the first Protestant Minister that shall settle in the work of the ministry of s<sup>d</sup> Town."

Nothing came of this action.

A special meeting, June 27, 1800, "was held at Henry Shoffs to see if they will build a Meetinghouse and to appoint a committee to pitch upon a spot where to set it." A lot was set apart, but nothing further was done.

In Massachusetts every town was obliged to build a church and maintain a minister. The form of service was, of course, Congregational. The colony of New Hampshire began under other auspices, and its towns were not subject to the same obligations. The more prosperous settlements in the southern part were able to have their churches, but in the northern towns there was little organized religious activity until the Methodist movement gathered headway. In the early days they were frontier settlements literally, and numbers were too few and prospects too poor for them to get far away from the struggle for existence itself.

On November 22, 1791, the northern towns petitioned the New Hampshire Assembly for a division of Grafton County. Those on the Vermont side had soon gained their point, Essex County having been set apart from Orange, with a county-seat at Guildhall. But the Stratford folk had still to go to Haverhill, 50 miles away. Of the 13 Stratford signers Jacob Schoff was one. Action was not taken by the State until December 24, 1803, when Coos County was set apart from Grafton, with a county-seat at Lancaster.

In 1796 a town movement was organized in Brunswick; the application was signed by Jos. Wait, Philip Grapes, Nathaniel Wait, and Jacob Schoff, feeholders. By this time

Jacob Schoff had disposed of his land in Maidstone, to his sons and others, and had moved to Brunswick, some five or six miles farther north. There, doubtless, he and his wife ended their days. There is no record or tombstone to give the date. He was enumerated there in the census of 1800; he sold land there to his son Jacob, Jr., in 1806. His name does not appear in the census of 1810. This seems to indicate his death between 1806 and 1810; but in April, 1812, Jacob Shoff again conveyed land in Brunswick, and in March, 1813, Jacob Shoff, Jr., did so. Were both these conveyances by the son, or was Jacob actually Jr. in 1813, his father being still alive? If the Third Census had been more carefully reported, its indications might be adopted more readily; but its manuscript schedules for New Hampshire and Vermont, filed in the Census Office at Washington, compare very unfavorably with those of 1800, and the work was certainly less carefully done.

The same year, 1796, when Jacob Schoff helped to organize the town of Brunswick, saw the last vestige of Indian trouble swept away. After the Revolution the Indians were weak, and necessarily favored the white settlers; and on June 30, 1796, their chief, Philip, gave to Thomas Eames of Northumberland, John Bradley and Jonathan Eastman of Concord, and Nathan Holt of Moultonborough, a deed for a great tract beginning at the confluence of the Upper Ammonoosuc and the Connecticut, up the smaller stream, to the Androscoggin and thence to the Rangeley Lakes and Lake Megantic, across the height of land to Lake Memphremagog, and down the Nulhegan to the Connecticut, and so to the place of beginning; comprising land in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont as well as some now adjudged to Canada; and all for a reserved freedom to hunt and fish, to plant four bushels of corn, and for security that the chief and his squaw should be furnished with provisions and suitable clothing. To

such a pass, in 25 years, had the once-dreaded Indian been reduced!

This deed, quoted in full by Grant Powers in his *Historical Sketches of Coos County* (Haverhill, 1880), and recorded in the Grafton County records, was one of the main grounds for the final settlement of the boundary with England. It included several towns now Canadian, largely peopled by settlers from New Hampshire and Vermont, who resisted for a time when handed over to England, and who tried to form a separate state called "Hall's Stream Republic," but it came to nothing, of course. The present boundary has worked very well, and the compromise which gave those few towns to Canada, north of 45° (the original charter limit of New York), gave to the United States the great northern stretch of Maine, so that there was no good cause for complaint.

Of the grandchildren of Jacob Schoff three were interested in this dispute. John Chase Schoff lived for some time in Eaton, Canada. Amarilla married and settled in Clifton. John lived in Compton.

Maidstone meetings were held "at the house of Mr. Jacob Schoof" in June and July, 1788. Among bills against the town approved for payment (evidently road work) were the following:

	No. days—men's labor	No. days—ox-work
Dan'l Schoff . . . . .	7½	
Jacob Schoff . . . . .	33	18
Jacob Schoff, Jr. . . . .	9½	1

The town of Brunswick surveyed its first road in 1790; Philip Grapes was appointed lister, and Jacob Schoff highway surveyor.

At a Stratford town meeting December 4, 1789, a list of accounts approved for payment included one to Philip Grapes for £4 4s for road building and surveying.

The following from the Maidstone First Book (p. 57), shows how these early settlers worked out their taxes:

<i>Jacob Schoff to Treasurer, Dr.</i>		<i>Contra.</i>	
To applying to the taxes for his rights,	9 2 10	By his account allowed,	11 14 0
To an order given Daniel Schoff,	0 2 9		
To an order given Daniel Judson, Jr.,	7		
To an order given Joseph Wait,	1 19 5		
	<u>11 12 0</u>		
<i>Daniel Schoof, Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
To 45s. appled to Jerh. Merrils,	2 5 0	By acct. allowed,	2 5 0
		By Boswell Merrill's bill,	0 15 0
		By an order for his father,	0 2 9
<i>Jacob Schoof, Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
To an order given Eben. Torry,	2 19 0	By his acct. allowed,	2 19 0

Here we can leave Jacob Schoff, in his last home in Brunswick, Vt. It would be impracticable to follow his descendants in the same detail. That he achieved anything more notable than they, is not asserted; but he was the first settler of the name in New England, maintaining his home and citizenship against severe discouragement, and taking part in movements which were very critical to our national independence; and his memory should be preserved by them with respect.

His sons and daughters all lived and died in the upper valley, save John, who settled first in southern New Hampshire on the Merrimac, and died, a young man, a few miles downstream, at Bradford, Mass.; having worked there as a ship-carpenter. In those days there were busy ship-yards both at Haverhill and Bradford.

His grandsons, after the war of 1812 had turned the eyes of Americans westward, were represented in the great migration from New England which built up New York State and flowed on to the Great Lakes and beyond; and some of his descendants have been at the front of migration ever since. His grandson Eli went to Louisiana soon after its acquisition from France; Abijah and Jacob, who had probably experimented in iron-making at the old mine in

Franconia, made iron on Lake Ontario near Rochester, and again in Ohio near Sandusky. Later Obijah settled in central Michigan, then a wilderness peopled only by Indians. Jeremiah was one of the first to leave Vermont to settle in northern New York; Henry went to western New York, Edward and Thomas to central New York; John W. and Daniel B. to northern Pennsylvania, where they were lumber operators and railroad builders. . . . And his granddaughters were about as venturesome. His great-grandchildren were represented in California in 1849 and on both sides in the Civil War. After that time the individual records must tell the story.

Of the personal appearance of Jacob Schoff and his wife there are at least two family records. He is said to have been "of middle height, with light hair and eyes, and of scholarly tastes." As a young man he learned the baker's trade. Pioneer, farmer, trader, and lumberman he certainly was, perhaps also for a time, ironmaker. His journeys to the seaport towns, as well as his life at home, inured him to hardship and exposure, and he seems to have lived to a ripe old age. Late in life he was remembered in Hallowell, Maine, by the wife of his grandson, as making the journey from his home in the upper valley, with a fine team of white horses, and as being "hale and hearty, plump and smart, and of a jolly disposition." His wife is said to have been tall and very dark, with black hair and flashing black eyes, "a queenly woman," with a strong will and great energy.



## V

### RECORDS

The movements of Jacob Schoff can be traced accurately by the deeds for land bought, sold or mortgaged by him, a list of which, as far as discovered, is as follows:

Worcester District Registry of Deeds, Worcester, Mass. :

Dec. 31, 1757.—The Proprietors of Lexington conveyed to Jacob Schoff (and others) “of the County of Middlesex, Labourers,” land in Dorchester Canada.\*

Aug. 4, 1761.—Jacob Schoff, of Lexington Farm, Dorchester Canada, conveyed to Henry Hole, land in Lexington Farm.

June 17, 1765.—Jacob Schoff, of Ashburnham, conveyed to John Strayder, land in Ashburnham.

Sept. 16, 1766.—Jacob Schoff, of Ashburnham, conveyed to John Rich, land in Ashburnham.

May 26, 1768.—Jacob Schoff, of Ashby (Middlesex County), conveyed to Jonathan Taylor, tract of land called “Long Meadow” (name of town not given, probably Ashburnham).

Southern District, Middlesex Registry of Deeds, East Cambridge, Mass. :

Oct. 27, 1769.—Jacob Schoff, of Ashby, conveyed to John Jaquith and others, 35 acres of land in Ashby.

Worcester District, as above:

July 4, 1770.—Samuel Dwight conveyed to Jacob Schoff, of Ashburnham, land in Ashburnham.

July 4, 1770.—Jacob Schoff, of Ashburnham, conveyed to Samuel Dwight, land in Ashburnham.

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\*Now Ashburnham.

July 5, 1770.—Jacob Schoff, of Ashburnham, conveyed to Aaron Samson, land in Ashburnham.

Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Woodsville, N. H. :

Nov. 3, 1773.—James Richardson, late of Leominster in the County of Worcester & Province of the Massachusetts Bay, now residing at Dover in the County of Strafford and Province of New Hampshire, for £90 conveyed to Jacob Schoff of Ashburnham in the county of Worcester, yeoman, five lots of land, each containing 100 acres, in the town of Morrystown\* (so called) within the County of Grafton and Province of Hew Hampshire.

Worcester District, as above :

Jan. 18, 1777.—Jacob Schoff, of Morrystown, N. H., conveyed to William King, land in Ashburnham.

Grafton County, as above :

—, 1774.—Jacob Schoff conveyed to Stephen Ward land in Morrystown.

Oct. 23, 1779.—Jacob Schoff of Morrystown, Gentleman, conveyed to Jacob Schoff, Jr., of the same town, two tracts of land in Morrystown.

—, 1781.—Jacob Schoff, Jr., of Morrystown, conveyed to Nathl. Snow, land in Morrystown.

—, 1782.—Jacob Schoff of Gunthwait† conveyed to Timothy Bedell land in Gunthwait.

—, 1782.—Jacob Schoff of Gunthwait conveyed to Timothy Barron land in Morrystown.

—, 1783.—Nathan Wooster conveyed to Jacob Schoff land in Northumberland.

Stratford, New Hampshire: Town Clerk's Office:

The early records of Stratford are, like those of the neighboring towns, very incomplete. There is one entry which throws light on conditions at the time:

\* Now Franconia.

† Now Lisbon.

July 3, 1773.—In a long list of “pitches and draughts of the lots that were maid Legal” are included No. 12 to Jacob Sheafe Jr. and No. 27 to Jacob Sheafe.

1788.—In a list of the names of the proprietors of Stratford, survey of 1788, is included No. 12 to Jacob Sheafe.

These entries bring up the confusion in the town records between Sheafe and Schoff. The meaning of the names is the same. Jacob Sheafe, a rich and influential merchant of Portsmouth, and a member of one of the most prominent families in the Colony of New Hampshire, was one of the original grantees of Stratford (or rather, as it was first called, Woodbury) and the first town meetings were held in his house at Portsmouth. Neither he nor any member of his family ever lived in Stratford; they held the land as a speculation. But the province clerk, accustomed to the name of the proprietor Jacob Sheafe, got it confused with that of the settler Jacob Schoff, so that all shades of gradation appear: Sheafe, Sheaffe, Sheoffe, Scheoff, Schoff, Shoff. Where the town entries refer to a resident they undoubtedly mean Jacob Schoff; the more so as Jacob Sheafe appears regularly in the non-resident tax-list.

Therefore the foregoing town minute possibly refers to a claim to land in Stratford set up by Jacob Schoff before the Revolution, when he first came to Morristown. In that case he preferred for his family the protected valley of Franconia in the troubled days of the early Revolution, and did not venture into the more fertile meadows of the Connecticut until the war had shifted to other scenes.

Orange County, Vermont: Town Clerk's Office, Maidstone, Vt. :

Nov. 8, 1787.—David Judson of Stratford in the State of Connecticut conveyed to Jacob Schoff of Maidstone, land in Maidstone.

- July 18, 1788.—Ruth Merrill conveyed to Daniel Schoff land in Maidstone.
- Dec. 1, 1789.—John Rich conveyed to Jacob Schoff land in Maidstone.
- Mar. 25, 1790.—Boswell Merrill conveyed to Daniel Schoff land in Maidstone.
- Nov. 1, 1791.—Jacob Schoff conveyed to Isaac Schoff land in Maidstone.
- Jan. 9, 1792.—Jacob Schoff conveyed to Daniel Schoff land in Maidstone. (This was his homestead; Daniel promised to build his father a new house and to give him half the produce of the farm during his lifetime. For some reason the bargain was not carried out, the land was reconveyed, and Daniel seems to have moved to Stratford.)
- Jan. 9, 1792.—Daniel Schoff conveyed to Jacob Schoff land in Maidstone.
- May 12, 1792.—Daniel Schoff conveyed to Jacob Schoff land in Maidstone.
- Aug. 13, 1792.—Jacob Schoff conveyed to John Rich land in Maidstone.
- Sept. 12, 1792.—Daniel and Lucy Schoff conveyed to Isaac Stevens land in Maidstone.
- Sept. 17, 1792.—Jacob Schoff conveyed to William Cargill land in Maidstone.
- Orange County, Vermont, Town Clerk's Office, Brunswick, Vt.:
- Feb. 19, 1795.—Jacob Shoff conveyed to Daniel Shoff land in Brunswick.
- Grafton County, New Hampshire, as above (also Coos County, at Lancaster, N. H.):
- May 28, 1792.—Jacob Schoff conveyed to Samuel Beech land in Northumberland.
- Nov. 26, 1795.—Eben Warner Judd, of Windsor, Vt., conveyed to Henry Schoof, of Stratford, land in Stratford.

- — Abner Barlow conveyed to Daniel Schoff land in Stratford.
- — Abner Barlow conveyed to Henry Schoff land in Stratford.
- Aug. 13, 1796.—Jacob Schoff conveyed to Zebina Curtis land in Northumberland.
- April 20, 1797.—Benjamin Strong, Collector of Taxes in Stratford, conveyed to Daniel Shoff of Stratford, land in Stratford.
- Mar. 25, 1797.—Zebina Curtis of Windsor, Vt., conveyed to Jacob Schoff of Northumberland, N. H., land in Northumberland.
- Apr. 20, 1797.—Daniel Schoff conveyed to Mills De Forrest land in Stratford.
- Aug. 25, 1797.—Jacob Schoff, Jr., conveyed to James Lucas land in Northumberland.
- Aug. 25, 1797.—Henry Blodget of Stratford conveyed to Jacob Schoff, Jr., of Northumberland, a tract of land in Stratford adjoining Henry Schoff's land on the north and Daniel Schoff's land on the south.
- Essex County, Vermont, Town Clerk's Office, Brunswick, Vt. :
- Feb. 24, 1806.—Jacob Schoff, Jr., conveyed to Jacob Schoff land in Brunswick.
- Feb. 24, 1806.—Jacob Schoff conveyed to Jacob Schoff, Jr., land in Brunswick.
- May 19, 1808.—Jacob Schoff, Jr., conveyed to Jonah Graves land in Brunswick.
- Dec. 22, 1808.—Jacob Schoff conveyed to Jonah Graves land in Brunswick.
- Dec. 11, 1810.—Jacob Schoff, Jr., conveyed to John Rich land in Brunswick.
- April 8, 1812.—Jacob Shoff conveyed to Daniel Shuff land in Brunswick.
- Mar. 17, 1813.—Jacob Shoff, Jr., conveyed to Jos. Stevens land in Brunswick.

The foregoing list of conveyances includes every known deed in the name of Jacob Schoff, during his lifetime, and fully proves his name and movements, besides throwing light on the other members of his family. It corrects certain mistakes contained in a History of Stratford, by Rev. L. W. Prescott, printed in the Berlin (N. H.) *Independent* in 1897; chief among which were that the original settler's name was Henry Shoff, and that his children were born in Franconia. Mr. Prescott, whose painstaking work deserves more credit than it has yet received in the vicinity of Stratford, said to the writer at his home in Warren, N. H., in August, 1908, that his account of the Schoff family was based on the recollections of neighbors, and that it had not been verified from the records.

It will be observed that the original conveyances of land to Jacob Schoff in New Hampshire and Vermont are few. The minute of the action in Stratford by which settlers' "pitches" were "maid Legal" probably explains this. All the Connecticut valley towns were originally granted to speculators, who rarely settled on their grants, but offered inducements of various kinds to others to do so; and got their pay for the land when and how they could, often without recording any deed at all. It was men from the fringe of settlement in Massachusetts, or who had been crowded out of the Connecticut towns along the Sound, who actually cleared and tilled the ground in the "Coos Country," and defended it alike against Indian, French and English enemies. Such men, when they had a deed from their "proprietor" in Portsmouth or on the Long Island Sound, might keep it at home without troubling to take it 60 or 80 miles to Haverhill to be recorded; and more often still, they probably made their settlement with the proprietor's agent, or simply "squatted," and depended on continued possession to make good the title.

THE PROVINCIAL CENSUS OF 1775

Before the outbreak of the Revolution a census was taken in all the American colonies, showing the number of males of serviceable age, and the arms and ammunition available. In a manuscript volume in possession of the Secretary of State of New Hampshire, labeled, "Census of New Hampshire, 1767 & 1775" there is the following record, in the handwriting of Jacob Schoff (reprinted in New Hampshire Provincial Papers, Vol. VII., p. 748):

MORRISTOWN

Males under 16 years of age . . . . .	10
Males from 16 years of age to 50 inclusive not in the army . . . . .	5
All males above 50 years of age . . . . .	0
Persons gone in the army . . . . .	1
All females . . . . .	13
Negroes and slaves for life . . . . .	0
	29

3 Guns, 3lb and 1-3 of Powder  
10 Pound of Led and 20 flints

The Above is an exact Account of the Souls that belong to Morristown and of Arms and Aminition

Test *Jacob Schoff*

Landaff, Septr. 20, 1775

Then Parsonally appeared the above writer Jacob Schoff and made Solom oath that the above account is a true account of all the Souls in Morristown

Before me

Nath<sup>l</sup> Hovey

Town Clark

## VERMONT CONTROVERSY

In 1777 the Vermont controversy became acute, and even on the eastern bank of the Connecticut there was a general disposition to cut loose from New Hampshire. Vermont actually annexed a number of New Hampshire towns, but under the advice of George Washington receded from that untenable position.

A committee of the New Hampshire Assembly, appointed January 3, 1777, consisting of Mesbech Weare, Benjamin Giles, and John Wentworth, Jr., visited Grafton County to effect an amicable settlement of existing differences. At Lebanon, February 13, they met committees sent from the various towns. Twelve towns were represented by 28 committeemen. Jacob "Sheafe" of Morristown headed the list. (This is the Portsmouth recorder's error again; the Sheafes never had anything to do with Morristown, whereas Jacob Schoff lived there and reported the 1775 census for the town.) The meetings came to an end with nothing accomplished.

Morristown was represented by Jacob Schoff; Landaff by Capt. Nathl. Hovey; Bath by Colo. Timo. Bedel and Mr. Elisha Cleveland.

The complete list is given in New Hampshire Town Papers, XIII, 760-1.



THE SCHOFF FAMILY IN THE FIRST CENSUS OF THE  
UNITED STATES

The census of 1790, which was taken by heads of families, affords an excellent opportunity of verifying the town and family records. The returns of the Schoff family were as follows:

	Males over 16	Males under 16	Females
Orange County, Vermont.			
Maidstone Town (total 125).			
Schoff, Daniel,	2	1	2
Schoff, Isaac,	1	1	1
Schoff, Jacob,	1	1	1
(also the husband of Lena Schoff)			
Samson, Aaron,	1	2	1
Brunswick Town (total 66).			
(the husband of Elizabeth Schoff)			
Grapes, Philip,	1	2	3
Grafton County, New Hampshire.			
Stratford Town (total 144)			
Shuff, Jacob			
(probably Jr.),	1	3	3
Essex County, Massachusetts.			
Bradford Town (total 1371).			
Shuff, John,	1	1	2

The omission of Henry Schoff may be due to the fact that he was not yet in a home of his own (although married and having at least one child), and was therefore enumerated in the household of his brother (Daniel?), or father-in-law, or wherever else he may have been living on the day the census was taken. Or it may quite possibly mean that he was suspicious of the census-taker and forbade him entrance. Or perhaps the enumerator thought his compensation, of 2 cents per person enumerated, was not enough for him to go out of his way to reach Henry Schoff's farm.

CENSUS OF 1790  
GERMAN FAMILIES IN NEW ENGLAND  
SUMMARY

Maine.

Hancock County,	1 family		7
York County,	6	“	26
Lincoln County,	191	“	1068
Total,	198		1101

New Hampshire.

Grafton County,	4	“	16
Rockingham County,	3	“	20
Strafford County,	2	“	6
Total,	9		42

Vermont.

Addison County,	14	“	81
Chittenden County,	3	“	16
Orange County,	7	“	37
Rutland County,	3	“	19
Total,	27		153

Massachusetts.

Barnstable County,	3	“	12
Berkshire County,	20	“	107
Essex County,	4	“	20
Middlesex County,	6	“	22
Suffolk County,	24	“	124
Worcester County,	19	“	89
Total,	76		374

Rhode Island.

Providence County,	8	“	33
Newport County,	1	“	7
	9		40

Connecticut.

Fairfield County,	1 family	5
Hartford County,	7 “	38
Litchfield County,	7 “	30
New Haven County,	2 “	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	17	87
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total New England, 336 families, 1797 persons.

These figures are larger than those given by Mr. Rossiter in his analysis of the First Census, but a careful examination of the family names fully justifies the higher totals in the foregoing estimate.

At the most liberal allowance, the German element in Colonial New England was hardly an incident. In three generations it had lost its identity and was absorbed by the native stock. None the less, it played an important part in the development of the country watered by the Kennebec, the Androscoggin, and the upper Connecticut, and in keeping that valuable region from French settlement and Canadian possession. This German contribution to the development of Colonial New England receives scant mention in the histories and is generally unknown. As a matter of fact these Germans did quite as much in northern New England to win the land from the French and Indians as their brethren did in western Pennsylvania.

A few town names preserve their memory; Frankfort and Dresden in Maine, Franconia in New Hampshire, Dresden and Vienna in South Carolina.

Brunswick in Maine and Vermont, and Lunenburg in Massachusetts and Vermont were named earlier, in honor of the reigning British dynasty, that of Hanover or Brunswick-Lüneburg.

CENSUS OF 1800

The following are the facts reported for the Schoff family in the Second United States Census:

	Free White Males					Free White Females				
	Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	Over 45	Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	Over 45
Vermont, Essex County, total 1479. (Returns by Hains French).										
<i>Maidstone</i> , total 152										
No Schoff scheduled.										
<i>Brunswick</i> , total 86.										
Jacob Schoff,	1			1	1					1
Elizabeth Grapes,	1									2
<i>Guildhall</i> , total 296.										
Lanor Samson,		1	1							1
New Hampshire, Grafton County.										
<i>Northumberland</i> , total 205.										
No Schoff scheduled.										
<i>Stratford</i> , total 281.										
Jacob Shoff,	2	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	
Henry Shoff,	3			1		2	2		1	
Daniel Shoff,		1		1		4			1	
Massachusetts, Essex County.										
<i>Bradford</i> , total 1420.										
John Shuff,			1		1		1		1	

In this return Isaac Schoff does not appear. Perhaps he and his boy, Henry D., not yet 10 years old, were enumerated in the house of his father, Jacob Schoff, in Brunswick. His first wife had died and his second marriage had not yet taken place. Elizabeth and Lena are, apparently, both widows.

CENSUS OF 1810

The following are the facts reported for the Schoff family in the Third United States Census:

	Free White Males					Free White Females				
	Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	Over 45	Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	Over 45
Vermont, Essex County.										
<i>Guildhall.</i>										
No member of the family scheduled.										
<i>Maidstone</i> , total 177.										
Daniel Schoff,	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1
<i>Brunswick</i> , total 143.										
Jacob Schoff,	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	1
Hains Schoff,	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—
New Hampshire,										
Coos County.										
<i>Stratford</i> , total 339.										
Henery Shuff.	3	2	2	1	—	3	1	1	1	—

John and Isaac Schoff have died. Jacob and Henry and Daniel are still reported, and Jacob's eldest son Hains now appears as head of a family. Elizabeth and Lena no longer appear, nor, apparently, do Jacob, Sr., and his wife. But Elizabeth is known to have been living long after 1810. The Third Census was not enumerated as carefully as the Second in these towns, and its indications are not final as to deaths. Isaac's widow Amarilla, for instance, is not enumerated in Stratford; but she appears in the resident tax lists there continuously from 1808 to 1821.

## MILITARY RECORDS

JACOB SCHOFF is said to have been commissary of a regiment of New Hampshire volunteers, probably the same one in which his son Jacob, Jr., was an officer. His name does not appear in the rolls of the Revolutionary army, and it is impossible to say what his service was.

JACOB SCHOFF, JR., enlisted three times, and took part in the campaign that included the battle of Bennington.

1. Sept. 1775, Lisbon, N. H., 6th company, 12th regiment: Jacob Schuff, Lt.

2. July-Sept., 1777, Capt. Jeremiah Post's company, Col. David Hobart's regiment, Brig.-Gen. John Stark's brigade militia: Jacob Schoff, Corp'l.

3. Dec. 1777-Feb. 1778, Capt. Samuel Young's company "in a regiment of volunteers raised by order of Congress for an expedition against Canada, whereof Tim'y Bedel, Esq., is Colonel": Jacob Schoff, Corp'l.\*

JOHN SCHOFF enlisted at Fitchburg, Mass., April 1, 1777, as a private in Capt. Munro's company, Col. Timothy Bigelow's regiment, until Dec. 31, 1779. His regiment spent the winter of 1777-8 with Washington at Valley Forge. During a part of the time he was reported "sick in hospital at Fishkill, N. Y." The summer of 1778 he was at Camp Greenwich and Camp Providence "on main guard;" in Sept. 1778, he was reported "deserted," but this is manifestly a mistake. According to his son he was wounded and returned in a few weeks; and his name appears on the rolls continuously after that until the very end of his term, when he re-enlisted in his old regiment, for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to April 1, 1780, and was honorably discharged.†

\*New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls, State Papers, Vols. XV, XVII.

†Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls; Vol. XIV.

The three youngest sons of Jacob Schoff were too young for service when the war broke out, and when they became old enough the fighting had shifted to sections of the country far distant from their New England homes. Their war experience was confined to guarding against attacks from Canadians and Indians.

#### WAR OF 1812

ABIJAH FRENCH SHOFF, son of Jacob, Jr., served through the war, and saw active service in the battle of Lundy's Lane and elsewhere in the Canadian campaign.

HENRY D. SCHOFF, son of Isaac, also served through the war, very likely in the same company.

JOHN CHASE SCHOFF, son of John, had a very different experience. Being in Compton, Canada, on business, in October, 1814, he was drafted as a sergeant in the 5th Battalion of Township Militia, district of Three Rivers, Canada. A surgeon's certificate that a "fracterd Rib Renders him a Crippl" was not accepted as sufficient excuse, and to escape service against his country, he swam the Connecticut River at night, and made his way home.

#### CIVIL WAR

The following are names of descendants of Jacob Schoff known to have served in the Civil War. The list is probably incomplete, and the writer would be glad to receive corrections.

##### *Federal.*

Samuel O. Shoff, Bloomfield, Vt. (Orlando, Hains F., Jacob, Jacob.)

Charles P. Shoff, North Stratford, N. H. (Jacob, Jacob, Jacob.)

Robinson N. Schoff, Marblehead, Mass. (John C., John, Jacob.)

Edward N. Schoff, Newburyport, Mass. (Charles E., John C., John, Jacob.)

John H. Schoff, Brasher, N. Y. (Jeremiah, Daniel,  
Jacob.)  
Daniel B. Shoff, Cato, N. Y. (Thomas J., Henry,  
Jacob.)  
Adna B. Schoff, Brunswick, Vt. (Charles G., Henry  
D., Isaac, Jacob.)

*Confederate.*

Theodore Shuff, St. Landry Parish, La. (Eli, Jacob,  
Jacob.)  
Cyrus Shuff, St. Landry Parish, La. (Eli, Jacob,  
Jacob.)  
Albert Shuff, St. Landry Parish, La. (Eli, Jacob,  
Jacob.)  
William Shuff, Jr., St. Landry Parish, La. (William,  
Eli, Jacob, Jacob.)



#### OTHER SCHOFF FAMILIES

It has already been shown that three Schoffs arrived in America in September, 1752: Jacob in Boston, Rudolph in Philadelphia, and the third, perhaps Friedrich, in New York. Rudolph may have been the father, but seems to have landed alone; so that these were probably the oldest of the nine children of the baker of Hornberg; who, in that case, brought the rest of his family over together, and may have landed at Annapolis, as the name does not appear again at Philadelphia. But Pennsylvania attracted him after all, and he probably settled in Lancaster County, on the Susquehanna River, where there is still a settlement having the name "Shoff." One may guess that if still living he was the Henry Shoff reported there in the Census of 1790. The same census shows eight other families of the name living in nearby places in Pennsylvania and Maryland, all being, probably, his sons and grandsons. There are families of this stock still living in Lancaster County, Pa., and others are said to have gone to North Carolina and Louisiana, where they provided two or three soldiers on the Confederate side in the Civil War. They spell their name Shoff or Shoaff. There are also families in Illinois and other Middle Western States, who spell the name similarly, and who are very likely of the same stock. The writer has not attempted to trace this branch.

The brother who landed in New York settled up the Hudson near Fishkill; married an English woman, and had three sons, Frederick(?), Michael and Dennis; a daughter Elizabeth, and possibly other children besides. During the Revolution his wife, who was a loyalist, persuaded him to sell out and move to the province of Ontario, Canada. His eldest son sided with the colonies and served in the Revolutionary army. (This may be the same as the Albert, or Albrecht, Schoff who appears in the Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. XIII, as having enlisted for three years at West Springfield, and later as having been captured by the

British. He was no son of Jacob, and West Springfield was no great distance from Fishkill.) At the close of the war he settled in Pennsylvania near his cousins. The two younger sons followed the father to Canada; Dennis immediately, while Michael (born 1763) married in New Jersey and lived for some time in Chemung, N. Y., where he appears in the Census of 1790. He went finally to the county of Norfolk, Ontario, where his land deeds were made out by mistake under the name "Shaw." His descendants vary the name, some being called Shaw, some Shoff and some Shoaf. The third son, Dennis, settled in the same county of Norfolk. There are numerous descendants of this branch of the family, both in Canada and the Middle Western States. They are being recorded by Mr. Elgin Schoff of Toronto.

There seems to have been close friendship between this Fishkill family and those in Ashburnham. John Schoff, who enlisted in the Revolutionary army at the age of 16, was reported now and then "sick at Fishkill," and there, no doubt, he met Priscilla Chase of Brewsters, then a child, who became his wife five years afterward.

Later immigration has not brought many families of the name. Peter Schoff, of Fürstenfelde, in eastern Germany, settled in Annapolis before the Civil War. He married there and had eight children, of whom the eldest, Edward T., became an attorney in Chicago; another, George C., lives in Philadelphia; while the youngest, Charles H., was well known in college foot-ball, and is now a physician in Media, Pa. Another Schoff family, from Mecklenburg, settled in Lost Nation, Iowa. One of the sons, Henry Schoff, lives in Chicago. Others of this connection live near Manlius, Ill. Still another Schoff family, from Hagenach in the Palatinate, settled quite recently in New Orleans.

There is nothing to connect any of the later settlers with those who came in 1752.

SCHOFF FAMILIES IN THE CENSUS OF 1790,  
OUTSIDE OF NEW ENGLAND

The records given for Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts include all families of this name in New England. Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut had no residents of the Schoff name. Other states include the following:

	Males 16 and over	Males under 16	Females	Other free
<i>New York,</i>				
Chemung Town.				
Michael Shoaf,	1	2	1	
<i>Pennsylvania,</i>				
Cumberland County, western portion.				
Nicholas Shof,	1	1	2	
Bradford County.				
John Shofe,	2	3	5	
Franklin County.				
Peter Shofe,	1	3	2	1
Jas. Shofe,	1	2	3	
Joseph Shofe,	1	2	3	
Lancaster County,				
Hempfield township.				
Bernard Shoff,	1	3	5	
Manor township.				
Henry Shoff,	3		4	
<i>Maryland,</i>				
Washington County.				
Johnathan Shuff,	1		2	
Jacob Shuff,	1	3	4	
Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, no families of the name.				
New Jersey and Delaware, schedules destroyed, but no families are likely to have lived there.				

## VI

### DESCENDANTS

The following details are based on town, church and cemetery records where such have been found, and on correspondence with members of the family in each branch. Realizing that mistakes are inevitable, and desiring to preserve the facts in correct form for the future, the writer would be glad to receive corrections from any one by whom they may be found, addressed to him at Cynwyd, Pa.

The family name, originally Schoff, was modified to Shoff and Shuff by children of the first settler, and the new forms were retained by some of their descendants, while others returned to the German spelling. As far as possible the name of each is given in the form he or she used. In the female line no attempt has been made to go beyond one generation. To have included grandchildren of Schoff daughters would have been to expand the work unduly. All such, no doubt, will be able to supply the facts for themselves, and will, it is hoped, realize the necessity of the limitation.

#### *First Generation*

JACOB SCHOFF, born perhaps in Hornberg, then in the southwestern corner of Wurtemberg, but now in Baden, Germany, between 1725 and 1730, came to Boston in 1752. He married, probably in Boston, in Oct. 1752, Elizabeth *Darrow?* (*Deveraux?*) who was born in the same neighborhood in Germany, and came to Boston in 1751. Both died in Brunswick, Vt. Dates of death unknown; he conveyed land in Brunswick in 1806, and perhaps in 1812. Date of birth fixed by Census of 1775, in which he reported himself under 50 years old.

Children:

1. ELIZABETH, born 1753, probably in Boston or Lexington; died in Bloomfield, Vt., March, 1848; then said to be the "eldest sister" and in her 95th year. Married in Ashburnham, Mass., July 30, 1767, Philip Christian *Grapes*. They had:
  - i Jacob *Grapes*,
  - ii Dorothy *Grapes*,
  - iii Elizabeth *Grapes*. } family record.  
Jonah *Grapes* (mentioned in Stratford and Brunswick records) was possibly their son. Her first husband died before 1800 and she married James *Rider*. No children by the second marriage.
2. LENA, born 1754, probably in Boston or Lexington; married in Ashburnham, Mass., Nov. 9, 1768, Aaron *Samson*. (Town record spells her name Delanah. Stearns wrongly dates her marriage 1760; original manuscript has 1768.)
  - i — Samson. (infant, died in Ashburnham, Aug. 1771; church record.)
  - ii Hadley *Samson*, (family record.)  
Elizabeth *Samson*, } mentioned in Stratford  
Levi *Samson*, } tax-lists, may have been  
Jonathan *Samson*, } their children.
3. JACOB, born May 2, 1756 (family record), probably in Lexington.
4. KATHERINE, born July 6, 1759, in Ashburnham, Mass. (town record). Died in Morristown, now Franconia, N. H., in 1775 (family record).
5. JOHN, born Aug. 15, 1761, in Ashburnham, Mass. (town record).
6. DANIEL, born Aug. 26, 1764, in Ashburnham, Mass. (town record).

7. HENRY, born Aug. 9, 1766, in Ashburnham, Mass. (town record).
8. ISAAC, born probably in 1768, in Ashby, Mass., after the transfer of land from Ashburnham to that town, but before it began keeping its records. Conveyances in both 1768 and 9 refer to Jacob Schoff as "of Ashby." Ashburnham was incorporated Feb. 22, 1765, and Ashby Mar. 6, 1767. (Mass. Acts and Resolves, IV.)

The name of Jacob Schoff's wife is not recorded except in Maidstone, Vt., where it is given as *Darrow*. Vermont was settled largely by Connecticut folk, and *Darrow* was a common Connecticut name; but she was a German girl, with some name that might be corrupted into that sound. *Devercaux* was the name of a "French Protestant" family from Germany that arrived on the *Priscilla* in 1751; the name appears in the census of 1790 in West Stockbridge, Mass., and Penobscot, Me., within a short distance respectively of Fort Massachusetts and Broad Bay. But in order to cover all possibilities, the following are the only other German names beginning with D which are recorded as having come to Boston before the Revolution:

Ludwig *Dirs* signed the Haterick petition in Boston in 1753.

*Derumple* appears in Groton, Mass., in the census of 1790.

*Dolenson* " Lancaster, " " "

*Demut* " Nobleborough, Me. " "

*Dockendorff* " " " "

The corruption of *Devercaux* into *Darrow* is quite possible for Colonial New England. Rothermel became Rodimon and finally Dimond; Sölle, Cilley; Kiverling, Kiblinger; Krebs, Grapes and then Graves; Pury, a Swiss name, was Perry in the Ashburnham purchase; Oberlock became Locke; Whiteman, Whitman; and Wilker, Wilcott; Hol (Ohl?) immediately became Hall in Ashburnham. Schoff became Shaw in Canada. The same process goes on

to-day with unfamiliar names of distant nationalities. In 1751-2 German "Palintinos" in Boston were as much "foreigners" as Kalmuck Tartars would be now.

*Second Generation*

JACOB SHOFF (*Jacob*) born May 2, 1756 (place unknown, perhaps Lexington, Mass.). Died in Northumberland, N. H., Jan. 17, 1848. Married, Feb. 14, 1780, Anna *French*, who was born (in Mendon, Mass.?) July 18, 1759, and died in Northumberland in 1848.

Children:

1. HAINS FRENCH, born in Morristown, now Franconia, N. H., Dec. 15, 1780.
2. FANNY, born in Morristown, July 21, 1782; died in infancy.
3. FANNY A., born in Northumberland, N. H., Sept. 18, 1783; died in Maidstone, Vt., Oct. 4, 1874. Married in Maidstone, Apr. 10, 1805, Rich *Stevens*. Their children (born in Maidstone):
  - i Charles Stevens,
  - ii Orson Stevens,
  - iii Michael Stevens.
4. ELI, born in Northumberland, N. H., Dec. 9, 1784.
5. ANNA, " " " Aug. 30, 1786; died in Northumberland in 1851. Married, Feb. 25, 1814, Edward *Smith*. Their children:
  - i Sarah Smith,
  - ii Eli Smith,
  - iii Homer Smith,
  - iv Bushrod Smith,
  - v Delia Smith,
  - vi Michael Smith,
  - vii Althea Smith.
6. JACOB, born in Stratford, N. H., July 17, 1788; died in infancy.

7. ABIJAH FRENCH, born in Stratford, N. H., Feb. 6, 1791.
8. ORPHA, born in Stratford, N. H., July 6, 1792; died in infancy.
9. AHAZ, born in Stratford, N. H., March 3, 1794; died in infancy.
10. SARAH, born in Stratford, N. H., Sept. 17, 1795. Married in Northumberland, in 1818, Martin *French*. Their children:
  - i Angelina Mahala French, born in Stratford, N. H., Feb. 13, 1821.
  - ii Laurentina French, born in Stratford, N. H., June 20, 1822; died Sept. 19, 1832.
  - iii Sarah Ann French, born in Minehead, Vt., Jan. 19, 1824.
  - iv Horatio Nelson French, born in Minehead, Vt., Nov. 22, 1825.
  - v Urbino French, born in Minehead, Vt., Aug. 16, 1827; died Feb., 1828.
  - vi Emily Rodgers French, born in Minehead, Vt., July 12, 1829.
  - vii Fanny Shoff French, born in Bloomfield, Vt., May 15, 1831; died June 17, 1869.
  - viii Orpha Jennett French, born in Bloomfield, Vt., Jan. 26, 1833.
  - ix Julietta French, born in Bloomfield, Vt., Feb. 14, 1835; died Mar. 18, 1838.
11. ORPHA, born in Stratford, N. H., April 14, 1797. Married John *Cargill*. Their children:
  - i Laura Cargill, born in Wenlock, Vt.
  - ii Almira Jane Cargill, “



12. JACOB, born in Stratford, N. H., June 22, 1800.
13. HORATIO NELSON, born in Stratford, N. H., June 30, 1802; died January 13, 1872, in Northumberland, N. H., unmarried.
14. ELMINA, born in Brunswick, Vt. Feb. 27, 1806; died July 12, 1893. Married August, 1823, Victory *Gamsby*, who was born Sept. 21, 1799. Their children:
  - i — Gamsby, died in infancy.
  - ii — Gamsby, “ “
  - iii Susan J. Gamsby, born Aug. 4, 1826.
  - iv Delpha A. Gamsby, “ Aug. 15, 1828.
  - v Horace A. Gamsby, “ Aug. 22, 1830.
  - vi Sarah S. Gamsby, “ Dec. 6, 1832.
  - vii Harvey D. Gamsby, “ Jan. 21, 1837.
  - viii Annie M. Gamsby, “ Nov. 22, 1841.

JOHN SHUFF (*Jacob*), born in Ashburnham, Mass., Aug. 15, 1761; died in Bradford, Mass., July 25, 1801. Married in Nottingham West, now Hudson, N. H., Sept. 1782, Priscilla *Chase*, who was born in Southeast, now Brewsters, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1767, and died in Ashburnham, Mass., Sept. 19, 1841.

Children:

1. JOHN CHASE, born in Nottingham West, May 17, 1783.
2. SARAH, born probably in Bradford, Mass., in 1790, before May\*. Married Samuel *Norris*, in Bradford. Died there May 23, 1831. They had:
  - i Walter Norris, born in Bradford, June 26, 1809.
  - ii Samuel Norris, “ “ Apr. 3, 1813.
  - iii William Norris, “ “ Mar. 18, 1817.

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\*The 1800 census, enumerated May 1, reported John Shuff's daughter in the class "over 10 and under 16 years." Her tombstone, May, 1831, gives her age as 41; so that she must have been born in the Spring of 1790.

DANIEL SCHOFF (*Jacob*) born in Ashburnham, Mass, Aug. 26, 1764. Died in Maidstone, Vt., Apr. 1843. Married Lucy *Merrill*.

Children:

1. JEREMIAH, born in Maidstone, Vt., Apr. 28, 1787.
2. ELIZABETH, “ “ Mar. 10, 1789; died Aug. 14, 1791.
3. NANCY, born in Maidstone, Vt., Dec. 17, 1791. Married John *Cummings*. They had:
  - i John Cummings,
  - ii George Cummings,
  - iii Frances Cummings,
  - iv Annie Cummings,
  - v Maria Cummings,
  - vi Ruth Cummings.
4. RUTH, born in Maidstone, Vt., Oct. 4, 1793. Married John *Arny*; removed to Michigan, where she died. They had:
  - i Joseph Arny,
  - ii Daniel Arny,
  - iii John Arny,
  - iv Frances Arny.
5. LUCY, born in Brunswick, Vt., Jan. 23, 1796. Married Hardin *Willard*. They had:
  - i Leander Willard,
  - ii Lawrence Willard,
  - iii Jeremiah Willard,
  - iv Hubbard Willard,
  - v Lucy Willard,
  - vi Diadama Willard,
  - vii Georgeanne Willard.
6. SARAH, born in Stratford, N. H., June 23, 1799. Married Bishop *Lamkin*. They had:
  - i Guy Lamkin,
  - ii Joshua R. Lamkin,

- iii Sarah Lamkin,
- iv Fidelia Lamkin,
- v Adaline Lamkin,
- vi Fanny Lamkin.

- 7. DANIEL, born in Maidstone, Vt., July 17, 1801.
- 8. JOHN,           “   Stratford, N. H., Oct. 1, 1805.

HENRY SHOFF (*Jacob*) born in Ashburnham, Mass., Aug. 9, 1766; died in North Stratford, N. H., Dec. 27, 1838. He married first, Mary *French*, who was sister to the Anna who married his brother Jacob. She was born (in Mendon, Mass.?) Apr. 25, 1796, and died in North Stratford Dec. 8, 1820. He married, second, Lydia (Hilliard) widow of Timothy *Baily*, who was born in 1786 and died in North Stratford, Aug. 8, 1870.

Children of his first wife:

- 1. HENRY, born Aug. 17, 1788.
- 2. KATHERINE, born in Northumberland, N. H. Married Nathan *Baldwin*. They had:
  - i Tirzah Baldwin, born Sept. 18, 1809.
  - ii Jabez Baldwin,   “   Aug. 28, 1811.
  - iii Nathan Baldwin,   “   Sept. 19, 1813.
  - iv Catherine Baldwin,   “   Jan. 7, 1815.
  - v Henry Baldwin,   “   May 29, 1821.
- 3. MARY, born in Northumberland, N. H., May 18, 1793; died in Stratford Mar. 6, 1873. Married in Stratford, Mar. 24, 1819, George *Kimball*, who was born in Lunenburg, Mass., Dec. 9, 1793, and died in Stratford May 10, 1871. They had:
  - i Albina S. Kimball, born July 7, 1820.
  - ii Hazen D. Kimball,   “   Feb. 24, 1822.
  - iii Edward H. Kimball,   “   Feb. 14, 1824.
  - iv Thomas N. Kimball,   “   Feb. 21, 1826: died Sept. 20, 1828.
  - v Berenice S. Kimball,   “   Jan. 20, 1828.

- vi Elsie M. Kimball, “ May 20, 1830.
- vii George E. Kimball, “ Jan. 1, 1834.
- viii Elvira B. Kimball, “ Nov. 4, 1838.

4. SENECA A., born in Northumberland, N. H., Nov. 29, 1794.

5. ELIZABETH, born in Stratford, N. H., 1796. Married in Stratford in 1819, Warren *Bennett*. This family moved to Tioga Co., Pa. They had:

- i Henry Schoff Bennett, born in Stratford Feb. 10, 1820; lives in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., being the oldest descendant of Jacob Schoff at the date of this writing.

- ii Mary Bennett,
- iii Elizabeth Bennett,
- iv John Bennett,
- v William Bennett,
- vi Martha Bennett,
- vii Jane Bennett,
- viii Ann Bennett,
- ix Helen Bennett,
- x Edward Bennett.

6. HAZEN, died young.

7. JOHN WARREN, born Jan. 18, 1801.

8. THOMAS JEFFERSON, born Nov. 24, 1803.

9. BERENICE, born in Stratford, May 26, 1807. Married George *Blake*, Jan. 26, 1832. This family moved to Elkland, Pa., and later to Troupsburg, N. Y. They had:

- i Martha A. Blake, born March 24, 1833, in Stratford.

- ii Augusta J. Blake, born Dec. 24, 1834, in Stratford; died May 22, 1842.
  - iii Lucretia A. Blake, born born Mar. 5, 1840, in Stratford; died in infancy.
  - iv Sara B. Blake, born June 7, 1848, in Elkland, Pa.
10. EDWARD HUDSON, born 1808.
11. DANIEL BRAINERD, " Nov. 30, 1810.
12. EMILY, Married  
John S. *Lyman*. Lived in Columbia, N. H. They had:
- i Diana Lyman, born Mar. 3, 1833.
  - ii John Quincy Lyman, " Jan. 4, 1834.
  - iii Prudentia A. Lyman, " Apr. 26, 1836.
  - iv Cassandana Lyman, " Jan. 10, 1838.
  - v Lucretia Lyman, " Oct. 26, 1839.
13. CLARINDA, Married  
Dr. B. Franklin *Hatch*, who was born May 31, 1817.  
No children.

Children of his second wife, born in North Stratford:

14. JANE, born Sept. 16, 1823; died May 28, 1902, in Galien, Mich. Married George *Partridge*, Dec. 31, 1846. This family moved to Galien, Mich. They had:
- i Henry G. Partridge, born Feb. 7, 1849, in N. Stratford.
  - ii Mary Jane Partridge, died young.
15. ANNIE, born 1828; died in North Stratford, Jan. 25, 1846.

ISAAC SCHOFF (*Jacob*) born probably in Ashby, Mass, in 1768; died near Stratford, N. H., April, 1808, in a log-jam on the Connecticut River. Married (1) ——— about 1789.

(2) about 1801, Amarilla *Fuller*, who was born and died in Stratford 1821.

Children (of the first marriage):

1. HENRY D., born in Maidstone, Vt., June, 1790.

(of the second marriage):

2. HIRAM, born in Stratford, N. H., Apr. 8, 1802.
3. AMARILLA, born in Stratford, N. H., Jan. 22, 1804. Married James *Waldron*, in Stratford, N. H., Feb. 10, 1827; died in Clifton, P. Q., Canada.

Children (all born in Clifton):

- i Julia Waldron, born Nov. 18, 1828.
- ii Isaac Waldron, " June 16, 1832; died Aug. 19, 1900.
- iii Martha Waldron, born Feb. 16, 1834; died May 31, 1892.
- iv Thomas J. Waldron, born Aug. 9, 1836; died Apr. 1909.
- v Ira Waldron, born Dec. 16, 1840; died June 6, 1893.

Diligent search has failed to discover any record of the name of Isaac's first wife. According to the recollection of Chester W. Schoff, who knew her son Henry D., her name may have been Gaskill.

In Prescott's *History of Stratford*, Isaac Schoff is given only one child, Henry D., whose mother is said to have been Amarilla Fuller. This is an unfortunate mistake, due perhaps to the removal of Amarilla's children: Hiram to Pittsburg, N. H., and Amarilla to Clifton, P. Q. Amarilla Fuller was hardly 10 years old in 1790 when Henry D. Schoff was born, and could not have been his mother.

#### *Third Generation.*

HAINS FRENCH SHOFF (*Jacob, Jacob*), born in Franconia, N. H., Dec. 15, 1780; died in Brunswick, Vt., Nov. 25, 1851. Married Apr. 30, 1804, Lois *Webster*, who was born in 1785 and died May 12, 1852.

Children (born in Brunswick, Vt.):

1. ORLANDO, born May, 1805.

2. AMANDA P., born Married Abdial *Blodgett*.  
Children, none.
3. FANNY S., born Married Selden *Burbank*.  
Children:  
i Sydney Burbank (adopted in place of first child  
who died).  
ii Arthur Burbank, born in Bloomfield, Vt.  
iii Rollin Burbank, “ “  
iv Marvin Burbank, “ “  
v Albert Burbank, “ “  
vi Anna Shoff Burbank, “ “
- This family moved to Wisconsin.
4. DANIEL H., born Jan. 17, 1812.
5. MARTHA P., Married Milton *Cook*, Dec. 25, 1845.  
Children (born in Bloomfield, Vt.):  
i Henry A. Cook,  
ii Edmund A. Cook,  
iii Jacob Hains Cook.
6. ANNA F., born 1818; died Sept. 1847.
7. ABIJAH P., died young.
8. ROLLIN, born Apr. 22, 1823; died Dec. 4, 1843.
9. JACOB W., born 1824; died Dec. 7, 1849.
10. JULIA LOIS, born Aug. 12, 1826. Married George  
S. *Blodgett*, Mar. 29, 1851. Died Jan. 2, 1868, in  
Lyndon, Vt.  
Children:  
i Hains S. Blodgett, born in Charleston, Vt.,  
August 3, 1853; died  
there Sept. 27, 1858.  
ii Eva Amanda Blodgett, born in Brighton, Vt.,  
Aug. 8, 1859.  
iii Edward Jacob Blodgett, born in Brighton, Vt.,  
Feb. 28, 1862; died  
May 28, 1877, in Lyn-  
don, Vt.

- iv Irvin Blodgett, born in Brighton, Vt., Feb. 28, 1862; died about June, 1862, in Brighton.
- v Everett Ellsworth Blodgett, born in Brighton, Dec. 20, 1864; died Nov. 3, 1895, in Newport, Vt.
- vi George S. Blodgett, born in Cabot, Vt., Aug. 12, 1866; died Jan. 14, 1888, in S. Wheelock.

ELI SHUFF (*Jacob, Jacob*), born in Stratford, N. H., Dec. 9, 1784; died in St. Landry Parish, La., Apr. 1849. Married Eliza *Gardner*, in St. Landry Parish, Oct. 2, 1815. Children (all born in St. Landry Parish, near Opelousas, La.):

1. CLINTON, born
2. ALBERT, “
3. WILLIAM, “ July 1818.
4. THEODORE. Unmarried; killed in the army.
5. ELI.
6. CYRUS.
7. AMANDA, Married Rodolphe *Bundick*. They had:
  - i Laura Bundick,
  - ii Theodore Bundick.
8. ELIZA. Married Green *Reeves*.
  - i Isaure Reeves.

ABIJAH FRENCH SHOFF (*Jacob, Jacob*), born in Maidstone, Vt., Feb. 6, 1791. Died near Portland, Mich., Sept. 11, 1846. Married, first, Ana *Prait*, in 1816. She was born Jan. 16, 1799, and died near Portland Sept. 10, 1837. He married, second, March 11, 1838, Mrs. Nancy *Seymour*.

Children (of the first wife):

1. NELSON MONROE, born in Aurelius, N. Y., March 22, 1817.



2. OSCAR PRATT, born N. Y., Nov. 8, 1818.
3. SAVILLON STORY, born in Ontario, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1820.
4. HOMER FRENCH, born in Ontario, N. Y., May 30, 1822.
5. HORATIO W., died young.
6. FANNY M., died young.
7. DEMETRIUS YPSILANTI, born Nov. 9. 1828.
8. ANNA MARIA, born near Portland, Mich., Sept. 5, 1831; died in Rockford, Ill., Oct. 23, 1853.
9. ABIJAH FRENCH, born near Portland, Mich., Dec. 28, 1834; died 1858.
10. CHARLES EUGENE, born near Portland, Mich., June 10, 1837.  
(of the second wife):
11. MARTHA JANE, born near Portland, Mich., Aug. 31, 1839; died there May 23, 1848.
12. SOPHIA A., born near Portland, Mich., Aug. 25, 1842; died there Sept. 11, 1846.

JACOB SHOFF (*Jacob, Jacob*), born in Maidstone, Vt., June 22, 1800; died in Birmingham, Erie Co., O., in 1859. Married, first, in Lunenburg, Vt., Mary *Chase*. Married, second, in Birmingham, O., Jan. 13, 1832, Sallie M. *Haise*.

Children (of the first wife):

1. CHARLES P., born in Lunenburg, Vt., Apr. 30, 1826.  
(of the second wife):
2. HELEN M., born in Birmingham, O., Nov. 10, 1832. Married, Sept. 20, 1854, John M. *Reed*. Lives in Buffalo, N. Y. They had:
  - i Ida May Reed, born Dec. 8, 1856, in Birmingham.
  - ii Charles A. Reed, born Dec. 24, 1857, in Birmingham.
3. HANNAH A., born in Birmingham July 10, 1835; died Aug. 14, 1841.

4. HORATIO N., born in Birmingham July 31, 1838.
5. FANNY M., born in Birmingham Dec. 7, 1841. Married, Dec. 13, 1861, F. A. *Whitney*. They had:
  - i Ina Bell Whitney, born Dec. 6, 1862.
  - ii Charles Philo Whitney, born Nov. 7, 1864.
  - iii Jennie May Whitney, born Apr. 11, 1867.
6. ANN ELIZA, born in Birmingham June 25, 1846. Married Mar. 19, 1867, F. M. *Knapp*. They had:
  - i Frances Maora Knapp, born Oct. 1, 1876.

JOHN CHASE SCHOFF (*John, Jacob*), born in Nottingham West, now Hudson, N. H., May 17, 1783; died in Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 17, 1838. Married in Hallowell, Me., Aug. 31, 1803, Eunice *Nye*, who was born in Hallowell Sept. 26, 1784, and died in Newtonville, Mass., July 17, 1877.

Children:

1. CHARLES EDWARD, born in Hallowell, Me., Sept. 3, 1804.
2. JOHN MORTIMER, born in Eaton, Canada, Dec. 24, 1816; died same day.
3. STEPHEN ALONZO, born in Danville, Vt., Jan. 16, 1818.
4. WILLIAM LORENZO, born in Danville, Vt., Apr. 19, 1819.
5. ROBINSON NYE, born in Bradford, Mass, Nov. 23, 1820.
6. JOHN HENRY, born in West Newbury, Mass., Mar. 23, 1822.
7. EUNICE NYE, born in West Newbury, Mass., Dec. 29, 1823; died Jan. 18, 1825.
8. FRANKLIN BENJAMIN, born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 19, 1825.

JEREMIAH SCHOFF (*Daniel, Jacob*), born in Maidstone, Vt., Apr. 28, 1787; died in Brasher, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1858. Married in Concord, Vt., Sophia

*Woodbury*, who was born May 12, 1790 and died Sept. 19, 1856.

Children:

1. MARY JANE, born in Guildhall, Vt., Feb. 4, 1812; died in Constable, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1876. Married in Westville, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1833, Sherban S. *Ingalls*. They had:
  - i Charles W. Ingalls, born in Godmanchester, Ont., Nov. 25, 1833.
  - ii Mary Ann Ingalls, born in Godmanchester, Ont., Apr. 5, 1835.
  - iii Sarah Sophia Ingalls, born in Brasher, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1837.
  - iv Alzina S. Ingalls, born in Brasher, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1839.
  - v Susan F. Ingalls, born in Bombay, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1841.
  - vi Lucy J. Ingalls, born in Brasher, N. Y., May 15, 1842.
  - vii Oscar F. Ingalls, born in Brasher, N. Y., Mar. 9, 1844.
  - viii James A. Ingalls, born in Constable, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1846.
  - ix Martha M. Ingalls, born in Constable, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1849.
  - x Maria Ingalls, born in Constable, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1851.
  - xi Clara V. Ingalls, born in Constable, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1853.
  - xii George A. Ingalls, born in Constable, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1858.
2. HUBBARD, born Feb. 14, 1814; died in Brasher, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1828.
3. DANIEL, born in Brasher, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1816.
4. JOSEPH P., “ “ “ Nov. 14, 1818.

5. LUCY ANN, born in Brasher, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1822; died in Adams Co., Wis., Sept. 20, 1885. Married in Brasher, Leander *Willard*, son of Lucy Schoff (*Daniel, Jacob*). They had:

- i Alfred Willard, born in Brasher July 4, 1844.
- ii Hubbard Schoff Willard, “ Apr. 1, 1846.
- iii Emma Marion Willard, “ May 26, 1848.
- iv Merrill M. Willard, “ died in infancy.
- v Sarah F. Willard, “ “ “
- vi Charles Rich Willard, “ May 14, 1851.
- vii Anna Sophia Willard, “ Sept. 12, 1853.
- viii Jeremiah Addison Willard, “ Feb. 8, 1858.
- ix John Sigel Willard, “ July 21, 1861.
- x Jennie Alzina Willard, “ Feb. 26, 1864.

6. JESSE WOODBURY, born in Brasher Apr. 15, 1824.

7. JEREMIAH MERRILL, “ “ Dec. 8, 1826.

8. ALZINA KIBBE, born in Brasher, April 10, 1829; died there Apr. 27, 1900. Married in Massena, N. Y., Apr. 28, 1865, Charles *Sucese*. They had:

- i Sophia S. *Sucese*, born in Brasher Aug. 20, 1866; died May 15, 1900.
- ii Lucy D. *Sucese*, born in Brasher, Dec. 12, 1867.
- iii Frederick A. *Sucese*, born in Brasher, Nov. 25, 1870; died Sept. 27, 1876.

9. JOHN H., born in Brasher, Apr. 23, 1836.

DANIEL SCHOFF (*Daniel, Jacob*) born in Maidstone, Vt., July 17, 1801; died in Brunswick, Vt. Married Annie *Lamkin*, a sister of the Fannie who married his brother John.

Children (born in Brunswick, Vt.):

1. CHESTER W., born Aug. 26, 1832.
2. LEROY B., born Dec. 2, 1834; died Dec. 10, 1850.
3. SARAH A., “ Dec. 14, 1836; “ Jan. 12, 1874.

JOHN SCHOFF (*Daniel, Jacob*), born in Stratford, N. H., Oct. 1, 1805; died in Compton, P. Q., Apr. 16, 1881. Married (1) in Brunswick, Vt., in 1827, Fannie *Lankin*; (2) in Pittsburg, N. H., Oct. 1866, Mrs. Eliza T. *Lyford*.

Children:

1. MIRANDA, born, 1828. Married Asa *Converse*.
  - i Frank Converse, born  
died in West Stewartstown, N. H.
2. JOHN HERVEY, born May 30, 1830.
3. SOPHIA, born 1833. Married Michael *Lark*. Died 1895.

Children:

- i Ella Lark,
  - ii Ida Lark,
  - iii Emma Lark.
4. VALINA, born Sept. 29, 1838, in West Stewartstown, N. H. Married Ezra H. *Baldwin*, in Coaticook, P. Q., Jan. 28, 1856. Died Apr. 26, 1868.
    - i Fritz W. Baldwin, born Oct. 1, 1856, in Coaticook; died Nov. 3, 1856.
    - ii Clara Ellen Baldwin, born Jan. 3, 1858, in Coaticook; died Nov. 26, 1877.
    - iii Ida Baldwin, born Jan. 1865.

HENRY SHUFF (*Henry, Jacob*), born in North Stratford, N. H., Aug. 17, 1788; died Jan. 9, 1821, in Portland, N. Y. Married Mary *Hulburt*, in Portland, N. Y., Apr. 6, 1820.

Children:

1. MARY FRENCH, born in Portland, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1821. Married Darwin *Wilbur*, Feb. 22, 1844. Moved in April, 1845, to Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill. Lives at Harvard, Ill. Next to Henry Bennett, of Bath, N. Y., and Robinson N. Schoff, of Norfolk, Conn., she is the oldest Schoff descendant at

the date of this book. Children:

- i Frank S. Wilbur,
- ii Mary L. Wilbur,
- iii Fannie J. Wilbur,
- iv Kittie L. Wilbur,
- v Alda H. Wilbur.

SENECA A. SCHOFF (*Henry, Jacob*), born in North Stratford, N. H., Nov. 29, 1794. Died there Feb. 16, 1878. Married in Stratford, March 8, 1820, Susanna *French*, a sister of the Martin French who married Sarah Schoff (*Jacob, Jacob*). She was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Apr. 1, 1794.

Children:

1. SUSAN A., born in Maidstone, Vt., Jan. 13, 1831; died Feb. 14, 1885.
2. ALLISON S., born in Stratford, N. H., Sept. 27, 1822; died Aug. 28, 1849, in Lowell, Mass., unmarried.
3. WILLIAM B., born in Stratford, N. H., Sept. 20, 1824.
4. HENRY J., “ “ “ Dec. 19, 1826; died Sept. 25, 1849, in Burnett, Wis., unmarried.
5. NATHAN B., born in Stratford, N. H., Apr. 11, 1829; died Feb. 25, 1890, in Columbia, N. H., unmarried.
6. CATHARINE B., born in Stratford, N. H., Oct. 28, 1831; died in Colebrook, N. H., May 19, 1907. Married Van R. *Davis*. They had:
  - i Hattie E. Davis,
  - ii John E. Davis.
7. ANNETTE, born in Stratford, N. H., Nov. 21, 1833; died in Whitefield, N. H., July 17, 1901. Married John *Shed*. No children.
8. TIRZAH, born in Stratford, N. H., Aug. 30, 1835.

JOHN WARREN SHOFF (*Henry, Jacob*), born in North Stratford, N. H., Jan. 18, 1801; died in Elkland, Pa., Jan 15, 1881. Married in New York City in 1827, Clarissa *Center*, who was born Dec. 5, 1805, and died Jan. 6, 1888.

Children (born in Elkland, Pa.).

1. BERENICE CLARISSA, born June 3, 1828; died Feb. 20, 1904. Married John *Newberry*, Aug. 9, 1848.

Their children, born in Elkland, Pa.:

- i Clara *Newberry*, born Apr. 29, 1849.
  - ii Lovisa *Newberry*, " Mar. 6, 1851.
  - iii Julia *Newberry*, " Jan. 20, 1853.
  - iv Mary *Newberry*, " Mar. 31, 1855.
  - v William *Newberry*, " Sept. 18, 1857.
  - vi Nettie *Newberry*, " June 20, 1860.
  - vii George *Newberry*, " Nov. 1, 1865.
  - viii John *Newberry*, " Feb. 25, 1868.
2. MARY ADELINE, born Sept. 23, 1830. Married Eliphalet *Blackman*, Mar. 2, 1850. Lives in Ulysses, Pa. Their children:
    - i Mary Elida *Blackman*, born Feb. 19, 1851.
    - ii William Henry *Blackman*, born Mar. 25, 1852.
    - iii Albert Wheeler *Blackman*, " Mar. 29, 1854.
    - iv George Titus *Blackman*, " June 3, 1859; died July 21, 1862.
    - v Myrtle Violet *Blackman*, born June 11, 1865; died Mar. 18, 1881.
  3. JOHN WARREN, born 1833; died in infancy.
  4. WILLIAM HENRY, " 1836; " " "
  5. JOHN WARREN " Aug. 13, 1838.
  6. HENRIETTA M., " Mar. 25, 1840; died Sept. 6, 1906. Married Merrill W. *Staples* Jan. 27, 1860.
    - i Mary *Staples*, born May 5, 1863.
  7. MARTHA STEARNS, born Nov. 9, 1842; died Dec. 6, 1846.
  8. ELIZA ANN, born July 26, 1847; died Oct. 11, 1892. Married Harvey A. *Baxter* in 1866. No children.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SHOFF (*Henry, Jacob*), born in North Stratford, N. H., Nov. 24, 1803; died in

Cato, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1871. Married in Lysander, N. Y.,  
, 1834, Sally R. *Washburn*, who was born June  
22, 1812.

Children (born in Lysander, N. Y.):

1. LUTHENA R., born Aug. 14, 1838. Married (1),  
Jan. 2, 1856, in Cato, N. Y., William *Allansen*.  
(2) Sept. 14, 1897, in Coldwater, Mich., R. H.  
*King*. (3) Sept. 3, 1909, in Centerville, Mich.,  
George D. *Higgins*. No children. Lives in Cali-  
fornia, Missouri.
2. DANIEL BRAINERD, born July 8, 1840; died un-  
married, in Nashville, Tenn., in 1865.
3. JENETT, born Dec. 29, 1844; died Aug. 1907, in  
California, Mo. Married Sept. 20, 1865, in Me-  
ridian, N. Y., George D. *Higgins*. Children:  
i Guy Brainerd Higgins, born Mar. 22, 1868;  
died Sept. 24, 1909, in Seattle, Wash.  
ii Floyd Shoff Higgins, born May 4, 1880.
4. ORVILLE A., born Oct. 1, 1851. Unmarried.

EDWARD HUDSON SHOFF (*Henry, Jacob*), born  
in North Stratford, N. H., , 1808; died in Cato,  
N. Y., April 2, 1872. Married in Lysander, N. Y., Ann  
Jenett *Washburn*, a sister to the Sallie who married his brother  
Thomas J. No children.

DANIEL BRAINERD SHOFF (*Henry, Jacob*), born  
in North Stratford, N. H., Nov. 30, 1810; died in Wells-  
ville, Kans., Nov. 12, 1873. Married in Elkland, Pa., Feb.  
16, 1847, Ann *Stevens*.

Children (born in Elkland, Pa.):

1. VOLNEY FRENCH, born Mar. 4, 1848.
2. HENRY MARTIN, " July 7, 1849.
3. HATTIE, born Nov. 4, 1852; died in Omaha, Neb.,  
Aug. 1894. Married in Waverly, Kans., Apr. 16,  
1884, Richard C. *Oakley*.  
i Annie L. Oakley, born Oct. 23, 1886.



4. IDA, born Sept. 27, 1854. Married in Miami Co., Kansas, Sept. 2, 1873, Thomas B. *Steelman*.

Children:

- i Emily May Steelman, born Sept. 27, 1874, in Ottawa, Kansas.
  - ii Andrew Frederick Steelman, born Sept. 25, 1876, in Ottawa, Kansas.
  - iii Francis Earl Steelman, born Dec. 13, 1878, in Ottawa, Kansas.
  - iv Robert Brainard Steelman, born Feb. 24, 1881, in Ottawa, Kansas.
  - v Nellie J. Steelman, born Feb. 12, 1883, in Ottawa, Kansas.
  - vi Carrie B. Steelman, born Apr. 12, 1885, in Ottawa, Kansas.
  - vii Thomas Floyd Steelman, born Sept. 7, 1887, in Ottawa, Kansas.
  - viii Ida June Steelman, born Feb. 23, 1890, near Ottawa, Kansas.
  - ix Dorothy Rae Steelman, born Oct. 30, 1892, near Ottawa, Kansas.
  - x Helen Marguerite Steelman, born Feb. 16, 1898, near Ottawa, Kansas.
5. EDWARD HUDSON, born Sept. 16, 1857; unmarried; lives in Ottawa, Kansas.
6. EMILY, born July 25, 1859. Married in Parkville, Mo., Jan. 9, 1879, Philander Frank *Wellman*. Lives in Chanute, Kansas.
- Children, born in Chanute, Kansas:
- i Maud Bertha Wellman, born Feb. 26, 1880.
  - ii Elsie Frances Wellman, " Sept. 29, 1883.
  - iii Francis Earle Wellman, " Dec. 4, 188 .
  - iv May Emily Wellman, " Apr. 14, 188 .
7. ALBERT PITT, born Jan. 8, 1863.
8. CARRIE, " Oct. 4, 1864. Married May-

wood *Spratt*, in Wellsville, Kansas, Dec. 9, 1890.  
Children, none. Lives in Citronelle, Ala.

HENRY D. SCHOFF (*Isaac, Jacob*), born in Maidstone, Vt., June, 1790; died in Brunswick, Vt., Apr. 7, 1877. Married Tamzon *Lamkin*, who was born Sept. 1790, and died Mar. 4, 1881.

Children, born in Brunswick, Vt.:

1. CHARLES G., born Nov. 1820.
2. AMANDA MALVINA, born 1824. Married Ezekiel *Gardner*, in Bartlett, N. H., in 1847. Died Feb. 28, 1900. Children:
  - i Henry A. Gardner, born Nov. 12, 1849.
  - ii Hannah C. Gardner, born Sept. 27, 1851.
  - iii Emma A. Gardner, born Sept. 29, 1853.
  - iv Lilla A. Gardner, born Oct. 6, 1855.
  - v Mary L. Gardner, born Oct. 27, 1858.
  - vi Isabel Clara Gardner, born Dec. 12, 1861.
  - vii Charles M. Gardner, born May 7, 1865.
  - viii Idolyn F. Gardner, born Mar. 20, 1870.
3. CAROLINE, born Dec., 1826. Married Charles D. *Keney*, in Andover, Conn., 1846. Died July 10, 1857. Children:
  - i Harriett T. Keney, born Aug. 1848.
  - ii Julia Keney, born Jan. 2, 1853.

HIRAM SCHOFF (*Isaac, Jacob*), born in Stratford, N. H., April 8, 1801; died in Pittsburg, N. H., June 18, 1830. Married Rebecca Brainerd, ; she died Nov. 17, 1874, aged 73.

Children:

1. HIRAM BRAINERD, born in Stratford, N. H., 1823.
2. JAMES HORACE, born in Pittsburg, N. H.
3. JOHN NELSON, born in Pittsburg, N. H., 1829.

*Fourth Generation.*

ORLANDO SHOFF (*Hains F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt., May, 1805; died there October 1, 1880. Married in Stratford, N. H., in 1836, Harriet *Johnson*, who was born June 14, 1809, and died April 10, 1882.

Children, all born in Bloomfield, Vt. :

1. OSCAR HAINES, born Sept. 16, 1837.
2. OCTA L., born Oct., 1838. Married Albert *Buzzell*.

Children:

- i Ola A. Buzzell,
  - ii Annie Buzzell,
  - iii Hattie Buzzell.
3. SAMUEL O., born Feb. 8, 1841.
  4. GARDNER J., born June 13, 1843.
  5. HARRIET A., born Married Virgil  
*York*. Children, none.
  6. MARY J., Married Robert  
*Gathercole*. Children, none.

DANIEL HAINS SHOFF (*Hains F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt., Jan. 17, 1812; died in Warren, Waushara Co., Wis., March 18, 1899. Married Fanny *Stevens*, who was born in Bloomfield, Vt., Oct. 22, 1818.

Children, born in Bloomfield:

1. DELIA A., born Dec. 19, 1843. Married James Edward *Brown*, who was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 4, 1838. Children:
  - i Alma Lillian Brown, born July 4, 1867, in Milwaukee, Wis.
  - ii Charles Savillon Brown, born Feb. 28, 1869, in Warren, Wis.
  - iii Rollin Shoff Brown, born Mar. 31, 1871, in Milwaukee, Wis.
  - iv Guy Henry Brown, born June 29, 1873. in Milwaukee, Wis.

- v George Shoff Brown, born Oct. 25, 1875, in Milwaukee, Wis.
  - vi Harrold Edwards Brown, born Nov. 6, 1877, in Warren, Wis.
  - vii Leon James Brown, born Sept. 5, 1879, in Milwaukee, Wis.
  - viii Josephine Amanda Brown, born Sept. 17, 1881, in Milwaukee, Wis.
  - ix Evelyn Rhoda Brown, born July 8, 1884, in Milwaukee, Wis.
2. SAVILLON STORY, born Feb. 9, 1845. Unmarried. Lives in Warren, Wis.
  3. ALMA, born June 22, 1846. Married Beeman A. *Bowker*. Lives in Bloomfield, Vt. Children, none.
  4. GEORGE D., born June 7, 1848; died in Warren, Wis., Feb. 11, 1870.

CLINTON SHUFF (*Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La. Married Malinda *Benedick*. They had:

1. MALINDA, born Married George *Chandler*. They had:
  - i Lizzie Chandler,
  - ii Clinton Chandler.
  - iii Alexander Chandler. (Kinder, La.)

ALBERT SHUFF (*Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, near Opelousas, La. Married (1) Susan *La Barge*.

1. ELY, born Aug., 1850. Married (2) Céline *Soileau*.
2. JOSEPH ANGE, born June 2, 1857.
3. EDWIN, born Aug. 9, 1860.
4. ELIZA, born August 9, 1862. Married Augustine *Berza*, May, 1893. Lives in Reddell, La.
  - i Emma Berza,
  - ii Attile Berza,

- iii Moïse Berza,
  - iv Morphy Berza,
  - v Mercy Berza.
5. LOUISA, born Feb. 2, 1855. Married (1) Gairazine L. *Fontenot*, October 1, 1874, in Grand Prairie, St. Landry Parish, La.
- i Alice Fontenot, born June 2, 1882.
  - ii Félicien Fontenot, born June 3, 1884.
- Married (2) Adolph *Guillory*, Nov. 10, 1888, in Washington, La. Lives in Reddell, La.
- iii Adolph Guillory, Jr., born May 7, 1890.
  - iv Ophillia Guillory, born Oct. 28, 1894.

WILLIAM SHUFF (*Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born near Opelousas, La., July, 1818. Married in Opelousas, April, 1843, Clara *Benedick*.

Children, all born near Opelousas, La. :

- 1. WILLIAM, born Aug. 2, 1845.
- 2. SARAH, born Feb. , 1847. Married Eugene *Gautreaux*.
  - i William Gautreaux.
- 3. ANNIE ELIZA, born Aug. 1850. Married in April, 1869, Treville *Deshotels*, who died Sept. 1909.
 

Children, born in Pine Prairie, La. :

  - i Arcius Deshotels, born 1870; died Sept. 1909.
  - ii Nesia Deshotels, “ 1872.
  - iii Victoran Deshotels, “ 1873; died 1902.
  - iv Eugene Deshotels, “ 1876.
  - v Arcadé Deshotels, “ 1879.
  - vi Cernius Deshotels, “ 1884.
- 4. ELIJAH, ; died at 18 years.
- 5. MELINDA, born Aug. 7, 1858. Married (1) Samuel *Johnson*; (2) Absalom *Reed*.
 

Children, born in Pine Prairie, La. :

  - i Robert Johnson, born Aug. 9, 1880.

- ii Emily Reed,       “   June 2, 1888.
- iii Estazie Reed,   “   Mar. 17, 1892.

ELI SHUFF (*Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, near Opelousas, La. Married Mary Meline *Guillory*.

Children:

- 1. ROBERT H., born Sept. 9, 1859.
- 2. DAVID,       “                               died single
- 3. AMOS,       “   July       1862.
- 4. WILL,       “                               1863.
- 5. GILBERT     “                               died young.

CYRUS SHUFF (*Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La. Married (1) *Eliza Bundick*.

Children:

- 1 AMANDA,                       Married George *Chandler*.  
i Rachel Chandler.
- 2. RACHEL,                       Married James *Cole*, Oberlin, La.  
i Louisa Cole,  
ii Laura Cole,  
iii Jacob Cole,  
iv Elvira Cole,  
v James Cole,  
vi Nellie Cole,  
vii Ella Cole,  
viii Lillie Cole.
- 3. DELIA,                       Married Joseph *Sonnier*, Oberlin, La.  
i Adam Sonnier,  
ii Donat Sonnier,  
iii Joseph Sonnier,  
iv Eva Sonnier,  
v Robert Sonnier.
- 4. ROBERT,                       died unmarried.  
Married (2) Felicitia *Fontenot*.
- 5. CYRUS,
- 6. AMOS,

7. KING,
8. ELIZA, Married Roan *Reeves*.
  - i Lillie May Reeves,
  - ii Ellen Reeves,
  - iii Alladan Reeves,
  - iv Amos Reeves.
9. OCTAVIA, Married Isaac *Reeves*.
  - i Homer Reeves,
  - ii Haral Reeves,
  - iii Elden Reeves.
10. ELI, died young.

NELSON MONROE SCHOFF (*Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Aurelius, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1817; died in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 9, 1894. Married in Ann Arbor, in 1848, Elizabeth *Everest*, who was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., June 4, 1827, and died in Ann Arbor, Nov. 9, 1906.

They had:

1. ANNA CORA, born in Ann Arbor, June 27, 1855; married there, Sept. 17, 1879, Herbert *Randall*; died there Nov. 12, 1892. No children.

OSCAR PRATT SCHOFF (*Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in N. Y., Nov. 18, 1818; died in Hammond, Ind., June 17, 1898. Married in Geneva, Ill., Nov. 9, 1856, Julia A. *Hathaway*, who was born in Potsdam, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1840, and lives in Hammond, Ind.

Children:

1. RICHARD EDWARD, born in Grand Traverse, Mich., May 19, 1859.
2. DORA MARIA, born in Kenosha, Wis., July 9, 1862. Unmarried. Lives in Hammond.
3. LUCY ANN, born in Springville, Wis., Feb. 24, 1865. Unmarried. Lives in Hammond.

SAVILLON STORY SCHOFF (*Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1820;

died in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 30, 1902. Married in Kenosha, Wis., June 7, 1860, Charlotte M. *Smith*, who was born in Pike, N. Y., May 9, 1839, and lives in Cincinnati.

Children:

1. MABEL STORY, born in Kenosha, Wis., Apr., 1863; died in childhood.
2. KATE VIRGINIA, born in Kenosha, Wis.; died in childhood.
3. AMY LAWRENCE, born in Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1868. Unmarried. Lives in Cincinnati.
4. ALICE MAY, born in Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1870. Married, in Cincinnati, Jan. 1, 1901, Harry A. *Millis*. They have:
  - i Savilla Story Schoff Millis, born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1901.
  - ii John Schoff Millis, born in Palo Alto, Cal., Nov. 14, 1903.
  - iii Charlotte Schoff Millis, born in Palo Alto, Cal., Dec. 23, 1906.

HOMER FRENCH SCHOFF (*Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Ontario, N. Y., May 20, 1822; died in Chicago, Ill., May 25, 1877. Married, in Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 1855, Lucy Anna *Smith*.

Children, all born in Kenosha, Wis.:

1. CHARLES HOMER, born Sept. 30, 1858.
2. NELSON STORY, born about 1860; died in infancy.
3. WILLIS NELSON, born Sept. 24, 1868.

DEMETRIUS YPSILANTI SCHOFF (*Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in \_\_\_\_\_, Nov. 9, 1828; died in Crystal Mich., Apr. 18, 1873. Married, Jan. 19, 1851, Clarissa *Hartwell*; she died Jan. 16, 1851. Married again, Oct. 3, 1853, Mariam *Lee*.

Children:

1. HOMER DEMETRIUS, born in Eagle, Mich., March 27, 1856.



2. JULIA MAY, born in Eagle, Mich., May 12, 1858. Married in Sheridan, Mich., May 10, 1876, William Fisher. They had:
  - i Leon Fisher, born in London, Mich., Mar. 22, 1878; died May 10, 1878.

CHARLES EUGENE SCHOFF (*Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born near Portland, Mich., June 10, 1837; died in Grinnell, Iowa, Aug. 17, 1897. Married, first, in Eagle, Mich., Feb. 24, 1861, Helen A. Hill. She died Dec. 24, 1861. Married, second, in Kenosha, Wis., 1864, Gertrude E. Stevens.

Children:

1. HELEN, born in Eagle, Mich., Nov. 21, 1861; married in Grand Ledge, Mich., June 3, 1883, Jesse Jones. Children (born in Grand Ledge):
  - i Edna Mae Jones, born Feb. 22, 1885.
  - ii Vernon Paul Jones, born Oct. 19, 1888.
  - iii Ivan Hiram Jones, born Oct. 4, 1896.
  - iv Florence Adel Jones, born June 3, 1902.
2. CHARLES EUGENE, born in Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 16, 1866.
3. LYNN HOWARD, born in Champaign, Ill., Sept. 5, 1872.
4. ERNEST, born in Champaign, Ill., Mar. 4, 1876.

CHARLES P. SHOFF (*Jacob, Jacob, Jacob*), born in Lunenburg, Vt., Apr. 30, 1826; died in North Stratford, N. H., Aug. 30, 1905. Married in Charleston, Vt., Aug. 8, 1848, Eliza Spaulding. They had:

1. MARY S., born in Island Pond, Vt., May 7, 1850; married in North Stratford, N. H., Nov. 7, 1867, Clark Stevens. They had:
  - i Charles O. Stevens, born Dec. 13, 1868.
  - ii Julia Stevens, born Nov. 5, 1870.

- iii Perley Clark Stevens, born Jan. 8, 1873; died Mar. 20, 1892.
- iv Mary Stevens, born Feb. 3, 1875.
- v Alice Stevens, born Apr. 20, 1877.
- vi Mabel Stevens, born Apr. 17, 1879.
- vii Herbert Stevens, born Jan. 20, 1884; died Jan. 24, 1884.
- viii Aaron E. Stevens, born May 13, 1885.
- ix Don W. Stevens, Jan. 19, 1887.

HORATIO NELSON SHOFF (*Jacob, Jacob, Jacob*), born in Birmingham, Erie Co., O., July 31, 1838; died there Jan. 19, 1907. Married May 13, 1861, Louisa M. *Washburn*.

Children:

- 1. CHARLES J., born in Birmingham, O., Jan. 29, 1863.
- 2. DELLA M., born in Birmingham, O., Aug. 4, 1866. Married in Birmingham, Feb. 17, 1892, William *Lambert*. No children.

CHARLES EDWARD SCHOFF (*John C., John, Jacob*), born in Hallowell, Me., Sept. 3, 1804, died in Lynn, Mass., 1857. Married in 1827, Ann Pearson *Huse*, of Newburyport, Mass., born there Sept. 22, 1806; died in Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 29, 1845. He married, second, in 1846, Elizabeth Parker *Hartwell*, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., born in 1808; died there June 15, 1887.

Children:

- 1. ANN HUSE, born in Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 15, 1828; died July 29, 1862. Married in 1847, Asa Henry *Dyer*, who was born Jan. 1825. They had:
  - i Arthur Henry Dyer, born Jan. 3, 1851.
  - ii Charles Edward Dyer.
  - iii Florence Mary Dyer, born Dec. 17, 1855.
- 2. CHARLES WESLEY, born in Newburyport, Mass., July 25, 1830; died in 1837.

3. MARY JANE, born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 6, 1832; died in Boston, Mass., April 13, 1899. Married Nov. 30, 1854, Charles Wallingford *Parker*.  
Children, born in Boston, Mass:
  - i Mary Parker, born Aug. 6, 1856.
  - ii Charles Schoff Parker, born Mar. 23, 1860.
  - iii Herman Parker, Jan. 2, 1866.
  - iv Allston Parker, born June 20, 1869; died Feb. 6, 1890.
  - v Ross Parker, born June 7, 1871.
4. EDWARD NEWELL, born in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 10, 1834.
5. EUNICE MARIA, born in Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 25, 1836; died in Havana, Cuba, Dec. 6, 1872. Married, Feb. 17, 1859, John Howard *Chase*. They had:
  - i Frank Howard Chase, born July 14, 1860; died in 1866.
  - ii John Frederick Chase, born Sept. 4, 1864; died in 1867.
  - iii Edith Maud Chase, born Mar. 13, 1868.
6. EDWIN AUGUSTUS, born in Chelsea, Mass., June 6, 1838.
7. MORGIANA HEATH, born in Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 26, 1840. Married in Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1900, Charles Wallingford *Parker*.
8. ISABELLA, born in Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 8, 1842; died Jan. 13, 1843.  
Children of the second wife:
  9. JOSEPH, born in 1848; died in 1848.
10. CHARLES HARTWELL, born March 20, 1849.

STEPHEN ALONZO SCHOFF (*John C., John, Jacob*), born in Danville, Vt., Jan. 16, 1818; died in Norfolk, Conn., May 6, 1904. Married, Nov. 7, 1843, in

Williamsburg, L. I., Maria Josephine Rosalina *Hastings*; who was born in Stow, Mass., Apr. 18, 1824, and died in Newtonville, Mass., Jan. 18, 1882.

Children:

1. ARNO HASTINGS, born in Williamsburg, L. I., Jan. 13, 1846.
2. FREDERIC, born in Lexington, Mass., Oct. 25, 1848.
3. ALFRED, born in Newtonville, Mass., Nov. 8, 1851.
4. JOHN IRVING, born in Newtonville, Mass., Oct. 21, 1854; died there June 11, 1864.
5. GERTRUDE, born in Newtonville, Mass., Sept. 2, 1858; died there July 5, 1864.

WILLIAM LORENZO SCHOFF (*John C., John, Jacob*), born in Danville, Vt., Apr. 19, 1819; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1889. He married first, in 1840, Mary M. *Feltch*, of Newbury, Mass.; and second, Mary *Williams*, in Philadelphia, Oct. 1865.

Children (of the first wife):

1. ELLEN AUGUSTA, born in Newbury, Mass., Oct. 6, 1840; married in Newburyport, July 3, 1861, George Dallas *Janvrin*; died in Newburyport May 16, 1869.  
No children.

(of the second wife, born in Philadelphia):

2. MAMIE J., born Oct. 2, 1866; married in Philadelphia, June 22, 1887, Wilmer *Kipe*.

Children (all born in Philadelphia):

- i Lorenzo Dow Kipe, born Apr. 18, 1888.
- ii Helen Miriam Kipe, born Dec. 7, 1891.
- iii Bessie Schoff Kipe, born May 7, 1898.
- iv Horace Spencer Kipe, born Nov. 1, 1908.
3. ANNA TRUITT, born July 18, 1877; died April 2, 1879.
4. BESSIE EDNA, born Sept. 7, 1880. Unmarried.

ROBINSON NYE SCHOFF (*John C., John, Jacob*), born in Bradford, Mass., Nov. 23, 1820; now living in Norfolk, Conn., being the oldest living Schoff, and with the exception of Henry S. Bennett, the oldest descendant of Jacob Schoff, at the date of this writing. He married first, in 1845, Harriet Philbroke *Blake*, of Hampton, N. H. She died without issue, and he married, second, Caroline Rich *Eldridge*, of Bucksport, Me., May 14, 1854.

Children:

1. JOSHUA ROBINSON, born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 6, 1857.
2. CHARLES FRANKLIN, born in Elmira, Minn., Aug. 12, 1859; died in Salisbury, Mass., Sept. 30, 1861.
3. CAROLINE FRANCES, born in East Salisbury, Mass., Mar. 24, 1867; married June 12, 1886, in Marblehead, Mass., John Henry *Green*, who died in July, 1886. They had:

i Ethel Green, born in Marblehead, Mass., Feb. 27, 1887.

Married, second, Nov. 8, 1909, in Norfolk, Conn., Alfred *Schoff* (*Stephen A., John C., John, Jacob*). Now living in Norfolk, Conn.

4. GEORGE SHEEKS, born in Salisbury, Mass., Mar. 15, 1869; died Feb. 20, 1872.
5. EMMA ALLERTON, born in Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 21, 1878. Married June 27, 1910, in Norfolk, Conn., Alvin Fiske *Whitmore*.

JOHN HENRY SCHOFF (*John C., John, Jacob*), born in West Newbury, Mass., March 23, 1822; married Sarah \_\_\_\_\_, of Washington, D. C.; died without issue in Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN BENJAMIN SCHOFF (*John C., John, Jacob*), born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 19, 1825; died in Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 3, 1857. Married, in 1847, in

Chelsea, Mass., Ellen M. *Sawyer*; who died in Gloucester, Mass., May 6, 1880.

Children:

1. EMMA ADELE, born in Chelsea, Mass., July, 1848; married Rufus *Parsons* in Gloucester, Mass.  
Children, born in Gloucester, Mass. :
  - i Frank S. Parsons, born June 17, 1869.
  - ii Mary B. Parsons, born Mar. 9, 1871.
  - iii Walter C. Parsons, born Aug. 1, 1873.
  - iv James C. Parsons, born Aug. 1, 1877.
  - v Emma A. Parsons, born Nov. 10, 1879.
  - vi Herman P. Parsons, born Nov. 3, 1884.
2. WILLAM F., born in Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 1851; died in Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 1869.

DANIEL SCHOFF (*Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., August 15, 1816, and died there Dec. 18, 1876. Married, May 13, 1838, in Brasher, N. Y., Catharine D. *Beeman*.

Children:

1. SUSAN B., born in Brasher, N. Y., May 18, 1839; died in Eau Claire, Wis., Apr. 15, 1879. Married, first, in Brasher, N. Y., March 27, 1861, Edward *McKenna*, who died Aug. 30, 1861. Married, second, in Hogsburg, N. Y., Pomeroy *Blatchley*.  
They had:
  - i Adelaide P. Blatchley, born in Brasher, N. Y., Feb., 1877; died there Oct., 1881.
  - ii Alice Blatchley, born in Brasher, N. Y., Dec., 1878; died there Sept., 1881.
2. VALINA M., born in Brasher, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1841. Married in Moira, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1864, Thomas H. *Hall*, who died in Stockholm, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1904. Children, born in Brasher, N. Y. :

- i Minnie Kate Hall, born Apr. 22, 1866; married William H. Schoff (*Joseph P., Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*).
  - ii May Phebe Hall, born Apr. 22, 1868; died Oct. 23, 1908.
  - iii Maud Augusta Hall, born Dec. 10, 1869; died Sept. 20, 1876.
  - iv Isaac Eugene Hall, born May 26, 1872.
  - v Mellrose Addie Hall, born Mar. 7, 1876; died Aug. 11, 1908.
  - vi Harold T. Hall, born Sept. 29, 1881.
3. AUGUSTA SARIAH, born in Bombay, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1845; married in Hogansburg, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1874, John B. *Willson*, who died in Louisville, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1893. They had:
- i John B. Willson, born in Louisville, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1877.
  - ii Leon C. Willson, } born in Louisville, N. Y.,
  - iii Leo F. Willson, } Feb. 2, 1884; Leon died Sept. 5, 1895.
4. ADELAIDE ELEANOR, born in Brasher, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1855; married in Canton, N. Y., Oct., 1881, Myron *Becksted*. They had:
- i Adelaide Maria Becksted, born in Louisville, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1882.
  - ii Alice Maud Becksted, born in Louisville, N. Y., Dec. 1883.
  - iii Augusta Becksted, born in Louisville, N. Y., Dec. 1893.
5. WINNIFRED M., born in Brasher, N. Y., Mar. 23, 1858; died July 27, 1862.
6. CHARLES E., born in Brasher, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1861.

JOSEPH P. SCHOFF (*Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1818; died there Oct. 9, 1884.

Married in Brasher, Jan. 1, 1841, Sarah *Beeman*, sister to the Catharine who married his brother Daniel. She died in Brasher June 22, 1884.

Children (all born in Brasher, N. Y.):

1. ELIZABETH SOPHIA, born Dec. 16, 1841; married in Brasher, Oct. 17, 1860, Henry N. *Turner*.

Children, born in Moira, N. Y.:

- i Emmer E. *Turner*, born July 23, 1861; died April 25, 1893.
  - ii Clement L. *Turner*, born May 23, 1863.
2. SARAH LUCINDA, born Jan. 31, 1846; married in Madrid, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864, John G. *Firn*. She died in Cornwall, Ont., Mar. 22, 1889. They had:
    - i Winnie E. *Firn*, born in Brasher, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1865; died July 30, 1866.
    - ii Carlton R. *Firn*, born in Brasher, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1867.
    - iii Carlotta S. *Firn*, born in Brasher, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1870.
    - iv Joseph C. *Firn*, born in Brasher, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1873.
    - v Allison G. A. *Firn*, born in Huntington, Ont., Apr. 27, 1877.
    - vi John Darwin *Firn*, born in Huntington, Ont., Feb. 1, 1880.
    - vii Willie Ray *Firn*, born in Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 9, 1885; died Apr. 17, 1895.
    - viii Lucinda Maud *Firn*, born in Cornwall, Ont., Mar. 3, 1889; died July 21, 1889.
  3. HARVEY A., born 1851.
  4. JANE P., born Oct. 17, 1854; married Jan. 1886, Watson *Saxton*. Died in Moira, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1886. No children.
  5. FANNIE D., born Mar. 14, 1857; married Oct. 17, 1882, Watson *Saxton*. Died in Moira, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1884. No children.



6. WILLIAM H., born Sept. 1, 1861.

7. ELTON E., born Jan. 3, 1867; died Feb. 15, 1870.

JESSE WOODBURY SCHOFF (*Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1824; died in White Creek, Wis., Aug. 27, 1891. Married, first, in Brasher, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1844, Mary M. *Beeman*, sister to the Catharine and Sarah who married his brothers Daniel and Joseph. She died Apr. 4, 1871, and he married, second, in Quincy, Wis., June 10, 1874, Hannah D. *Joyal*, who was born in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 24, 1844, and died in Springville, Wis., Apr. 16, 1887.

Children by the first wife:

1. ALLEN F., born in Brasher, N. Y., July 24, 1846.
2. MALVINA A., born in Brasher, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1848; married in White Creek, Wis., Sept. 23, 1867, Philip *Shorey*. Living in Azusa, Cal.

Children, born in Necedah, Wis.:

- i Edith M. Shorey, born May 16, 1868.
  - ii Alta E. Shorey, born Dec. 23, 1869; died Sept. 27, 1881.
  - iii Harry A. Shorey, born June 21, 1871.
  - iv Arthur E. Shorey, born Aug. 21, 1872.
3. DELIGHT A., born in Brasher, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1849; married in White Creek, Wis., Nov. 29, 1868, Hamilton *Walrath*.

Children, born in White Creek, Wis.:

- i Winnie M. Walrath, born Aug. 31, 1869; died
- ii Jessie M. Walrath, born Feb. 25, 1871; died July, 1909.
- iii Kittie M. Walrath, born Jan. 3, 1873; died
- iv John H. Walrath, born May 1, 1875.
- v Kittie W. Walrath, born July 10, 1877.
- vi Vina E. Walrath, } born June 18, 1879;
- vii Verna A. Walrath, } Vina died.

- viii Agnes D. Walrath, born Mar. 15, 1885.
- ix Calvin J. Walrath, born Oct. 9, 1887.
- 4. CALVIN H., born in Brasher, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1850. Unmarried. Lives in Glenn's Ferry, Idaho.
- 5. RUFUS E., born in Brasher, N. Y., July 16, 1852; died Jan. 1853.
- 6. RUFUS S., born in Hogansburg, N. Y., May 30, 1854.
- 7. IRA J., born in Brasher, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1856.
- 8. TIRZAH M., born in Brasher, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1859; married in New Lisbon, Wis., Apr. 3, 1876, Bennett Sickler. P. O. address, Villisca, Iowa.
  - Children, born in Sciola, Montgomery Co., Iowa:
    - i Jesse P. Sickler, born Sept. 17, 1877.
    - ii Herbert H. Sickler, born Aug. 31, 1878.
    - iii Nettie Sickler, born Aug. 26, 1879; died Sept. 9, 1879.
    - iv Louisa M. Sickler, born Oct. 3, 1881; died Jan. 26, 1895.
    - v Bertie Sickler, born Sept. 30, 1882; died Nov. 7, 1882.
    - vi Elta I. Sickler, born Jan. 28, 1885.
    - vii Ira B. Sickler, born July 14, 1887.
    - viii Allen L. Sickler, born Aug. 3, 1889.
    - ix Eva D. Sickler, born July 24, 1891.
    - x William P. Sickler, born Mar. 1, 1893.
    - xi Edith Velma Sickler, born June 3, 1895.
    - xii Elpha M. Sickler, born Oct. 22, 1896; died Feb. 3, 1897.
    - xiii Elsie B. Sickler, born May 13, 1898.
    - xiv Edward Hillis Sickler, born Feb. 8, 1902.
- 9. RHODA S., born in Brasher, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1861; married in White Creek, Wis., Mar. 30, 1882, John Lilly. Died Feb. 22, 1883. They had:
  - i Rhoda Mary Lilly, born Feb. 1883.
- 10. LILLY M., born in Hogansburg, N. Y., March 29,

1864. Married in Villisca, Iowa, Nov. 24, 1883,  
James Ira *Casteel*. Lives in Creighton, Neb.

Children:

- i Leslie I. Casteel, born in Villisca, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1884; died Apr. 30, 1898.
  - ii Wesley A. Casteel, born in Villisca, Ia., Feb. 25, 1886; died Apr. 27, 1886.
  - iii Lewis A. Casteel, born in Ketchum, Idaho, Oct. 12, 1887; died May 21, 1895.
  - iv Jesse W. Casteel, born in Clayton, Idaho, Nov. 17, 1889; died Apr. 28, 1895.
  - v Leroy R. Casteel, born in Glenn's Ferry, Idaho, July 20, 1892.
  - vi Claud O. Casteel, born in Villisca, Ia., May 19, 1894.
  - vii James Calvin Casteel, born in Delmont, S. Dak., Nov. 18, 1896; died Dec. 4, 1907.
  - viii Vincent D. Casteel, born in Tyndall, S. Dak., June 11, 1900; died Jan. 8, 1902.
  - ix Maybelle E. Casteel, born in Tyndall, S. Dak., Jan. 14, 1902; died Feb. 14, 1902.
  - x Harold T. R. Casteel, born in Tyndall, S. Dak., Mar. 31, 1903.
11. MANETT M., born in White Creek, Wis., Dec. 23, 1866; lives in Glenn's Ferry, Idaho. Unmarried.
  12. GEORGE A., born in White Creek, Wis., April 4, 1869; died Jan. 26, 1870.
  13. EVA M., born in White Creek, Wis., Feb. 11, 1871; married in Algona, Ia., Oct. 3, 1894, William J. *Lloyd*. Lives in Norwich, N. Dak. They have:
    - i Sadie M. Lloyd, born in Irvington, Ia., Oct. 19, 1895.
    - ii Harold L. Lloyd, born in Sexton, Ia., April 28, 1897.

- iii Dorothy D. Lloyd, born in Algona, Ia., Oct. 3, 1898.
- iv Donald R. Lloyd, born in Norwich, N. Dak., April 5, 1902.
- v Willbur J. Lloyd, born in Norwich, N. Dak., June 11, 1905.
- vi Evelyn M. Lloyd, born in Norwich, N. Dak., Jan. 5, 1908.

Children by his second wife, born in Springville, Wis. :

- 14. CLARA, born May 10, 1875; married in White Creek, Wis., July 4, 1896, John Sigel *Willard*, son of Lucy Ann Schoff (*Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*). Lives in White Creek. They have:
  - i Marion Amber Willard, born Sept. 19, 1897.
  - ii Vivian Clara Willard, born June 25, 1900.
- 15. GEORGE HENRY, born Feb. 16, 1877.
- 16. LUCY JANE, born Jan. 3, 1878; married in White Creek, Sept. 2, 1900, Christian *Witt*. Died Aug. 21, 1903. Children, born in Easton, Wis. :
  - i Harold Christian Witt, born Oct. 31, 1901; died Jan. 22, 1902.
  - ii Blanche Marcel Lucy Witt, born Mar. 19, 1903.
- 17. ALZINA AMELIA, born Jan. 1, 1880; died June 24, 1880.
- 18. RALPH BOWERS, born Mar. 20, 1881.
- 19. MARCELLA HANNAH, born Nov. 2, 1884. Married in Mountain Home, Idaho, May 18, 1910, Walter Kenneth *Colville*.

JEREMIAH MERRILL SCHOFF (*Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1826; died in Easton, Wis., Feb. 14, 1904. Married in Boston, Mass., June 12, 1853, Arabella *Grant*, who was born in Strathmore, Scotland, Dec. 29, 1832, and died in Easton, Wis., May 27, 1889.

Children, all born in Brasher, N. Y. :

1. EMMA ARABELLE, born May 8, 1854; married in Easton, Wis., Aug. 22, 1879, Bernard *Dunn*.  
Children, born in La Crosse, Wis. :
  - i Sarah Belle Dunn, born May 27, 1880.
  - ii Bernard Schoff Dunn, born July 11, 1882.
  - iii Alice Dunn, born July 11, 1885.
  - iv Donald Dunn, born Jan. 11, 1892.
2. ABBIE CORA, born Sept. 9, 1855; married in Easton, Wis., Aug. 12, 1885, William *Irwin*. They had:
  - i Marie Belle Irwin, born in Springville, Wis., June 27, 1886.
3. DANA MALCOLM, born Aug. 8, 1860.
4. NETTIE, born Sept. 11, 1862; married in Easton, Wis., Sept. 9, 1888, Cheber *Lanphear*. They had:
  - i Jeremiah M. Lanphear, } born in Escanaba,
  - ii Jesse W. Lanphear, } Mich., July 29, 1889.
  - iii Lottie Belle Lanphear, born in Easton, Wis., Aug. 17, 1892.
  - iv Lulu Abbie Lanphear, born in Springville, Wis., July 18, 1894.
  - v Donald Henry Lanphear, born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13, 1895.
  - vi Cora Dell Lanphear, born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1896.
  - vii Carl Lyndon Lanphear, born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13, 1898.
  - viii Clifford Cheber Lanphear, born in Easton, Wis., Apr. 8, 1901.
  - ix Sarah Esther Lanphear, born in Easton, Wis., Sept. 14, 1904.

JOHN H. SCHOFF (*Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1836. Died in Easton, Wis., Sept. 3, 1898. Married in Brasher, N. Y., in 1858, Sarah *W. Pratt*. No children.

CHESTER WELLS SCHOFF (*Daniel, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt., Aug. 26, 1832. Married in Lancaster, N. H., May 31, 1856, Melinda *Green*. Lives in Guildhall, Vt.

Children, born in Guildhall, Vt. :

1. ELLA M., born Mar. 4, 1858; died Feb. 4, 1861.
2. NELLIE A., born Jan. 1, 1864; died Jan. 1, 1891.  
Unmarried.
3. CHARLES H., born April 9, 1866. Unmarried. Lives in Guildhall, Vt.

JOHN HERVEY SCHOFF (*John, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt., May 30, 1830. Married (1) Emma *Gem-mell*, 1856; (2) Emeline *Spaulding*, 1858. Died in Moss River, P. Q., June 8, 1899.

Children:

1. CHESTER ADDISON, born July 11, 1859, in Coaticook, P. Q.
2. SARAH ELIZABETH, born July 8, 1868, in Compton, P. Q. Married in Sherbrooke, P. Q., Nov. 6, 1895, Albert *Parsons*. Lives in Compton, P. Q. (P. O., Coaticook.)
  - i Bernice Evelyn Parsons, born May 31, 1898.
  - ii John Arthur Parsons, born Feb. 1, 1900.

WILLIAM B. SCHOFF, (*Seneca A., Henry, Jacob*) born in N. Stratford, N. H., Sept. 20, 1824. Died in Colebrook, N. H., July 16, 1907. Married July 4, 1851, Mary S. *Green*.

Children:

1. HELEN A., born in N. Stratford, N. H., April 1, 1852. Married in Bloomfield, Vt., Oct. 27, 1872, Albert *Corbett*. Living in Colebrook, N. H. They have:
  - i Burton A. Corbett, born in Colebrook, N. H., July 14, 1875.

- ii Welby W. Corbett, born in Colebrook, N. H.,  
Jan. 14, 1877.
- 2. HERBERT G., born in N. Stratford, N. H., May 30,  
1853.
- 3. WILL I., born in Colebrook, N. H., July 13, 1859.
- 4. LEE F., " " " Jan. 31, 1864.
- 5. GUY H., " " " Jan. 22, 1867.
- 6. LILLIE M., born in Brunswick, Vt., Aug. 6, 1870.  
Married in N. Stratford, N. H., Dec. 11, 1890,  
Henry *Jonah*. Living in N. Stratford, N. H.

They have:

- i Christie May Jonah, born in Bloomfield, Vt.,  
Feb. 22, 1892.
- ii Mahlon A. Jonah, born in Bloomfield, Vt.,  
July 12, 1893.
- iii Wesley W. Jonah, born in N. Stratford, N. H.,  
Sept. 4, 1904.
- iv Harley Henry Jonah, born in N. Stratford,  
N. H., July 24, 1906.
- v Mary Alice Jonah, born in N. Stratford, N. H.,  
Nov. 18, 1908.

JOHN WARREN SHOFF (*John W., Henry, Jacob*),  
born in Elkland, Pa., Aug. 13, 1838. Married in Elkland,  
Pa., Nov. 29, 1873, Frances V. *Windle*, of Wine, Shenandoah  
Co., Va. Lives in Wine, Shenandoah Co., Va.

Children, none.

VOLNEY FRENCH SHOFF (*Daniel B., Henry,  
Jacob*), born in Elkland, Pa., Mar. 4, 1848. Married in  
Centralia, Ill., July 25, 1875, Emmie Alice *Morgan*. Lives  
in Sherwood, Oregon.

Children:

- 1. NORA A., born Sept. 16, 1876, in Wellsville, Kans.  
Married in Coffeyville, Kans., May 9, 1896, John  
W. *Richardson*. Lives in Scappoosa, Oregon.

Children:

- i Walter B. Richardson, born Mar. 12, 1897.
  - ii Dewey F. Richardson, born July 30, 1898.
  - iii Mary E. Richardson, born Feb. 9, 1900.
  - iv Joseph W. Richardson, born Dec. 23, 1902.
  - v Charles P. Richardson, born Sept. 7, 1904.
2. DAVID BRAINERD, born Mar. 18, 1886, in Wells-ville, Kans.
  3. BESSIE, born Dec. 24, 1889, in Wellington, Kans.
  4. GEORGE EARL, born Jan. 22, 1892, in Hoehnes, Colo.
  5. FLOYD, born Mar. 19, 1894, in Hoehnes, Colo.

HENRY MARTIN SHOFF (*Daniel B., Henry, Jacob*), born in Elkland, Pa., July 7, 1849. Married in Burlington, Kans., Dec. 26, 1882, Lillian *Walkling*. Died in Burlington, Kans., Feb. 1894.

1. HAROLD WALKLING, born Sept., 1886, in Topeka, Kansas.

ALBERT PITT SHOFF (*Daniel B., Henry, Jacob*), born in Elkland, Pa., Jan. 8, 1863. Married in Newton, Kans., Sept. 25, 1889, Annie Mirea *Aurntz*. Died July, 1899.

Children:

1. VERA, born Sept. 23, 1890, in Cherryvale, Kans. Married Clitus *Brown*, Jan. 22, 1907. Lives in Parsons, Kans.
  - i Albert Brown, born Nov. 14, 1907.
2. GENEVIEVE, born Jan. 1, 1892, in Chanute, Kans.

CHARLES G. SCHOFF (*Henry D., Isaac, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt., Nov. 1820; died there June 24, 1866. Married in Brunswick, Nov. 1840, Mary *Taylor*, who was born in Brunswick, Jan. 30, 1816, and died in Stratford, N. H., Oct. 20, 1895.

Children, all born in Brunswick, Vt.:



1. ELVIRA, born Married Samuel F. *Brown*  
in Stratford, N. H., 1865.

Children:

- i Forrest E. Brown, born Oct., 1866.
  - ii Agnes A. Brown, born Oct., 1868.
  - iii Eva D. Brown, born Sept., 1870.
  - iv Elizabeth A. Brown, born Dec. 13, 1872.
  - v Howard E. Brown, born 1875.
2. ADNAB., born 1843.
3. CARLOS, born 1849.
4. CAROLINE, born 1851. Married Henry M. *Johnston*  
in Lowell, Mass., May 11, 1873.
- Children, born in Lowell, Mass. :
- i Inez V. Johnston, born June 15, 1874.
  - ii Charles H. Johnston, born Dec. 13, 1875.
  - iii Arthur R. Johnston, born Aug. 13, 1880.
5. HAVEN, born 1854.
6. ELMORE, born 1857.

HIRAM BRAINERD SCHOFF (*Hiram, Isaac, Jacob*),  
born in Stratford, N. H., Feb. 1, 1823; died in Pittsburg,  
N. H., Jan. 31, 1905. Married Susan *Smith* in Pittsburg,  
N. H., Oct. 29, 1843. She died there Apr. 12, 1900.

Children, born in Pittsburg, N. H. :

1. REBECCA A., born Feb. 16, 1845. Married, June,  
1870, John *Straw*. Died Oct. 5, 1889.

Children:

- i Annie Straw, born June 1, 1871.
  - ii Fred Straw, born Jan. 31, 1881.
2. WILLIAM A., born Sept. 1, 1847; died Aug. 23,  
1863.
3. PERSIS A., born June 18, 1848; died Mar. 24, 1851.
4. HIRAM ALBA, born Mar. 28, 1851.
5. ALLEN ELLSWORTH, born —; died Mar. 24, 1863.
6. SUSAN ALMA, born 1855. Married (1) Nov. 5,

1871, George *Farnham*. He died Apr. 16, 1887. Married (2) Joseph *Johnson*, May 16, 1889. Lives in Canaan, Vt.

i Archibald Farnham, born May 1, 1885.

7. EDWIN AUGUSTUS.

8. ELLEN, born Dec. 20, 1865. Married, June 20, 1888, in Colebrook, N. H., William E. *Johnson*. Lives in Pittsburg, N. H.

i Arthur E. Johnson, born Nov. 11, 1896, in Pittsburg, N. H.

JAMES HORACE SCHOFF (*Hiram, Isaac, Jacob*), born in Pittsburg, N. H., Oct. 20, 1827. Married in Pittsburg, July 26, 1849, Hattie M. *Hall*, who was born Aug. 1, 1829, and died Mar. 13, 1895. Died in Epping, N. H., Feb. 15, 1910.

Children, born in Manchester, N. H. :

1. ARTHUR EUGENE, born Nov. 21, 1853; died Nov. 8, 1856.
2. EUGENE E., born Jan. 20, 1858.

JOHN NELSON SCHOFF (*Hiram, Isaac, Jacob*), born in Pittsburg, N. H., Jan. 5, 1829. Died there Oct. 17, 1874. Married in Pittsburg, Jan. 1, 1853, Lucinda *Haynes*, who died in Epping, N. H., Mar. 24, 1910.

Children:

1. NELSON EUGENE, born in Lemington, Vt., Oct. 18, 1856.
2. ALICE BLANCHETA, born in Pittsburg, N. H., May 13, 1858. Married, first, in Stewartstown, N. H., Apr. 24, 1875, Ira *Lovering*; second, in Colebrook, N. H., Sept 4, 1882, George *Forrest*. Children:
  - i Arvilla A. Lovering, born Jan. 7, 1876.
  - ii Nancy E. Lovering, born Dec. 11, 1877.
  - iii John I. Lovering, born Dec. 7, 1878.

- iv Lilla A. Lovering, born Nov. 9, 1879.
- v George W. Forrest, born Nov. 10, 1885.
- vi Maude E. Forrest, born Mar. 9, 1887.
- vii Mark E. Forrest, born Mar. 16, 1893.
3. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, born in Pittsburg, N. H., Dec. 10, 1863; died July 28, 1889. Unmarried.
4. ELSIE AUGUSTA, born in Pittsburg, N. H., July 18, 1867; died Sept. 18, 1868.
5. FRANK ARCHER, born in Pittsburg, N. H., Oct. 12, 1869. Lives in Epping, N. H. Unmarried.
6. HATTIE ANNA, born in Pittsburg, N. H., Nov. 16, 1873. Lives in Epping, N. H. Unmarried.

#### *Fifth Generation*

OSCAR HAINES SCHOFF (*Orlando, Hains F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Bloomfield, Vt., Sept. 16, 1837. Married in Lemington, Vt., Nov. 5, 1861, Ellen P. *Holbrook*. Lives in Monroe, N. H.

Children, all born in Bloomfield, Vt.:

1. ADA C., born Sept. 13, 1862. Married April 3, 1883, Orvis F. *Paschal*. Lives in Boston, Mass.

Children:

- i Maude Paschal, born Sept., 1884.
- ii Mattie, drowned.
- iii Leroy O. Paschal, born Dec., 1888.
- iv Beatrice Paschal, born June, 1895.
2. FLORA V., born May 27, 1864. Married, Dec. 23, 1885, Fernando C. *Gould*. They have:
- i Oscar H. Gould, born Jan., 1898, in Colebrook, N. H.
3. MABELL E., born April 8, 1866. Married, Feb. 1, 1890, John E. *Deering*.

Children, born in Riverton, N. H.:

- i Ethel M. Deering, born April 4, 1893.

- ii Glyde O. Deering, born Sept., 1897.
- iii Quinn J. Deering, born Oct. 1900.
- 4. ANNIE A., born Feb. 4, 1868. Married, Oct. 25, 1884, John *Bowker*.
  - i Ina Bowker, born
- 5. ARTHUR H., born Nov. 20, 1870.
- 6. ORLAND T., born Feb. 20, 1875.

SAMUEL O. SHOFF (*Orlando, Hains F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Bloomfield, Vt., Feb. 8, 1841. Married in Brunswick, Vt., March 4, 1870, Josephine B. *French*. Died in Bloomfield, Vt., Aug. 22, 1908.

Children, born in Bloomfield, Vt. :

- 1. INA CELIA, born Sept. 29, 1872. Married Andrew E. *Elliott*, Dec. 6, 1892. Lives in Berlin, N. H.
  - Children:
    - i Luna Georgia Elliott, born 1899.
    - ii Austin Andrew Elliott, born 1902.
    - iii Clayton Shoff Elliott, born 1907.
- 2. SAMUEL LESLIE, born Dec. 8, 1874.
- 3. FLOYD GARDNER, born June 22, 1876.
- 4. LUCINA J., born Dec. 28, 1879; died April, 1881.
- 5. LYLE K., born April 25, 1888.

GARDINER J. SHOFF (*Orlando, Hains F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Bloomfield, Vt., June 13, 1843. Married in Stratford, N. H., Jan. 1, 1871, Emma Dennis *Stevens*. Lives in Maine, Ariz.

Children:

- 1. CORA, born Oct. 19, 1871. Married, June 25, 1890, Edward *Mills*. They have:
  - i Merville Mills, born in Claremont, N. H.
  - ii Chester Mills, “ “ “
  - iii Charlotte Emma Mills, born in Maine, Ariz., Oct. 15, 1909.
- 2. CARRIE M., born Aug. 5, 1873.

ELY SHUFF (*Albert, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La., Aug., 1850. Married Margaret *Bundick*, Feb. 4, 1873. Lives in Lelia, La. Children, born in Lelia:

1. ETIENNE, born Jan. 14, 1874.
2. ELY, born July 1, 1875.
3. ALBERT, born Aug. 21, 1877; died 1886.
4. MARIE, born Sept. 20, 1878. Married Alcie *Fontenot*.  
i George *Fontenot*.
5. EUGENIE, born June 9, 1880. Married Jean Baptiste *Fontenot*.  
i Emma *Fontenot*.  
ii Euclide *Fontenot*.
6. IRENE, born Feb. 20, 1884. Married Emile *Guillory* in Mamon, La., Nov. 25, 1903. No children.
7. LOCUSIA, born Sept. 20, 1885. Married Dorestan O. *Fontenot* in Mamon, La., Oct. 24, 1903.  
i Eluid *Fontenot*, born Nov. 28, 1904.
8. ROBERT, born Feb. 16, 1888.
9. NOLEM, born April 29, 1890.
10. LIZA, born Dec. 12, 1891.
11. THEODORE, born Dec. 4, 1894.

JOSEPH ANGE SHUFF (*Albert, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La., June 2, 1857. Married (1) Melina *Boone* in 1878. She died Oct. 18, 1881; (2) Geneviève *Bertrand* in 1888; (3) Melina *St. Germain* in 1898. Lives in Eunice, La.

Children, all born in St. Landry Parish, La.

(of the first wife):

1. JOSEPH WALTER, born in 1880.

(of the second wife):

2. WILL B., born Nov. 16, 1890.

3. WALLACE, born July 3, 1893.

(of the third wife):

4. MELINA, born in 1899.

5. MARSHALL, born in 1902.
6. HORACE, born May 10, 1907.

EDWIN SHUFF (*Albert, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La., Aug. 9, 1860. Married Angeline *Fontenot* in 1889. Died in Dec., 1901.

1. OLIZIA, born Jan., 1891. Lives in Lelia, La.

WILLIAM SHUFF (*William, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*) born in St. Landry Parish, near Opelousas, La., Aug. 2, 1845. Married Felicia *Whaley*.

Children, born in Opelousas, La. :

1. JOSEPH THOMAS, born
2. EDA, born
3. ELIZA, born— Married John *Monaghan*. No children. Lives in Opelousas.
4. IDA, born
5. FROZINE, born Married Adolphe *Richard*. Lives in Port Barre, La.
  - i Adolph Richard,
  - ii Warner Richard,
  - iii Nowell Richard,
  - iv Mary Thoise Richard.

ROBERT H. SHUFF (*Eli, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*) born in Landry Parish, La., Sept. 9, 1859. Married Roberta M. *Sandefur*, May 20, 1886, in Dubuisson, La. Lives in Morrow, La.

Children:

1. MARION, born Aug. 30, 1888, on Bayou Bref near Dubuisson.
2. OSCAR, born Sept. 13, 1889, on Bayou Bref.
3. HENRY, born June 18, 1892, in Mamon, La.
4. LEROY, born Nov. 25, 1894, on Bayou Bref.
5. VIRGIE MAY, born Mar. 23, 1897, “ “
6. THEODORE, born Aug. 24, 1899, “ “

WILL SHUFF (*Eli, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La., in 1863. Married Cora *Soileau*, in Villeplatte, La., Sept. 28, 1895. Died July, 1909. Lived in Oakdale, La.

Children:

1. WILSON, born Oct. 12, 1897.
2. ADAER, born Mar. 22, 1899.
3. DAGAN, born Jan. 16, 1903.
4. EDWARD, born Apr. 27, 1904.
5. LIBE, born Mar. 3, 1909.

AMOS SHUFF (*Eli, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La., July 3, 1866. Married Pauline *Des-hotels* in 1889. Lives in Lelia, La.

Children:

1. ESMIN, born July 16, 1891.
2. EDA, born Mar. 14, 1893.
3. ALFRED, born Mar. 21, 1895.
4. THEODORE, born Nov. 4, 1896.
5. MARTHA, born Jan. 28, 1901.
6. LAURENT, born Nov. 11, 1903.
7. TANISS, born May 19, 1907.

CYRUS SHUFF (*Cyrus, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La. Married Genève *Lafleur*. Lives in Oberlin, La.

Children:

1. DONDIEGUE,
2. WILLIAM,
3. AGNES,
4. GILBERT,
5. BELLE,
6. VINA,
7. CYRUS,
8. ROBERT,
9. DORA,
10. OBEA.

AMOS SHUFF (*Cyrus, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La. Married Denise *Soileau*. Lives in Oberlin, La.

Children:

1. MINNIE, born 1897.
2. MACK,
3. ALTIE,
4. MORPHY,
5. PERCY.

KING SHUFF (*Cyrus, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La. Married Eve *Lafleur*. Died in 1905.

Children, none.

RICHARD EDWARD SCHOFF (*Oscar P., Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Grand Traverse, Mich., May 19, 1859. Married, Aug. 16, 1884, Almeda (Johnson) *Lageo*. Lives in Hammond, Ind. No children born; adopted children of wife by former marriage:

1. LYDIA, married in St. Paul, Minn., John T. *Hesinger*.
2. LUCY, married " " " Frank *Gauthier*.

CHARLES HOMER SCHOFF (*Homer F., Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 30, 1858. Married in Marshalltown, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1889, Frances *Wright*. Lives in Milwaukee, Wis.

Children, all but the youngest born in Marshalltown, Ia.:

1. WILLIS WRIGHT, born Sept. 22, 1892.
2. KATHARINE ELIZABETH, born Nov. 15, 1893.
3. LUCY SURETTA, born Feb. 17, 1895.
4. JAMES McCUTCHIN, born Oct. 2, 1896.
5. ROBERT SINCLAIR, born June 17, 1900.
6. MARGARET ISABEL, born Aug. 23, 1901.
7. CHARLES HEWITT, born in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 2, 1907.



WILLIS NELSON SCHOFF (*Homer F., Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 24, 1868. Married in St. Paul, Minn., July 15, 1896, Fanny Elizabeth *Larkin*. Lives in London, Eng.

Children:

1. LARKIN ALEXANDER, born in St. Paul, Minn., April 5, 1898.
2. CHARLES G. G., born in St. Paul, Minn., June , 1900. Died July, 1900.
3. FRANCIS, born in London, Eng., Oct. 22, 1906.

HOMER DEMETRIUS SCHOFF (*Demetrius Y., Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Eagle, Mich., March 27, 1856. Married in Vickeryville, Mich., June 30, 1877, Emma *Davis*. Lives in Crystal, Mich.

Children, born in Crystal, Mich.:

1. ELMER H., born Sept. 5, 1878.
2. MAMIE, born July 16, 1881. Married in Grand Ledge, Mich., Nov. 14, 1900, Eugene *Andre*.

They have:

- i Paul E. Andre, born in Grand Ledge, Mich., March 2, 1905.

CHARLES EUGENE SCHOFF (*Charles E., Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Kenosha, Wis., August 16, 1866. Married (1) in Renwick, Ia., Jan. 8, 1890, May A. *Hoyt*; (2) in Red Oak, Ia., Mar. 17, 1910, Emma E. *Forbes*. Lives in Creston, Ia.

Children:

1. VEALE HOYT, born Dec. 30, 1891.

ERNEST SCHOFF (*Charles E., Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Champaign, Ill., Mar. 4, 1876. Married in South Bend, Ind., June 17, 1907, Madeline *Dahlstrom*.

Children:

1. GERTRUDE ELIZABETH, born July 31, 1909, in Benton Harbor, Mich.

CHARLES J. SHOFF (*Horatio N., Jacob, Jacob, Jacob*), born in Birmingham, O., Jan. 29, 1863. Married Dec. 24, 1882, Katharine *Rick*. Lives in Cadillac, Mich.

Children:

1. HORATIO CHARLES, born Oct. 14, 1883.
2. LOUISA EUNICE, born June 1, 1886. Married in Cadillac, June 3, 1908, Frank E. *Bowen*.
  - i Elizabeth Katharine Bowen, born Feb. 27, 1909, in Cadillac.
3. GERTRUDE IRENE, born June 7, 1898.

EDWARD NEWELL SCHOFF (*Charles E., John C., John, Jacob*), born in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 10, 1834. Died in Lowell, Mass., Dec. 2, 1871. Married in Newburyport, Oct., 1853, Hannah *Titcomb*, who was born March 2, 1834, and died May 30, 1889.

Children, born in Newburyport, Mass.:

1. EDWARD FRANKLIN, born July 9, 1855; died Oct. 26, 1877. Unmarried.
2. CHARLES PARKER, born March 3, 1857.
3. JOHN CHASE, born 1861; died 1861.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS SCHOFF (*Charles E., John C., John, Jacob*), born in Newburyport, Mass., June 6, 1838. Married in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1863, Eleanor M. *Murphy*, who was born in Gowran, Ireland, Apr. 10, 1839, and died in Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1906.

Children, born in Elmira, N. Y.:

1. HARRIET ELIZABETH, born July 6, 1865. Married in Binghamton, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1889, Clark Grant *French*. Lives in Binghamton, N. Y. They have:
  - i Norma Eleanor French, born Oct. 21, 1890; died same day.
  - ii Ward Schoff French, born June 21, 1893.
  - iii Byron Edwin French, born Nov. 4, 1896.

- iv Charles Clark French, born Dec. 12, 1897.  
v Harriet Virginia French, born July 13, 1908.
2. MORGIANA, born Jan. 12, 1868; died Aug. 6, 1868.
  3. GEORGE EDWIN, born July 4, 1871; died Oct. 14, 1896, in Binghamton, N. Y. Unmarried.

CHARLES HARTWELL SCHOFF (*Charles E., John C., John, Jacob*), born in Chelsea, Mass., March 20, 1849. Married, Oct. 25, 1881, Grace Anna *Bell*. Lives in Half Moon Bay, Cal.

Children:

1. WALTER HARTWELL, born 1882; died 1894.
2. CHARLES EDWARD, born 1884.

ARNO HASTINGS SCHOFF (*Stephen A., John C., John, Jacob*), originally named Orlando. Born in Williamsburg, L. I., Jan. 13, 1846. Married in New York Dec. 26, 1870, Eliza Fredericka *Wake*. She died Dec. 29, 1903. Married, second, in New York, June 25, 1904, Mrs. Emily (Roberts) *Cohen*. Lives in Campville, Tioga Co., N. Y.

Children, born in New York City:

1. GRACE FREDERICKA, born Oct. 17, 1871. Married, in Brighton Beach, L. I., Sept. 22, 1907, Paul Waldemar *Schutz*. Lives in New York City.  
Children, none.
2. ALFRED IRVING, born Mar. 15, 1875. Unmarried; lives in New York City.
3. HARRY, born Nov. 5, 1876; died Jan. 28, 1877.

FREDERIC SCHOFF (*Stephen A., John C., John, Jacob*), born in Lexington, Mass., Oct. 25, 1848. Married in Clifton Heights, Pa., Oct. 23, 1873, Hannah *Kent*, who was born in Clifton Heights, June 3, 1853. Lives in Philadelphia, Pa.

Children:

1. WILFRED HARVEY, born in Newtonville, Mass., Nov. 27, 1874.
2. EDITH GERTRUDE, born in Newtonville, Mass., May 15, 1877. Married in Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, 1906, John J. *Boericke*. They have:
  - i Ralph Boericke, born in Philadelphia June 5, 1907.
  - ii Frederic Schoff Boericke, born in Philadelphia Nov. 7, 1909.
3. LOUISE, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1880. Married, in Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1908, George Edgar *Ehrman*. Lives in Portland, Ore. They have:
  - i Emma Elizabeth Ehrman, born in Portland, Nov. 22, 1909.
4. LEONARD HASTINGS, born in Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1884.
5. HAROLD KENT, born in Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1886.
6. EUNICE MARGARET, born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1890.
7. ALBERT LAWRENCE, born in Philadelphia, Mar. 18, 1894.

ALFRED SCHOFF (*Stephen A., John C., John, Jacob*), born in Newtonville, Mass., Nov. 8, 1851. Married, first, in Newtonville, Oct. 2, 1873, Mary Electra *Keyes*, who was born Oct. 10, 1851, and died April 10, 1880. Married, second, in Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 11, 1890, Rose *Sauter*, who died in Newtonville, April 19, 1899. Married, third, in Norfolk, Conn., Nov. 8, 1909, Caroline Frances (Schoff) *Green*, daughter of Robinson N. Schoff (*John C., John, Jacob*). Lives in Norfolk, Conn.

Children, (of the first wife, born in Newtonville):

1. BERTHA, born Oct. 15, 1874. Unmarried. Lives in Boston, Mass.

2. OLIVE, born Sept. 23, 1879. Married, in Newtonville, Dec. 16, 1905, Franklin Tinker Root. Lives in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

They have:

i Louis Root, born Nov. 7, 1906, in White Plains, N. Y.

(of the second wife, born in Greenfield):

3. CHRISTINE, born March 13, 1893.
4. JOSEPHINE, born Jan. 23, 1895.

JOSHUA ROBINSON SCHOFF (*Robinson N., John C., John, Jacob*), born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 6, 1857. Married, Oct. 3, 1906, Lucy Ellen Snow. Lives in Marblehead, Mass. No children.

CHARLES E. SCHOFF (*Daniel, Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1861. Married, in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Jan. 1890, Edith Rutherford. Lives in St. Albans, Vt. Children, none.

HARVEY A. SCHOFF (*Joseph P., Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., 1851. Married Henrietta Babcock. Died in Manchester, N. H., May 30, 1909. Children, none.

WILLIAM H. SCHOFF (*Joseph P., Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1861. Married in Stockholm, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1886, Minnie Kate Hall, daughter of Valina Schoff (*Daniel, Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*). He died in Brasher, May 3, 1901.

Children:

1. WILLIAM MERLE, born in Brasher, Dec. 23, 1887.
2. LEON ELTON, born in Brasher, Feb. 10, 1897.

ALLEN F. SCHOFF (*Jesse W., Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., July 24, 1846. Married in

White Creek, Wis., Oct. 31, 1869, Louisa M. *Thompson*.  
Died in White Creek, Wis., Aug. 18, 1910.

Children, all born in White Creek, Wis.

1. CORA M., born Aug. 31, 1871; died May 15, 1885.
2. ELEANOR M., born May 2, 1873. Married in White Creek, Nov. 25, 1897, Fred *Burnham*. No children.
3. FREDERICK O., born Aug. 18, 1875.
4. BERTHA M., born Dec. 26, 1877. Married in Portage, Wis., Oct. 31, 1899, Edward *Oakes*. They have:
  - i Orville O. Oakes, born Sept. 9, 1900.
5. ETHEL L., born Jan. 28, 1880. Married in Friendship, Wis., Dec. 26, 1906, Luther *Cummings*.
6. GERTRUDE M., born Mar. 6, 1882; died May 15, 1885.
7. EARL I., born June 25, 1885.
8. ROY A., born May 25, 1889.
9. HARRY A., born Mar. 26, 1893.

RUFUS STEPHEN SCHOFF (*Jesse W., Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Hogansburg, N. Y., May 30, 1854. Married in White Creek, Wis., Nov. 19, 1876, Cora Estella *Walker*. Lives in Merrill, Wis. :

Children, born in White Creek, Wis. :

1. MYRTLE LUELLE, born June 17, 1878. Married A. J. *Collins*.
  - i Willma Fern Collins, born Jan. 18, 1908.
2. ESTHER MAY, born Oct. 4, 1880. Married, June 2, 1910, D. E. *Lussier*.
3. LOIS IRENE, born Sept. 23, 1890; died Nov. 21, 1891.

IRA J. SCHOFF (*Jesse W., Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1856. Married in Glenn's Ferry, Idaho, Oct. 11, 1897, Mary Rebecca *McGinnis*. Lives in Glenn's Ferry.

Children, none.

GEORGE HENRY SCHOFF (*Jesse W., Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Springville, Wis., Feb. 16, 1876. Married in Friendship, Wis., Sept. 19, 1900, Mary Elizabeth *Dye*, who was born in Monroe, Wis., Jan. 6, 1883. Lives in Landina, Wis. (P. O., Mauston).

Children, born in Landina, Wis.:

1. VIOLET MARY, born Dec. 10, 1902.
2. WILLIAM ARCHY, born Aug. 5, 1905.
3. GEORGE LEA, born Oct. 3, 1907.
4. EARL JESSE, born Oct. 18, 1909.

DANA MALCOLM SCHOFF (*Jeremiah M., Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1860. Married in Point Bluff, Wis., July 8, 1891, Sylvia A. *Colburn*. Lives in Kilbourn, Wis.

Children, born in Easton, Wis.:

1. ADELINA C., born July 28, 1892; died Apr. 7, 1904.
2. BESSIE I., born Dec. 10, 1898.

CHESTER ADDISON SCHOFF (*John H., John, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Coaticook, P. Q., Canada, July 11, 1859. Married in Sherbrooke, P. Q., June 13, 1885, Mary Louisa *Snow*. Died in Coaticook, June 2, 1904.

Children, born in Coaticook:

1. EMELINE AGNES, born Oct. 12, 1888.
2. ADDIE GERTRUDE, born Oct. 30, 1892.

HERBERT G. SCHOFF (*William B., Seneca A., Henry, Jacob*), born in North Stratford, N. H., May 30, 1853. Married in Colebrook, N. H., Nov. 24, 1880, Cora I. *McLellan*. Lives in North Stratford, N. H.

Children:

1. MARCE H., born in Colebrook, N. H., Jan 11, 1883.
2. MAYNARD R., born in Bowdoinham, Me., Nov. 3, 1894.

WILL I. SCHOFF (*William B., Seneca A., Henry, Jacob*), born at Colebrook, N. H., July 13, 1859. Married, Dec. 25, 1890, Jane Morgan *Ramsey*. Lives in Canaan, Vt.

They have:

1. BEATRICE M. G., born in Canaan, Vt., June 9, 1898.

LEE FOREST SCHOFF (*William B., Seneca A., Henry, Jacob*), born in Colebrook, N. H., Jan. 31, 1864. Married in St. Albans, Me., June 4, 1902, Alma E. *Cooley*. Lives in Dexter, Me.

They have:

1. LESTA, born in Dexter, Me., Mar. 21, 1903.

GUY HUDSON SCHOFF (*William B., Seneca A., Henry, Jacob*), born in Colebrook, N. H., Jan. 22, 1867. Married in Pemberton, N. J., Mar. 29, 1906, Cornelia *Burr*. Lives in Bartonsville, Vt.

No children.

ADNA BALAK SCHOFF (*Charles G., Henry D., Isaac, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt., 1843. Married Eliza *Bagley*. Lives in Stratford, N. H.

Children:

1. LEON H., born in Brunswick Oct. 3, 1867.
2. LONEY, died in infancy.
3. CLINTON H.
4. INA, Married Charles *McKean*.

Children:

- i Vera *McKean*,
- ii Hannah *McKean*,
- iii Lynwood *McKean*.
5. VERNON.
6. HERMAN.



CARLOS SHOFF (*Charles G., Henry D., Isaac, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt., 1849. Married Margaret *Martin*.

Children:

1. IRVING,
2. WILLIAM,
3. MARY.

HAVEN SCHOFF (*Charles G., Henry D., Isaac, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt., 1854. Married in Stratford, N. H., Sept. 15, 1874, Lucy *Blodgett*.

Children, born in Stratford, N. H.:

1. ARCHIE, born 1876.
2. ILA, born 1879. Married Henry *Brown*.

Children, none. Lives in Stratford, N. H.

ELMORE SHOFF (*Charles G., Henry D., Isaac, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt., 1857. Married, first, Lavina M. *Leighton*, who was born 1861, and died in Brunswick Mar. 16, 1895. Married, second, Mary *Bennett*.

Children, (of the first marriage):

1. JOSEPH, born \_\_\_\_\_; died in infancy.
2. MELVIN, born May 10, 1882, in Lowell, Mass.
3. HERBERT, born Oct. 4, 1883, in Brunswick, Vt.
4. EDITH, born Oct. 18, 1885, " "

Married in Lincoln, N. H., Mar. 27, 1906, George *McLean*. Children:

- i Florence Beatrice McLean, born Jan. 6, 1907, in Lincoln, N. H.

Children, (of the second marriage):

5. LENA,
6. CAROLINE,
7. BEATRICE,
8. ELINOR.

HIRAM ALBA SCHOFF (*Hiram Brainerd, Hiram, Isaac, Jacob*), born in Pittsburg, N. H., March 28, 1851. Married (1) in Pittsburg, Feb. 28, 1872, Rosette *Dailey*. She died without issue, Sept. 22, 1873. Married (2) in Canaan, Vt., Elnora *Farnham*, Jan. 1, 1876. They live in Canaan, Vt.

1. ALLEN ELIAS, born in Canaan, Vt., May 17, 1893.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS SCHOFF (*Hiram Brainerd, Hiram, Isaac, Jacob*), born in Pittsburg, N. H., Married (1) in Pittsburg, Julia J. *Blanchard*. She died in Pittsburg, Feb. 16, 1893. Married (2) in West Stewartstown, N. H., June 5, 1895, Hattie A. *Farnsworth*. Lives in Pittsburg, N. H.

Children, born in Pittsburg, N. H.:

1. PERLEY RAY, born Feb. 10, 1881.

(Of the second wife)

2. RAY E., born Mar. 24, 1896.

3. ETHEL, born Dec. 22, 1897.

4. VIOLA, born June 1, 1905.

EUGENE E. SHUFF (*James Horace, Hiram, Isaac, Jacob*), born in Manchester, N. H., Jan. 20, 1858. Married in Epping, N. H., Apr. 17, 1895, Clara Josephine *Young*, of Sandown, N. H. Lives in Epping, N. H.

Children, born in Epping, N. H.:

1. CARL EUGENE, born June 5, 1897; died Mar. 4, 1900.

2. HERBERT LEON, born Feb. 23, 1899.

3. HORACE EZEKIEL, born Apr. 12, 1906.

NELSON EUGENE SCHOFF (*John N., Hiram, Isaac, Jacob*), born in Lemington, Vt., Oct. 18, 1857. Married in Pittsburg, N. H., Mar. 14, 1884, Jenny *Wheeler*. Lives near Salem, Oregon.

Children, born in Pittsburg, N. H.:

1. JOHN NELSON, born Mar. 3, 1885.

2. GUY, born Oct. 4, 1887.

*Sixth Generation*

ARTHUR H. SCHOFF (*Oscar H., Orlando, Hains F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Bloomfield, Vt., Nov. 20, 1870. Married in McIndoes, Vt., Sept. 7, 1898, Emma *Kellog*.

Children:

1. HAINES K., born Jan. 13, 1907.

ORLAND T. SCHOFF (*Oscar H., Orlando, Hains F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Bloomfield, Vt., Feb. 20, 1875. Married in Lisbon, N. H., Oct. 20, 1897, Sadie *Clough*.

Children:

1. JAMES R., born Sept., 1900.
2. CLAYTON N., born Aug. 1903.
3. ELYSEBETH A., born May 14, 1910.

SAMUEL LESLIE SHOFF (*Samuel O., Orlando, Hains F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Bloomfield, Vt., Dec. 8, 1874; died there May 13, 1907. Married Nov. 19, 1896, Mary E. *Williams*.

Children, born in Bloomfield:

1. LEONARD LESLIE, born 1898.
2. THEO, died in infancy.
3. EDNA MARIE, born 1899.
4. ELISHA SAMUEL, born 1900.
5. CEDRIC ROOSEVELT, born 1902.
6. DONALD WILLIAMS, born 1903.

FLOYD GARDNER SHOFF (*Samuel O., Orlando, Hains F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Bloomfield, Vt., June 22, 1876. Married Oct. 31, 1900, Maude Gertrude *Trufant*. Lives in Bloomfield, Vt.

Children:

1. FLOYD LYNWOOD, born March, 1903.
2. LILLIAN JOSEPHINE, born Aug. 21, 1905.
3. MARIAM STELLA, born Aug. 14, 1908.
4. ALICE MAE, born May 4, 1910.

LYLE K. SHOFF (*Samuel O., Orlando, Hains F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Bloomfield, Vt., Apr. 25, 1888. Married, Oct. 2, 1907, Myrtle *Blodgett*.

Children, born in Bloomfield, Vt. ;

1. MANFORD LYLE, born March 14, 1909.

ETIENNE SHUFF (*Ely, Albert, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La., Jan. 14, 1874. Married Lucie *Guillory*, Jan. 10, 1893, in Mamon, La.

Children, born in Lelia, La. :

1. DUMAS, born Apr. 4, 1895.
2. ALBERT, born Apr. 15, 1897.
3. VINA, born Mar. 14, 1900.
4. ALFRED, born Oct. 10, 1903.
5. ARMIDE, born Dec. 18, 1905.
6. ELDIE, born Sept. 18, 1907.

ELY SHUFF (*Ely, Albert, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La., July 1, 1875. Married Armiline *Thompson*, in Mamon, La., Dec. 9, 1903. Lives in Lelia, La.

Children :

1. ELINA, born Oct. 4, 1905.
2. HORTENSE, born Feb. 19, 1910.

ROBERT SHUFF (*Ely, Albert, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La., Feb. 16, 1888. Married Sept. 9, 1907, Oliva *Lafleur*, who was born Apr. 5, 1890.

Children, none.

JOSEPH WALTER SHUFF (*Joseph A., Albert, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in St. Landry Parish, La., in 1880. Married Clement *Fourman*. Lives in Cutter, La.

Children, none.

JOSEPH THOMAS SHUFF (*William, William, Eli, Jacob, Jacob*), born in Opelousas, La. Married Blanche *Le Blanc*.

1. JOSEPH WILFRID, born

ELMER H. SCHOFF (*Homer D., Demetrius Y., Abijah F., Jacob, Jacob*), born in Crystal, Mich., Sept. 5, 1878. Married in Grand Ledge, Mich., Sept. 10, 1904, *Eva Parker*. Lives in Grand Ledge.

Children:

1. LEON, born Feb. 6, 1907.
2. LYLE HOMER, born Nov. 24, 1909.

HORATIO CHARLES SHOFF (*Charles J., Horatio N., Jacob, Jacob, Jacob*), born Oct. 14, 1883. Married Oct. 12, 1904, *Vera H. Leeson*. Lives in Cadillac, Mich.

Children:

1. STUART LEESON, born Dec. 13, 1906.
2. CHARLES NELSON, born Oct. 18, 1909.

CHARLES PARKER SCHOFF (*Edward N., Charles E., John C., John, Jacob*), born in Newburyport, Mass., Mar. 3, 1857. Married Feb. 12, 1890, *Pauline Louise Blanchard*. Lives in West Roxbury, Mass.

Children, none.

WILFRED HARVEY SCHOFF (*Frederic, Stephen A., John C., John, Jacob*), born in Newtonville, Mass., Nov. 27, 1874. Married in Cynwyd, Pa., June 20, 1900, *Ethelwyn McGeorge*, who was born in Philadelphia, May 17, 1880. Lives in Cynwyd, Pa.

Children, born in Cynwyd, Pa.:

1. MURIEL, born June 8, 1901.
2. WILMOT, born July 8, 1903.
3. BEATRICE LEONARD, born Dec. 2, 1904.
4. MARY CORONA, born Mar. 15, 1910.

FREDERICK O. SCHOFF (*Allen F., Jesse W., Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in White Creek, Wis., Aug. 18, 1875. Married in Kilbourn, Wis., Dec. 24, 1901, Floy Cummings.

Children:

1. CLAYTON, born Sept. 9, 1903.
2. HAZEL, born June 23, 1905.

EARL I. SCHOFF (*Allen F., Jesse W., Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in White Creek, Wis., June 25, 1885. Married in Westfield, Wis., Aug. 22, 1907, Jennie Twist.

Children, none.

MARCE HERBERT SCHOFF (*Herbert G., William B., Seneca A., Henry, Jacob*), born in Colebrook, N. H., Jan. 11, 1883. Married in Bowdoinham, Me., June 23, 1906, Josephine Iris Beals. Lives in Maine, Arizona.

They have:

1. MURIEL JOSEPHINE, born Jan. 23, 1908, in Maine, Arizona.

LEON HOLLIS SCHOFF (*Adna B., Charles G., Henry D., Isaac, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt., Oct. 3, 1867. Married in Groveton, N. H., Apr. 6, 1888, Etta Mary Blodgett. Lives in Groveton, N. H.

Children, born in Stratford, N. H.:

1. MYRTLE ARDELLE, born Oct. 3, 1891.
2. HAROLD LEON, born March 11, 1894.

CLINTON H. SCHOFF (*Adna B., Charles G., Henry D., Isaac, Jacob*), born in Craftsbury, Vt. Married in Gorham, N. H., Aug. 29, 1896, Cora Etta (Young) Lamkin.

Children:

1. GLADYS E., born Sept. 25, 1897.
2. CARROLL,
3. MURIEL,
4. DELLA,
5. GORDON,
6. CLINTON.

WILLIAM SCHOFF (*Carlos, Charles G., Henry D., Isaac, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt. Married in Lemington, Vt., Mary *Wallace*. Lives in Columbia, N. H.

Children:

1. MURIEL,
2. HELEN,
3. WILLIAM.

ARCHIE A. SCHOFF (*Haven, Charles G., Henry D., Isaac, Jacob*), born in Stratford, N. H., 1876. Married in Stratford Nov. 26, 1896, Mary A. *Stone*. Lives in Beecher Falls, Vt. Children, none.

HERBERT SCHOFF (*Elmore, Charles G., Henry D., Isaac, Jacob*), born in Brunswick, Vt., Oct. 14, 1883. Married in Lincoln, N. H., Sept. 18, 1907, Stella *Kane*, of Island Pond, Vt. Lives in Beecher Falls, Vt.

Children:

1. KARL RAYMOND, born June 21, 1908.

PERLEY R. SCHOFF (*Edwin A., Hiram B., Hiram, Isaac, Jacob*), born in Pittsburg, N. H., Feb. 10, 1881. Married there, Aug. 22, 1902, Lizzie *Johnson*.

They have:

1. PORTER JOHNSON, born in Pittsburg, Nov. 29, 1905.

VII

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Also, Family Records in many lines, originals or copies of which are in the author's possession ; and individual correspondence with most of the descendants of Jacob Schoff, now living.

## *Family Statistics*

### RECORD OF THE SONS

Generation	Adult Sons Married	Childless Marriages	Total Number Children	Average	Boys	Girls
1	—	—	8	8	5	3
2	5	—	42	8.4	20	22
3	16	1	95	5.9	54	41
4	37	3	159	4.3	78	81
5	48	7	163	3.4	90	73
6	23	5	48	2.1	27	21

### RECORD OF THE DAUGHTERS

Generation	Adult Daughters Married	Childless Marriages	Total Number Children	Average	Boys	Girls
2	2	—	5 (?)	2.5 (?)	—	—
3	18	1	94	5.2	42	52
4	30	5	104	3.4	46	58
5	62	11	213	3.4	117	96
6	27	7	40	1.4	22	18

Corrected to August, 1910.

The record in the sixth generation is certainly, and in the fifth probably, still incomplete.

## *Additions and Corrections*

for which a sincere apology is offered those concerned, who are thus unintentionally subjected to annoyance

- p. 11, line 5.                                   for *persetion*,       read *persecution*.
- p. 12-13   The South Carolina Zauberbühler was a different man from the Massachusetts one, who later became prominent in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. But it is uncertain whether they were not related and associated.
- p. 64, 3rd line from bottom "           *movement*,           "   *government*.
- p. 64, last line,                               "   *freeholders*,       "   *freeholders*.
- p. 68, 2d line from bottom "           *Obijah*,           "   *Abijah*.
- p. 79, 5th line from bottom:   To town names in New England due to German settlement, add Fryeburg in Maine (originally Freiburg); also Adamsville, Bernardston and Leyden, in Massachusetts (originally Adamsdorf, Bernardsdorf and Leydensdorf, the last, "town of sorrows," reflecting the sufferings of Crellius' victims).
- p. 95, 11th   "                               "           "   1796                   "   1769 (birth of Mary French)
- p. 96, 10th   "                               "           "   1820                   "   1821 (making Henry S. Bennett the second oldest descendant, younger by 2½ months than Robinson Nye Schoff)
- p. 106, 13th   "                               "           "   1831                   "   1821 (birth of Susan A. Schoff)
- p. 107, 1st   "                               "           "   born in Elkland, Pa., read born in New York City, except the eighth, who was born in Elkland, Pa.  
(children of John W. Schoff)
- p. 122, 10th   "                               "           "   Hogansburg,       "   Ozdensburg (marriage of Susan B Schoff)
- p. 123, 13th   "                               "           "   Hogansburg,       "   Ogdensburg (marriage of Augusta S. Schoff)
- p. 125, 9th    "                               "           "   1874                   "   1873 (marriage of Hannah C. Joyal)
- p. 128, 10th   "                               "           "   1875                   "   1874 (birth of Clara Schoff)
- p. 128, 16th   "                               "           "   1877                   "   1876 (birth of George H. Schoff)
- p. 143, line 17                               "           "   New York           "   Atlantic City, N. J. (marriage of Emily Roberts Cohen)
- p. 150, 4th    "                               "           "   Add married, second, in Salem, Oregon, June 6, 1907, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcox. P. O., Marion, Oregon. (Nelson E. Schoff)

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*They shall perish, but thou shalt endure :  
They all shall wax old as doth a garment ;  
And as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed :  
But thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail.  
The children of thy servants shall continue :  
And their seed shall stand fast in thy sight.*

## APPENDIX—ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS

- Page 84.* To list of Federal soldiers add William L. Schoff, Newburyport, Mass. (John C. John, Jacob.)
- Page 94.* Instead of Diadama, read Didamia (Mrs. Charles Rich, Guildhall, Vt.)
- Page 95.* Instead of 1873, read 1872. (Death of Mary Schoff Kimball.)  
 " " 1871, " 1872. ( " " George " " )  
 " " Edward H. Kimball, read Edward Walter Kimball.
- Page 96.* Hazen Schoff died in Fort Edward, N. Y., about 1873. He married ———. No children.
- Page 96.* Instead of George E. Kimball, read George C. Kimball.
- Page 106.* Mrs. Mary Wilbur died at Harvard, Ill., Aug. 30, 1910.
- Page 108.* Mrs. Luthena Shoff Higgins, removed to Union City, Mich.
- Page 114.* Instead of Emily Reed, read Amelia.  
 Instead of Estazie Reed, read Anastasie. (Children of Melinda Schoff.)
- Page 115.* Oscar Pratt Schoff was born in Auburn, N. Y.  
 Lucy Anna Schoff married in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1896, Frederick F. Aldrich. Lives in Hammond, Ind.  
     i Eva Irene Aldrich, born in Hammond, Ind., Dec. 18, 1898.
- Page 119.* Allston Parker died Feb. 6, 1870, not 1890.  
 Ross Parker, born June 17, 1871, not June 7.
- Page 121.* Instead of 1845, read 1844, in Newburyport, Mass. (Marriage of Robinson N. Schoff.) Removed to Torrington, Conn.
- Page 122.* Emma Adele Schoff. Born Feb. 7, 1849. Names of children omitted:  
     iv Harriet B. Parsons, born May 15, 1874.  
     v Charles H. Parsons, born Dec. 12, 1875.
- Page 125.* Malvina A. Schoff. Married Sept. 23, 1866; not 1867.
- Page 125.* Jessie M. Walrath died Aug. 3, 1909, not July.
- Page 127.* Mrs. Lilly Casteel, removed to Niobrara, Neb.  
 Manette M. Schoff. Married in Mountainhome, Idaho, Dec. 30, 1908, William Ross McLean. Lives at Glenn's Ferry, Idaho.  
 Mrs. Eva Lloyd, removed to Irvine, Alta., Canada.
- Page 128.* Mrs. Jeremiah M. Schoff, wrongly reported to have died; she lives at White Creek, Wis.; date of death, as stated, should refer to Mrs. John H. Schoff at foot of p. 129.
- Page 129.* Mrs. Cheber Lanphear, residence removed to Dickinson, N. Dakota.
- Page 130.* Chester Wells Schoff died in Guildhall, Vt., Nov. 5, 1910.  
 Nellie Agnes Schoff, married in Laconia, N. H., in May, 1892, Samuel H. Martin.  
 Died in Guildhall, Vt., Jan. 14, 1901. No children.
- Page 133.* (Elvira Schoff.) Add: Married (2) Sylvanus Holmes. Lives in East Lancaster, N. H.
- Page 134.* Mrs. Ellen Schoff Johnson's full name is Ellen Augusta.
- Page 135.* Mrs. Paschal lives in Brookline, Mass., not Boston.  
 O. F. Paschal died Nov. 29, 1897.
- Page 136.* Instead of Glyde Deering, read Clyde.  
     " " Quinn " " Irvin. (Sons of Mabel E. Schoff.)
- Page 137.* To family of Mrs. Eugenie Shuff Fontenot add  
     iii Edna Fontenot
- Page 137.* To children of Mrs. Locrusia Shuff Fontenot, add:  
     ii Marguerite Fontenot, born Nov. 3, 1910.
- Page 140.* To the children of Charles H. Schoff, add:  
     8. ANNA MARY, born in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 1, 1909. Residence changed to 5217 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Page 140.* Richard Edward Schoff married Almeda (Johnson) Sage (not Lageo).
- Page 141.* Instead of Demetrius, read Duane (Homer D. Schoff).
- Page 142.* Edward Newell Schoff died in Boston, not in Lowell.
- Page 143.* Instead of Clifton Heights, read Upper Darby. (Birthplace of Hannah Kent.)
- Page 144.* Alfred Schoff, removed to Torrington, Conn.
- Page 146.* Mrs. Bertha Schoff Oakes, address Plainville, Wis. R. No. 1.
- Page 146.* Mrs. Ethel Schoff Cummings lives in Merrill, Wis.
- Page 146.* (Family of Rufus Stephen Schoff.)
1. MYRTLE LUELLA, born June 17, 1878. Married (1) Jan. 17, 1894, Daniel Stephen Curtis. (2) Sept. 18, 1899, Archie John Collins. Lives in Merrill, Wis.  
     Children:  
         i Stephen D. Curtis, born in Merrill, Wis., Dec. 23, 1894.  
         ii Dorothy May Collins, born in Merrill, Wis., Oct. 25, 1901.  
         iii Emily Irene Collins, born in Star Lake, Wis., Oct. 1, 1906.  
         iv Wilma Fern Collins, born in Merrill, Wis., June 18, 1908.
  2. ESTHER MAY, born Oct. 4, 1880. Married June 2, 1910, D. E. Lusier. Lives in Merrill, Wis.

- Page 143. Instead of Lesta Schoff, born in Dexter, Me., read Leota Estella Schoff, born in Colebrook, N. H.
- Page 143. Instead of *McKean*, read *McKeen*. (Marriage, and children, of Ina Schoff.)
- Page 150. Nelson E. Schoff died in Marion, Ore., Aug. 1910.  
Child of Nelson E. Schoff omitted:
3. RAY. Born in Marion Co., Oregon, Jan. 5, 1895. Lives at Coos, N. H.  
John Nelson Schoff lives in Salem, Ore.; Guy, name changed to Everett Wheeler, lives in Delaware, Ohio.
- Page 151. Arthur H. Schoff married in Littleton, N. H. (not McIndoes, Vt.), Emma D. Kellogg, who was born in Waterbury, Vt., Nov. 16, 1871.
1. ARTHUR K., born in Waterbury, Vt., July 15, 1900; died July 28, 1900.
  2. HAINES K., (as printed). Residence removed to Woodsville, N. H.
- Page 151. WILLIAM MERLE SCHOFF (*William H., Joseph P., Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob*), born in Brasher, N. Y., Dec. 23 1887. Married at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1909, Mattie Bishop. Lives in Syracuse, N. Y.
1. MARY LILLIAN, born in Syracuse, N. Y., June 29, 1910.
- Page 151. (Child of Frederick O. Schoff omitted):
3. FLOYD ALLEN, born June 22, 1909.
- Page 154. (Children of Earl I. Schoff omitted):
1. CLEO LOUISA, born Oct. 25, 1908.
  2. REVA ZENETTE, born Dec. 20, 1910.
- Page 155. Archie Schoff. Address, Coos, N. H., not Beecher Falls  
Herbert Schoff, removed to Island Pond, Vt.

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