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## LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BARTON

O.E.

MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

ANU

### HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY WILLIAM ELEAZAR BALTON, D. D.



PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR

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# 1601214

# LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BARTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS



WILLIAM BARTON'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

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#### AUTHOR'S FOREWORD.

I have gathered this material for my own family record, collecting what I deemed of probable interest to my immediate relatives and of future value to my children. Meager as it is, it has not been obtained without much effort, and I print it to secure at once its preservation and its enlargement. In presenting copies to a limited number of correspondents and more distant relatives, I offer no apology for its lack either of completeness or proportion. Such as I have I gave, hoping that it may be of service to some outside the circle of those for whom it is primarily intended.

The record is much more full in the family of Eleazar than in that of the other sons of William Barton, and I am able to present an excellent portrait of him by my friend Mr. A. M. Willard, as well as a portrair of each of his children who matried. I have included such porcraits as I could obtain of other descendents, together will brief biographical notes of collateral lines.

I shall be glad if those receiving this book will send me further information on any subjects relating to the Barton or allied families

#### WILLIAM ELFAZAR BARTON

The Study First Congregational Church Oak Park, Illinois, September 1, 1900.



#### LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BARTON

OF

MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY,

AND
HIS DESCENDANTS.

# CHAPTER I. THE NAME AND FAMILY OF BARTON.

ARTON was a familiar family name in most, if not all, of the American colonies, and the immigrants who bore the name had come from various parts of Great Britain. The name moved West with the tide of immigration, and has been brought over by many more recent immigrants, so that it is now found in probably every State of the Union. To prepare a complete genealogy of this widely scattered family would be a task quite beyond the leisure of a busy pastor. I have undertaken, however, a brief and all too fragmentary account of the de-

scendants of my own immigrant ancestor. Lieutenant Will'am Barton of Morris County, New Jersey adding some information which has come to me concerning other branches of the family, and of families which have intermarried with our own.

#### THE NAME OF BARTON 1)

The name of Barton is believed to have been derived from bar, a barrier or defense, and town, and to mean "defender of the town." Some authorities derive it from the Augho-Saxon bere barley, and tare, a plot of ground enclosed by a hedge; hence, in old Eughsh usage, the demesne inclosures attached to a manor. The

<sup>(1)</sup> These profatory pages have been submitted to Mr. Edmind Mills Barton, Linerian of the Aradicen Artiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., to whom I am indebt it for suggestions and corrections.



former derivation has in its favor the analogy of other old English names ending in ton, most of which are derived from town.

#### BARTON OF BARTON.

Opl families of the name of Barton are found in England. Scotland and Ireland. The home of the Barton family was in the large county of Lancashire in the North of England, bounded on the west by the Irish sea, and Iving near the Scottish border. making it easy for emigrants to find their way into both Ireland and Scotland. Most of the Irish Bartons are Protestants, and probably came originally from England.

The Barton family dates from the 12th century, and takes its name from a great manor in Lancasbire. The original name of the present family was Nottun, and the present name was acquired with the estate of Barton through marriage into the family of Grelle. The manor of Barton had no less than twenty subordinate tenures, Aspul, Brunsop, Halachton, Hulton, Haliwell, Brightmere, Farmwood, Northende, Eccles, Marwinton, Worke deh. Westwode, Withington, Newam, Irwilham, Bremihurst Hulme, Domplinton, Quickleswicke, and Crompton, all of which are named in two charters at Trafford, in the reign of Edward 1. One of these conveys to Robert Grelle and his heirs the entire estate, with all its privileges, which of course included the name, the deed being executed by John de Barton, "son and heir of Gilbert de Barton, quondam milites," with all the right of dower derived from his mother, Cecclia de Barton. The date on one of these deeds is "Apud Mannestr die Jovis in festo S'ei Barnabi. Apli, Anno regis Edwardi quarto." (A. D. 1276.) (1)

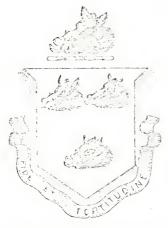
By this transfer the estate passed to the baronial house of Greile or Gredle, whose daughter Editha was endowed with the great monor, and became Ludy of Barton. She married Gilbert de Notten, founder of the family of Barton. The earlier family of the name, descendants of Gilbert de Barton, doubtless assumed other names. The Bartons have long since disappeared from Barton, and the parish registers there show nothing of present

value to the  $\Delta$ merican inquirer.

<sup>(1)</sup> See the Visitation of Lanceshire, 1888, pp. 72-83,



#### THE BARTON ARMS.



ARMS OF BARTON OF BARTON, On a field argent, three boars' heads sable, armed or; cress, a load's head gules, couped, armed argent; motto, Fite at Fineada.

The use of heraldic devices dates from the rise of closed armor. The Anglo Saxon poet, Ware, mentions devices worn by Normans in the latter part of the 12th century,"that no Norman might perish by the hand of another." Used at first only as badges by all the members of an army or detachment, they soon developed differentiation, as claus and then families adopted symbols which were displayed on the outside of a coat of mail or on the belief. By the 18th century the transmission of arms from father to son was a recognized custom. At first the armorial devices were very crude, but in time a regular system was evolved, and

the family bearings were emblasoned upon the hauberk, or coat of mail, and later the helmet crest was added.

These devices, evoked at first from the exigencies of the battle field and for simple recognition, came in time to be matter of family pride; and the coat and helmet, hung in the baronial hall, adorned with recognized and hereditary marks of service on the battle field, attained a derived significance as the family badge. From this it was easy to proceed to the use of the same device upon the family plate, and carriage, and to use the crest on the family seal, which often was a substitute for, and still accompanies, the official autograph, as seen in the legal phrase, "hand and seal."

By the time the science of Heraldry was developed, many families were using coats of arms who had no hereditary right to them, and there were few records. In 1528 began the series of periodical relatations' by the king's heralds, to record the arms



of the gentry. This series of visitations continued till 1686, and under it some pedigrees were recorded as late as 1704.

The Button arms are very ancient. From the time that Gilbert de Nottun, who had formerly sealed with a shield of three pales, narried Edithe, Lady of Barton, the family took armorial bearings from the estate. Whether the earlier Barton family had used them or not does not appear, but the arms of the Nottun family were disearded, and instead the coat employed was of three boars' heads erected and erased.

Almost all the earlier coats of arms were "canting": that is, they were based upon some play upon the family name. Often the pun was very far fetched. The use of the bear's head seems to have been suggested by the name Barton, quasi Poarton.

The hear's head is one of the principals of heraldry, and was assumed by warriers and huntsmen. No chase was more exciting than that of the wild bear; no feast was more merry than that of the Yule-tide when the boar's head graced the table. The hear's head crest was a favorite with our Teutonic ancesters, both Scandinavian and German, and it is prominent in literature from the time of Deowulf, in which we read,

"When we in battle our mail hoods defended.

When troops rashed together, and boars'-heads clashed."

The Bartons of Barton used their arms for two and a half centuries before the college of arms was established. By the time of the visitations they had become slightly modified. A bear's head crest was added, and the motto, "Fide et fortitudine,"—"With faith and courage," was added, and the boars' heads no longer stood erect.

In the Lancashire Visitation in 1567 by William Flower, King's Herald, the arms shown were, "Argent, 3 boars' heads couped, sable (gules), armed or, (argent). Crest, a boar's head, couped, gules, armed argent."

This, with the motto "Fide et Fortitudine," stands as the historic Barton coat of arms.

<sup>(1)</sup> See the article on Heraldry in the Encyclopedia Britannica.



#### BARTON CRESTS.

The earliest coats of arms had no crests, but crests were in



common use when the visitations began. Different Barton families employed different scals with crests in part as follows, as shown in the "Book of Family Crests."

Lancaster: A boar's head, couped, gules' Motto, "Fide et Fortitudine,"

Lancaster: An acorn or, leaved proper.

Lancaster: An oak branch, vertical, acorned or.

Norfolk: A griffin's head erased ppr. Motto, "Fortis et veritas."

Kent: An owl proper.

Norfolk: A dragon's head couped.

Kent: An owl argent ducally gorged or and another purpure. Kent: A wolf's head crased ermine, and another crased or.

Kent: A dragon's head couped or, crowned of the same.

Besides these and others, there was a Scotch family named Bartan or Bartane whose crest was a tent, azure, flag gules. The arms of the Burtons were, I suppose, originally those of some families of Barton.

#### do

#### OTHER ANCIENT BARTON FAMILIES.

At least twenty-eight families of the name of Barton have registered coats of arms. To give them all would far transcend the purpose of this pamphlet, and I have no records which connect our family with any of them. I mention three of these families, however, because their arms, while doubtless later, are very early, and two of them were recognized earlier even than those of the Bartons of Barton.

Bykton of Whenry, Yorkshire, (also spelled Borton). The Visitation of Northern Counties by Thomas Tongue, 1539, shows the following arms: "Quarterly, I. IV, Argent, on a fess gules three annulets of the first, the center one enclosing a crescent; H. III. Gules, three lions rampant in bend argent between two coties of the second and azure.



Barron of Smithells, Laneashire. The Visitation of 1553 shows the arms from which are derived these of the Barrons of Stapleton, as contained in Burke's Commoners, iv, 405. "On a fesse between three bucks' heads or, a martlet gules, between two acords leaved ppr. Crest, An acord or, leaved vertical. Motto, "Crescitur cultu."

This family lived in Notinghamshire. Their aucestor had been a merchant and dealt in sheep. He built "a fair stone house" at Holme near Newark, and "a fair chapel." In the window of his house was the motto.

"I thank God and ever shall. It is the sheepe bath paid for all."

No Bartons now live at Smithelis. The family ceased there in 1689, and the parish register begins in 1801.

Barron of Cawton, a branch of the Bartons of Whenby, Visitation by William Dugdale, 1665. Arms of the Bartons of Whenby, with "crest of a wolf's head argent, a crescent gules for difference."

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The following references to printed pedigrees in Great Britain are from The Genealogist's Guide, London 1879, p. 31.

Barron Surtees Society xxxvi, 124. Burke's Commoners (of Stapleton Park) IV 405. Emiled Gentry, 2, 3, 4, 5; (of Threston House) Emiled Gentry, 2 supp. 3, 4, 5; (of Clonelly) 2, 3, 4, 5; (of the Waterfoot) 2, 3, 4, 5; (of Straffan) 2, 3, 4, 5; (of Gendalough) 2, 3, 4, 5; (of Greenfort) 4, supp. 5; (of Roch stown) 2, 3, 4. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, new series, 1, 174. Foster's Visitations of Yorks hire, 5, 123, 182. Chetham Society, Ixxxi 21, 5; xev, 87. Foster's Lancashire Pedigrees, Dickinson's History of Southwell, 2d Ed. 170. Hamshire Visitations, printed by Sir T, Phillipps, 3; Whitaker's History of Whailey, ii, 319. Abram's History of Blackbarn, 252, 702. Omerod's Cheshlie, ii, 749.

To the ferregoing 1 add, Visitation of Leicester, 1919, pp. 83, 165, 296. Visuation of Nottaghamshire, 4559 1614–119, 168, 296.7. Lancashire Visitation, 1567–28, 64. Lancashire 1523, 79, 89. In foregoing see also Booth, Procliffe and Ashron. Also Digitals Visitation of 1687, and Visitations of Notinghamshire and Yorkshire. Also "Burinds

in Wissiminster Abbey," for Samuel Barton, D. D. d. 1715, and others.



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To the ferrogring Ladd, Visitation of Leicester, 1919, pp. 85, 195, 296. Visitation of Notesparanshirs, 1559-1611-110-108, 2965. Lancastice Visitation, 1507-28, 64, Lancastice Visitation, 1507-28, 64, Lancastice Visitation, 507-8, 64, Lancastice Visitation, 507-8, and Decidale's Visitation of 1607, and Visitations of Notinghamshire and Yorkshire. Also alburids

in Westminster Abbey," for Samuel Barton, D. B. J. 1715, and others.



#### BARTONS IN AMERICA.

My knowledge does not enable me to connect our family, or any of the American Bartons, with any of the earlier Bartons of Great Britain. So old a family could but be widely scattered, and the American Bartons are descended from many original ancesters.

A sketch of Clara Barton, written by her grand niece, Myrtis Will mot Barton, begins in this interesting way: "The story goes that toward the end of the sixteenth century there lived in Lancashire five brothers, who decided that not only was Lancashire too small. but England not quite large enough, to hold them all, so one went to Ireland, and from him come the l'artons of Grove; another wended his way to the land of the canny Scots, where in time the name became changed to Partan; a third crossed over to France, where his descendants bear the name of Bartin; a fourth settled in southern England, under the name of Burton; and, after fifty years, the younger son of that Earton who remained in the old home, one Marmaduke by name, was seized with the wandering spirit of his race, and, coming to America within a dozen years after the landing at Plymouth, founded the family of which Clara Barton is the brightest light. Thus she conses from a race of sturdy pioneers and volunteer soldiers: the very name t arton in the Anglo-Saxon means defender of the town."

- The Outlook, Jan. 25, 2816.

Whether this is historical or matter of tradition, it is certain that Partons with strong family resemblance have come to America from England, Scotland and Protestant Ireland. It is quite impossible to trace them to a single line of descent. Indeed, it is evident that before this migration referred to, the Partons had been pushing out from Lancashire for three hundred years.

Lieut, Bernard Parton Vassall, of Worcester, Mass., who had collected much material for a Barton genealogy, and whose lamented death cut short his plan, wrote:

"As early as 1650 there were at least four separate heads of families located in America. Christopher Earton had come to the West Index and settled in Virginia; Roger Barton had purchased



land of the Dutch in New York and located at Rye, New York, and his descendants are found today in New York and Connecticut; Rufus Barton had settled at Warwick, Rhode Island, from whom many of the Khode Island Bartons are descended; and Marmaduke Barton had become prominent in Essex County, Mussachusetts. In addition to these, there were separate families. Edward, (who may have been a son of Marmaduke), was in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1641; Col. Thomas Barton was in Sulem, Mass., in 1710; James Barton was in Newton, Mass., in 1668 Rev; Thomas Barton was in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, about 1760. The Bartens in this country today are probably descended from more than twenty immigrant ancestors."

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### NOTES ON AMERICAN BARTONS.

The following fragmentary notes may be of service to representatives of other branches of the Barton family.

Massachusetts Bartons. James Barton, 1688, of Newton, was a rope maker, had a good estate, d. 1729 aged 86. By wife, Margaret, he had Margaret, John, 1883, and others. So Jackson's Hist, of Newton, p. 237. The Salem Bartons descended from Di. John Barton, who came to New England, 1642. See Heraldric Journal IV, 39-142 Essex Co. Hist. Coll., xxvii, 1867. America Heraldica 118. See also History of Oxford, Mass., and special articles on Clara Barton in Encyclopedias, various magazines for 1829. These Bartons are descended from Samuel of Oxford, Mass.

Joshua Barton came to Leicester from Oxford,1723; moved to Spencer 1737.

Phiness, Cately, both from Oxford to Leicester.

William, b. Engmand, came to America before 1685, soldier in Indian and French. Wars, d. Leicester 1752. WashLern's History of Leicester, 3425; Draper's Histor

Samuel, one of the original settlers of Sutton. Benedict's Hist, of Samon, p. 198,

See also Burry's Hist. Framingham, 176.

Robert Calif of Boston, son of Robert, famous as the opponent of Cotton Micher in the wit heraft trials, m. Dec. 23, 4699, Margeret, daughter of James Barton of Watertown, Mass. Her pirents gave them a warehouse on Barton's wharf, Boston. They had James, Elizabeth, Acn. Margaret.

MAINE Hanross. Asa Barton came to Norway, Me., in 1826, published worked

Observer." Lapham's Hist, Norway, Me , 450, and bethel, Me., 474.

New Rewesting Regions. Becahed, Benjamin and Peter Barton, orothers, from Suiton, Mass, moved to Croydon, N. H., during the Revolution. Bezated was one of the patrious who dispersed the Massachusetts legislature. See Croydon Control, pp. 734. Hist, of Newport, N. H., pp. 2345.

VERMONE BARRONS. See Pi-, or, of Barton, Vt.

CONNECTICIT BAILTONS. See Whittencire's Middlesex Co. p. 509. Binowa's Ingian Settlers of Commencations.



RHODE ISLAND BARTONS, Rafus Barton of Providence 4-st from N.A., and the presecution of the Dutch and softled, 1640, at Portsgrouth, R. I. He had Riizebern, Benjamin, Margaret and others. See Austin's R. I. Gon. Dic. 259. Austin's Augustia. H. See also special articles on to n. William Parton.

New York Byrrons. Roger Barton was a considerable landed proprietor under the Dutch in New Netherland as early as 1812. His son was an early sottler of Rye. Bard's Rist, of Rye, 296.

Mt. C. A. Randall of Brewster, N. Y., has compiled from public records the following data concerning the family of Roger Barton.

1942, Aug. 18 Lease, Rev. Everaidus Begardus to Roger Barton.

1964, June 10. Becorder of Brookhaven, L. L.

1965, Mar. 1. Deputy at General Assembly from Brookhaven.

1666, May 21. At Brookhaver Jadered summoned by Got. Nicolls.

1067. Witness to a deed at Hije.

1.88. "Sr.," agod 00, deposed as to a riot, town of Westehester.

17.4. Mentioned as former owner of fract of land at Ryc.

1702 S. Sheriff, Westeln ster County.

1700. Captain of company of men from Westchester of which Noah Barton was 1st Lieut.

1739, Sept. 22. Patentee, with Col. Peartree, et al. at East Chester.

1710. In list of inhabitants given as aged 4t.

id. "Jr.." aged 17.

1734, Mar. 18. Magistrate of Westchester.

Thomas Burt n of Rye, in his will dated Sept. 1713, mentions his brothers William and Joseph, his sister Rachel and his father Joseph.

for Pl'Dert a, in his will dated 4702, he ther of Dutchess Co., New Tork, cwhith, r by the way many or the families of Rye, Westchesser, Greenwich, sto., went at or about that time, a mentions sons Penjamin, Eligey, William, Joseph, Lewis, Caleb, Roger, and maghiors Millicent, Sarah, Rachel, and grandson Joseph, son of itanjamin.

See also Bolton's Westchester Co. H 350; N. Y. Gen, and Biog. Reg. III 59.

Barton, Caleb, of Stanfordville, b. 1750 d. 1827. married Damaris Rully, American America, H. p. 7. See N. Y. Gen, Biog. Rec. 111, 20; V. 147. Bolton's Westchester Co. 11, 270.

PENNSYLVANIA BARTONS, See Pa. Mag. XIV, 213, also biographies of fir Beng. Smith Barton, Rev. Thos. Barton and others.

NEW JERSEY BARTONS. County histories and Force's "American Archives" show Bartons previous to or during the Revolution, in Monmouth, Sussex and Hunterdon Counties, N.J.

Vinorsia Bautons descended from Rev. Thomas Parton of Laucaster, Pa., b. 'n Monaghan, iteland, 1750, d. in New York, May 25, 1789. (See American Augestry 1 Vol. 9,6-123, also Appleton's En. y. of American Bregraphy.)

David Walker, grandson of Rev. Thomas - the Marchall family p. Te.

Hilling's Barrons. Rev. Tites T. Barton, b. Grandy, Ma S., Feb. 17, 1760, a soldier in the Revolution, grad. Dartmouth, 1996, in. Mrs. Buth H. Wood, dan. of Seq. b.: Huse of Nethern, Mass., moved to Tennessee in 1817, and in 1876 to Hurois. A brief a court of the family has been printed by Rev. Charles B. Barton of Jackson ribe, the oldest hving graduate of Hilling's veltege. Tries family is distinct from the Hilling's Retiens descended from Eleabar, son of Lieut, William Harton.

Miscent exposes. See Savages | Gen. Dist, for the tendilies of Ecopine is of Warwick, R. J. a. 1944; Edward of Fenna pold 1944; James of Newton; Machachike of Mass.;



Marthew of Salem: Steple n of Bristol: Thomas of Mass, John of Salem, and the is of Providence. See also Writtman Gen. 153, Auver. Augestry, H. 7, IX, 179, I Great-Marshall, Gen. 256, 35.3, N. Eng. Hist, and Gen. Rec. 111 213, 147, Bastzer. Calassi, Gen. 17

See Hotton's Pinigrants to America, page 300, for Bayton, Christopher, in the Ship Bayballo Morchant, for Virginia, Jas. Cook, Commander, O.C. 2, 4609, Barton, Issue, Ship Expectacion, Cornelius Billings, came to Previdence April 17, 1925, p. 38. Barton, James, in the K-tell, Win and Susan, for New England, Raight Parker, Commander, March 12, 1938, p. 348.

For the, papers of hally iduals see Appleton's Cycle of American Pieg. "Who's Who in America," etc., National Tyclopedia of Biography, Lamb's Cyclopedia of

Biog., Dictionary of Am. Asthors, etc.

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### REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS NAMED WILLIAM BARTON.

When I became interested in my great grandfather's Revolutionary service, a dozen or more years ago, I had no thought that there probably had been more than one William Barton who was a Revolutionary soldier. I readily found accounts of Gen, William Barton of Rhode Islan I, and claimed him; and learning that his wife. Rhoda Carver, was a descendant of John Alden, I rejoiced in descent from the Mayflower. My father and uncles inside I that their grandfather was a lieutenant. I attributed their statement to the fact that Gen. William was a lieutenant coloned when he captured Prescott and became most widely known. I discovered soon, however, that my own great grandmother was Margaret Henderson, and that there must have been at least two William Bartons.

When, therefore, I found a William Barton of New Jersey, who during most of the war was a lieutenant, I was at rest, and not at all disturbed that later he became a captain. It was lengther for I discovered my mistake, and I believe that a part of the record which is given under his name belongs to my own measurement. But at length I found that he, too, was another man, but not until I had placed on record my supposed descent from this one. With great labor I have endeavored to untained my own ancestor, and with only partial success. As present interest in genealogy in America centers about the Revolution. I give the result of my investigation. In some cases where considerable expense attended the investigation I have gone only for enough to



be sure that the man named was distinct from the rest; but in all cases which seemed to bear on my own inquiry I have made the fullest possible investigation

## 1. General William Barton of Rhode Island.

B. Warren, R. L. May 26, 1748; d. Providence, Oct. 22, 1831. He in Apr. 26, 1771, Rhoda Carver, b. 1749, d. Dec. 15, 1841; dan, of Joseph Carver of Bridgewater, Mass. He captured Gen. Prescott,



GENERAL WILLIAM PARTON.

July 19, 1777, for which he received a sword and the thanks of Congress Sketches of his life are to be found in the encyclopedias, and in a quaint in debiography by Mrs. Catherine R. Williams, Providence, 1839. The Overther House where he made his famous capture still stands near Newport, R. I. He performed this feet by taking picked men in whale boart across the bay, and seizing the general in his bed. the door of his room being broken in by the head of Col. Barron's neuro servant. His descent from Rulus barton of N. Y. is contained in Austral's "Ancestry of Thirty-three Rhode Islanders, 1829." His wife, Rhoda Carver, was descended from John Alden of the Mayflower. He purchased a township in Vermont, where a town is

named for him, but a suit concerning the title to a part of it resulted in a judgment against him for costs, and he was detained for 14 years, nominally a prisoner for debt, till 1924, when Lafayette visiting America and learning of it, paid the judgment with ut his knowledge and set him free. Whittier's indignant poem, "The Prisoner for Debt," is said to have been suggested by his experience. His tank was Connel of Continental troops, and Brig. General of Rhode Island militia.

2 Captain William Bacton of the Artillery Artificers.
This man might be entalogued from Massachusetts, where he lived before the War, from bett safyania, in whose regiment to served,



or from Connecticut, with whose troops he was enrolled. He was commissioned Capt. Lieut. Dec. 2, 1776, in Capt. Wingate Newman's Co., Col. Flowers' regt. "Artiflery Artifleers." He became captain of the same and served till 1762. While the Artifleers were counted a l'ennsylvania regt, this man and his son (No.8) with others enlisting from Connecticut, were credited to and paid by that State. He died about 1793. See "Connecticut in the Revolution," p 296.

3. William Barton of the Artillery Artificers.

Private and son of the above, has service recorded in same place, but with additional information on file in the Pension office at Washington. Peb. 5, 1835, he applied for pension. He stored that his father had been dead "about 40 years;" that he had lived at Springfield, Mass., prior to the War, and was then living, aged 79, at Cairo, Greene Co., N. V. His first enlistment was for two years, but he served till 182.

His wife Ciarissa, m. Feb. 14, 1700) applied for pension in 1555, and received 160 acres of land. In her application she states that

her husband died at Chatham, Conn., July 15, 1849.

 William Barton of Falmouth, Mass.
 Private, Capt. Nicholas Blaisdel's Co. Col. Wigglesworth's regt., 1776.

 William Barton of Hampshire Co., Mass.
 Enlisted July 1, 1778, disc. Dec. 31, 1778. Capt. Enoch Chapin's Co. Col. Jacob Gerrish's regt.

6. William Barton of Massachusetts.

Private, Capt. Abraham Tyler's Co. Col Thos. Poor's regt. Enlisted Feb. 1779. Possibly identical with No. 5.

7. William Barton of Berkshire Co., Mass.

Private Capt. Daniel Brown's Co. Col. Miles Powell's regt. July 23, 1779, Sept. J. 1779.

8. William Barton of Raymond, Mass.

Enlisted at Raymond, but resided at Falmouth, and possibly identical with 4. Served in several companies from Jan. 1, 1777, when he

enlisted for 3 years to expire Jan. 1, 1780.

The Massachusetts soldiers above are recorded in "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sallors of the Revolution," pp. 742-9. This is the most complete of all State records of the kind, and the large number of manes which it contains makes it very probable that smiller completeness in other States would show other soldiers of the name. It is possible that 6 and 7 may be identical.

9. William Parton of Georgia.

From the Secretary of State of Georgia I learn that the regords of Lis office show the services of Willaby Barton, Barnett Barton and William Barton from that State.



## 10. Fifer William Barton of Pennsylvania.

He was a member of "The Guards, kept up in the Bourough, of Lancaster for preserving the peace of the Bourough, keeping, the prisoners in order and protecting the magazine, etc.," and his name is borne on the records at Washington as a fifer.

# 11. Private William Barton of New Jersey.

The New Jersey records simply show him as a member of Capt. Wm. B. Gifford's Co. 3rd N. J. regt., commanded to Col. Elias Dayton 2d. Estab. The Washington records are confused, and give two different dates for his enlistment both different still from the New Jersey date. He was missing April 10, 1777, and there is no further record that enables us to identify him.

# 12. Capt. William Barton of the First New Jersey.

The War Department at Washington has furnished me with the following concerning one, and possibly more than one, Capt. Win.

Barton of New Jersey.

"It is shown by the records that one Wm. Barton served as an forficer of the 4th New Jersey Regiment (2d establishment 1776.7. commanded by Colonel Ephraim Martin, Revolutionary War. His name first appears on the pay-roll for the month of April, 1777, et -Captain Abraham Lyon's company, with the rank of second lie itenant. The records of the adjutant general at Trenton show that he was commissioned ensign of the 4th battalion, Nov. 28th, 1776. | The muster roll for May, 1777, bears his name with the rank of ensign. commissioned Nov. 23, 1776, with remark: Premeted to be 2d lieut., Feb. 18, 1777. He is borne on subsequent rolls to Nov. 1775, as second heutenant. He was appointed first lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1777, in Captain Holme's company, and is borne on rolls of that company (sometimes designated as Lieut, Barton's Company) to January, 1779, as first lieutenant, with remark on roll for March, 1778; Sick, absent;' on the roll for April, 1778, with remark, 'Sick at Valley Forge; on roll for Sept., 1775; 'Absent on furlough;' and on rolls for Dec., 1778, and Jan., 1779, with the same remark. His name also appears on the rolls of the field and staff of the regiment from August 1778, to January, 1779, with remarks on rolls for December and January, showing him absent, sick.

"It is also shown by the records that one (probably the same) Wm. Barton served as an officer of the 1st New Jersey Regiment 33d establishment 1777-83b, commanded by Colonial Matthias Ogden. On the pay-roll of Captain Mead's Company of that regiment, for the month of February, 1779, he is borne as lieutenant, and his name also appears on the muster roll of the field and staff of the regiment for the month of February, 1779, with the grade of fleutenant, 'commissioned Nov. 1, 1777.' His name also appears on the rolls of the computer with tank as lieutenant and first lieutenant to July, 1750, and on subsequent rolls of the neid and



stall of the regiment to May, 1752, as quartermaster, composioned Juty 8, 1750; on roll for October, 1779, on turlough; on the rolls for the period from May to July, 1780, 'Stek, absent,' and on rolls from July, 1781, to May, 1782, 'On recruiting service.' His

name does not appear on subsequent rolls.

"A return of the officers of the 1st New Jersey Regiment, in service January 6, 1756, shows Win. Borton, lieutenant, with remark: Time of service February 1, 1777, to August 1, 1789, and William Borton, quartermaster, with remark: Time of service, Meh. 11, 1780, to August 1, 1780. His name also appears with the rank of captain on the lit of the officers of the New Jersey line as they stand commissioned this 14th of June, 1782.

"It is also shown by the records that one Wm. Barton served as a captain of the 2d New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Colonel Etias Dayton. His name appears on the roll of the 5th company, for the month of lune, 1782, which reports him captain, commissioned December 27, 1781, absent with leave, and he is being on subsequent rolls to February, 1783, the last roll on which his name appears. On the roll for November, 1782, he is reported absent with leave, and on roll for January, 1783, 'Furlbugh Jersey.'"

Through the courtesy of Gen. Wm. S. Stryker, New Jersey, Lam able to add the following facts. He had part in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779, and his diary, covering May 11 to October 9 of that year is in the library of the N. J. Hist, Society of Newark. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was transferred from the 4th to the 1st in 1775 and the N. L. records seem to show that he continued with the 1st regiment till the class of the War. He was an original member of the Citcinvati and attended its meetings in 1755, 6, 7, 9 and 95. His eldest son., Gilbert, succeeded him in that society in 1800, and died 1812. His third son, Joseph L., succeeded him in 1812, the second son having died with our admission. He has no living destendant in the Cincinnati. His fourth son was George, of whom I have no record, and he had a daughter Sarah. His wife Meribah and his mother Isabel survived him. His will was dated at Monmoato-1502, in which year he died. He received a grant of land in Knox Co., Ohio. The records of this grant are in Vol. I, p. 121 of U.S. Military patents in Obio, Washington Land Office.

### 13 William Barton of the New Jersey Militia.

Of Lim I shall have consistent write at length, quoting in this place only the official record of the Adjutus General of New Jersey that the William Barton here referred to, who was distinct from all the foregoing twelve, "served as a Minute Man in the Monnouch County, New Jersey Minita, during the Revolutionary War."

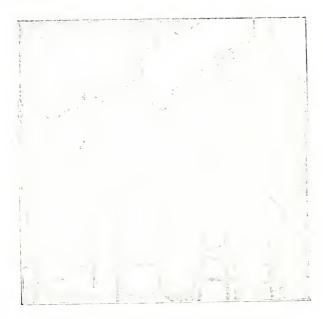
## 14 Private William Barton of New Hampshire.

The records of the War Department report him as Private in Capt. Penjamin Sias' Co., Col Gilman's regt. N. H. militia. Enfisted Dec. 3, 1776. Time in service, 3 mos. 11 days.



## 15 Fifer William Barton of Wilton, New Hampshire.

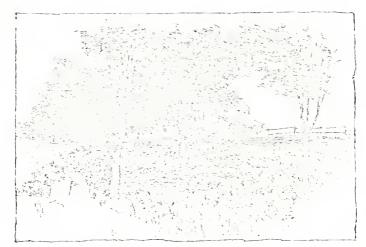
Possibly identical with the above. Enlisted for 3 years April 8, 1777, in Capt. Israc Frey's Co., 3rd N. H. regt., commanded by Col. Alex. Scammell; premoted Fifer July 1, 1778; died in service Aug. 1, 1778.



BIBLE AND TABLE OF LIEUT, WILLIAM BARTON.

It is little wonder that the foregoing men are more or less mixed, and it is not at all impossible that some one of the above includes more than one man's service, or that there are others of the name whom I have not found.





SITE OF LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BARTON'S HOME

### CHAFTER II.

# LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BARTON.

Lientenant William Barton came from England shortly before the Revolutionary War, and at its close, made his home in Pequannock township, Morris County, New Jersey, where his children were born, and where he died, December 27, 1829.

Morris County was formed from a part of Hunterdon Co. in 1738-9. It was noted in early days for its iron mines, which are still in operation, and William Barton, in clearing his large farm, produced charcoal, which he sold at the furnaces.

As early as 1713 small furnaces were established in Morris County. These were later operated by "The London Company" and managed by John Jacob Faesch. These were the leading industry prior to the Revolution, and a much needed source of supply during the War.



Pequannock township is named from the Pequannock teibo of Indians. It is the largest township in the county, being 16 miles long by 11 wide. The surface is much broken. Green Pond on the summit of a mountain is a picture-que body of water, and near it William Barnon made his home. A famous swimmer bimself, he and his sons and his grandsons found joy in this clear, ecol sheet of water; and my father has often told me of his frequent dreams, after removal to the prairies of Illinois, of the chestnuts of New Jersey and the clear, beautiful water of Green Pond.

Of the early life of my great grandfather I know very little, and that little is derived from tradition. Even in an honest family, tradition, while faithful to certain general truths, varies widely from exact fact. I give what is preserved, which is the most exact information now available.

William Barton's father is believed to have been named James Barton. All our traditions assert that he was a British soldier in the French and Indian War and killed in Braddock's defeat July 9, 1755. I have no data beyond this. An incomplete list of officers and men killed in this battle is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1755, and copied in the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania Vel. V. It does not contain the name of Barton. The British War office has no record for that war, and no muster rolls of any war before 1789. The State and Pension offices at Washington have no records that assist this inquiry, and if there were any at Richmond, Va., they were destroyed in the Civil War. It is possible that he was killed in some other battle with the French. The important thing is that he came to America as a soldier against the French and died here.

My uncle Stephen writes, "Grandfather was born in England and brother James, who remembers grandfather, says he was living in England with a sister much older, at the time of the battle of Monongahela. Grandfather knew that his father was in the Braddock Lypedition, and that his sister matried a man named Clay, and this was about all he knew to a certainty." This sister is believed to have come to America and to have married in Vir-



ginia, where she bore children and died. I have been unable as yet to trace her connection with the Clay family there.

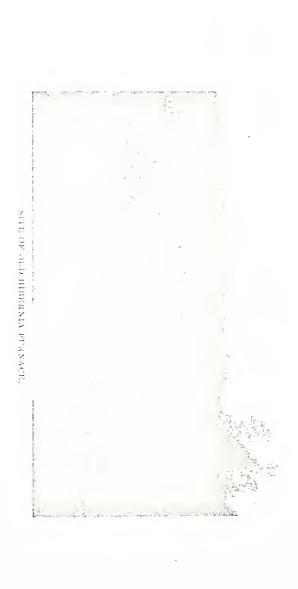
William Barton was born October 21, 1754, and died Dec. 27, 1829. My uncle Stephen believes him to have been born near Whitebayen, England, but my father has a distinct impression that his family was among the Protestant refugees in Ireland and that he was born there. I find that the regiments under Braddock were called Irish regiments, though composed of Scots and English as well as Irish. Father says that William Barton never liked to admit his Irish birth. He was almost certainly not born at Whitehaven. The parish registers of St. Nicholas begun in 1693 and those of Holy Trinity begun in 1721 do not show the name of Barton.

All our traditions agree that William Barton grew up with a love for the land in which his father was buried. When a youth of about sixteen he enlisted in the British army. As he is said to have served six years in the British army, he probably spent two years or more in service in England. That he was drafted into the service is not known, but for some reason he looked upon his enlistment as an injustice. In 1774, probably, he left England, and arrived in Boston in June with one of the four regiments commended by General Thomas Gage. Of his life in Boston no account is preserved except the fact that he participated, but with little heart, in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and that he found himself in growing sympathy with the colonial cause.

Of those arxious months when the strained relations b-tween the colonies and the crown were bringing on the war, and thence on till be found himself doing his duty as it then seemed, though with a growing conviction that the cause was wrong, there is preserved no definite information, but his sons heard often from him and told to their sons how hateful and odious the service became to him

When Boston was evacuated, he went with the army to Halifax, and registered a vow that, at whatever hazard, he would fight no more against the side in which now he had come to believe. On Howe's return, in July, he sought some opportunity







to escape from the service which had grown irksome and false to him, but found no chance for several weeks. There followed that long series of disasters to the colonial arms, the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heighas, White Plains, and the surrender of Forts Washington and Lee. It was the darkest hour, except Valley Forge in all the history of the Revolution. Fort Wash ington had fallen, and Washington was about to give up Feel Lee and begin his long retreat through the Jerseys. The Hadson River divided the armies. Then seemed his first desperate opportunity. Taking a backet, he made his way through the lines to the river. On the way he met a mounted officer, who ordered him to return. Too eager now to be thwaited, he refused, and the other drew his sword and struck at hier. He beat the borse back with his bucket, and for a time kept the officer at bay, backing meantime toward the river. At length the officer struck him across the face, leaving a deep scar for like: but he got the return blow with the bucket, and dismountable the officer, captured his sword, swam with it to the other side. wounded as he was, entered the Continental army, and served with honor to the close of the war. The sword which he wore, and which I have, is said to be the one which he captured, and bore in his teeth across the Hudson. I like to go to the Fert Lee ferry in New York and look at the broad river, and think of that brave fellow, wounded but desperately courageous, making his way across. Surely that was a bold and heroic struggle for conscience and for liberty.

Mr. A. M. Willard, the noted painter of revolutionary scenes, has made this incident the subject of one of his strong paintings. The sturdy soldier, armed only with his wooden "piggin" or bucket, stands at bay. His red coat, has filly thrown off, lies on the ground, never to be worn again, and he stands brawny and agile, striking the perilons blow that is to release him, at the risk of his life—from a detested service. Behind him the river flows wide and deep, but beyond it is freedom—with privation and danger. The picture is full of life and spirit. The plunging horse, and falling red-coated rider, give, with the



autumn foliage, a rich color effect. The painting is owned by the writer, and its frame is decorated with the precious sword whose capture it depicts.

Arriving with bis captured sword, on the west bank of the Hudson, as our family tradition declares. William Barton surrendered himself to the celevial troops, and asked to see Washington. According to our family tradition. General Washington received him kindly, remembered his father with whom he had fought at Fort Duquesne, and gave him a pass in his own handwriting. This pass was in possession of the family within the memory of my father's older brothers, and was given to William Barton's oldest grandson. William Helloway Barton, who lost it at school.

Of the pass, my Uncle James says, "It was signed by Washington, written on parchment, authorizing him to go or come at any time through the American lines. In it he was called Lieutenant William Barton. It was a special favor from Washington, and not an ordinary pass."

Uncle Stephen writes "I think it was not wholly his military record which gave him favor with Washington and secured that pass. I think that to this was added Washington's acquaintance with his father. It passed him through the lines at all times."

My father was too young to remember the pass, but remembers well a conversation in 1848 or 1850 between his own father and the boy—then grown to manhood,—who lost it, my grand-father blaming the boy's mother for letting him take it to school. His impression of the contents of the pass agrees with that of the two brothers James and Stephen. The relatives have been scattered so long from New Jersey to California, where James and Stephen live, that the tradition cannot have been greatly changed from fact.

He participated at the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmonth, and spent a winter at Valley Forge and another at Morristown. Of his later experience in command of a guard at Hibernia Furnace the tradition is unanimous and consistent. These traditions, too many and too direct and too consistent to



be untrue, must stand in place of more exact knowledge; for excepting his family Bible and its record, I do not know of a single scrap of documentary evidence which has come down in the family.

This fact is easily accounted for. His own father died in what was to him a foreign land, while he was in the cradle. He left his home and native land while yet a lad, and entered the army before he had a local habitation or a name in America. He was as likely to enlist from one State as from another, and while all the service of which we have definite tradition was performed in or near New Jersey, it is by no means certain that his first enlistment was from that State. This surely involves difficulties enough, but when to this are added a fire in the night, burning his sou's house and all its contents; and a removal of the family to a new State, far from the older men whose knowledge and conversation would have supplied to the grandchildren the facts which they were later to recall with great difficulty, the only wonder is that anything should have survived and that traditions gathered from New Jersey to California could after so many years be pieced into a consistent narrative.

For reasons which are apparent, it is extremely difficult to give the official record of my great grandfather's service. Through the kindness of General William S. Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey, I am able to give what was probably his initial enlistment with reasonable certainty, but I still lack the date and record of his commission. General Stryker writes me:

"I am of opinion that the man you are seeking is William Barton, a Minute Man of the Monmouth County New Jersey Militia and I enclose a certificate of his service. I think you will find that William Barton left Monmouth County and moved to Morris County, and that is where his son. Eleazar Barton, started his military life. Moamouth County was the headquarters of Toryism in this State. The Minute Men had to fight what were called the "pine robbers." and frequent incursions were made in that county from General Howe's and General Carleton's headquarters in New York City. If William Barton did duty in protecting the furnaces of Morris County, he could readily have done so as a Minute Man of the Monmouth County



Militia, for John Jacob Faesch, a German and a patrict American, had a large number of the Hessians captured at Trenton in his employ, making shot and shell for the Continental Army. It is quite likely that after doing duty during the war he moved there, and the statements you make in your letter seem to be quite in harmony with the records. The William Barton whose record I give you so briefly,—and this is all we have coper rning him,—had a very honorable service, but I cannot say that he received a commission as Lieutenant. It is very possible, but our records cannot prove it. For the purpose you desire it, however, I do not think it makes much difference."

For traditions which supplement this record I have recourse to the memory of his older living grandsons, Lewis, James, and Stephen. James was more than ten years old at the time of his grandfather's death, and remembers distinctly his funeral. He and Stephen agree in their recollection that Rev. Jacob Bestedo preached the sermon. In a letter dictated to his son Orlando. James says, "At Lient, Barton's funeral there was a large assemblage of his relatives and old friends and comrades of the Revolution. Both in the sermon and in their conversation there was much said of the life and acts of Lieut. Barton, his desertion, and his high standing in the American Army." Stephen, also, remembers that in his own boyhood tales were current of his exploits. He writes, "I was present at an informal sort of reunion of sons and daughters of Revolutionary refugees, and heard a great many anecdotes which have mostly slipped my mind; but the idea remains that grandfather rendered some very important service on reaching the Continental lines."

He further remembers that his mother had a distinct impression that this special service was the capture of a notable prisoner. I find that one Giles Williams, the leader of a bend of Tory maurauders, known as the "Pine Robbers," was captured May 18, 1777, by Lieut, William Barton. The incident accords essentially with my gram in other's recollection. (See Correspondence of N. J. Executive 1776-1786, pp. 60, 61.)

A relie which my uncles remember well, but which was destroyed by fire when grandfather Barton's house burned during the infancy of my father, was a large book presented to



him by Lord Stirling, for defense of the Hibernia from Works on which the colonial army depended for camoon balls. Lord Stirling (Gen. William Alexander) had a special interest in the foundry, being part owner of it, besides needing its output.

Uncle Stephen writes: "After the death of grandfather, father went to the old home, and brought back with him a large book to be preserved as a keepsake. It was burned in our house when I was seven or eight years old. James says the book had on the fly leaf something like this, 'Presented by Lord Stirling to Lieut. Win. Barton.' Lord Stirling was owner of the Hibernia blast furnace, and grandfather commanded the guard there."

The most cherished souvenir of Lieut, William Barton is his sword. Uncle James, who remembers his funeral, and the story of the escape as teld then, is confident that he brought this sword with him from the British army, and later earned the right to bear it, and this agrees with my own boyhood impression as I gathered the story from my elders. Uncle James was ten years old at the time of the funeral, and thinks the sermon was preached by great-great-grandfather Bostedo.

When my father (born 1834) was an infant, his father's house burned, destroying all relies of Lieut. William Barton in our branch of the family. Grandfather built a new house and obtained the sword from his youngest sister Margaret, to when it had been given before her father's death. Uncle Stephen writes: "I never saw the scabbard. After our house burned, father went to Aunt Margaret's and brought home the naked sword. I think your father, when about two years old, thrust the hilt into the fire and burned off the leather." The leather is certainly missing, and there is no scabbard, but the sword is well preserved.

Grandlather brought this sword to Illinois. While the family prized it, it was put to use. In winter evenings grand father had his boys shell corn by hand as they sat about the fire, and he, with the sword, cut out the first row from each car.

But the sword in its new prairie home had other uses than



these akin to the plowshare. It participated in certain modest prairie parades and celebrations, and the story of its various adventures was recounted. It was used as a decorative symbol at 4th of July celebrations, and as badge of rank in wolf hunts. My father remembers one of these latter in which Shabbona, the

Ex Librio Villiam Eleague Barton.

BOOK PLATE WITH WILLIAM BARTON'S SWORD AND ELEAZAR BARTON'S BIBLE.

Pottawattamie chief, participated. The Knox Grove Captain, Dr. Heath, rode up to the door of John Clink, whose fife was one of the most stirring memories of my boyhood, and called to him to come and join in the hunt. "This sword." said he, "helped drive the British from America, and today it's going to help drive the wolves to Halifax." The sword and Shabbona seem to have divided the honors of the day.

Grandfather gave the sword to my Uncle Daniel, who loaned it to the Sublette Masonic Lodge, where it was

used for a time by the tyler. He then brought it to his home in Knox Grove and used it in the barn in its former service of cornshelling. When Uncle Daniel moved to low he lost and left the sword behind. My Uncle Eleazar undertook to find it, and after a long search discovered it thrust into an old strawstack behind grandfather's barn. He took it to his home and kept it for years. Having no son of his own, he promised it, in 1883, to William Eleazar Barton, eldest son of his next younger brother. In 1895 he loaned him the sword, and in December 1898 presented it to him. It is the desire of the present owner that this sword together with the Bible of Eleazar Barton shall descend together along the line of the eldest surviving son, and that they shall



### LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BARTON.

ever remain in the Barton family. A picture of these two, with the motto of the ancient family of Barton, forms the bookplate of the present owner. The motto is strikingly in accord with the two emblems.

Besides these relics, the following, among others, are still in existence:

The "large kettle" mentioned in the inventory of his estate; the table, a very neat valuat table vith drop I saves; a paneake griddle, made by a blacksmith to lining from a crate over an open fire; and several minor relies are owned by William B. Henderson. This daughter stood out beside the old kettle, with her great-grand-mother's tongs in land and the griddle anspeaded from a tree-above, while I photographed her beside the extemporized disoplace. I present the picture herewith. The griddle is a very interesting piece of kitchen ware. William B. Henderson told nee that great-grandmother was famous for the short cakes she made on that griddle. The edge of the griddle shows in the picture. On the rock is half a cannon ball mold from Hibernia farmace.

Margaret Henderson burton's spinning wheel is owned by Mary Ann Winters at Hibernia.

William Barton's razor, his ax, the crane from his fireplace, the flatiron and

tones shown in the picture, and a cannon ball from Hibernia furnace, are owned by the writer.

William Barton's family Bible, containing the record of birth of himself and his children apparently in his own handwriting, is still in possession of William Barton Henderson. The following record is made in another hand, probably that of his son. John Barton:

"William Barton was born October 24, 1754.



THE KETTLE, TONGS, GF1PDLL, AND OTHER RELICS.

and died December the 27th, 1829. Aged 75 years, 2 months and 3 days."

"Martha Barton departed this life the 2nd day of November 1829, aged 35 years and 20 days."

After the death of William Barton, the Bible was taken by

N. 2. N. 2. N. 2. Y

John Barton. A later record, made by his son David L. is, "Eleanor Cobb, wife of John Barton, born Dec. 8, 1793, and

died August 6th, 1844. David L. Barton's book."

The book passed, however, from David to his Anna Margaret, and so to her son, William Barton Hender on, who still has it, and has promised it, on his decease, to Rev. William E. Berton.

The book is a small 8vo, and on its title page reads, "This Bible was published in the year 1815. Second New York Edition. Published by E. Duyckiuck, Collins & Co., T. & J., Swords., Peter A. Mesier, Samuel A. Burtus, T. A. Reynolds, and C. & R. Waite, G. Long, Print, 1815."

On the reverse of the fiv-leaf is written:

"Drink, child, of the water contained in this river, "For the sake of the author, and not of the giver.

Sam'i Young.

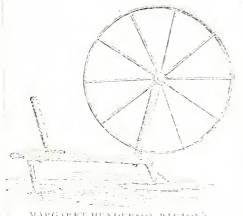
"P. S. Not the giver; June 24, 1843,"

Rev. Samuel Young was a Congregational minister, remembered by my father, and often at his father's home about 1840-1843.

A very pretty and romantic story remains to be told of William Barton's courtship and marriage. I have this story from Or

lando D. Barton, who says, "I have heard my father [James], mother, and Uncle Stephenall rehearse this story, and I know that it is true."

Toward the close of the Revolution, there was a goard at Hibernia, commanded by a lieutenant with a deep sear on his face. He was tall and gaunt and awkward and sensitive about the sear. Not fill later were such things counted a source of honest pride. There was a merry-making at Hibernia, and the



SPINNING WHITE.



belle of the evening was one Margaret Henderson, a plump, vivacious little woman, and just a bit coquettish. descended from the Scotch-Irish immigrants to that region in the days shortly before the Revolution. The apples had been pecked and put on to cook, and the apple butter was stirring, and the room was cleared for a game. It was "Drop the handkerchief," an ancient and innocent game that has had no small share in settling the social destiny of a considerable part of the people of the republic. As they were beginning to play, the lieutenant came in and took a seat on a bench near the door. They pressed him to join the game, but he refused. He was over twenty-five, and was considered a hopeless bachelor. He eved Margaret Henderson a little; but there were a half dozen young fellows there, some of them his own soldiers, who were fully intending to see her home that right. He drew his long legs under the bench to keep them out of the way, and watched the game.

The handkerchief was dropped behind Margaret. She took it, and walked slowly around the ring, debating in her coquettish little head behind which of the young men she should drop it. She walked entirely around the ring, and still could not make up her mind. She started a second time, and got half way round. Bless her heart,—she did not know how much was hanging on her decision! But she decided, and, turning on her heel, she flung the handkerchief full in the face of the lieutenant, and

ran.

The lieutenant was a brave man. He was taken by surprise; but he rallied his forces, got his feet out from under the bench in an astonishingly short time, caught her half way round the ring, saw her home that night, proposed to her next day, and married her two weeks afterward.

It was a shocking thing for Margaret to do no doubt, and I hope, that her mother scolded her properly for it. But I am glad that she did it.

Lieut, William Barton and Margaret Honderson were married probably in 1780. The next year they made their home a half





dozen miles from Hibernia. The Marcella postoffice is now on land owned by him and afterward by his son Eleazar. He was farmer, and burned charcoal as he cleared his land, selling the coal to the furnace at Hibernia. He died in his own house, 3e, double log cabin, Dec. 27, 1829. His wife survived him a few weeks. She had grown stout in her later years, and her death resulted from a fall on the doorstone which is still in place. They are buried in the Zeck cemetery, near Marcella, N. J.

In 1896 my father visited Marcella and identified the graves. The following — mer I visited the place, and with the aid of William Barfon ...enderson and Ira Zeek marked the graves with unhown granite stones, cut 'W. B." and "M. H. B." Before his grave is a marker of the Sons of the American Revolution bearing a bronze tablet marked.

"William Barton 1754-1829 A Soldier from New Jersey in the Revolutionary War."



The graves are near the corner of the cemetery toward Mr. Zeek's house and away from the road. Furthest up the hill is great-grandmother's grave, then William Barton's, then their son James, who died in 1823. Still toward the road and down the slope, are the graves of the two infant daughters of grandfather, who died 1843, 1948.

Lieut William Barton was about 5 feet and 10 inches high, bony, erect and muscular. He weighed 160 to 170 pounds He was a famous swimmer, an athlete, and could carry a bucket of water on his head and one in each hand. He was clean shaven and had blue eyes and reddish brown hair. He had a quick temper and a strong will, and was capable of stubbornness; but was warm hearted, generous and sympathetic. He was fond of humor, and a singer of snatches of humorous songs. Most of his descendants have been lovers of music. In a time when drinking was almost universal, he was never known to be the worse for liquor.

Uncle Stephen says: "He carried to his grave a terrible scar. James remembers the deep scar from the cheek bone diagonally across the bridge of the nose to the forehead."

This comprises practically all that I know of his personal appearance and life.

# THE CHILDREN OF LIEUT, WILLIAM BARTON AND MARGARET HENDERSON WERE:

James Barton, born March 17, 1782, d. July 22, 1823.

M. Jan. 27, 1803, Elizabeth Van Houghton, by whom he had one son,

William Holloway (who lost the pass) in Hunnah Shanger (dan, of Rev. Abraham Shanger, a local Met' list preacher) by whom she had a son James and one daugh

James Barton sr. had also two or three daughters, who went to Pennsylvania after their father's death. He is buried with his parents in the Zeak cemetery.

ELIZABETH BARTON, born Oct. 7, 1783.

She in 1st Jeremiah B. Finch, who entered the army in 1812 and never returned; in 2d Cummins Oliver; in 2d Jumes Scott, an Irish Preshytorian, by whom she had William, who in Delia, dan of Richard K. Seuth.



ROSANNAH BAKTON, born Dec. 20, 1786.

M. William Bowen of Mornstown by whom she had at least 3 sons Mahalla, Arthur (m. Jane Hoj kins). Barton; and a daughter who m.—Skillhorn, by whom she had one son, Stephen Barton Skillhorn.

John Bakton, born March 15, 1789.

M. Eléanor or Nellie Cobb (b. Dec. 8, 1793, d. Aug. 6, 1844 by whom he had 5 children, William Jesse (d. ab. 1895, Eliza Licator, m. + Mosher. David L. (d. 1845), Ebenezer (d. 1897, Albert Horace.

Equazar Barton, born Jan. 12, 1791, d. Nov. 30, 1865.

More extended mention will be made of him and his descendants.

Ann Barton, born Aug. 5, 1794, d. May 18, 1796.

RICHARD BARTON, born Jan. 20, 1793, d. March 19, 1795,

MARTHA BARTON, born Oct. 18, 1796, d. Nov. 2, 1829.

M. Aug. 17, 1817, Daniel Leary. Leary did not own a home and his father-in-law provided one for him. Their one child was burned to death.

Mary Barron, born Oct. 27, 1789 d. Aug. 4, 1826.

Malgaret Barton, born Nov. 7, 1800, d. March 9, 1801.

Rachel Baeton, born Jan. 2, 1803.

M. John Smith, by whom she had Pho be on, William Gasting, Alfred, Mary Ann, William, Lizzie, Margaret. John Smith Yad other children by a second marriage. William Barton never liked his son-in-law Smith, who "killed his geese" and otherwise misbehaved.

Margaret Barton, born Oct. 16, 1804.

M. 1st, James Stephens, by whom she had one daughter Mary Ann b. Aug. 31, 1826; in. Abraham Winters, and died leaving two daughters, one of whom, Mary Ann Winters, has Margaret Henderson Burton's splinding-wheel. They live at the foot of Green Pool Mountain on land that grandiather Eleazar sold to David Barton.

M. 2d. David Henderson, tson of her mother's yangest brother) by whom she had Eleazar, John (drowned in infancy) and William Barton Hendersen, who still lives on the old Wilden Barton homestead.

M. 3d, David Smith, by whom the had, inter alia, a daughter, "Sis."



#### WILLIAM PARTON'S WILL.

Following is the will of William Barton as recorded on page 2 of Liber D. Morris County Wills. This will, excented just before his death, is signed with a cross, evidently because of his siekness. On March 13, 1812, he signed his name to a deed.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF WILLIAM BARTON OF PE-QUANNACK TOWNSHIP, MORRIS COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I, William Barton, considering the uncertainty of this mortal after and being of sound mind and memory blessed be Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testao, in la form following, (that is to say). I will that all my just debts as shall be in, be oweing at my death together with my functal expenses and at charges touching the proving of or otherwise concerning this my last will and testament, shall first be fully paid and satisfied out if the avails of the eleven acre lot adjoining the property of my sor. Deacer Barton which I direct to be sold for this purpose, and all the overplus, if there should be after paying all my just debts, to be part usinterest and appropriated as afterwards herein named.

All my remaining property whether personal or real estate I direct to be given into the hands of my beloved wife. Margaret barton, should she survive me, to be hers during her life time and after her

death to be disposed of in the following manner, namely:

First I give and bequeath unto my daughter Margaret Sievens all the homestead lot on which I now dwell containing twenty-two acres together with a lot adjoining on the west side containing seven acres more or less.

Item A give and bequeath unto my son, John Barton, the one half of the thirty-foar acre lot more or less which lies adjoining the homestead t gether with a lot called the bog meadow.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son, Lleazar Barton, the remaining half of the above lot of thirty-four acres more or less.

Item -d give and bequeath unto my grandsen, William Barron, the son of my son James Barron, dec. thirteen acres of the let called the Larey lot.

Item. I give and bequeath auto the children of my daughter. Party Lurey, dec., the remaining fifteen acres of the lot called the Larry lot, more or less.

trem -1 give and bequeath unto my daughter, Elizabeth Scott, fifteen dehars.

Hem - I give and Sept. ath automy daughter, Rachel Smithaifteen dollars.



Item-I give and bequeath unto my daughter, RosannaBowen, fifteen dollars.

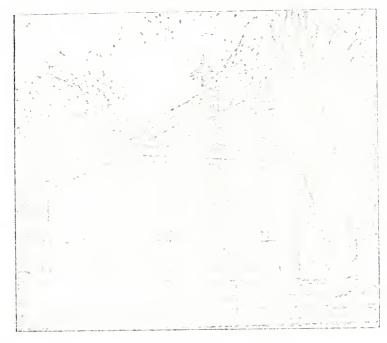
I give and bequeath unto the children of my daughter, Mary Osborne, dec., fifteen dollars.

Hem-I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Susanna, thirteen dollars.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH SUBLETTE, ILLINOIS.





THE SUBLETTE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

And I hereby direct that these several legacies to my several daughters above mentioned shall be paid first from the overplus of the avails of the eleven acre lot after poying my debts if there should be any, next from the avails of my personal estate after the death of my wife and lastly if that should not be sufficient to pay these several legacies the Lalance wanting to be paid by Margaret Stevens, John Barten and Eleazar Barton above named, each an equal share of whatsoever may be wanting to be paid within one year after the death of my wife. And I hereby direct that if there should be any overplus after these several divisions and legacies have been set off and appropriated, whether of my personal or real estate, such overplus shall be equally divided between Margaret Stevens, John Barton and Eleazar Barton, my children above named, share and share alilie.



And lastly I hereby appoint my two trusty sons, John Barton and Element Barton, to be executors of this my last will and testament

hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

WHLIAM X BARTON [SEAL]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named William Barton to be his last will and testament in the presence of us, who, at his request and in his presence, have subscribed our names in witness thereunto.

Gabriel Green, Gideon V. Bostedo, John Grimes.

Morris County, ss.

Gabriel Green, one of the witnesses to the foregoing will, being duly sworn did depose and say that he saw William Barton the testator therem named sign and seal the same and heard him publish and declare it to be his last will and testament and at the doing thereof the said testator was of sound and disposing min I and memory as his deponent verily believes, and that Gideon V. Bostedo and John Grimes the other subscribing evidences were present at the same time and signed their names as witnesses to said will together with this deponent in the presence of the testator.

Sworn before me January 9th, 1830.

GABRIEL GREEN,

JACOB WILSON, SURROGATE.

Morris County, ss.

John Barton and Eleazar Barton the executors named in the foregoing will did depose and say that the within writing cont dos the true last will and restaurent of William Barton, the testator therein named, as they verify believe, and that they will well and truly perform the same by paying first debts of the said deceased and then the leganies in said testament specified so far as the goods, chattels and credit can thereunto extend. That they will make and render into the sorrogate office of the County of Morris, a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of said deceased that have or shall come to their knowledge or possession or



to the possession of any other person or persons for their use and render a just and true statement and render a just and true account thereunto when lawfully required.

Sworn before me January 9, 1839,

JOHN BAKTON,

IACOB WILSON, SUKROGATE.

ELLAZAR BARTON.

1, Jacob Wilson, Surrogate of the County of Morris, SURROGATE'S do certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the last SUAL will and testament of William Parton, late of the County of Morris, diseased, and that John Barton and

Lieazer Barton the executors therein named proved the same before me and are duly authorized to take upon themselves the Administration of the estate of the Testator agreeably to said will.

Witness my hand and seal of office the ninth day of January in this year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

JACOB WILSON.



THE ZIUE CEMETERY, MARCIELLA, N. J. Note. The two-stress on the right are those of Rev. Jacob Bostolo and wife. The grave of Lient, William Barton is indicated by the dag.



From Liber 9 p. 176. Inventories. Morris County, N. J. WILLIAM BAKTON.

Inventory of goods and chattels belonging to William Barton dec., appraised by Gideon V. Bostedo, Ezra Bastider, Gabriel Green on the 1st day of January, 1800.

	10 00	Jugs, stone pots, bottles etc.	- 2	(X)
I brindle, white faced cow	11 (+)	Faithen ware on the dressers	1	11.)
I brindle, wi ite backed cow	11.00	5 pans, coffee pot and platter	1	7.5
1 black heifer	11 (0)	Hoe		143
13 year old heifer	7 00	Door		OO
1 2 do do do		Sled runners out of doors		7.5
	6 00	la service la sel de di doors		(-)
Black hor	5(F(H)	Iron pot, kettle, tea kettle and		
Bay ruare	35 (0)	griddle	- 3	5.2
Mow of hey	24 00	Wheelbarrow		75
Mon of ones	3 (6)	3 pails and chura	Ī	50
Rye straw	1.00	Seive		54.4
Cutting box	1.5	Loom, 19 spools, warping bars.		
		swift's 2 p or of pars and 2		
Patch fork rakes and dails	25	anto a por or plans and a		
1 stack of bay	5 (10)	r.mls		(r.)
I do in the bog meadou	5 69	Large kettle		$c_{i}$
I coal body	î (k)	Barrel and soap and wash tub	.3	30
2 shovels, the sting boe, digging		Large wheel	]	50
hoe and fork	*()	2 barrels bran	1	50
Plough, crow bar and axe	2 (0)	Cider barrel	•	15
Grindstone	1 (0)	Frying pan		25
		Para taliata ka basha ta		m-1)
Sled	2 00	Box of dirty backwheat		50
Waggon whitlette and tongue		Bed-trad, straw bed and bed-		
chain	15 (0	ding	ō	(*)
3 little wheels	E 00	Harness and saddle	9	169
Cradle	5.)	Stretcher, whitherree and chain	- 1	( K.)
Grass scythe	ī Ő	Trammel and hooks	•	75
I barrels, tye bran and flax in the		Lantein		7.5
chamber	T * ()			50
	1.70	Shovel and tongs		
Sundry in boxes, bren, half bush-		Pattent head		75
el, beans and backwheat	[ (x)	Chest	1	(X)
I privofiled thaners in the cham	-	Slate and powder horn		25
ber	1 00	3 chair-	I	(n)
Hog -kin	I (0)	Small looking glass and boxes	-	7.0
2 sides of leather	3 00	Bed and bedding (\$457.00)	-3(1	10
leards in the chamber	10	Plow and harrow		
	4.0			00
Bin of buckwhear and peck		Ca-h	- 5	(2)
unasure.	D (x)	Pazor and hone		(k.
Lot of.corn	3 00	-	305	13.1
Lot of old iron and sandry arti-		Ox yoke and chain		0)
cles	:) (h)	On yoke and count		
Let of tools	3 50		365	(17
S bell-		Steeltrap		50
	1.50	Potators	~.	03
Musket	7.0	Turnips		50
Cupboard	5 (N)		~	. F )
3 barrels pork at 16	1 × (µ)	Quality of rails and rail cuts		
Table	10	Bru-h soythe		
Itre era	25	Wearing apparel		
Basket of dried apples	1.00	Andirons and smoothing irons	39	(#)
The second section of the second section secti				
		GARRIEL CREEK		

Gabriel Green, Gideon V. Bastider, his Ezka x Bostedo.

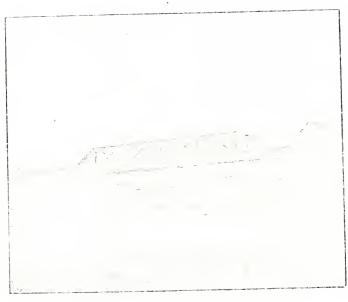
The foregoing inventory was proved before me Jamary 9, 1830 by oaths of Gabriel Green and Gideon bastider, the appraisers and John Barton and Eleazar Barton the executors.





Elegen Borton





THE OLD SWIMMING BOLF, BUREAU CREEK.

## CHAPTER III.

### ENSIGN ELEAZAR BARTON.

Eleazar Barton, third son and fifth child of Lieut, William and Margaret (Henderson) Barton, was born in Morris County, N. J., Jan 12, 1791. He enlisted in the army in the second war with England as substitute for his brother James. He entered May 1, 1812, for six months, and was enrolled in Capt. John Henchman's company. Col. Joseph Jackson's regiment, Sept. 17, 1812, and was honorably discharged Dec. 17, 1812. He was stationed with his regiment at Bergen, N. J. His discharge was by order of Gen. John Armstrong. He served also as Ensign in the First Battalion, 34 Regiment, Morris County, New Jersey Militia, commissioned May 5, 1815, serving till the close of the war. The beater of the flag was formerly a commissioned efficer.



On April 8, 1851 he applied for bounty land and received 49 acres. Patent No. 48,696 N. E. Qr. S. E. Qr. Sec. 34 Tp. 90 N. Range 26 W. in Iowa. The warrant was issued June 17, 1851, and patent March 1,1855. A further grant of 120 acres No. 24,233 was issued. This he transferred to James Barton May 5, 1856, who located it Oct. 24, 1868, N. ½ of S. W. Qr. and S. E. Qr. of S. W. Qr. Sec. 4 Tp. 17 S. of Range 26 E. Visalia Dist. California.

He married, Nov. 8, 1816, Rachel Bostedo Read, and made his home near that of his father. There his children were born. In 1846 he moved with his family to Illinois, making his home at Knox Grove, near Bureau Creek, in Sublette township, where he died of apoplexy Nov. 30, 1865.

### HIS SON'S REMINISCENCES.

I have received from my father from time to time letters containing reminiscences of his father, from which I quote at length:

Your Grandfather Barton was about my height (about 5 feet 912), but of heavier baild, and a little corpulent. He had light complexion. light colored hair, and blue eyes. The sanguine temperament predominated. He was inclined to be cheerful, sociable and somewhat mirthful, without any inclination to frivolity or obscenity. He was diffident. We had many "stone frolics' in New Jersey. Probably no one owning land near us, had not, more than once, invited weighbors to come with oven and steds during an alternoon and boul stones off their land, and build stone fences. All hands turned out on such occasions. They drank "apple jack" during the aftern in and had a yeal supper in the evening, a few of the neighbor wong n giving the wife needed assistance in feeding the crowd. Father and "the boys" usually attended these frolies. He are supper with the crowd. He seldom are away from home on any other occasions. To digress, there was plenty of liquor, apple jack and runs. I do not recollect hearing the word whiskey used. Nearly everybody-or quite kept liquor in their houses. Those who used liquor moderately at home, seldom drank "too much" on these occasions. Others who were fiequently "the worse for liquor" at home, and who got still worse when they went to town, were liable to get drunk at the frolic. There was sometimes fighting at such places, though I do not recollect that any fights occurred near us. I never knew of father, or any of our family, being in a condition approaching intoxication.







I spoke of futher being diffident. I doubt if he ever ate a meal at the table of any of his children without some embarrassment. I inherited some of his diffidence, but have overcome it.

Father was fond of company. He was far above the average in generosity at his own table. It was very common for some of our neighbors to come in on stormy days, visit and eat dinner with us. Father was often busy, meanwhile, tapping shees, etc. Young men, with no settled home, would often make prolonged stays while they were looking for employment.

Father had no craying for effice. He was school director and overseer of the road constantly. And I recollect that the other directors usually left him to do about as he pleased. He was elected Justice of the Peace against his will and held that office at the time we left New Jersey. I well remember hearing some of the neighbors urging him to accept the office, and he pleading his lack of education. I do not recollect his ever trying a law suit alone. He nearly always got the parties to settle. When he failed in this, he usually got Stephen Meeker, a vounger man but an older justice, to sit with him. I never knew father to have but one law suit. The matter was settled by arbitration, and I am free to say that father was wronged by the decision. But he acquiesced. He never had serious trouble with any other neighbor. He lived in peace and made peace between other neighbors, when he well could. I have just recollected that he once sent a man by the name of Shanger to the penitentiary for stealing hogs. Shanger swore vengeance. Soon after Shanger got out of prison, our family awoke one stormy winter night with our house in thanes. A thousand dollars worth of property, hard earned, was turned into ashes in about one hour. I, one year old, was carried out in a bed. Father's principal work in New Jersey was making charcoal. In winter he hired help, and made timber into cord wood. His own large timber was exhausted, but he bought timber elsewhere. Our last winter there, he cleared off a piece of ground near the old,burned down -schoolhouse. In summer the wood was brought together with oxen and home-made sleds. It was stood on end, leaving a small space in the center for the fire. The pit was made two tiers or eight feet high and rounded on the top. The small, or "iap-wood", was used on the outside to give a smooth surface. A man, with a floating hoe, would prepare sads. The top of the pit was made rounding to sized rain. The wood was covered with sods and then finer earth. Air holes were made at the bottom. Fire would be



put in at the top, the coals falling to the ground. When the fire was well started, the mouth of the pit was closed, the smoke escaping through the covering of earth.

When the coal pit was sufficiently burned, father would "kecl it off" with an iron rake. The larger pieces of sod would be raked out, and the entire pit covered with fine earth which smothered the fire, ordinarily. Next came the "drawing" of the coal, and hauling it to the



LEWIS KEAD BARTON, 1897.

forge. I think each pit held about one thousand bushels of charcoa!

Father would ordinarily be at the coal pit, as seen as he could see to work. With his iron rake, he would "draw" a load of coal. The ox bell told where to find him. The oxen would be yoked, hitched to the wagon, the coal loaded, and back to the house by the time breakfast was ready.

I think that father, at one time, belonged to the M. F. church, at least, he affiliated with it. There was some trouble in the society. I do not recollect who was involved. But the preacher used arbitrary power, which father called 'popery," and he ever afterwards rather disliked that denomination. It was before my recollection, but I think that there was a society of

Protestant Methodists formed at that time. I am not sure if father united with them; mother did. I think there was no church organization in our neighborhood after my recollection, but the Protestant Methodist element predominated. Abram Shanger, a Protestant, and William Shanger his cousin, an Episcopal Methodist, preached to 57 somewhat irregularly. An elderly man, named Mac Doodle, who had preached there before, preached regularly about a year. Rev. Same





ELEAZAR AND HANNAH L. BARTON. 1887.

uel Young, the preacher who wrote a rhyme in grandfather's Bible, preached there two or more years. He was Congregational.

Our home in New Jersey was headquarters for most of the preachers. I do not think that any other three families fed and sheltered more preachers than we did. There were but few who were in active symbothy with them that had better accommodations, and, I am sure, none who made them more welcome than father and mother did. Mr. Young's family lived some distance, ten miles, perhaps. I presume he was at our house fully 18 months in all

I spoke of father going to be I early. There would be weeks in



summer time that there would not be a candle lighted in our house. Mr. Young was not used to that. He inclined to sit up late and sleep in the morning. Father could not sleep if there was any noise. After he had become well acquainted, father made a proposition,—the preacher must go to bed when father did and get up earlier. If he did not get sleep enough, he could get a noonday nap. The preacher took it as a joke, but father called him next morning.

Father left New Jersey without an enemy so far as I recollect, excepting incendiary Shanger, whom I never saw, only on the day of our auction. Some of the parting scenes are still vivid in my memory.

I intended to say more of father's relations to church affairs. In New Jersey he nearly always attended meetings, unless it was necessary for some one to stay at home. He made no public profession of Christianity, during the years of my recollection, yet his outward life was quite as consistent with Christian character, as was the life of the good church members. He had a musical voice. Your mother said he had the best voice she had ever heard for a man of his age. He could sing very high; learned tunes teadity, and usually sang in meetings, though he could not have been induced to make himself conspicuous in doing so.

Father had very little schooling. He was however, a fair reader and speller, and had a remarkable faculty of solving mathematical problems mentally. Eleazar is the only one of the tamily that approximated him in arithmetic, and I do not think he was father's

equal.

After we came to Illinois father took less interest in public affairs. He made a number of ineffectual attempts before they got the log school house. His home was not as comfortable as the New Jersey home had been, still the preachers came quite often and the school teachers were often with us and were welcome.

## THE MIGRATION FROM NEW JERSEY.

As the family grew up, the rocky farm in New Jersey proved too small for the boys, the older ones of whom were married. Eleazar Barton set out in 1846 to the West. His son Stephen preceded him, expecting to locate in Ohio. Disappointed in his effort to secure land believed to have been due the family for military services, and finding the country well settled, he explored further west and thither the family followed. On May 20,



18.06, my father, who was a lad at the time of the journey, wrote as follows:

Litty years ago today, we were on Lake Michigan, on the steamer Niagara. She called at Milwaukee at night and landed us in Chicagorearly next morning. She was then the largest steamer on the lakes, and was burned several years afterwards on Lake Michigan. She had made a trial trip from Daffalo to Detroit, I think. There was a heavy but when we came, we learned, that she could not cross the Saint Clair flats. They were dredged out a few years later. Passengers and most of the freight were put aboard another, smaller steamer, lashed to her side. Then the little steamer went ahead, and got almost, or quite out of sight. Passengers crowded to the side of the boat to watch for the Niagara. The boat would tip, then they would charge their location, and tip the boat to the other side. At length the large steamer began to gain upon us, and soon passed us with her band in full blast. We telt safer when we got back upon the large boat.

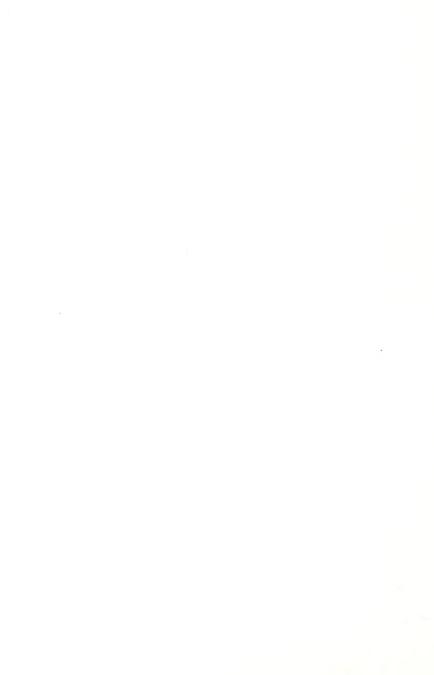
Memory has recently gone over many of the scenes of that trip. We left home early Mon lay morning, May 4, 1846. Two or three teams brought us with James and family, two children, to New York City, forty miles, that night. The teams crossed from Jersey City on the ferry boot, the first steamer I ever saw. Next forenoon the steamer landed us in Albany. That afternoon we started westward, on the "H. Jacobs" canal boat. I think it took us eight days to go from Albany to Buffalo.

In Chicago they found teams that were coming westward. We left the little city after dinner, and stayed over night at Brush Hills/sixteen miles distant. Next day the teams forded Fox River at Aurora, and the family crossed on a foot bridge. There were few, if any, bridges or culverts on the way. We stayed the second night at Little Rock, and the third night, May 22, met Stephen, who had preceded us, at Knox Grove.

### - 5

## THE NEW HOME ON THE PRAIRIES.

Concerning the journey and the experiences of the family in the new home my father has written me at length. I quote his reminiscences with little abbreviation, because they record events common to the life of all immigrants to the prairies in that day.



Brother Stephen and Charles Winters started a few weeks in advance of us; prospected in Ohio; wrote us at Buffalo to come to Chicago, and, on our arrival there, there was further word for us to com-



JAMES AND SUSAN BARTON, ABOUT 1885.

on to the goodly land at Km x Grove. Before our arrival, Chas. Winters had obtained work as a blacksmith in the Grand De Tour plow shops. Grand De Tour, though smaller, probably equalled Chicago socially. Its plow shops and large flouring mills, shipping thousands of barrels of wheat flour from Peru down the Illinois River, made it a very lively town.

At Knox Grove we found Stephen at the home of Sol .mon Porter. Mr. Porter had a large house for those days: it had two rooms. The family consisted of Mr. Porter and wife, Whittock and Henry, two sons of uncertain ages. Our family had nine members. lames, his wife and two children and the men who brought as from Chicago. I do not recollect any complaint that there was not room enough for all, or of any one's going back a half mile to Ward's tavern at

the four corners for lodging. Most of us stept on the fibor with blankets beheath us.

Next morning we went on two miles towards. Perkins Grove to the Kopper house, which Stephen had rented for one dollar a month. It stood some thirty rods west of where the Kapset, or Knox Grove Evangelical, church now stands. There was a log house, perhaps 12 x 16, with no chamber, puncheon floor, one window, I think. West of that was a frame house, about the same size about ten fact



high. These houses were occupied by Horatio Erskine, his wife. I is brother William, and three sisters of Mrs. Erskine, the younger one of which became your Aunt Ann - Daniel's wife. They had two or three hired men, making in all at least twenty. They were expecting to move as soon as Wm. A. Miller could get his log bouse ready to occupy, and so move out of the one Erskine had bought. We all lived together a few days before Erskine's family got out.

We set a large box in one corner of the frame house, a smaller box on that, and perhaps a sill smaller box on that. Father and mother climbed those stairs at night. I was a boy and had no use for stairs. The house was enclosed with oak weather boards, one half inch thick, overlapping each other. I took hold of a stud-by putting my fingers

Just above the upper edge of a weather board, dug my toes on top of a lower board and so went up and down stairs cat fashion.

We had no table, but atc off a large box, until after we got under our own roof. We got a few wooden chairs, the first of the kind I ever saw, a churn and a few other things from Peru, soon after our arrival. Father bought two cows for \$25, and James took one for \$12. He also bought a voke of young exen, but I think did not own a wagon that summer. I do not think there were more than a dozen horses in the neighborheod and less than a dozen wacons.

Soon after our arrival, I think the next day, a Mrs. Maxwell and several children visited us. She was a good hearted, well mean-



STEPHEN BARTON, 1875.

ing "free Methodist." Mother had never cooked, nor seen a mea! cooked upon a stove. She knew how to make tye bread, baking it in a brick or stone oven; "short cake" from wheat floar, baked in a skillet or from



baker's pan; buckwhe it cakes, mush, rice pudding, etc., but felt awkward in her new surroundings. Mrs. Maxwell took in the situation. Mrs. Eiskine furnished midk. Mrs. Maxwell made biszuit, baked them in Eiskine's stove, and we are our first meal of "prairie" cooking.

There was no day school at Knox Grove until next winter. Then they muddled up the cracks in the log house that Mr. Knox had vacated. when he built the more pretentious home, that, in turn, he had sold to the Porter family, in the fall of 1845. The Porter sons were so't on teachers, but the people most interested asked. Stephen to teach and he did so. Here I attended my first spelling school. They chose sides and spelled around. At length they "spelled down," The two scholars at the foot of the class stood up first; that was the way to do it, we were told. When one went down, the next scholar on that side came to the gap. Eleazar, for some unexplainable reason, missed nearly his first word. He was a good scholar in every branch he had studied. I spelled down seven scholars on the other side, Henry Porter among them. Jane Williams, sister of, and two years older than. Daniel's Ann, faced me. We stood a long while, I am not sure which went down first. But I recollect that as I correctly spelled one word that Stephen had evidently thought more difficult than the average, I saw a pleased expression on his face, involuntary, probably, which I thought meant that he was pleased to see his slender brother makin ; such a record, in his first spelling school.

I think it was two years later that the log schoolhouse was built on the meridian line, half on Mr. Porter's and half on father's land. Pos-

sibly it was one year sooner.

The next school, after Stephen's "quarter," was in Daniel Prati's back room. They had a log house with some loft room, and a lean-to on the west side, about ten feet wide by perhaps sixteen feet long. Hannah Camp, Louis Winter's mother, was the teacher that quarter school in the lean-to. In this room was held the first Sunday school (1847). Pratt had ten in their family.

Levi Camp's house was often used for meetings and Sunday school. When the Knox log house was used for school, the meetings were held in that. A Methodist preacher came once in two weeks, ordinarily, preached, and had class meeting. The first Sanday school was in the Pratt schoolhouse in the summer of 1.47. The next summer it was in Mr. Camp's house.

Soon after our arrival Eleazar and I went to meeting in the school-house on the south side of Perkins Grove. A Methodist preacher



preached there once a fortnight. A Baptist had the alternate Sunday. There, I first heard the hymn, "The Star of Bethlehem," stong to the tune of "Bonnie Doon." Or rather, I heard the last verse of it. It was then customary, as soon as there were a few people in the meeting house, for some one to start a hymn, and quite likely to sing one hymn after another until the preacher was ready. The next time I heard that hymn and tune I appropriated them, and now often sing the entire hymn on a lonely

ride home after dark.

I wish that the old custom of singing before meeting, singing the whole of a hymn, instead of cutting out verses, and singing over the grave of a dead Christian would become customary again. In the early days nearly all sung "the air." Hike the harmony of four parts. But there was a power in the old way of singing, that I think does not exist in the music of the present day.

You are waiting, impatiently, perhaps, to hear of the house building, while memory has led me over a long route that I would like to commemorate in story, if I had the imagination necessary to supply the connecting links. I would rather hear stories of these olden times, on our old settler days, than listen to fine oratory.

Stephen bargained for the



DANIEL EARTON.

"Rose and Mitchell" land in Knox Grove, for \$750. Father paid the purchase money in a few days after our arrival. It was the timber land, that made it valuable. Only four acres of prairie sod were broken. Stephen planted corn on that May I. Ping board fence was not dreamed of. The man who could not bry a small piece of timber, to supply him with rails and feel, could not gettle. From Ward's



Corners to Paw Paw, along the Chicago and Princeton road, we went nearly twelve miles without a house, shrub, fence, or mark of a plow. On the Peru and Grand De Tour road, we went some seven or eight miles south and as far north over virgin prairie. Mr. Erskine remarked, when we lived in the same house, that the time would never come when these prairies would be settled so but that the inhabitants could not only pasture their stock on the commons, but could also get all the prairie hay be needed for his stock. Father disputed him, and

DR. JACOB E. BARTON. 1887.

added that Mr. Erskine might see the day when these prairies would all be owned and settled and he roads, instead of following ridges, would be forced to the section lines. Father lived to see what came sooner than he expected.

To return from my wandering again. We brought our axes from New Jersey. They were too thin to stand Illinois oak, and soon gave place to western axes. Trees were soon cut down, and saw logs hauled to Inlet, where there was a saw mill at each end of the dam. I think the one at the north end went into disasc after Miller Dewey, spoken of in "The Banditti of the Prai ries," went to the penitentiary Corydon Dewey sawed our logs. My first trip was with Daniel, just after the fourth of July.

The two roads, (from Porter's and Ward's,) came together somewhere about where O. E. Clark afterwards lived. Thence to Sand Grove, and connected with the Chicago and Galena road (which ran through Melogin's and Paw Paw, and met the Princeton branch) a little distance south-east of Tripp's log tavern. We had a yoke of exen and one saw log. I recollect I was very thirsty, yet I thought the prairies beautiful, there were so many wild flowers and the prairie grass was waving in the wind.



The sills and floor beams of our house were hewn. James, a carpenter, had a broad axe. A common axe "scored" the log and the carpenter smoothed it with his broad axe. I rather think that the studs and braces were also bewn. They all were morticed into the sills and plates. A wooden pin through each end of the brace. No large nails. The shingles were oak, made by hand from trees out for the purpose. I think the window-casing was made from oak boards, but am not sure if the window sash were home made. The glass were 8 x 10, the 7 x 9 glass being somewhat out of style. Both sizes were in common use for years. Probably five years later Mr. Camp got 9 x 12 glass.

The house was sixteen feet wide, twenty feet long and perhaps twelve feet high; was 7½ feet clear, between the beams of the two foets, set on blocks sawed from trees. There was no brick nearer than Princeton. The stone quarries at Lee Center had not been de-

veloped.

I am not sure whether the joists for the upper floor were hewed or sawed. I rather think they were hewn. The floor boards were rough oak, laid down without matching. We did not have enough to cover up stairs. One night I dreamed of hearing the buzz of a rattlesnake. I sat up in my bed spread on the floor, and when partly awake recollected that the snake was not the only danger; I might fall to the lower floor if I moved far. We moved into this house with a quilt for a door. The few cows on that side of the grove inclined to flock together. Mr. Porter had a Durham bull which they brought from Michigan. He was old enough to be insolent. He did not like the looks of our door and we sometimes felt apprehensive lest he walk through it in the night.

In autumn, father bought a number eight, wood cook stove. Western coal had not been discovered. The winter was quite severe. We had

only green wood to burn.

Accustomed to a warmer home in New Jersey, with a fire place in each of the large rooms below, and a fire place up stairs in the room where we boys slept, we felt the cold, but probably no worse than our

neighbors, who felt less able to use wood freely.

In those days people did not dress as they do now. Very few women had rubber shoes—probably not one pair in that neighborhood. Men had no overshoes whatever; though later, the wealthier men got overshoes made of leather soles and buffalo skin uppers. A



man with woolen pantal ons, lined with cotton sliceting, was fairly dressed. Those with "canton flanne!" drawers were rather extra dressed. Very few had overcoats. Sheep were scarce and worlen goods quite expensive. Eight yards of calico made a dress for a common woman. I have known a man to carry the calico home at night, the next night, the wife, caring for a number of children, would have the dress made and on her at the supper table. Leather shoes for women, hoots for the men. Starched shirts quite rare. In winter men often went to meeting with the same clothes they had worn through the week, excepting a clean shirt. In summer a man with a hickory shirt, blue jean overalls, a vest, a home made straw hat, and coarse boots was dressed for church,—the shirt and overalls being recently washed. Men often went to meeting bare foot. They drove ox teams and a lumber wagon. Sometimes chairs for seats, especially for the mother and baby. Mostly, a board laid across the top of the wagon box. The only spring seats were two oak sticks, small stude the length of the wagon box, supported at the four ends by iron books. The seat boards short enough to rest upon these supports and mayer up and down.

An unusual amount of prairie sod was broken in the summer of 1846. The decomposition of so much vegetable matter helped cause much ague. Some who had lived here two or three years before we came had their first "shake" that fall. Sometimes there were not enough well ones in a family to care for the sick. I had my first shake in "bazel nutting time." Had just fifty shakes before settled weathernext spring. A shake every day reduced me rapidly. Usually, in less than two weeks it would run its course and leave me. After a few weeks of respite, it would seize me again. A life-long characteristic of father was, whenever he had a little fever he became talkative. Jason fared the worst, and was often delirious. His case took the form of dumb ague and his mind would be wild one, two or three hours. One day father got a slate and pencil and showed Jason how to cipher, but Jason saw a deer jump over our house. Pather told him to wait a minute and we would hear Mr. Williams (you will recollect him and his son Sid), shoot the deer. Then he went on with the slate. Ho would see a sliver on the floor, and think that was going to jump through him. Dr. Heath, who then lived north of the Grove, failed to help him. They sent for old Dr. Gardner of Temperance Hill, four miles north of Ambay, but to no purpose. The doctors of La Moille, Avery and Gorham were both allopath, and



practiced bleeding, blistering and a good calomel sore month. Father had a severe experience with calomel about the time of my infancy, and would not patronize them. At length Dr. Heath broke the hold of the disease with quinine.

So far as I recollect quinine was a comparatively new remedy, and

there was quite a popular prejudice against it.

Ague pills were abundant, but they cost a dollar a box. A mon would split rails all day, eat a cold lunch at noon, for 40 or 50 cents. Dollars were scarce. The pills usually gave only temporary relief. My Ague Balsam and Cathartic Pills would have been a boon in those days. They came later, and the Balsam did good work.

You will see that my mind inclines to linger over the incidents of the olden time. I very often think of the conversation I heard, principally with father and Mr. Erskine, with a number of others present. Father had been in this State less than a week, -- I think but two or three days. Father inquired if they had no timothy or clover hav. Mr. E. said that we had none, and would never need them; there would always be plenty of prairie grass. It was then that father told them that the time was not far distant when these prairies would albe settled, cattle and hogs kept in pastures, and roads forced to follow straight lines instead of following ridges. These thoughts seemed wholly improbable to the older settlers.

There was a neighborly hospitality in those days that does not exist now. Nearly every-



RACHEL BARTON PRATT,

body wore common clotics, and lived cheaply. A stranger could get lodging in those attle homes far easier than I now find a home



for the night where people have an abundance of room and surplus beds. The leather bed would be laid upon the floor for a



WILLIAM NEWTON BARTON. 'o. B, 7th Illinois Cavatry. Died in service May 4, 1865

fered where they could relieve the suffering. Their children came honestly by their sympathetic nature. They were both generous, and

stranger or for neighbor's boys who happened to be caught away? from home in a severe thunder storm. As I said recently at an old settlers' meeting, the young men took their sweethcarts out buggy riding in a lumber wagon drawn by oxen. The family made the girl's wedding trousseau.

I have said nothing of prairie wolves, rattlesnakes, prairie chickens, etc. I could write of them if you wish. Ali were abundant. Had the "Massa-Saugers" been a really vicious enemy, he would have had many more victims. Unless trodden upon, he would usually elevate his tail, give warning and move away. But a stone "canteen" in the harvest field was excusable.

White clover came in spontincously. Where a track was made, the prairie sod killed. and the track abandoned, white clover succeeded the prairie grass. It now appears to be on the decline. It used to be our best plant for bees." It has had very little honey the last twenty years, and is not as abundant as it used to be.

Both father and mother had strong sympathies. No one suf-



always ready to assist those who tried to do well. The Bartons have cometimes been obstinate when unduly crowded, but would usually suffer injustice rather than quarrel. Father and mother were in accord in sustaining religious work, were interested in the schools of the neighborhood, and assisted whatever they could that was intended to make the world better. Mother was more outspoken against wrong-doing than father, and received more criticism; but she no less than father had a generous appreciation of all that was good. They were industrious, respectable and honest, standing in principle and moral purpose with the better class of our neighbors.

Eleazar Earton and his wife were plain, hard-working people, with no affectation or pretense. They spent their active years in rearing their children and building a home in a new common-

wealth, and had little time for reading or aesthetic culture, They had a few books - Rachael Barton's copy of "The Anxious Inquirer" covered with cloth of her own spinning is in my possession, and several of her books, similarly covered, still exist. She was an industrious spinner, and undertook to spin a cov-rlet for each of her sons, but died when she had finished three. These were prettily woven by a Knox Grove weaver, and have her name wrought into the design. These went to ber daughter Rachael, and



MARIA HASTINGS BARTON, 1899.

her sons Daniel and Eleazar, and I think all of them are preserved.

Eleazar Barton's Bible is preserved, and, with his father's sword is shown in the writer's book-plate. It was published by Edmund Cushing at Luenberg, Mass., in 1832, and bears on its fly leaf, in ink made by father's mother, an ornamental design by



a schoolmaster named Smith, "Eleazar and Rachel Barton, Dec. 2nd. A. D. 1848." It contains the record of their family.

I barely remember my grandfather Barton, a full faced, rather florid old man sitting beside the great open fire the only one of the



NELLIE BARTON BASTIAN. 1844

kind I remember in my boyhood. Such a fire he insisted upon having while he · lived.

He and his sons were Democrats until the time of the Missouri Compromise. He was an Abolitionist all his life; but his familiarity with slavery as it existed in New Jersey made him conservative, and he was not among the most radical of the Abolitionists. He was a patriot, and his heart was at the front in the days of the Civil War.

He was deeply interested in the second election of Lincoln and as it an-

proached often said that he longed to live to vote that day, He had not been outside his door for weeks nor up his own stairs for months when he drove to Mendota in a storm to vote for Lincoln in 1864. The election was held in a hall upstairs in Rust's block, and refusing proffered help, he went up stairs on his knees, and so to the ballot boy. It was a rare exhibition of a line sentiment in the old man, too simple-hearted to know how beautiful a thing he was doing. He scarcely expected to survive that day, and went to the polls as other men were going to the battle. He was too unaffected to suppose that the act would be remembered, but in it was an exhibition of the finest spirit of devoted and conscientions citizenship.



I remember his funeral, and the face which they held me up to so, and I know even then that a good man, and one honored by his neighbors, had gone.

Eleazar and Richel Barton and depensed members of this funily were buried in the Krox Grove Cometery, but within recent years the bodies have been removed to the better and more permanent cometery at Mendota.

Tumber land on the prairies steadily diminishes, and Knex Grove will be obliterated before many years. It lay along Bureau Creek, near the corner of Lee, Bureau and La Salle counties. Eleazar Barton's land was at the junction of the creek and the third principal meridian of the State.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Gardner of Sublette I am able to give a picture of Bureau Creek where it is crossed by the Illinois Central Rulway. "The old swimming hole" on p. 49 is the scene of what little fishing and swimming I was able to do in beyhood, and is not far from the place where Shabbona and his braves used to camp on gran lfather's land during his early years in Illinois.

## RACHEL BOSIEDO (READ BARTON.

Ruchel Boste lo Real, daughter of Lewis Real and Rachel Bostedo, was born in Morris County, N. J., May 9, 1793, m. Nov. 8, 1816 Eleazar Barton, and died of typhoid fever at Knox Grove, Ill., Aug. 22, 1849.

The marriage record is as follows:

"I certify that on the eighteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I married Lleazar Borton to Rachel Read both of the Township of Pequantack in the Courty of Morris and State of New Jersey. Witness my hand this eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord eight en hundred and fifteen.

BARNABAS KING, Minister of the Gospel 1st Prest, Church at Rockaway," Liber B. p. i.e. Morris Co. Record.

## Of his mother, my father writes:

Mother, like most of the Bostedo's had quite a large frame. Her complexion was hardly dark nor was it quite light. She had dark bair and eyes. The billious temperament predominated. We thought her a good cook. She made excellent bread and butter, and these with mush and milk, were "the chief of our diet." While she was womanly, she had rather more "drive" than father had. She was



industrious and economical. In New Jersey she got a system by which she cut men's clothing, and sometimes cut for our neighbors at Knox Grove. Most of her otherwise leisure time was employed in patching or making clothes, she, meanwhile, humming some tune.

FRED K. BASTIAN. 180.

She could card wool, though that was generally done at a carding mill. She spun rolls into varn; and wove the vara into cloth. She wove her own carnets. Eleazar learned til weave after mother got the warp into the loom. I did most of the quilling. He and I were engaged in an upstairs room, where Eleazar and I played our first and I presume, our last game of cards. Cousin Eleazar Henderson, about Eleazar's age, standing outside, attracted our attention by whistling. He beckoned us to come down. We told him to come up. He came. Showed us a pack of cards. He appeared to know the names of some of the cards. We certainly did not. The game had hardly commenced when the door opened suddenly; mother seized some of the cards and threw them

into the open fire, saying, "I'll have no card playing in my house." Father would have stopped the card playing, but probably in a milder way.

Mother was equal to some doctors in sickness. She often attended mothers at the time of births, and so far as I know, without any compensation. She was regarded as a skillful nurse. She made quite a number of remedies which we thought valuable. One was an excellent healing salve, which was often needed by wood choppers. Father had little skill in caring for the sick. He would go through



dark and storm for a doctor; do anything that was needed, but seemed timid about being around the sick bed.

Mother was as fond of music as I am. She has a clear, strong, accurate voice. She learned tunes readily, and sang much at home, In spending an afternoon away with some neighbor, she often took a homn book with her, and spent part of the time in singing hymns. Father regarded her as much the best female singer in the neighborhood of Knox Grove.

Mother never sought prominence for the sake of being prominent. But she would stand wherever she believed that duty called her. Preachers quite frequently called upon her to close their meetings with prayer.

# LEWIS READ.

Lewis Read, father of Rachel, wife of Eleazar Barton, came to Morris County, N. J., probably from New England. There he married Rachel, daughter of Rev. Jacob Bostedo. She died in giving birth to her only child, Rachel Bostedo Read, b. May 9, 1799. The infant daughter was reared by her maternal grand-parents, and the discouraged young father went to what was then the far west, "the Lake Region" of central New York, and was lost to his wife's relatives in New Jersey.

# REV. JACOB BOSTEDO.

In the history of Morris Co. p. 336 there is reference to Jacob Bostedo as one of the noted men still remembered by old men in Morris County. He was not settled over a church, but had a farm on which was a tannery, a smull iron furnace, etc., and preached at different places on Sunday. He was a Presbyterian. He and his wife are buried in the Zeck burying ground. Their tombstones read:

AN MEMOLY OF REV. JACOB BOST EDOE, Who bled

Tan. 10. n. 1892.

IN THE SITH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

IN MEMORY OF
JANE
WIDOW OF
REV. JACOB BOSTEDOE,
WHO LIED
SEPT. 4TH, 1849.

IN THE SSTH YEAR OF HER AGE



The children of Jacob and Jane Bostedo were Abram, Peter, Gideon, Rachel, Jane (m. David Losaw), Susanua (m. Matthèas Hogencamp).

Rachel Bostedo visited her granddaughter in January 1831, and the son born at that time (Jan. 5) was named for her honored husband, then two years dead, Jacob Bostedo Barten. He father of the writer. Her husband is believed to have been of Connecticut steek; but her own ancestry was Datch. Her maiden name was Snider, which her father probably spelled Schneider; her mother was a Van Winkle.

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### CHILDREN OF ELEAZAR AND RACHEL B. BARTON.

The children of Eleazar and Rachel B. Barton were born near Green Lake, Pequannack Township, N. J.—Their names are:

- I. Lewis Erab Barron, b. June 3, 1817, m. Agnes Masaker, They live at Mendota, Ill. He was a wagon maker in New Jersey and a farmer in Illinois, but sold his farm several years ago and is living in town. Their children are:
  - 1. Infant daughter b. April 9, 1813, d. April 26, 1843.
  - Sylvester Barton, L. Sept. 15, 1844, in. Feb. 1869 Research Sawyer. They live at Littleton, Colorado. Their children are:
  - Clarence Noble, and Clara Mabel, twins, b. Meriden, Ill., Aug-16, 1873. Clara died Dec. 24, 1876.
  - 3. Rachel Jane, b. Nov. 16, 1846, d. April 9, 1848.
  - Caroline Barton, b. Aug. 17, 1852, m. Nov. 28, 1872, White-field S. Crawford. They live at Geneva, Neb., and have no children.
  - Emeline Barton, b. Aug. 17, 1852, m. Jan. 3, 1853, Albert Minkler. They live at Mendota, Hl. They have one daughter.

Carrie Agnes, b. Aug. 29, 1885.

11. JAMES BASTON, b. Oct. 18, 4819, m. 1843, Susan, cb. Oct. 1-1825) days of Enov and Fanny (Keepers) Davenport. In 1846 he accompanied his purents to Diinois, where he lived till 1850 when he removed to Iowa, and in 1865 to California. He was Justice of the Peace in Illinois, and held the same office, for 5 years in Jews. For 17 years he was a prominent member of the Board of Supervisors of Tulare Co., Cal., and to



him is due the retention of the County seat and the building of the court house at Visalia. He lives at Three Rivers, Cal. The children of James and Susan Barton are:

- Hudson De Camp Barton, b. March 21 1844. He lives at Orosi, Tulare Co., Cal. He m. 1870, Sarah Harmon, dan. of Isaac Harmon, by whom he had seven children as follows:
  - James De Comp, b. 1871, m. Nellie St. Clair, 1893, Theory able a rec. Sylvia, b. 180, dometer, b. 1890, 2, Frank'in Frederick, b. 1872,

3. George Albertus, b. 1873, m. Clara Moor, 1899, t. Orleany, b. 1878, m. Albert Wraight, 1897.
They have one sin, b. 338.

5. Roy, b. 1881.

6. Hugh, b. 1883, i. Mand. b. 1896.

- James Scott Barton, b. April 21, 1845, d. Dec. 2, 1883.
- Orlando De Witt Barton, b. Sept. 6, 1847. Re m., 1880. Maggie Allen, b. 1864, d. 1888. He lives at Auckland, Cal-His children are:

1. Pha be, b. 1881.

- 2. Cornelius Easter, b. 1882.
- Enos Davenport Barton, b. Dec. 21, 1850, is unmarried. He lives at Anckland, Tulare Co., Cal.
- Therence Barton, b. 1854, d. 1880. She m. W. H. Fyrd. (b. 1850), date 1874. They have one son Clarence Edgar, b. 1875.
- Jane Barton, b. 1856, m. James Weathers son of Pen F. Weathers. They live at Visalia. Their children are:

1. Carrie Weathers, b. 1878.

- 2. Grover L. Weathers, b. 1885.
- Adelaide Barton, b. 1858, m. James Butts. They live at Hanford, Kings Co. California. They have one child: Ida May Butts, b. 1877. Married H. Hamilton, 1897. lda May Hamilton's civildren are a sen b. 1861 and a daughter b. 1999.
- Malisse Parton, b. 1861. She m. 1878.Robert Hardin.son of Benj. Hardia. They live at Visalia, Tulare Co., Cal. Their children are:
  - 1. Norman, b. 1-79.
  - 2. I lanche, b. 1882.

3. Ecujanim.



- Jason Burton, b. 1851, m. Mrs. Mary Griffis, 1856. He  $\mathfrak{S}_{\cdot}$ lives at Three Rivers, Cal. Their children are:
  - Vernon, b. 1897. 2. Robert, b. 1899.
- Milton Montgomery Barton, b. Feb. 15, 1897, He m., 1888, Hattie Dearister. They live at Three Rivers, Tulare Co., Cal. Their children are:
  - I. Nellic, b. 1892. 2. Kalph, b. 1898.
- 111. Maxxox Barrox, b. Jan. 26, 1822, d. June 11, 4824.
- IV. John Byrron, b. Nov. 5, 1825, d. Dec. 20, 1825.
- V. Stephen Bart N. L. Nov. 2, 1826, preceded his father to Illinois in 1846, in which year he taught the first public school in Sublette township. In 1854 he moved to California; m. March 10, 1893, Mrs. Helen Jeanette (Metcalf) Potter (b. Ashford, Conn., July 2, 1851), daughter of Job and Helen Metcalf and widow of H. R. Potter. He was editor of The Visatia Della,1870-1876, The Iron Age, 1876-78, and is the author of "A Rigid Earth; or Geology as Applied to Mining." He has contributed to the Della for over thirty years; has also contributed to many other papers and was the author of a series of articles on Riparian law at the time of the first turning of public attention to irrigation, and has at length seen the right of the "bank owner" to "wash his lands in time of drouth" recognized as the teachings of the law of nature, so far as California is concerned. He lives at Isabella. Cal., being the fourtler of the town. He has no children.
- VI. Daniel Barron, b. Feb. 27,1829, d. Jefferson, Iowa, Feb. 7,1891 He m., 1st. Nancy Ann Williams (b. April 27, 1839.d. in Sublette, Ill., Sept. 17, 1886) by whom he had:
  - Alice Alvina, b. Apr. 6, 1856, m., Feb. 1, 1877, Philip Burg b. Nov. 27, 1846). Their children are:
    - Plien Marthu, b. Nov. I, 1878.
    - 2. Minnie Marilla, b. June 29, 1883.
    - Nancy Anne, b. July 1, 1885. 4. Kathrina Julia, b. Nov. 7, 1987.
    - 5. Frank Daniel, b. 1859 6. Mary Josephine, b. 1891, d. 1891.
    - Delfa.
    - 8. Le Roy Lewis.



- 2. Amasa Lewis Barton, b. March 1, 1858.
  - DANIEL BARTON, M., 2d. Marinda Robinson, b. July 20, 1842, m. Oct. 1, 1867. Their children were;
- Fred Barton, b. June 1, 1838, m. Addie V. Johnson, (b. Feb. 3, 1867) April 3, 1800. They had: Claire Marinda, b. June 15, 1891.
- Merton Alonzo Barton, b. Nov. 16, 1870, m. Esther Alice Van Dumon (b. Peb. 2, 1875) March 10, 1897. They had: Paul Ford, b. Aug. 3, 1899.
- Albert Guy Barton b. Oct. 12, 1873, m. Ida Jane Lewis, July 1, 1897.
- 6. Le Roy Jason Barton, b. July 10, 1875.
- 7. Mary Melissa Barton, b. Sept. 12, 1885.
- VII. ELEXYM BARTON, b. June 11, 1831, m. March 31, 1854, Haunah L., dau, of Natian and Hannah B. Turrer. For many years he was located at Meriden, III., where he engaged in the manufacture of wagons. He was Justice of the Peace, and held other public offices, and was active in the work of church and Sunday school. They now live at Freedom, III. They have two adopted children:
  - Silas Edgar Barton, b. Jan. 30, 1862, m. March 28, 1883.
    Alice, dau, of Justus O., and Eliza R. Carter. They live at Ottawa. III. They have had four children, of whom three are living.
  - Jennie Chuson Barton, b. Oct. 13, 18-8, m. March 24, 1892. Daniel Collins. They live at Freedom, Ill.
- VIII, JACOR BOSTEDO BARTON, b. Jan. 5,1834, m., 1st June 8, 1860, Helen Methyen who d. April 18, 1893; m., 2d, Mrs. Augelina Eastman Ellsworth, Aug. 15, 1894.

The children of Jacob B, and Helen Methyen Barton are:

- William Elenzar Barton, b. June 28, 1861, m. July 23, 1885, Esther Treat Bushnell.
- Mary Rachel Barton, b. Aug. 3, 1862, m. May 20, 1883. George M. Patterson.
- John Jacob Barton, b. Sept. 20, 1865.
- George Herbert Barron, b. Sept. 7, 1869, d. Jan. 17, 1873.
- Grace Helen Carton, b. Jen. 29, 1874; m. June 14, 4960. Ira Loren Me Laren. Francis
- 1X. Jan x Barrox, b. Oct. 25, 1836, d. June 20, 1861.

X. Racuel Amanda Barron, b. Oct. 12, 1838, in. April 29, 1856 Rev. Edward Crandall Pratt, b. March 4, 1833, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Skinner) Pratt. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1876, and has served many of the churches of the Des Moines Conference and now lives at Sharpsburg, Iowa.

Their children born at Knox Grove, Ill., are:

- Izetta, b. April 25, 1857, d. Taylor Co., Iowa, May 7, 1875.
- Arthur Laverne, b. Nov. 2, 4858, m. March 27, 1884, Nancy, dan, of Thomas Compton. Their children are:

Ernes: Earl, b. Feb. 6, 1885.

2. Edward Thorris, b. June 2, 1886.

3. Jessie, b. Jan. 16, 1889.

4. Arthur, b. Aug. 28, 1899, d. Aug. 31, 1891.

Eunice Golda, b. Feb. 29, 1896.

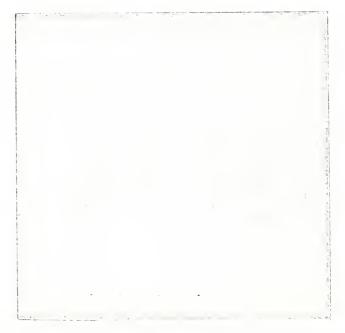
6. Helen, b. April 18, 1598.

- 3. Rachel Jane, b. Aug. 13, 1861, d. Feb. 28, 1863.
- Addie J., b. March 26, 1866.
- Frank Pratt, b. June 28, 1870, m. Feb. 17, 1892, Mrs. Naney A. (Byeroft) Coakler. They have one child, Bertha Elizabeth, b. Jan. 28, 1893.
- XI. William Newton Barton, b. Sept. 11, 1841, m. Maria L. Hastings, (d. Oct. 1899) enlisted as a private in Co. 1. 7th Illinois Cavalry and died at Eastport, Tenn., May 4, 1865. Maria Louise Hastings was born in Morefield, Obio, in 1837, and came to Mendota with her parents in 1851. Her parents were John and Jeannie (Knox) Hastings of Scotch and Irish descent. Prior to ber marriage she had been a teacher, and when left a widow she again took up that work and continued it for twelve years. In 1894 she was stricken with paralvsis. The last three years of her life she spent with her daughter in Fulton, where she died October 20, 1899. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mendota and up to the time of her last great affliction, was a woman of superior attainments, genual manners and kindly disposi-The children of William Newton and Maria L. Barton tion.

Samuel Newton, b. 1893.

Nellie Jeanette, b. Feb. 1c, 1835, no. Aug. 21, 1884. Fred K. Bastian. Ellitor of the Fullon Journal. They live at Fulton, Ill.—Fr. I Knox Pastian was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1856, and is the son of Van S. and Ann (Knox) Bastian. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1861 and was

brought up on a farm in Barcau County. Hiseducation was procured through his own efforts and he successfully engazed in teaching school for three years. In 1879 he accepted a position as reporter on the Sterling Gazette and was connected with that paper until 1881 when he purchased the Fulton Journal, the oldest paper in Whiteside County. For seventeen years he was editor of this paper. In 1898 he sold the Journal and is now employed in the Fulton bank. Mr. Bastian is well known in politics and is an active worker for his party interests in Whiteside County. In 1895 he received the Democratic nomination for congressman from the tenth congressional district and in 1898 his name was again placed on the party ticket for representative to the State Legislature from the thirty-first senatorial district, and received the full vote of his party which is in the minority in Whiteside County. In 1896 he was appointed postmister of Fulton by President Cleveland.



ESTHER T. BARTON IN THE WOODS AT FOXBORO.



Jacob B. Barton.



## CHAPTER IV.

# DR. JACOB B. BARTON

Jacob Bostedo Barton, eighth son of Eleazar and Rachel B. Barton, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, Jan. 5, 1834, and was named by his great grandmother, who was with his mother at the time, in honor of her own deceased husband, the Rey, Jacob Bostedo. Later she presented him with a little red dress with yellow spots, the glory of which he still remembers.

In 1846 he removed with his parents to Illinois. Attending local schools and improving his meager home advantages, he fitted himself to teach school. He studied medicine with Dr. Heath of Paw Paw. His active practice as a physician was limited, as he soon established himself in a drug store in Sublette, though the more stringent laws of later years caused him to register as a legal physician. He built the drug store and house which he occupied on Richmond Street, near Main, in Sublette, and here his children were born. The hewn walnut beams of this house were wrought by a neighbor, Mr. Camp, in payment of his family doctor bill.

His activities in the little village were many. He established and operated a small printing office. He was postmaster for many years, and also Notary Public and Village Clerk. Financial reverses and failing health drove him from his store and home, and he established a new home in another part of the village on vacant lots owned by him. Several years of gardening and outdoor life largely restored his health, and he has occupied his recent years in manufacturing and selling remedies com-

pounded and used by him in previous years.

Of his own youth and the means by which he fitted himself for his life work he writes:

I was a weakly boy, physically. Mother carried me into a chilly room when I was about six weeks old. A bad cold and pneumonia



resulted. I was active. They called me "the weizel," but I was never strong as most boys of my age. I think it was in the year of 1850, or possibly 1851, we had a heavy snow on the fifth day of April. Next day the north west wind blew, and it was a terrible day. Father had started to go to New Jersey the first day of April. The cars came as far west as Aurora. Eleazar carried him and Esquire Meeker there with horses and wagon—We feared that they would be on the lakes in that storm.

I was out during much of that storm caring for young lambs. I took a bad cold, and from that time on was an invalid. I coughed badly, spat some blood, and was debilitated. Settled weather came, but I did not improve. Dr. Heath, of Paw Paw, came to see me a

few times, and I experienced a temporary improvement.

I read small medical books, whatever I could get. I gathered roots and herbs, not merely for myself, but that I might benefit the neighbors in uninor ailments. In 1852 I originated a formula of Diarrhea Drops which I have used ever since, and as its success was marked, I made other compounds. The neighbors came to me for simple remedies and sometimes wished me to go to their houses. In the meantime, I had obtained larger and reliable works on the practice of medicine.

The Jones brothers and Dr. Avery of La Moille were the recognized physicians at the time, but my practice grew, until I was doing

a large share of the doctoring in that neighborhood.

I had never settled in my mind whether I ought to be a doctor or a preacher. My weak lungs, my diffidence, and poor education, caused me to choose medicine. I was carrying too much responsibility in some critical cases. I felt that I must get out of that, or qualify myself better. I went to Paw Paw, where I studied in the office of Dr. Heath. I had little thought of ever entering a medical college. Many of our old, and some of our most successful physicians, had no diplomas. Dr. Heath, who had almost phenomenal success, probably never saw the inside of a medical college.

The confinement in the drug store and the study wore on me. I saw that a doctor's life meant travel in the worst of storms, long nights without sleep, and no rest by day. I never would be able to endure the hardships and exposures of such a life. Besides, I had grown weak and thin, and my able-hodied stomach hardly relished the good food that Mother Dettamore, a woman that I revere,) set

before her boarders.



As I gave up the hope of being a doctor, the impression that I ought to be a Gospel minister, grew stronger. I reasoned that if Ishad a drug store of my own, I could take more liberties. My health demanded that I leave Paw Paw. The same amount of study that I had given to medicine in Paw Paw, would give me some knowledge

of grammar. If I could correct my grammatical errors, I could hope to attain something in other studies.

Soon after coming home my health recuperated. I spoke to father about the drug store project. He promised to aid me. I located in Sublette; soon found the cares of business too exacting to permit much studying, and here I am.

Your Father, JACOB B. BARTON.

Helen Methyen Barton.

Dr. Jacob Bostedo Barton, m. June S. 1860. Helen, daughter of Rev. William Methyen and Mary Sim, his wife. She was born in Dundee, Scotland, Oct. 19.



HELEN METHVEN BARTON.

1827, came to America with her mother in 1844, her father having preceded them to this country six years before. Her married life was spent in Sublette, where she died April 18, 1893.



She was a woman of sweet spirit, who lived a modest simple, sincere Christian life. In youth she was a pretty little girl with rosy cheeks. Her uncle, Rev. Theophilus Methyen, called her the "flower of the flock." Aunt Jane wrote of her youth, "Almost everyone liked her. She was good at school, and learned well, but father's leaving put an end to her schooling. It was all we could do to live." She was still a child when with her mother and the other children she came to America. The conditions of frontier life are hard, even for strong men. They are harder for delicate women. Helen Methyon was a sensitive soul, with a strain of poetry in her nature. She had a good mind and was well read in the best literature. She was gentle and retiring, inheriting her mother's sweet temper, and her father's love of books. In her last years she suffered from partial deafness, which shut her in from the world, and she was known to only a limited circle of friends. But her children rise up and call her blessed.

#### 3

#### REV. WILLIAM MUTHVEN.

Rev. William Methyen, father of Helen Methyen Barton, was born in Scotland. Oct. 19, 1791, came to America 1838, and died in Sublette, Ill., Sept. 30, 1874. He was the son of David and Mary (Adamson) Methyen.

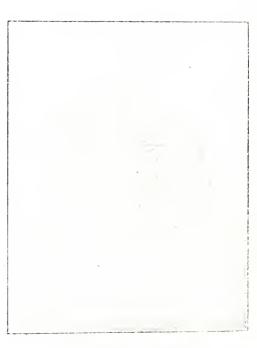
I remember Grandfather Methyen well. He was a man of strong character and of indomitable will, and a constant student of the Bible, of poetry, philosophy and theology. He had a rich Scotch broque, was fond of controversy, and always ready for theological debate. He was a Congregationalist and protested strongly against the extreme Calvinism of the Scotch kirk. With others he withdrew and founded an independent church, where he preached, and for which body he wrote some theological pamphlets. He had an alert and logical mind with a strong legal bent. At one time he became involved in a law-suit in America, and quite enjoyed the experience, refusing to employ counsel, and pleading his own case. He greatly delighted in



the tilts with the lawyers, and won his case, much to his own satisfaction.

William Methyen had meager educational advantages, yet

was taught to read widely and think well. He spent his youth in gardening. About 1818 he mar ried Mary Sim, daughter of Sergeant John Sim, then superintendent of a bleachery at Claverhouse, and, securing employment as a bleacher, rose in his work, till on the retirement of his father in-law he succeeded him as superintendent, and held the position for 17 years. Shortly before the panic of 1837 he had begun manufacturing on his own account, but the panie ruined him, and he eame to America. where for six years he worked trying to make a home for bis



THE SUBLETTE DRUG STORY

wife and children. These were hard years for the family. Mother and her younger sister Anne had to leave school, and the burden was heavy upon their mother and brother John, who then a lad, as ever, proved his fidelity, and was the main stay of the family.



My mother and her sisters, together with all who knew him, honored my Uncle John.

William Methyen was a man of unusual ability. Thoroughly conscientious, and zealous for Scriptural and political truth, he was sometimes instant out of season in pressing his views upon others. His education was not proportionate to his abilities and he was the victim of unfortunate circumstances which hampered his life and irritated his energetic, impetuous nature. Properly trained he would have been a man of mark. His sermons were strong and able. His lectures on the Bible were instructive and commanded attention of the thoughtful. His constant reading in a measure made up for his lack of early advantages, and his logical mind, ready speech and mental acuteness sharpened by eonstant discussion made him a strong as he was ever a fearless disputant. An intense Abelitionist, he carried the disenssion of the question of slavery into unwelcome quarters, and at least once was egged for his zeal an experience that in no wise diminished his ardor. His views on the Apocalypse made his friends auxious for a brief commentary from him, and he attempted to dictate it to his son John: but he could not go slowly enough for his son's writing. His active mind was too eager for the speed of the pen, and the task was postponed and at length abandoned.

Grandfather was a great reader. While much given to Bible study, he sought a variety of reading, and disliked it that his father-in-law cared only for one book. He preached and lectured, not only on religious, but on scientific subjects, delivering a lecture at Mt. Morris Seminary on Optics. In Scotland he had been the friend and neighbor of Thomas Dick, and had himself made a telescope of considerable power. The making of another and a larger telescope was one of the unfulfilled hopes of his later years. He had imported the lenses some time before his death. I regret to say that they were not preserved; and almost the only article of his which I possess is his pocket compass, brought to America in 1838.

He published one or more theological pamphlets, of which I



have been unable to secure a copy, and the only specimen of his literary work which I have is the following poem preserved in a clipping from a religious paper:

### FATHER.

Wilt thou not from this time cry unto me, my father from art the guide of my youth, deremiah 3:4.

What kind inviting voice is this, Which bids no all my fears dismiss. The mighty God who reigns on high, Looks with a sympathetic eye. And bids me, to him, Father, cry.

But will be love, or can be bear A sinful child's imperfect prayer? He pleads with me to seek his face, That he may fill my soal with bliss, And set me in the children's place.

And is it to Jehovah known The correctes evils I have done Yes, all my sins before him lie, Yet he my vileness passes by, And bids me, to him, Father, cry.

Why such solicitude, say why That I should to him. Father, cry. It is that I may turn again. Nor see the abyss, nor feel the pain, Where she and we malignant reign.

And oh, what more my heart to move, What proofs of arden's active love: For me he gave his Son to die. That from his throne in yonder sky, He might say, "Abba Father, ery."

Shall not my least with love expand, To such a Father, such a Friend. And humbly tell the deb 1 ove. That all may hear, that all may know, That gratitude and praise may flow.

W. M.

Great-grandfather David Methven was a shoemaker in Dairsie, Fifeshire, Scotland.—Of him and his wife Mary Adamson their daughter Helen (for whom my mother was named) said, "They walked in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, blameless," "He was particularly nice in his shoemaking."



wrote Aunt Jane, "There was no bad leather or poor work. His daughter Helen and May bound the shoes, and nothing could exceed their neatness and exactness." He had a very severe temper, but a staunch character, and was an active member of the Pre-byterian church. He was a fall spare man. He died

KEV, WHALIAM METHYLY,

of apoplexy, being over seventy years of age. Of his parents I know nothing.

Mary Adamson, wife of David Methyen died at Broughty Ferry about 1832. Of her ancestry, I only know that through her we are related to if not descended from the Selkirks. In my boyhood my only pride of ancestry was in what Grandfather told me of a relationship which he was able to trace with Alexander Selkirk. Robinson Crusoe. Mary Adamson was a very plain, sallow-looking woman, badly marked with small pox. but with a manner so pleasant and a voice so remarkably sweet that she seemed

beautiful to her friends. She was noted for her cleanliness, her quickness at work, and Ler great kindness to neighbors in distress. Aunt Jane wrote, "I never saw Grandmother but once, and that was after she and Aunt Helen and Mary moved to the Ferry, where the daughters supported themselves by dressmaking. She was then very feeble, sitting in an easy chair. They led her out to sit in the garden. It was not long before her death, about 1822, at the age of 81."



Mary Sim, wife of Rev. William Methyen, was the daughter of John Sim and Christina Stewart. John Sim was a bleacher, the only son of a widow, and a tall, fair, handsome man. A story is told of a fortune teller who insisted on telling his fortune, but he refused and turned away. "I will tell you one thing," said the old woman. "You will be a soldier." There was no

one thing be abhorred more: but he laughed and said. "If I must be a soldier, I do not want to be a private." "No," said she, "You will have a small commant." Some years afterward when his eyes were suffering from constant examination of white cloth, he met a recruiting officer, and entered the army as sergeant. This was some time before the Revolution, but the Revolution came, and with it he came to America. My Aunt Jame told me as a boy that he told her mother that he had little love of fighting. and at the expiration of his service was strongly tempted to remain in America. He had found acquaintances here, and a number of young men offered to help him



MARY SIM METRVEN.

clear land and make a home. But he returned to Scotland.

He was a very religious man, a Congregationalist, and though calm in his disposition, was fervent in prayer. A volume of his manuscript prayers exists and is now in my possession. The writing is clear and distinct, and the phraseology is strongly



Biblical. He was a friend of struggling young men, and taught many to read and write. He leaned money without interest, and was never defrauded.

Of Christina Stewart we know only that she was a remarkably pretty girl, "the bonny lass of Banchill." She died at the age



JACOB B. BARTON, 1888.

of 84. She kept the small library at Claverhouse. She lacked the religious fervor of her husband, but possessed a reverent and inquiring mind. and was fond of poetry, quoting often from Young's Night Thoughts, and Milton's Paradise Lost. My mother remembered her, and her interesting instructive Bible stories. She was a small woman, and even in old age retained something of the beauty of her early years.

John Sim and Christina Stewart were the parents of five children. Their two sons died in infancy: their daughters lived and

married. The eidest, Jane, married a man momed Sher-wood, for whom Aunt Jane, was named. A tall brass candle-stick which she gave to her noice Jane Sherwood Methyen now belongs to Grace Barton McLaren. The was left a widow with

three sons and three daughters, she proved a capable energetic woman and brought up her children well. Anne, the second daughter, married Thos. Patterson and had one daughter Mary. The third daughter was Mary, wife of R v. William Methyen.

I remember my grandmother distinctly. She was a plain, quiet, deeply religious woman. She inherite liber father's temperament. She carried a reticule containing red apples for her grandchildren. I recall her funeral. She died Aug. 2, 1865, and is buried with her husband at Sublette, Ill.

William Methyen's children were:

 John Sim Methyen B. Aug. 14, 1819, came to America, 1844, d. Oct. 16, 1888.

Married, 1856, Sarah Pratt, who died Jan. 1857, leaving one daughter Sarah, b. Jan. 21, 1857, d. Feb. 21, 1863.

M. Cornelia S. Hunting (b. Dec. 16, 1839). Their children are:

 Mary Augusta b. Sublette, Iil. Jan. 20, 1562. M. John Kirkpatrick June 15, 1882. Their children are:

Charles Bruce, b. Nashville, Tenn., May 2, 1-83. Alan Methyen b. Sept. 9, 1855. Edith May, b. March 3, 1888. Helen Hunting, b. Jan. 2, 1890, John. b. 1865.

2. James Kirkpatrick b. March 13, 1865, d. Sept. 13, 1865.

3. Charles Sumer b. May 19, 1866, m. 1909, Alice Crosby.

 Jane Sherwood Methyen b. Dec. 1824, d. ummarried, Sublette, III. Jan. 9, 1895.

 Mary Mittivex b. 1826, d. June 23, 1888, in. James Kirkpatrick, d. April 19, 1862.

Their children are: 1. William b. Dec. 23, 1818, m. Eliza Ferguson, and afterward Characte Banks.

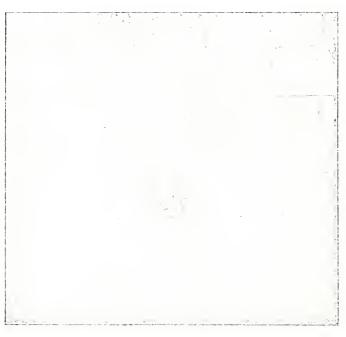
John E. Aug. 12, 1851, m. Mary Augusta Methyen.
 James E. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Thomas died in infancy.
 Mary Jane.
 Helen m. Thos. Hill Methyen deceased.

Annie, 8. Agnes, 9. Euphemia m. Aug. 14, 1890 Charles Whyte, 10. Alice,

Helen Murinven born Oct. 19, 1827, in. Dr. Jacob B. Parton, die l. April 18, 1893. Their children are mentioned elsewhere.

 Anne Mernyen b. 1833, in. Robert Dickason, and died about 1885. Their Lome at first was at Peru, Ill., after-

wards at East Grove and finally at Perryville, Ind. Their children were: Frank, b. July 1856, John, b. 1857, Mary, b. 1858, Helen, b. 1860, m. James M. Hain, and lives at Terre Hante, Ind., Edward, b. 1862, Alice, b. 1864, m. John Bolla, and lives at Perryville, Ind.



DR. JACOB B. EARTON AMONG HIS GRANDCHILDREN, 1866.





TRE CHILDREN OF JACOB B. AND BELEN M. BARTON. 186.

### CHAPTER V.

# THE FAMILY OF DR. JACOB B. BARTON.

Jacob B. and Helen M. Barton became the parents of five children, William Eleazar, born June 28, 1861; Mary Rachel, born Aug. 3, 1862; John Jacob, born Sept. 20, 1865; George Herbert, born Sept. 7, 1869, d. Jan. 17, 1873; and Grace Helen, born Jen. 28, 1871. All these were born in the house built by their father as a drug store and residence on Richmond Street, near Main. Almost directly across the street stood that center of sillage life, the town pump.



#### SUBLETTE.

The name Sublette is said to have been suggested by the frequency with which the contract for building the portion of the Illinois Central Railroad which passes through it was sublet by successive contractors. Possibly some such incident may have influenced the choice, but the original spelling within my memory, Soublette, shows that it was named for the Venezuelan soldier, Carlos Soublette, b. 1790, d. 1870.

Sublette was in the region first brought to the knowledge of the world by the Black Hawk war. General Scott's army then marched through it. The "army trail" through Knox and Paiestine Groves was easily followed in my boyhood, and I doubt not is still visible in places. One incident, the hasty retreat of General Atkinson before a body of supposed Indians who turned out to be a company of militia occurred where the village now stands.

The village numbers some three hundred souls, of whom a very greatly increased proportion are now Germans. It is in Lee County, on the watershell between the Illinois and Rock Rivers, not quite a hundred miles west and a little south from Chicago. It is not a picturesque village, and to many outsiders life in it might appear monotonous enough, but in my own youth we had no oppressing sense of social or intellectual isolation. The public schools were fairly good. The churches were social centers of some power; and there were literary societies and singing schools quite as stimulating and useful as many larger communities afford. My teacher, Mr. C. L. Nettleton, organized a debating society when I was about twelve years old, and I was a charter member. A year or two after this, the Red Ribbon movement resulted in a strong temperance society with a marked literary impulse. The Amboy Journal and the Dixon Telegraph, still flourishing and well-edited county papers, offered aspiring boys and girls a chance to see their work in print, and not a few of us availed ourselves of the privilege.

There was always a burning topic in Subletic. Political meetings were large and enthusiastic. The Fourth of July never lacked a celebration of some sort. John Clink's band of



fifes and drums never failed to bring us out in procession, and later there was a more or less illustrious brass band in which I played a bass horn at first, and later tried other instruments, till my college days, when I attained the dignity of leader of the band. I do not think of our life as one of intellectual dearth. The preaching we heard did not seem to us poor; and while in my boyhood, daily Chicago papers were not so common as now, we had them when there was news of importance, and we were industrious readers of the weeklies, thus we learned somewhat promptly of movements in the outer world.

My own earliest recollections are of the Rebellion. Popular interest registered itself at the postoffice, and it did not fail to impress me. I remember distinctly the departure of my uncle William Newton; I remember his funeral: I remember the assassination of Lincoln and the return of the troops.

After the war there were stirring meetings. As a lad I ac companied a great procession to Ambov to hear John A. Logan, and we brought back a flag awarded to the town with the largest delegation. The boys were ready to hang it out on slight provocation, and there was powder to burn whenever any great event occurred. On March 5th, 1877, when Haves was inaugurated after weeks of uncertainty. Sublette shared in the celebration. We had no cannon, but two anvils answered the purpose. We fired a gun for each electoral vote, and I poured in the powder from a gallon bottle. To the fact that the premature explosion which occurred after the sixteenth gun did not ignite the whole bottle I owe my own life; and to the fact that I winked, whether by coincidence or instinct, I know not, · I owe my evesight; for I was on my knees over the anvil and received the explosion in the face at close range. Suffering the most intense pain in the hours that followed. I heard the remaining guas with somewhat diminished interest. On the whole it seems to me to have been worth while to be born in a time of great historic interest and to have spent my early years in a community whose little pulse thrilled with the heart beat of great national movements. It was not and is not a great town, and even its



inhabitants have a habit of speaking deprecatingly of it, but I am not sure that it was not a good place to be born in.

## CHURCH LIFE.

So far as I am able to assign my memories a definite chronological arrangement, I place first an experience at family worship wherein I refused to be quiet until bribed by bread and butter and brown sugar. Preferring the sugar to what was underneath. I attracted the constant attention of the maid who had spread the slice for me, and who, during the prayer, charged me in a whisper to "Bite through." I remember the mental process by which at length I interpreted the words which at first I did not quite un terstand.

Soon my sister Mary and I were in Sunday school in the town hall. It was a Methodist Sunday school. My father was superintendent, and led the singing in church services; my mother taught the infant class of which Mary and I were members.

I remember an early "concert" in which we both participated. I recited a poem of Dr. Watts insisting that the word "chastised" should be pronounced "check-chased" which to my mind represented the repression and pursuit of evil. Mary, in the same entertainment "spoke a piece", and was held up on the pulpit that she might be seen while speaking.

After a time a Congregational church was formed, and my parents, together with Uncle John Methyen's family, withdrew to it, and in that church we all had our training. The church originally had a graceful spire, which it lost in the tornado of 1890. A picture of it as it now appears is shown on page 42.

The charch was never large; four churches in a town of 300 cannot be large, and so responsibility came early upon us. Mary was organist white still a child, and I was janitor at fifteen. We united with the church, she at twelve and I at fourteen, both under the pastoral care of Rev. Bruce S. Houting, and were baptized by an old friend of our parents, Rev. James Brewer, of Lee Center.



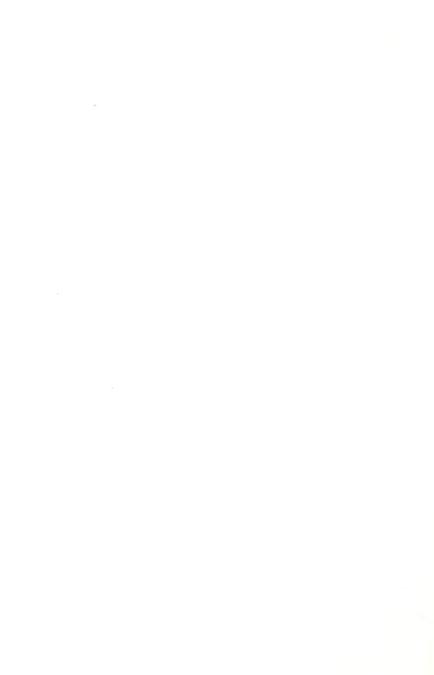
#### BEREA COLLEGE.

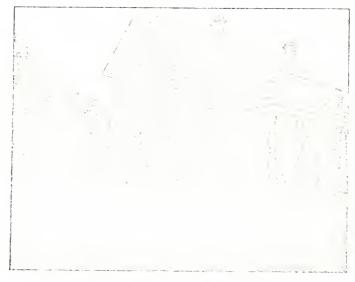
We all had our training in the public schools of Sublette. The brick building is still in use, and both my sisters have since taught there. Mr. Gardner has kindly made a photograph from which the picture on p. 43 is made. At the age of sixteen I set out to make my fortune, and spent nearly three years at Stillman Valley, where I had additional preparation for a college course. In 1880 Mary and I set out for Berea College, Kentneky, and pursued our studies together. Both the younger children have since attended the same college. Winning our own way, as was necessary, we rejoiced in a school whose moderate expense and facilities for self support made it possible for boys and girls of small means to secure an education.

A brief account may be given of each of the children, with notes on the ancestry of the families into which three of them have married.

# T. REV. WM. E. BARTON, D. D.

William Eleazar Barton was born in Sublette, Ill., June 28. 1861. He attended the public school of his native place and afterward that of Stillman Valley. With his sister Mary he entered Berea College in 1881, and was graduated June 24, 1885. In the same year, June 6th, he was ordained at Berea. Ky., and entered upon the work of the ministry. On July 23. 1885, he married Esther Treat Bushnell, at Johnsonville, Trumbull County, Ohio. From there they went together to their first home and pastorate at Robbins, Tenn., where pleasant studies already pursued in the history of the people of the Comberland mountains were continued. In 1887 he entered Oberlin Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1890 with the degree of B. D. During his theological course he served as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Litchfield, Ohio, and on his graduation became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Wellington, Ohio, where he spent three years, and resigned to accept a call from the Shawmut Congregational Church in Boston.





BIRTHPLACE OF BRUCE I. BARTON, ROBBINS, TENN.

During his six years in Boston, in addition to his pastoral labors he pursued his hi-torical investigations. He had already published two volum - of fiction: "The Wind-Up of the Big Meetin' on No Business," 1887, and "Life in the Hills of Kentucky," 1889, and afterward "The Ecclesiastical History of the Western Reserve,' and "The History of the First Congregational Church of Wellington," both being papers prepared for the Ohio Church History Society. In Boston he published soveral stories: "A Hero in Homespun; a Tale of the Loyal South;" Sim Gailoway's Daughter-in-Law;" "The Truth About the Trouble at Roundstone," When Baston Bravel the King;" a child's book "The Story of a Pumpkin Fie." illustrated by his friend A. M. Willard, "Old Plantation Hymns," and "The Psalus and Their Story" in two volumes. He has since published "Pine Knot," a story of the Civil War; "The Prairie Schooner," a story of the Black Hawk War, and the "Improve-

ment of Perfection." He served for six years on the board of directors of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society and for eight years has been a director of the Congregational Educational Society. His aima mater conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1885. He is one of the chitors of the Bibliotheca Sacra, and vice president of the Congregational S. S. and Publishing Society and of the American Peace Society. He is a director of Chicago Theological Seminary, of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, and of the Congregational Education Society. His summers are spent at Foxboro, Mass., with his family. In "the wigwam," a quiet study in the woods, he has done some of his literary work; and the children find enjoyment in the woods and water close at hand. Pictures of the woods and the wigwam are shown herein.

The children of William Elenzar, and Esther Treat (Bushnell) Barton are:

Bruce Fairchild Barton born at Robbins, Tenn., Aug. 5th, 1886.

The little white house on the hill op was built by his parents, and formed their first Lome. A picture of it is shown in this volume.



BURTHPLACE OF CHARLES W. AND HELEN E. BARTON. 20 SPRING ST., OBERTAN, O.



M.C. Bacton



Charles William Barton born at 20 Spring Street, Oberlin, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1887.

For the little cottage 20 Spring Street, the house in Robbias was exchanged usight unseen," and proved a pleasant house during the three years of theological study. A picture of it is shown in this volume.

Helen Elizabeth Barton, born 20 Spring Street, Oberlin, Ohio, Jane 23, 1889.

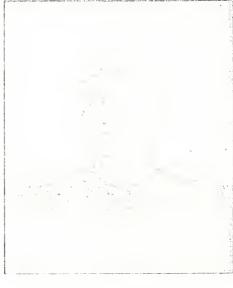
Frederick Bushnell Barton, born in the Congregational Parsonage Wellington, Ohio, April 80, 1891.

Robert Shawmut Barton, born 28 Cumberland Street, Boston, Aug. 4, 1891.

## ESTHER TREAT (BUSHNELL) BARTON.

Esther Treat Bushnell was born in Johnsonville, Trumbull County, Ohio, the daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Ann (Treat)

Bushnell, She attended successively the Hartford (Ohio) Academy, the Orwell Normal Institute, and Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa. She taught in the district schools near her home, and then for two vears each in Orwell Normal Institute, and in the preparatory department of Berea College. She married Rev. William Eleazar Barton July 23, 1885. Her grandparents were Lewis Bushnell, b. April 12, 1787. d. June 29, 1815; m. Dec. 27, 1808, Sallie Webb. b. Sept. 26, 1790, d. Feb. 8. 1878; and Deacon John Treat, b. Orange. Conn., Feb. 15, 1795, d. June



ASTREET, BARTON, 18.9.



13, 1887, m. May 10, 1820, Marietta Humason, b. Hartford, Conn. May 20, 1804, d. June 30, 1885. As each of these lines runs back into early Connectient history, and the families with which these intermarried are many, her lineage will be recorded under the names of her several ancestors, whose names in the successive generations will be printed in small capitals.

## 0

#### BUSHNELL.

From Mrs. Win. H. Maher, of Toledo, I have the following interesting account of the Bashnell family:

About the 25th day of May in the year 1639, a small ship sailed down the Thames, and took her course towards America. The name of the ship is unfortunately lost, but we know it was very small, 250 tons, and yet almost twice as large as the Mavflower. The company which she carried was gathered from the southern part of England, chiefly from the counties of Kent, Suffolk, Surrey and Sussex. We do not know their numbers, but later on we find a record of "25 heads of families." So we may safely infer that the number could not be less than one hundred. The little ship must have been crowded to its itinost capacity, and those two months on the ocean were not without their discomforts. After they had been about ten days on their voyage, they drew up a covenant, agreeing to "sit down and join ourselves together is one entire plantation and be helpful to each other in any common work." The twenty-five heads of families signed this. The third name on the list of signers was Francis Bushnell. He came from Horsted, Suffolk County, England, and with him came his daughters. Sarah and Rebecca. His wife's name was also Rebecca, but we are not told whether she came with her family to America or had died in England before the emigration. On the voyage an attachment was formed between Sarah and Mr. John Hondiey, which is pleasantly told by a writer in the New England Magazine:

"The voyagers landed at Quinniplac (New Haven) and faced the unknown wilderness. To their enquiring hosts they reported a little seasial ness among their number, during the passage, and a little love-malling between John Hoadley, student of divinity, and Sarah Bushnell; which reports shows that ocean voyages in the seventeenth centery might closely resemble those of the mineteenth



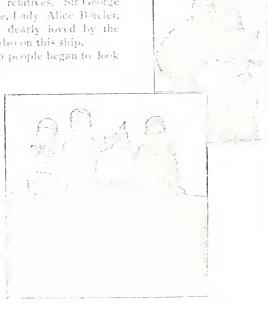
in all but duration. This flirtation, however, was, as Puritan illitation should be, a more serious matter, and ended in a marriage, duly solemnized and recorded at Guilford in July, 1642." John Hoadiey and his wife returned to England in 1653, where he became chaplain in Cromwell's array.

About the first of July the colony at New Haven began to look anxiously for the ship to come in. Mr. Davenport was especially in-

terested in its welfare, for among its passengers was his little son, who had been left in England in the care of relatives. Sir George Fenwick, with his bride, Lady Alice Boteler, who was afterwards so dearly loved by the Saybrook colony, were also on this ship.

When the New Haven people began to look

for the ship that was bringing their friends, they set apart a day for public humiliation by fasting and prayer. and "sent a pinnis to pilot them to the harbor," because that was the first ship that had ever cast anchor in those waters. But the pilot, alter watching for them a fortnight, grew weary and returned home. "And that very night after," writes Mr. Davenport, "the ship came in, guided by God's own hand to our town."



TSTHER T. BARTON AND HER CHILDREN. 18.7.

Our company of emigrants at once proceeded to look for an abiding place. They bought the land where Guilford now stands of the sachem-squaw who owned it, her name was Shaumpishah, and set to work with a will to build their bonnes. Before winter they had begun their rude log huts, though probably many of them lived temporarily in the huts the Indians had vacated, and the foundations of



the new colony were laid. This is the story of the way our ancestor, Francis Bushnell the elder, came to America. He did not live many years to help build up the new colony in which he had cast his



LEWIS BUSHNELL, 1898.

lot, but he was one of its strong pillars until his death in 1646.

Francis Bushnell, "ye elder," had six sons who also came to America

Mr. Ira Bushnell, a descendant of Dea, Francis (Francis ir.) has left a "memorandum," from which I quote below. The original document is carefully preserved in one of the Bushnell families of Saybrook. Ira Bushnell was born in 1727, so that he must have known his Uncle Francis (b. 1697, d. 1791), and probably his grandfather John, b. 1666, so that we can easily imagine that Dea. Francis. who died in 1681, handed these facts down to his grandson John, b. 1666, and therefore fifteen years old when his grandfather died This John probably handed them down to his grandson Ira, b. 1727. Here is the memorandum, or as much of it as is of interest to us:

"This was rit by Ira Boshnell, in the year 1791, in the 64th year of his age. Let the same be continued for a memorandum to my children and children's children. Note that. About the year 1662 old Deacon Francis Bushnell builded the mill that I now own. It hath been in the possession of several of his posterity ever since. . . . . As for the name of the Bushnells, it might probably atise from



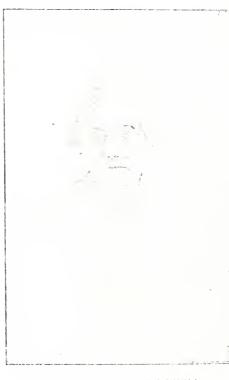
some occupation or office; some learned men think the word Bushnell from a man that preserved or pruned the young wood in copies or forists, for the change of an R for an L was common in the old English words. The old I nglish language is now much altered from what it was 200 years ago.

"There came from England six brothers of the family of Bushnells. After they had made some stay at the Mass, Bay, where they first landed, four of them came that remained. They first stopped at Long Island but not liking Long Island for a settlement, they came

over to Guilford about the year 1648. Mr. Robert Chapman prevailed with three of them to remove to Saybrook, viz: Francis and William and Richard. There was an Isaac, he was unfortunate, as it was said, in getting a bad wife. He left her and returned home to England with his effects, he being a merchant and owned a considerable estate.

My great grandfather's father Francis lived in Saybrook about 33 years, and was deacon of the church in Saybrook. He married a sister of Robert Chapman. Deacon Francis Bushnell died Dec. 4, 1681, about 82 years of age."

In some points Ira's "memorandum" is not correct. There was certainly a Francis jr. in Guilford in 1639, for a home let was given him at the first assignment of lots. It is possible that there were two Francis Bushnells and that the one who came to



ELIZABETH A. TREAT BUSHNULL.

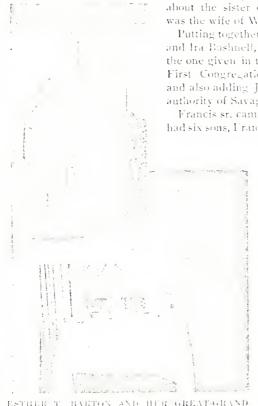


Guilford with his brothers was the cousin of Francis jr. of Guilford. But after carefully comparing authorities I ant convinced that they were the same man, especially as Francis ir, disappears from Guil-

> ford records about the same time that he happens in Saybrook. Ira is also mistaken about the sister of Robert Chapman. She was the wife of William, instead of Francis. Putting together the accounts of Dr. Steiner and Ira Bashnell, and piecing them out with the one given in the anniversary book of the First Congregational church of Savbrook, and also adding John to the brothers, on the authority of Sayage, we evolve this sketch: Francis sr. came to Guilford in 1839. He

had six sons, Francis, William, Richard, John,

Isaac, and one other. These came to America, some earlier than their father, perhaps some later. Francis came to Salem in the "Flanter" in 1635. John came the same year in the "Hopewell." Francis, William and Richard went down to L. L and crossed over to Guilford, about 1689. They were carpenters by trade, and as there was great need of men of that craft in Saybrook, Mr. Robert Chapman urged them to come there. William and Richard seem to have responded at once, but Francis remained some time longer in Cuilford, where he received a home lot.



BARTON AND HER GREAT-GRAND FATHER'S CLOCK.

Note This clock belonged to Davil Webb and Sarah Divergor! The could be ide it was spun by Laiza both Treat Bushnell and woven by his mother 1838. The terpot in lower or was part of Lizzo th Torat Bushnell's wedding service, and the spoon was present of by Honor Hubbard Bramason to her daughter Marieta, at her matriage to John Treat. The tables lock was span by Honor Hubbard.



In an address delivered at the 250th anniversary of the church of O'd Saybrook, Rev. Edward Chapman, a descendant of both Robert Chapman and William Bushnell, gave this sketch of his Bushnell ancestor:

"Side by side with these should be set Lieut, William Bushnell, who was from the first an important factor in the life of church and town. According to tradition, he built the first meeting house, and records prove that with his son he built the second. He also received on one occasion six shillings for mending the drum which served to call the people together on Sundays and town-meeting days; and again ten shillings six-pence for making pikes, presumably for the eight



BIRTHPLACE OF ESTHER T. BARTON, JOHNSONVILLE, OHIO.

soldiers who flanked the meeting-house door. To him and his wife, Rebecca Chapman Bushnell, were born a family of boys, who sent down to posterity such men as Dr. Horace Bushnell, the theologian, and Cornelius Scranton Bushnell, whose connection with the inventor Lifessen made the construction of the Monitor possible."

An article, by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner in the N. Eng. Hist, and



Gen. Register April 1899, gives the descendants of Francis Bushnell for three or four generations

Following are the Bushnell genealogies so far as they relate to the present inquiry:



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ROBBINS, TENN, 1884887.

Francis Businesell, in Reference, came from Suffolk Horsted County, England, to Guilford 1639. Died 1646. Their chifdren were:

(DEA.) Francis 2d. 1609 - Dec. 4 1681.

REBECCAM.1646 John Lord.

LIEUT, WI. LIAM d. Nov. 12, 1683.

Jony, 1614 -- 1867.

Sarah, bap. 1625, m. Rev. John Hoadley 1642.

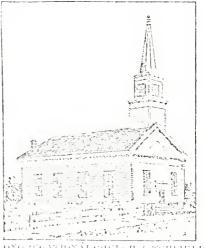
RICHARD, d. 1657.

Isaac, who "had a bad wife and returned to England."

One other son, name unknown.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BUSBNELL, of Saybrook d. Nov. 12, 1683, m. Re-BECCA CHAPMAN, a sister of Robert Chapman of Saybrook.

Their children were:



CONG. 0'GATIONAL COULT B. 1 (FICH) TELD ORIO, 4887-4899.



- 1. Joshua, b. May 6, 1644, d. March 1740.
- H. Samuel, b. middle of Sept. 1615, d. 172.
- III. Rebecca, b. Oct. 5, 1616, m. John Hand.
- IV. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 51, 1618-9, d. Dec 9, 1711.
  - V. Francis, b. Jan. 6, 1649-50, d. young.
- VI. Stephen, b. Jan. 4, 1653-4, d. Aug. 1727.
- VII. Thomas, b. Jan. 4, 1653-1.
- VIII. Judith, b. beginning of Jan. 1655-6, d. Nev. 17, 1740.
  M. Dr. Joseph Seward, of Guilford and Durham, on Feb. 5, 1681-2. He d. Feb. 14, 1732, aged 77.
  - Abigail, b. middle of February 1659-60, m. Captain John Seward.
    - X. Lydia, b. 1661, d. Aug. 24, 4753, m. Caleb Seward. He died Aug. 2, 1728.
  - X1. Daniel, b. 1683, d. Feb. 1727-8.

WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Saybrook, b. Feb. 15, 1648-9, d. Dec.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WELLINGTON, OHIO, 1800 93

9, 1711, m. Oct. 7, 1675, Rebecca, who d. May 44, 1763; m. 2d June 9, 1705, widow Sarah Buel by whom he had seven children.



SHAWMUT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BOSTON, 1893-1899.

The children of William Jr. and Re-Beca Bushnell were:

Yary, b. Aug. 8, 1696.

Daniel, b. Nov. 8, 1699,

Martha, b. May 16, 1701 d. young.

Ерикам, b. Sept. 27, 1702.

Sarah, b. April 21, 1704 d. young. •

Jedidiah, b. May 5, 1706, d. young.

By his second wife he had seven chil dren:

Sarab, Jedidiah, Jamés, Martha, Anne, Thomas, Rebecca

Ephraim Bushnell, b. Feb. 14, 1675-6, of Saybrook, m. 1st, Nov. 9, 1697, Mary Lay. M. 2d, Oct. 16, 1712, Sarah Hill. By his first wife his children were:

I. Mary, b. Aug. 8, 1698.

H. Daniel, b. Nov. 8, 1699.

III. Martha, b. May 16, 1701, d. young.

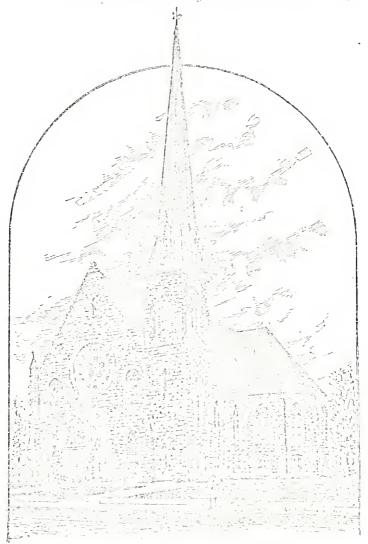
IV. Ephraim, b. Sept. 27, 1702,

Sarah, b. April 21, 1704, d. young.

VI. Jedidiah, b. May 5, 1796, d. voung,

By his second wife his children were:

VII. Sarah, b. July 26, 1713.



FIRST CONGRECATIONAL CUURCH, OAK PARK.



VIII. Jedidiah, b. May 23, 1714.

1X. James, b. March 12, 1716.

X. Martha, b. Aug. 12, 1718.

XI. Anne, b. Oct. 24, 1720, m. Moses Dudley, Dec. 22, 1743.

XH. Thomas, b. Aug. 24, 1722.

XIII. Rebecca, b. June 22, 1728.

Exsign Alexander Businell. son of Ephram Businell and was born July 2, 1739 in Connecticut, in. Feb. 12, 1761, Chloe Wait of Lyme, Conn., removed to the Western Reserve in 1804, and died at Hartford, Ohio, March 18, 1818. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His first service was as sergeant in Captain Thomas Hutchins' Co., 18th Regt, Conn. Militia, Aug. 18, Sep. 25, 1776. He served later as Ensign in Captain Benjamin Mills' Co., Col. Bezaleel Beebe's Regt, and was commonly called Captain Bushnell. (See Connecticut in the Revolution pp. 472, 616.) The inevitable tendency to magnify military rank finds its illustration, in the fact that the Hart Genealogy speaks of him as "General Bushnell"

The children of Auxander Busanell and Chlot. Walt, were Thomas, Daniel, William, Chloc. Alexander jr., Sterling. Mary, Hannah, Lucy, Phoche.

Daniel Bushnell, son of Alexander Bushnell, was born in Connecticut Dec. 18, 1753 and died at Hartford, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1812. He m. 1786 Rebecca Bannino by whom he had ten children. She died July 9, 1809. He m. 2d. 1810, Eunice Brockway, by whom he had seven children. She died about 1860.

The eldest son of Daviel Busanill, and Rebrica Banning, was Lewis sr., b. April 12, 1787 and died June 29, 1818. The children of Lawis Busanill and Sallin Wenn, were. Linus, b. Aug. 29, 1806, d. Sept. 29, 1828; Deborah b. April 59, 1811, d. Oct. 3, 1812, Lorenzo, b. Jan. 29, 1813, m. Malinda B. Robbius, Sept. 6, 1836; Lewis Ja. b. March 23, 1818, m. Elizabeth ANN Treat, Dec. 30, 1841.

The children of Lewis Bushnell and Elizabeth Ann Treat were:



\_ THE CHADREN OF KEY WILLIAM E. AND ESTIFIK I'S BARTON. ISB.



Hubert Treat Bushnell, b. Sept. 26, 1543, m, Jennie Hobart Holiett Dec. 3, 1868.

Mary E., b. Oct. 27, 4845, m. June 15, 4876, Frank Clark Himman, Martha Ann, b. Jan. 4, 4848, m. Sullivan Hutchins May 40, 4876. Howard Lewis, b. Jan. 48, 4856, m. Kittie Clark Sept. 48, 1876. Liaus Sydney, b. Jan. 4, 4853, m. Emma A. Taylor Jan. 4, 1876. Esther Treat, b. Jan. 30, 4855, m. Rev. Wm. E. Barton July 23, 4885. Sarah Elizabeth, b. June 45, 4857, m. William W. Clapp July 23, 4885. George Albert, b. April 20, 4861, m. Gertrade Keturah Woodruff, May 5, 4886.

John William, b. Dec. 2, 1868. d. Jan. 5, 1864.

# LAY.

MARY LAY, wife of Ephraim Bushnell, may have been MARAII, b. March 21, 1618, daughter of JOHN LAY of Lyme, a soldier in King Philip's War, who was badiy wounded in the Great Swamp Fight Dec. 19, 1675. He died Nov. U., 1696 aged 63. His widow Sarah d. June 12, 1702. He was the son of JOHN LAY, Saybrook, 1648, d. aged, Jan. 18, 1675, had wife ARIGAIL, d. 1686. See Savage 111-65.

#### Æ BELL.

1.1. Francis Bi 1.1. Stamford, 1642, was one of the early settlers and an important man in the colony, a firm Puritan in forms and principles. Some of his descendants have a Bible brought to N. E. in Mayflower, in which is a record of his son Jonathan b. in Sept. 1641, the first white male child born in Stamford.

Favorable mention is made of Francis Bell by Cotton Mather. He was one of the signers of the deed for a second purchase of the town of Stamford, Jan. 7, 1697, of Taphause & Powahay and other Indians. Was appointed to go (with Geo. Slauson) to Boston in search of Rev. John Bishop to preach at Stamford, as successor to Rev. Mr. Denton. The journey was made on foot though Indian dangers were great. On their return the minister accompanied them with the Bible under his arm. I.t. Francis Bell was one of the committee to form a union of the two colonies in 1661. Left children at Stamford. First Puritan settlers of Connecticut, pp. 186, (1941 Savage.)

Savage says he had been early at Wethersfield, and prior to his settlement at Stamford, then called Rippowans. His wife Rebecca d. 1684. He died Jan. 8, 1690.

From his will, May 24, 1689, we learn of his family, one son Jona-



than, his daughter Many, m. to Joshua Hoyr, and four sons; of daughter Rebecca, who d. May 2, 1676, wife of Jonathan Little.

HOYT.

Simox Hoyr, landed in Salem in 1625 or 1629 probably in the Abigail or the George, and in the same year settled in Charlestown where his name stands fifth on the list of settlers as given in the Charlestown records. He was made freeman of Mass. 1631 and settled in Dorchester 1663. Scituate April 1635. Scitled in Windsor, Conn. 1633. Removed to Stamford between 1649-1657, d. Stamford 1657.

MARY HOYT was the daughter of Josaca Hoyt, b. 1641, d. 1690 at Stamford, Conn., m. Mary Bell, dau, of Francis and Reflect Bell of Stamford. (See Hoyt Family, p. 302, History of Stamford, p. 28) Joshua Hoyt was the son of Simox Hoyt, b. 1595-1600.

& WEBB-DAVENPORT.

Sallie Webb, b. Sept. 26, 1790 m. Lewis Bushnell sr. Dec. 17, 1808, d. Feb. 8, 1878, at Johnsonville, Ohio, was daughter of David Webb, b. March 19, 1758 and Sarah Davenport b. Feb. 13, 1760, d. Sept. 1852.

The Webb family begins with Richard Webb, d. in Conn., March 15, 1676. His wife's name was Elizabeth, d. 1680. He was a soldier in King Philip's War. Their son Joseph Webb sr. m. Hannah Schoffeld, June 8, 1752. He d. 1685. Their son Joseph Webb, b. Jan. 3, 1674, d. Nov. 15, 1743, m. Feb. 23, 1698, Mary Hoyt, b. 1672, d. Feb. 24, 1749.

Among the children of Joseph Webb and Mary Hoyt was Sergeant Epenetus Webb, d. 1759, m. Deborah Ferris Dunning, who died 1805. David Webb, son of Epenetus and Deborah Webb, was b. Conn., March 19, 1758, m. Sarah Davenport, b. Feb. 13, 1760, d. Sept. 1852. They are buried at Johnsonville, Ohio. They owned, and probably brought with them from Connecticut, the clock now owned by their great-grand-daughter, Esther T. Barton.

Their daughter, Sallie Webb, wite of Lewis Bushnell'se, was born Sept. 26, 1790, d. Feb. 8, 1878.



#### DAVENPORT.

The Davenport family has been faithfully written up by Amzi Bene liet Davenport in a history published in 1851, and republished with corrections and culargements in 1876. In giving numbers here I refer to his work.

The Davenport family springs from Orme de Davenport born in the 20th year of William the Conqueror, 1086. The father of the family in America was John Davenport D. D. (61) of the 17th generation. He was the founder of New Haven, Conn., and his name is one of the most highly honored of American founders. He was the fifth son of Henry Davenport. Mayor of Coventry in England. His grandfather, Edward, also had been mayor. His mother's name was Winifred Barnabit, and he was born in 1597 and baptized April 9. He m. Elizabeth Woolley,

d. Boston, March 15, 1670. He came to Boston 1637, founded New Haven, 1638, secreted the regicides Goff and Whalley in his own house. Came to Boston as pastor of the First Church 1668. He d. March 15, 1670 and is buried with his friend, Rev. Dr. John Cotton, in King's Chapel Burying Ground, Boston.

His only child was JOHN DAVENPORT, (C5) merchant and judge, b. England 1635, d. Boston March 21, 1677. He came to America 1630, m



CORNER OF STUDY, JAMAICA PLAIN, BOSTON.

Abigail Pierson, sister of Rev. Abraham Pierson, first president of Yale, and daughter of Rev. Abraham Pierson sr., who was born Yorkshire, Eng. 1608, d. Newark, N. J. Ang.9, 1698. Came to America 1839, and is noted as the author of an "Indian Catechism," "The Gospel in New England," etc.

They were the parents of Rev. John Davenport, (68) b. Bos-



ton Feb. 22, 1668, grad. Harvard, 1687, m. April 18, 1695, Murtha (Gould) widow of John Selleck, d. 1731.

#### GOULD.

The founder of the Gould family in America was MAJOR NATHAN GOLD, of Fairfield, Conn.

He came from St. Educondsbury, or "Bury St. Edmonds," about 25 miles E. of Cambridge, England, and was landholder in Millord. Conn. 1647 and in Fairfield 1649. Called "Captain" in 1670, and afterwards Major. Died 1666-94, March 4. In 1657 he m. 2 Martha, widow of Edmund Harvey, (d. 1648); she died before him.

Nathan<sup>\*</sup>, b. 1603, Dec. <sup>8</sup>, m. 1 (Hannah Talcott; (2) Sarah - --; d. 1723. Sarah<sup>2</sup>, b. ab. 1660; m. 1684 April 25, John Thompson of Fairfield, d. 1747 June 4. DI BORAH<sup>3</sup>, m. GLORGE CLARK of Milford



THE PARSONAGE, CAK PARK, ILL.

Abigail<sup>3</sup>, m. 1685, Jan. 5, Jenadam Selleck, jun. of Stumford, b. 1661 July II. Marthus, m. 1) Josep Selicek, d. bef. 1694, Harvard Coll. 1690; brother of Jonathan; 2) 1695, April 16, Rev. John Davenport of Stumferd; d. 1712, Proc. 1



In 1618 the court appointed Nathan Gold major over the mititia of Fairfield county. He had previously been captain of militia. See "The Gould Family" by Benj. Apthorp Gould, p. 829.

Their son was Rev. John Diventort (73) b. Stamford Conn. Jan. 21, 1698, m. Sept. 6, 1722, Sarah Bishop, supposed to have been a daughter of his predecessor, Rev. John Bishop and d. Nov. 17, 1712.

Their son was Deodate Davenport (23) b. Stamford, Conn. Jan. 5, 1730, m. June 16, 1757. Lybra Woodward, and died March 10, 1808. He was the brother of Hon. Abraham Davenport, the hero of Whittier's poem of "The Dark Day," May 18, 1780. The darkness that came over the State sending the lowing cattle home and the fowls to roost, struck terror to men's hearts with a general expectation of the day of judgment.

The State Senate then in session entertained a motion to adjourn. "It is the Lord's great day," said the mover. Abraham Dayenport rose and said, "That day is either at hand or it is not: if it is there is no cause for adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish therefore that candles may be brought." The lights were brought, and Abraham Davenport spoke on a fisheries bill.

" His awess rack code caues listen a gal' the while Between the peuses of his argument. To hear the thunder of the wrath of God. Freak from the hollow trumpet of the cloud.

And ther spectards in memory to this day, Erect, self poised, a rugged for a half seed. Against the background of upnatural dark. A witness to the ages as they pass. That simple duty high no place for fear.

DEODATE DAVENPORT and Lydia Woodward were the parents of Samu Davenroke, b. Feb. 13, 1760 wife of David Webb, and great-grandmother of Esther T. Burton.

#### WOODWARD.

HON, PETER WOODWARD, of Dedham, freeman May 18, 1642, had PETER, Witham, Rebecca, in. 1666 Thos. Fisher, and Ann.d. 1666. Was to presentative in General Court of Mass. 1665, 9,70 and strangely miscalled Woo iwine. He d. May 9, 1685. His e'dest son PETER, a soldier in King Phidip's War, d. Feb. 15, 1721, had by wife Munur-ABLU: William, b. Jan. I, 1930; Ann. Peo. 2, 1670, John, Sept. 10, 1671, grad, Harvard 1666; Ebenezer, Sert. 15, 1675; Mehitable, Nov. 17,

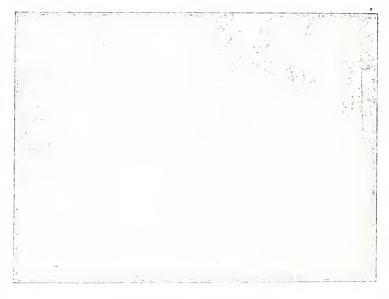


1677; Peter, Dec. 29, 1679; Judith, March 1683, Samael, Dec. 26, 1685. Rev. John Woodward was graduated at Cambridge College, 1693; was ordained paster of the church at Norwich, Dec. 6, 1699; acted as secretary of the council that compiled Saybrook Platform 1708; was dismissed from his pastoral charge, Sept. 13, 1716, and was admitted an inhabitant of New Hayen, Dec. 24, of the some year. He married Sarah Rosewell. They had Lydia 1793, who m. Deodate Dayenfort, 1730; Rosewell. 1708; Elizabeth, 1710; John, 1742; Sarah, 1744, who m. Samuel Miles; Richard, 1716; William, Oct. 18, 1718; Mary, 1729, who m. Joseph Trowbridge. 2d wife, Mary Gaskill, May 5, 1731; had Gaskill.

See Savage, "East Haven Register," by S. Dodd, p. 150.

### EISHOP.

REV. JOHN BISHOP, 1634, believed to have been grandfather of the wife of the third John Davenport, was chosen minister at Stamford whither he went on foot from Boston, had wife, REBECCA, and



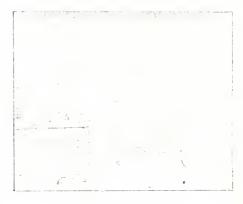
THE WIGWAM, FOXBORO, MASS.

children Stephen, Joseph, Ebenezer, Benjamin, besides one, perhaps, named Whiting, that d. early; all mentioned in his will. For second wife he had Joanna, dan, of Capt, Thos. Willet, widow of Rev. Peter Prudden of Milford. His will made 16, Nov. 1694, pro. 12 March following, instructs us as to these wives and his children which were

all by the first. As early as 1640 he had been to Taunton. He preached near 50 years, wrote a Latin epitaph on Richard Mather (whence a presumption arises that he was from Dorchester), which may be read in the Magnalia of the gr. S. Cap. 20 of HI, or p. 131.

### TREAT.

Esther Treat Barton is a lineal descendant, by a double line, from Governor Robert Treat, Governor of Connecticut before and after the administration of Andros, the leader of the colonists in



INSIDE THE RIGWAM.

the Charter Oak episode, and commander of the Connecticut forces in King Philip's War. The family is faithfully recorded in John Harvey Treat's Genealegy of the Treat family. The numbers, as here given refer to that volume.

RICHARD TREAT was born in Pilmister, England, bap, Aug. 28, 1584, d. 1670 in Wethersfield, Conn. M. April 27, 1615, Alice Gayland, dan. of Hugh Gaylard who was buried in Pilmister, Oct. 21, 1614. She survived her husband. Richard Treat was free-man in Wethersfield 1659. He was a magistrate, a member of Gov. Winthrop's Council, and held various offices of honor in New England. For his ancestry and much of interest concerning him and his descendants, I refer to the Treat Genealogy.

His son, Governor Robert Tunat, baptized Feb. 25, 1624-5, d. Milford, Conn., July 12, 1710, m. Jane Tapp. He held effices of honor from his early youth, was Commander-in-Chief of Connec



ticut forces in King Philip's War, was Lieutenaut Governor of Connecticut at the time of the Andros usurpation and the Charter Oak incident, and Governor for thirteen years afterward, his entire service as Governor and Deputy Governor being forty years. He had eight children, of whom the fourth was

5, Captain Robert Treat, b. Milford, Conn., Aug. 14, 1654, d. Milford, Mar. 20, 1720; m. 1st, about 1678, Elizabeth ———, by whom he had two daughters Elizabeth and Jane; m. 2d. about 1687, Argain Camp. b. Mar. 28, 1667, d. Mar. 20, 1742. Freeman Oct. 8, 1681, captain Aug. 7, 1763. By his second wife, his children were Robert, Samuel, Jonathan and Abigail.

Samuel Treat, bap. Milford, Nov. 28, 1697, d. Apr. 28, 1738.
 M. Anna Clark, 1709, d. Dec. 12, 1731. His children were Eunice, bap. Jan. 11, 1730; Samuel, Aug. 6, 1728; Abigail, 1730; John, 1731.

166, John Terat, b. 1731 and bap. Dec. 5, d. Milford, Oct. 19, 1791. He married Anna Bryan, (218) b. Feb. 19, 1730-1, d. June 28, 1806, whose mother was Sanau Treat, b. Milford, June 6, 4690, d. Nov. 12, 1748, m. March 45, 1721-2. Richard Bryan jr., son of Richard, and Sarah (Platt) Bryan. He had six chi'dren, Sarah, John, Richard, Andrew, Sybil, Ann.

572. John Treat, b. Nov. 17, 1755, d. Milford, Dec. 23, 1807. M. 18t, Esther Hine, m. 24, May 1, 1794, Esther Clark, who was b. Milford, Aug. 23, 1770 and d. Vienna, O., March 30, 1845. She moved to Tallmadge, O., from Conn. in 1824, and there reared her four sons and youngest daughter.

1318. Diacon John Tagar, b. Orange, Conn., Feb. 15, 1793, d. June 13, 1887. He served as private in Capt. John Butler's Co., Col. E. Sanford's Regt., Connecticut Militia in the War of 1842.

He was a man of sterling character, and for many years an officer in the church. I saw him but once, at our wedding in 1885. Three times he walked from Connecticut to Obio, averaging forty-live miles a day and on the last trip sometimes walked sixty miles. He settled in Vienna, O., in 1818. He m. May 10, 4820. MARILITA HUMASON, b. Hartford, Conn., March 20, 1804. d. June 30, 1885.



They had five children; the eldest, 2415. ELIZABETH ANN TREAT. b. July 4, 1821, d. Ueb. 22, 1894, m. Lewis Bushnell, became the mother inter alice, of Esther Treat Bushnell, 3531, who m. July 23, 1885, Rev. WILLIAM E. BARTON.

#### CAMP.

NICHOLAS CAMP, Milford, 1639, m. July 14, 1652, as his second wife, Catherine widow of Anthony Thompson, had Joseph b. Aug. 11, 1653, at New Haven, who d. young; and at Milford, Samuel, Sept. 15, 1655; Joseph, 1658, grad. Harvard College 1677; Mary 1660; John and Sarah 1661; and ABIGAIL, b. March 28, 1667, d. March 20, 1742, m. Capl. Robert Treal. (Savage's Dict., Vol. I, p. 831.)

#### TAPP.

EDMUND TAPP, Milford, 1639, was one of "the seven pillars of the church in New Haven " He died 1653. He had three daughters, one of whom JANE III. GOV. ROBERT TREAT.

#### BRYAN.

The Bryan family in America was founded by Alexander Bryan, b. Annaugh in Ireland, came to America with his son before 1659. He, and his son after him, was the richest man in Milford, Conn., where they made their home. He was a man of influence in the colony of New Haven, and after its union with Connecticut was in official positions from 1668-73. His wife Ann - - d. 20 Feb. 1661, and Le in. widow of Sam'l Fitch, the schoolmaster of Haitford. He d. 1679 at a great age at Milford.

RICHARD BRYAN, b. Armaugh, Ireland, 1651, m. MARY PANTRY. Their children were Mary and Hannah, 1654, Samuel, 1659, John, 1562, d. young. Abigail, 1684, d. unmarried 1698, RICHARD, 1666

FRANCIS, 1678, m. LOSFPH TREAT, Sarah, 1670.

RICHARD BRYAN JR. b. Oct. 1666, d. Jan. 1734-5, m. Sarah Pratt. Their son RICHARD BRYAN, m. March 15, 1721, SARAH TREAT, b.

Milford, June 6, 1699, d. Nov. 12, 1748.

SARAH, b. June 6, 1669, d. Nov. 12, 1748, was the daughter of CAPT. JOSEPH TREAT (9) b. Sept. 17, 1662, d. Aug. 9, 1721, another son of Governor Robert Treat, a man of bravery and a good soldler in the Indian troubles. CAPT IN JOSEPH TREAT, in. FRANCES BRYAN, b. Peb. 13, 1668, d. Sept. 21, 1793, daughter of RICHARD AND MARY (Pantry) BRYAN.

ANNA BRYAN, therefore, as well as her busband, John Treat 166),

was descended from Covernor Rosert Treat.



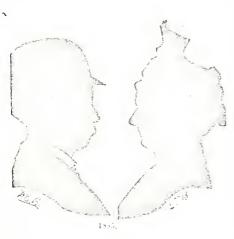
#### PRATT.

LIEUT. WILLIAM PRATT, an original proprietor of Hartford, m. Elizabeth, dau, of John Clark, of Milford, by whom he had Elizabeth, b. Feb. 1, 1642, John, Feb. 20, 1645, Joseph, Aug. 1, 1648, Sarah, April 1, 1654, William, May 5, 1653, Samuel, Oct. 6, 1655, Lydia, Jan. 1, 1660, and Nathaniel. He was Lieutenant in 1661, representative 1666, and II years after.

JOSEPH PRAIT, of Saybrook, freeman 1673, had by first wife. Joseph, William, SALAH, b. Oct. I, 1666, Experience, and Margaret. In 1686 he took second wife. Sarah, dan. of Robert Chapman by whom he had other children. His daughter SARAH, became wife of RICHARD BRYAN.

# CLARK ANCESTRY OF FSTHER CLARK TREAT.

Connecticut Clarks were numerous even in the 17th century, and it is very difficult to untangle the names, which are often re-



peated in parallel families through several generations. From several families of Clarke Esther T. Barton is descended, the longest line, that which culminated in her great grandmother. Esther Clark, wife of Join Treat. being most difficult of all to separate. The father of Esther Clark was John of Milford, who died in 1816. aged 83. The John Clarks of Milford were not few. Four separate families appear to have had Johns, and two of these perpetuated the name for four generations each.

With as near an approach to certainty as I have been able to make, the line is as follows:

Descoy Gronge Clark, a carpenter of Milford, m., May 20, 1663, Hannah daughter of William Gilbert, who died Nov. 4,



1703, and had. Samuel, d. May 29, 1725, in 59th year; Tuowas, d. Feb. 12, 1727-8, in his 60th year; Nathan, d. Sept. 3, 1729; George who d. 1734.

Deacon Thomas Clares, d. Feb. 12, 1727-8 in 60th year, m. Susannah, dau, of John and Mary (Platt) Woodruff, who was born May 1707, and died Dec. 11, 1742. Their children were:

Sarah, Sament, Thomas, bap. Oct. 9, 1670; John, bap. Jau. 7, 1672, and d. April 10, 1704.

Samuel Clarke sa., had children Mary, bap. July 8, 1668; John, bap Sept. 15, 1695, and perhaps others

John, bap. Sept. 15, 1695, m. Billing, dau, of Timothy Balbwin. He was admitted to Milford church April 1, 1725, she Sept. 14, 1728. Their children were Billings, bap. July 10, 1726; John, bap. Oct. 1, 1732, Mary, bap. Nov. 7, 1736. This we have from the Milford church records.

John married Esther Rogers, who survived him and died at the age of 94. These were the parents of Esther Clark, b. Milford, Conn., Aug. 23, 1770, m., May I, 1791, John Treat, who died Dec. 23, 1807. She moved to Olaio in 1824 with her four sons, the eldest of whom, John Treat, b. Feb. 15, 1795, d. June 13, 1887, was maternal grandfather of Esther Treat Barton.

#### ANCESTRY OF ANNA CLARK TREAT.

Samuel Clark, sr., b. 1619 in Devonshire, Eng., came to Weathersfield, Conn., 1636, and was one of the company who forsook the colony and founded Stamford, 1640. His wife was Hannah, dau, of Rev. Robert Fordham. Samuel sr. died in the house of his son, Samuel Clark, New Haven, 1690.

His son, Samuer, Clare, d. Feb. 22, 1720, in. Nov. 7, 1672, Harman Tettle, b. Nov. 2, 1655, d. Dec. 21, 1708, dan, of John Tuttle and Caroline Lane. Their children were Samuel, Daniel, John, Joseph, Stephen, Nathan, Hunnah, Phinsas, Abigail, Hester, Timothy, Mehitable. These were b. in New Haven. The third Samuel Clare was the father of Arma, b. 1709, d. Dec. 2, 1731, no. Samuel Trace.

### ANCESTRY OF ELIZABETH CLARK PRATT.

John Clark, of Milford, may have been previously at Wethersfield, was at Savbrook 1640, named in royal charter of Milford 1662, was representative several years, d. 1674. He had sons John, Joseph, and daughters of whom were Rebecca and Elizabeth wife of Lieut, William Pratt.

## ANCE TRY OF HANNAH CLARK PLATT.

Deacon George Clark, Milford, 1639, d. Aug. 1696, was a husbandman. He had one son, George, and six daughters, of whom Sarah in first Richard Marvin, and afterward the famous Capt. Joshua Sill; and Hannah, who in June 6, 1669, John Platt.

# BALDWIN,

TIMOTHY BALDWIN, Milford, 1639, was the eldest son of RICHARD BALDWIN of Cholesbury, England. He had right to lot of land in New Haven, 1644. By first wife Mary, d. July 21, 1647, he had Mary, 1643; Hannah, 1644; Sarah, 1645. He in. 2nd, in 1649, Mary, widow of John Mepham of Guilford, by whom he had Abigail, b. 1659, d. at 10 years; Ann, 1655, d. young; Timothy, 1658. The elder Timothy died 1685. He had joined the church in 1649.

Sgt. Timothy Baldwin of Milford b. June 12, 1658, d. Dec. 8, 1703. By wife MARY he had Mary, bap. Nov. 23, 1604; Billing, bap. May 16, 1607; Timothy, bap. Jan. 21, 1600-1700, and d. in February following. See The Baldwin Family.

BILLING m. John Clark of Milford.

### FORDHAM.

Rev. Robert Fordham came to Southampton, L. I., 1640 or earlier. Was first at Cambridge, and died at Hampstead. Sept. 1674. His wife was Elizabeth, and he had four sons, and daughter Hannan, who m. Sameli Clark.

# ANE.

Daniel L. Nr., New London 1852, m. Catharine, widow of Thos. Dosy. He removed 1661 to Long Island, and was at Brookhaven 1668. He is the father (almost certainly) of Catharine, w. of the 2d Samuel, Clark.



MARIETTA H. TAEAT.

JOHN THEAT.



#### TUTTLE.

WILLIAM FUTTLE of Boston came in The Planter, 1635, with wife ELIZABETH, and children, all under 4 years, JOHN, Ann, and Thomas. He removed to New Haven where he became a man of consequence, and had other children.

His eldest son JOHN, b. about 1631, d. Nov. 1683, m. Nov. & 1653, Caroline Lane, by whom he had HANNAH, m. SAMUEL CLARK

See Savage; also, Hotten's Emigrants, p. 49.

### FLATT.

RICHARD PLATT, son of Joseph Platt, is supposed to have been the Richard who was baptized at Bovingdon, a village near Hertford, Eng., Sept. 28, 1693. (See "The Platt Lineage" by G. Lewis Platt, S.T. D. pp. 13, seq.) He came to New Haven 1638, and had 84 acres in and about New Haven. He was enrolled among the first settlers of Milford, Nov. 20, 1639, and was representative for 11 years from 1696. His children Mary, John, Isaac and Sarah were born in England; at Milford were Laptized Epenetus July 12, 1640; Hannah, Oct. I, 1643, and Joseph, 1649.

His eldert son JOHN m. June 6, 1660, HANNAH CLARK, the core mony performed by the Magistrate, tafterward Governor) ROBERT Treat. He settled in Norwalk soon after 1660. His children were John, b. June 1664; Josiah, b. Dec. 28, 1667; Samuel, b. Jan. 26, 1670; Joseph, b. Feb. 17, 1672; Hannah, b. Dec. 15, 1674, and SARAH, b. May 29, 1678, m. RICHARD BRYAN.

#### HUMASON.

This family, whose name is variously spelled, is descended from Henry Hummerston of New Haven, who m. Aug. 28, 1651, Joan Walker, by whom he had Samuel, b. Aug. 7, 1653; Nathaniel, Jan. 13, 1654; Thomas, Oct. 19, 1656; Abigail, May 17, 1661.

Thomas Humerson, b. Oct. 19, 1656, m. May 31, 1694, Elizabeth Samford of Wallingford. Their children were Ebenezer, b. Mar. 14, 1695-6; Thomas, b. May 3, 1695; Joseph, Nov. 14, 1705.

Ebenezel, Humerson, b. Mar. 14, 1695, m. Oct. 12, 1718, Grach Benkeselly. Their children were Lydia, b. Aug. 1, 1720; Ebenezer, Nov. 1, 1722; Daniel, b. June 29, 1727; Nathaniel, b. May 9, 1730; Desire, Oct. 13, 1733. New Haven Town Records.



Daniel Humenston, in March 14, 1752, Disign Doman, as shown by New Haven First Church records. Their children baptized Dec. 4, 1765, were Abel, Patience, Jacon, b. Oct. 17, 1764, and Phoebe. Daniel and Desire Humason, as the name is then and afterwards spelled, were granted letters to Bethany church about 1772.

JACON HUMASON WAS b. New Haven, Oct. 17, 1761, d. Brookfield, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1849, m. Sept. 1, 1791 Honor Huerard, who was b. Glastonbury, Conn., Dec. 26, 1770, d. Brookfield, O., Aug. 3, 1843. They removed to Ohio in June, 1805. Their daughter born the year previous they had named Marietta, from the New England colony on the Ohio river toward which their thoughts were turning, but they made their home in the Western Reserve. Marietta in May 10, 1820, Deacon John Treat (1318) and became grandmother of Esther T Barton.

#### BLAKESLEY.

SAMUEL BLAKFSLEY, of New Haven, m. HANNAH POTTER, Dec. 3, 1659, as shown by the town records. Their children were Hannah, b. 1657; Mary, 1659; Samuel, 1662; EBLNEZER, July 17, 1664; Hannah, 1666; Jonathan, 1666.

EBENEZER BLAKESLEY had children Ebenezer, b. Feb. 4, 1689; Hannah and Susannah, May 21, 1691; Grace, Jan. 1, 1693-4 who in. Oct. 12, 1718 EBENEZERHUMURSON; Abraham, Dec. 15, 1695; Isaac, July 24, 1703.

# DORMAN.

DESIRE DORMAN was doubtless a descendant of EDMAND DORMAN, New Haven, 1657, m. Hannah, dan, of Richard Hull. Had Samuel, b. 1566, d. soon; John, 1667; Joseph, 1669; Benjamin, 1673; Hannah, 1677; Mary, 1689; was a proprietor 1685. He d. 1711.

# See Savage.

### HUBBARD.

Gronge Hubbard of Guilford, Conn., was born in England probably in the S. E. section, though the exact locality is not known. Tradition says he came to Watertown, Mass., about 1633. His wife was Anne. Besner, who died in Guilford, Conn., Sept. 14, 1675. Gronge Hubbard moved with his father-in-law

and several other families from Watertown to what afterwards became Wethersfield, Oct. 15, 1635. He represented Wethersfield at the first colonial General Court under the constitution of 1639. He lived three years in Wethersfield, and then moved to Milford, Conn., being assigned Milford Id., as his grant which before 1650 he sold to Riehard Braan, and moved to Guilford. Conn. For a number of years he was a Deputy Magistrate. In 1636-7 be was a member of the Assembly at the union of the Hartford and New Haven colonies. In May 1670 the Court invested him with authority to "joyne persons in marriage." "He was a man of high standing and prominent in the politics of his times," and died in Guilford in January, 1683.

His children were Mary, John, Sarah, Hannal, Elizabeth, Abi-

gail, William and Daniel.

John Hubbard was probably born in England about 1630 and came an infant with his parents to America. He m. Mary Meranya formerly of Concord. Mass. His first four children Mary. John, Hannah and Johathan were born in Wethersfield. These daughters died young. He then moved to Hadley, where Daniel, Merey. Isaac, Mary and Sarah were born. In 1672 he went to Hatfield and died there at the home of his son Isaac in 1702. He served in King Philip's War under Capt. Daniel Henchman. From Hubbard Genealogy, p. 195.

His cloest son, John Hubbard, was born at Wethersfield April 12, 1655. He m. about 1676 Mary Wright, dan, of Thomas Wright. His children were John, David, Ephraim, Isaac and

Sarab.

His second son David Hubbard was born at Glastonbury 1685. d. there Oct. 13, 1760 and married Pachence Goodricu, b. at

Weathersfield June 18, 1791, d. Nov. 29, 1783.

Their son was Cartan Elizer Hebbard, b. 1736, d. Sept. 14, 1818. He had part in the "Lexington Alarm" and served as captain in the 6th Connecticut Militia in the Revolutionary War. He m. Lois Whagur, b. 1745, d. Sept. 15, 1798. They were the parents of Hoxok Hebbard, b. Glastonbury, Dec. 1770, wife of Jacob Hebbard, grandmother of Esther T. Barton.



#### BISHOP.

JOHN BISHOP, d. Guilford 1661, came there from Wethersfield 1639, and was one of the seven pillars or proprietors of the town. His daughter was Annie, m. the elder George Hubbard.

### MERRIAM.

It is difficult to identify the parents of M RY MERIAM, wife of John Hubbard, unless he married the sister of Robert Merriam, the universal belief. According to English parish records, however. Robert had no sister "Mary." William and Sara Merriam of Hadlowe, Kent, Eng., had children Joseph, George and Robert who came to Concord, Mass.) Susan, Margaret, Joan and Sara. They may have had a daughter Mary whose record of birth has evaded investigators. See One Thousand Years of Hubbard Family, compiled by Edward Warren Day. Page 213.

### GOODRICH.

Ensign William Goodmen (2) was b. Bury St. Edminds, England, and came to America with his brother John, 1643. He m. Oct. 4, 1648, Sarah Marvin, b. 1702, dau, of Matthew and Elizabeth Marvin. He was the son of William Goodrich, interred at Hegeset, England, the home of the Go-drich family. William Goodrich served as ensign in King Philip's War. (Bodge, 468.) Their son was Col. David 'Goodrich, 17 b. Weathersfield, May 4, 1666, d. June 23, 1755. M. Dec. 1, 1698, PRUDENCE CHERCHILL.

Col. David and Predence Goodbich, had 12 children of whom the first 2 were:

Hezekiah, b. Jan. 28, 1700.

PRODESCE, b. June 18, 1701, m. DAVID HUBBARD.

He m. 2d, 1674, May, dan, of NATHANIEL FOOTE and widow of John Stoddard, who d. 1664. Their children were:

Е-тальти, b. Nov. 2, 1645, m. 1664, Daniel Rose.

John, b. Sept. 8, 1617.

May, b. Dec. 15, 1650, m. 1677, Thos. Read jr., of Sudbury, Joseph, b. Jap. 16, 1653, d. Oct. 11, 1688.

Jonathan, b. Oct. 23, 1657, m. Abigail Crafts.

Hannati, b. Peb. 3, 1659, m. 1st Zachariah Maynard of Sudbury; 2d, Isaac Heath.



#### MARVIN.

MATTHEW MARVIN, Hartford 1638, an original proprietor, came 1635 in the Increase from London, aged 35, a husbandman, with wife Elizabeth 31, and children Elizabeth, 11; Matthew, 8; Mary, 6; Saran, 3; and Hannah, 6 mos. He settled in Norwalk as an original grantor, 1653, and was a representative there. His younger children were Abigail, Samuel and Rachel.

His daughter Saran, b. about 1632, m. Oct. 4, 1648, Exsign William Goodgien, of Wethersfield.

John Gooderes (1) the brother of William, b. Bury St. Edmunds, came to Connecticut with his brother William. (2) before 1643, and held lands in Wethersfield 1644, in 1645, ELIZABETH, dam, or sister of Thomas Edwards, who died July 5, 1760. Their dam, ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 2, 1645, m. DANIEL ROSE.

### MRIGHT.

Thomas Whight, of Glastonbury, came 1639, d. April 1670. He was much engaged in the controversies about Rev. John Russell. His children were:

Samuel, m. Sept. 29, 1659, Mary, dau, Richard Butler, d. Feb. 13, 1690.

Joseph, m. (1), 1663, Mary ----; (2), 1685, Merey -----; d. Dec. 17, 1714.

Thomas, m. June 16, 1657. Elizabeth Chittenden, d. Aug. 22, 1683.

James, in. Dorcas Weed.

Lydia, m. Joseph Smith.

Mary, in the younger John Hubbard.

The children of James and Dorcas Wright were:

James, b. 1661, m. July 17, 1690, Mary, dan. of David Rose, d. Dec. 24, 1748.

Jonas, m. Olive - - '-, d. May 10, 1709.

Thomas, m. Elizabeth ----, d. 1749.

Daniel, b. 1674, m. Eleanor Benton, d. June S, 1674.

Lydia, m. -- Crane.

Hannab, m. John Coleman.

JAMES WRIGHT, b. 1661, d. Dec. 24, 1798, m. MARY ROSE.



The children of James and Mary Wright were: Mary, b. Nov. 14, 1691, d. Sept. 1703.

Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1693.

James, b. March 21, 1695, m. Lors Looms of Bolton.

Also younger children Daniel, Jacob, Hannah, Hezekiah, Abigail, Rachel, Mary, Jeremiah and Sarah.

James Wright, b. March 21, 1695, m. Lois Looms of Bolton, b. Oct. 26, 1745. She was daughter of James Looms of Windson, M. June 28, 1759, his second wife, Mary Chauncey. They had:

James, m. 1753, Lucy Hate, and d. Feb. 1794.

Joseph.

Магу.

Lots Wright, b. 1745 d. Sept. 15,4798, m. Cartain Elizer Hubbard, and had Leonard. David, Joseph and Flavel. See Chapin's History of Glastonbury, p. 180.

# MEED.

James Wright married his second wife Doreas Weed, 1669. She was a daughter of Jonas Weed, dismissed from the church at Watertown to that of Weihersfield, 29th May, 1635. Savage says "of course he came in the fleet of 1630, and by Bond's reasonable conjecture, in the ship with Sir Richard Saltonstall." He was at Stamford 1612, and died 1676, leaving four sons, John, Daniel, Jonas and Sannel; and four daughters. Mary, wife of George Abbott: Dorcas, wife of James Wright; Hannah, w. of Benjamin Hoyt, and Sarah. His widow, Mary, d. 1690.

#### ROSE.

Robert Rose, Wethersfield, 1639, probably from Watertown, came in the Francis from Ipswich, county Suffolk, 1634, aged 40° with wife? Margery, 40, and children John, 15; Robert, 15; Elizabeth, 13; Mary, 11; Samuel, 9; Sarah, 7; Daniel, 3; Doreas, 2. Was constable 1640, representative 1641-3, and moved before 1648 to Stratford, Long Island, where he died leaving a good estate at Branford, 1664-5.

His son Daniel, b. 1630, freeman Wethersfield 1665, in. 1664 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the first John Goodbich and had



ELIZABETH, b. 15th April, 1658; Daniel 20th Aug. 1667; MARY. 11th Feb., 1669; Hannah, 12th Aug., 1673; Jonathan, 1679; Sarah, 1681; Abigail, 1683; Dorothy, 1687 and Lydia, 1689.

### LOOMIS.

James Looms, of Windsor, Tather of Lois, wife of James Wright, was son of Joseph Looms and Mary Chauncy.

Joseph Loovis, b. England, 17th Sept., 1646, served in King Philip's War, Windsor troopers, (Bodge 468).

He was the son Joseph, sailed in the Susan and Ellen, arrived Boston July 17, 1658. Windsor, Conn., 2d Feb. 1640, had land granted, probably came with Rev. Ephiram Huet, 1639. His wife d. Aug. 23, 1652. He d. Nov. 25, 1658.

His elde t son Josnen, (1) b. England about 1616, m. 1st, Sarah Hill, Sept. 17, 1646, d. Aug. 23, 1653. M. 2nd, Mary Chatnery, June 28, 1659. Freeman 1654, d. June 26, 1687.

His tenth child James, (18) b. Oct. 31, 1669, in. Minowell --- . 1696, who d. March 1, 1786, aged 65. He removed to east Windsor 4700 and d. in Bolton Dec. 29, 1750.

Numbers are from Loomis Genealogy by Prof. Elias Loomis of Yale.

### ROSEWELL.

William Rosewell of Branford, a merchant, removed to Charleston 1658. M. Nov. 29–1654 (?) Cathabre, dan. of Hon. Wm. Russell, of Guilford. Rosewell was a prominent man in the colony in the Andros usurpation. He d. July 19, 1694, aged 64. His children were: Richard. Maud, William and Elizabeth.

RICHARD ROSEWELL, m. 22d Dec., 1684, Lydia, dan. of Thomas Trowbridge. She was then less than 16 years of age.

#### RUSSELL.

William Russell, of Charleston, b. Hereford, England, 1666, son of Paul Russell, came with his bride Mand, joined the church in Charleston, May 22, 1641, and was made freeman June 2, 1641. His children were:

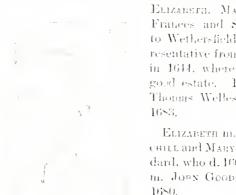
James 1611.

Daniel, graduated Harvard, 1669. Carmarine (m. William Rosewett).

Elizabeth b. 1644.



NATHANIE FOOTE, Watertown, Freeman Sept. 3, 1634 brought from England, wife Edizabeth Drming, and children Nathaniel,



GEORGE M. PATTERSON

Elizabera, May b. 1623, Robert. Frances and Sarah. He removed to Wethersfield 1635 and was representative from 1641 till his death in 1614, where he died having a good estate. His widow in: Gov. Thomas Welles, and d. July 28.

Elizabeth in, 1638 Joslah Chur-CHILL and Many m. 1642 John Stoddard, who d. 1654, and in 1674 she m. John Goodrich who d. March 11550.

#### CHURCHILL.

Josiah Churchill, of Wethersfield, d. 1 an., 1686, m. 1638. ELIZABETS, dau. of NATHANIEL FOOTE, had.

Mary, b. 24th March, 1639. Elizabeth, May 15, 1642. Hannah, 1st Nov., 1611. Ann, 1647.

Joseph, 2d Dec., 1649. Benjamin, 16th May, 1652.

Sarah, 14th Nov., 1657.

His widow d. 8th Sept., 1700, aged 81.

Benjamin Churchill, son of Josian and Mary, m. 1677, d. 20th Oct. 4712, aged 59, had besides 2 unknown children, one daughter Prudence, b. 2d July, 1678, pr. Col. David Goodstea, and d. May 9, 1752



### IL MARY BARTON PATTERSON.

Mary Rachel Barton was born at Sublette, Ill. She studied in the public schools of Sublette and taught both in the public schools and as a private teacher of music. She was organist in the Congregational church in Sublette, with which she united at

the ago of 12. She attended Berea College, teaching in vacation in the public schools of Berea and in the graded school at Pine Grove, in each of which she was principal. She may 20, 1884. George M. Patterson of Lancaster, Ky., where they now reside. She is district Secretary of the W. C. T. U., and is active in church and temperance work in that pertion of Kentucky.

The children of George M. and Mary Barton Patterson were:

 Eva May, b. Feb. 18, 1887. d. Boyd, Ky., July 11, 1887.

2, Grace Helen, b. Jan. 18, 1894.

PATTERSON.

George Mason Patterson was born Patterson, Madison County, Ky., July 10.



MARY BARTON PATTERSON.

1858. He moved from Madison to Garrard County with his parents at the age of four years. He entered Berea College at the age of seventeen and remained there as a student for five years. He taught school in Garrard County two years during summer vacations and left school in 1883 at the solicita-



tion of the Republican county committee to run for the office of county clerk in Garrard County. On account of peculiar issues which arose, the entire ticket was defeated by a small majority. He entered the service of L. & N. R. R. in 1885 as agent, and has



ARY BARTON PATTERSON AND DAUGHTER GRACE, 1899.

served in that capacity ever since, one and one-half years at Wildie, three and one-half years at Boyd, three and one-half years at Berea, the remainder of the time, seven years, at Lancaster. He was married May 20, 1885, to Mary Rachel Barton.

The earliest known ancestor of George M. Patterson was Patrick Patterson, a Scotchman who removed to Ireland. He was a naval officer and was killed in battle off the Strait of Gibralter. His son John Patterson came to America and lived successively in Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Kentucky. His

son John Patterson was born in North Carolina and migrated with his family to Kentucky. He m. Rhoda Blackburn, daughter of James Blackburn of an old Virginia family, by whom he had eight daughters and four sons all of whom lived to adult years. His fifth child, Allen Patterson, was b. Garrard Co., Ky., 1817, d. 1881, m. 1854 Miriam Fitzpatrick. Their five children were: Mary Francis, b. 1856; George Mason, 1858; Samuel, 1859; John Allen, 1865; Elizabeth, 1861, d. young.

Miriam Fitzpatrick, daughter of William Fitzpatrick and Fannie Sunner, was born in 4826. Her people were from Virginia. She died in Madison Co., Ky., 1885.

## III. JOHN JACOB BARTON.

John Jacob Barton, b. Sablette, Ill., Sept. 20, 1865. He attended the public school in Sublette, and later entered Berea Col-

lege. He taught school in Jackson Co., Ky., and speat a summer in religious work in the Kentucky mountains. Heentered business life, and is now a merchant in Lancaster, Ky. He is unmarried.

### IV. GEORGE HERBERT BARTON.

George Herbert Barton was b. in Sublette, III., Sept. 7, 1869, and d. Jan. 17, 1873.

I remember the death of inv little brother George as the great sorrow of my c ldhood. He was a bright, fair child, and his very sudden death from congestion of the brain was a great blow to all our household.

I still have a little slip printed by my father four days after the death of the little boy, containing a brief obitu-



JOHN JACOB BARTON

ary notice and the following lines, written by himself:

Quickly passed our little dailing. From this world of pain and sin To his beavenly Father's man-ion Where the angels bore him in. Bleeding hearts he left behind him: We be loved in life so well, Menta o tr loss, yet in our sourow Enow that he with God doth dwell. He is genet Oh, how we miss him! Yet we never shell see him more Till ve foliow through Do ch's valley And he hold I im on Life's shop . Silken cord let down from heaven May our little Georgie be-I adia, a from earth; discrease Town



#### V. GRACE BARTON MCLAREN.

GraceHelen Barton was b. Feb. 10, 1874. She attended the public school in Sublette, studied at Berea College, and taught school in her native village. She was active in church work, and was



GRACE BARTON MCLAREN.

organist in the Congregational church. She was married June 14, 1900, to Ira Loren McLaren at the parsonage at Oak Park, her brother William officiating. She and her husband now live in Chicago.

Ira Loren McLaren was born at Astoria, Illinois, Sept. 17, 1872. He entered Berea College 1893 and remained for 5 years, and in 1898-9 completed a course in stenography at Madison, Wisconsin. He entered business at Madison, and in 1900 removed to Chicago. He married. June 14, 1900, Grace Helen Barton.

### McLAREN.

Robert (1) and Mary (Gorry) McLaren were natives of Perthshine. Scotland, emigrating with their family to

America in 1823. They settled in Gibson county, Indiana, where Robert died the following year. In 1827 the mother and sons removed to Fulton county. Illinois, settling near Astoria.

Mary McLaren died Dec. 28, 1854, at the age of 76, being buried in the Astoria cemetery.

Their third son John (2) was born Nov. 20, 1818, in Methyen



parish, Perthsbire, Scotland. He married Jan. 26, 1843 Nancy, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Gillenwater) Klepper. His home is in Plymouth. His wife died May 29, 1900.

William (3) Blundle McLaren, oldest son of John (2) was born

July 18, 1818. Like his father, he is a farmer. He married, Oct. 20, 1870, Elizabeth ("I daughter of Stephen (") and Elizabeth Merrill.

A plea-ant little incident is related of the childhood of William McLaten and Elizabeth Merrill. When they were babes, Mis. McLaten was overtaken by a severe storm and, as she was near the Vierrill home, stopped there for shelter. The two bubbles were alm ist the same age and slept percefully in the same cradle during the storm, they nor their mothers little dreaming of the intimacy which would spring up between them later in lite. Their children are.

Ira Loten, both Sept. 17, 1870 Benjamin Franklina both April 15, 1577.

Currie Stephen, boin Dec. 18, 1879.

### KLUPPER.

Henry (1) Klepper was born Oct. 10, 1796. His ramily lived in Tennesce, having come there from Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Gillenwater, who was born May 10, 1798. At an early date, they



moved to Indiana, but were driven out of there by a neculiar disease known as "milk-sickness." They then went to Ilainois, locating in Schuyler county, a few miles south of Astoria. Later in life they removed to McDonough county, near Plymouth, where the remainder of their life was spear. Henry Klepper died March 5, 1885, and his wife April 21, 1881, both being buried in the cemetery at Plymouth.

Their daughter Nancy was born lan, 6, 1826; and married John Co. McLaren Jan. 26, 1845. She died May 29, 1960.



#### MERRILI.

Nathaniel <sup>1</sup> Merrill, with his brother John, <sup>1</sup> came to America from Salisbury, England, in 1633, landing at Ipswich, Mass., where they located. In 1635, they removed to Newbury, Mass., being among the original settlers and proprietors, and remained there until death. He was admitted freeman at Newbury in 1640.

John died July 14, 1682, leaving one daughter, Hannah, who married Stephen Sweet. Therefore all of the Merrill family of New England, and it is said nearly all in the U.S., are descended from Nathaniel Merrill, emigrant. The name has been spelled Merrill, Merrills, and is thought to have been originally Merle, and the family of French origin.

Nathaniel matried Susanna Jordan – He died Mar. 16, 1665. Daniel, <sup>2</sup> the fifth child of Nathaniel <sup>1</sup>, was born in Newbury Aug. 20, 1642, married May 14, 1667 to Sarah, daughter of John and Jane Clough, of Watertown, Mass. He resided at Newbury the greater part of his life, but spent the last of his days with his son John <sup>3</sup> in Salisbury and Haverhill Mass.

John, <sup>3</sup> the second child of Daniel \*, was born in Newbury, Oct. 7, 1674, married Mary Allen, and settled in Salisbury.

Abel. 4 cldest child of John, 3 was born in Salisbury Jan. 4, 1703. He and his brother John were among the early settlers of York county, Maine, going first to Wells about 1725, locating permanently soon afterwards in Arundel, at Kennebank Port. Abel married Mary, daughter of Stephen and Abagail (Little-field) Harding 5. He was elected one of the proprietors of the town in 1738.4 He died young, being killed by black fish while out in a small boot.

Gideon, \* the only child of Abel \*, married Dorothy Wildes (also given as Wilde and Wilder). He was elected proprietor in 1763.†

Abel, the eldest sin of Gideon, was born Oct. 1, 1755, married Mehitable, daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Sewall) Burbank. Abel Merrill was a seldier in the Revolutionary War, the record of his service being given by Bradbury as follows



(page 296: "Abel Merrill was in Capt. Jesse Dorman's Company in Col. Scamman's Regiment, at Cambridge in 1775. In . 1776, under the command of Capt. Eliphalet Daniels, at Portsmouth, N. H. In 1777 in Col. Storer's Regiment at Stillwater and Saratoga." He died Apr. 16, 1857, and his wife Mehitable, Dec. 20 1887 12, 7.

Stephen Sewall (\*) Merrill, son of Abel (\*), was born June 24, 1798. At the age of eighteen, he went on the sea, in the merchant service, rising to the position of first mate, which position he held for some years. After lifteen years service, he was appointed captain, but resigned (1833) the position before his ves sel sailed. He then went west, going first to Rushville, Ill., and a year later to Woodland township. Fulton county, Ill., near Astoria, where he bought a quarter section of government land. This he cleared and resided there continuously until his death, May 8, 1890 - He married Nov. 11, 1835, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Margaret Lacock (Marshall.

Elizabeth Ann.(\*)daughter of Stephen, 7 was born June 13, 1848, at the Mercill homestead, Astoria, Ill., and m. Oct. 20, 1870,

William Blundle McLaren.

# HARDING.

Stephen Harding, probably son of Israel and Lydia (Gooch) Harding (m. 1672), m. Abagail Littlefield about 1792, and settled near the mouth of the Kennebank river, on the western side. He died Dec. 5, 1747, and his wife Oct. 1, 1747.

Their daughter Mary married Abel Merrill.(4)

## WILDES.

Jacob (3) Wildes (spelled also Wilde and Wilder) was born at Topsfield. His father's christian name is not known, but it is thought that it was Lphraim.(\*) He was probably the son of a William Wildes, who lived at Rowley in 1643, removing later to Ipswich, where he died in 1656.

Jacob. (4) and his brothers Ephraine, Samuel, and Jonathan were in the expedition against Norridgenock in 1724. At this time, they

<sup>\*</sup> Bradbury: Hist, of Kennebunk Port, p. 128. \* Do. 222. \* Do. 249. \* Do. 128. The above record of Abel Merriti's service is also on record in the Pension Office, Washington.



# 142 - 443 - 144 LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BAKTON.

visited their sister Mary, who lived in Arundel, and they all moved there soon afterward. Jecob married Ruth Foster. Their daughter Dorothy (4) married Gidcon (5) Merrill.

### BURBANK.

John (1) Burbank, a millman, came from Bradford with the first settlers of Arundel. He was a Lieutenant in the army which captured Louisburg in 1745. He married Priscilla Major, who died Nov. 2, 1739.

Their oldest son Benjamin (2) married Jane Sewall Nov. 6, 1750, and settled at Brownfield.

His daughter Mehitable (3) married Abel (4) Merrill.

#### Æ MARSHALL.

William (1) Marshall was a native of Scotland. His parents came to America when he was two years old and settled in Cumberland county, Penn. He removed, early in life, to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he took up government land and cleared his farm where he continued to reside till death at the age of 65. He married Margaret Lacock, who was also of Scotch birth.

Their daughter Edzabeth, (2) was born Dec. 16, 1807. She went to Fulton county, Illinois, in the spring of 1835 with her brother, and married, Nov. 11, 1835, Stephen (7) Merrill. She d. Dec. 20, 1893, at Astoria, Ill.



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